

The Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria

# REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS For the Year Ended 1942

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### SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

### COUNCIL

### OF

### The Royal Agricultural Society OF VICTORIA

To the Members,

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your Council has pleasure in presenting the following report of proceedings of the Society for the year 1942.

### Sectional Efforts.

As announced in last Annual Report, your Council gave early notice of its willingness to co-operate with the various bodies concerned, in conducting sectional efforts similar to those in 1940 and 1941. However, as the months progressed the labour situation became more difficult and the restrictions on transport developed until the announcement that railway trucks could not be supplied for the transport of stock by rail to shows.

In view of these conditions your Council reluctantly decided that it would be impossible to run a Royal Horse Show, and other bodies with which it had co-operated decided to cancel their proposed fixtures.

Towards the end of the year it was found possible for the Australian Society of Breeders of British Sheep to conduct its third Annual Show and Sales. Your Council supported the fixture which was quite a success. Royal Agricultural Society Prize Cards and ribbons were made available and this Society contributed half the prize money awarded.

Following the decision of your Council and the Kennel Control Council Committee not to run a dog show as in 1941, the Clubs affiliated with the Kennel Control Council resolved to organize a combined effort in aid of patriotic funds. General secretarial work was carried out by this Society's staff. The Show was well supported by exhibitors, and public and patriotic funds benefited by just over £100.

### Associated Bodies.

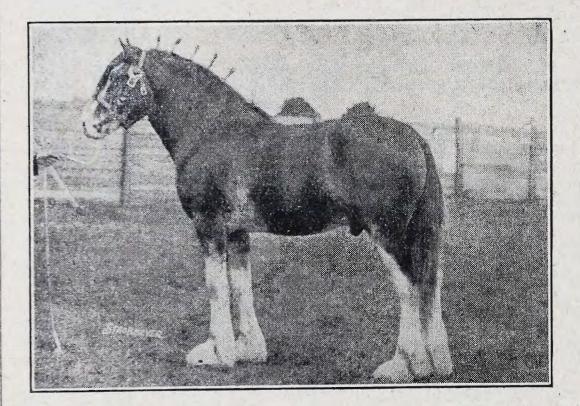
The secretarial and administrative work in connection with the majority of bodies associated with this Society showed an increase over 1941.

Transport difficulties, more particularly between States, and the inability of members to leave their properties owing to the labour shortage, militated against the holding of Committee meetings. Some Societies appointed small committees to carry on and all perforce had to rely to a greater extent on executive officers.

Your Council is gratified that under these conditions the work was done to the satisfaction of the bodies concerned, despite the fact that at the end of April it became necessary to vacate the Society's offices in Temple Court and transfer all records to Commerce House.

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#### War Damage Assessors.

In accordance with a request from the War Damage Commission your Council, with the co-operation of the various Societies, submitted nominations of competent gentlemen for inclusion in a panel of Assessors to assist in dealing with any claims that may be received in respect of stud stock insured under the War Damage Insurance Scheme.

### The Commonwealth Clydesdale Horse Society (Federal Council and Victorian Branch).

Although the demand for horses is not as keen as that reported from overseas, their value as an economic factor is becoming more and more pronounced and they are being utilised in greater numbers for military purposes and in essential services.

Throughout the year the Society has reiterated its contention that as an economical power unit, the horse has no equal in this country. Being self contained and wholly maintained on the products of the soil, horses are without doubt capable of much greater service to the nation.

The manpower problem is at the moment preventing the more extensive use of horses in agricultural and other industries, but they are nevertheless an asset which may yet be fully appreciated.

Unfortunately it was not possible to carry on the Victorian Clydesdale Produce Sweepstakes Competition, or the Stallion Parade and Sale, owing to transport difficulties, and breeders were thus deprived of the incentive to carry on, which competition always inspires.

The Railways Commissioners also found it necessary to curtail the use of trucks for the transport of mares for service, and this adversely affected the breeding season to some extent.

The enthusiasm of breeders has, however, enabled them to partially overcome these difficulties, and their efforts to improve the general standard of our horses are being continued. In this connection, your Council promised its support to further representations by the Victorian Branch Committee to the State Government, urging the deletion from the Horse Breeding Act of that Clause which permits an owner to retain an uncertificated stallion for use with his own mares.

The Victorian Government's plan for the encouragement of horse breeding is being continued and the applications for forms received to date indicate that breeding is being carried on fairly extensively.

On behalf of the Victorian Branch Mr. David L. Bodey was nominated and subsequently appointed to act as Assessor in this State for registered stud Clydesdale horses insured under the War Damage Insurance Scheme.

The Victorian Branch invested £200 in War Savings Certificates.

As it was found impossible to hold Federal Council meetings, the Branches have agreed to authorise the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary, to carry on the work of the Society until conditions return to normal.

The publication of Volume 13 of the Commonwealth Clydesdale Stud Book, although somewhat delayed owing to unavoidable circumstances, is well advanced and copies will be distributed as soon as possible.

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N. T. McDONELL, Manager for Victoria H. L. PURSE, Manager for Australia The volume will contain the pedigrees of 194 stallions, 929 numbered mares with progeny, together with 69 new Appendix B mares, and particulars of progeny from 2396 numbered mares, 461 Appendix B, and 304 Appendix A females registered in previous volumes.

#### The Australian Pony Stud Book Society.

Applications for registration received from Victorian breeders have shown a slight decrease as compared with the previous year, caused no doubt by the cancellation of the Royal and other Shows at which entries in the Pony Classes have been restricted to registered animals.

During the year the Society published Volume 2 of its Stud Book, and copies were made available to breeders. This volume contains the registrations of 322 animals. As was the case with Volume 1, breeders in this State supplied the bulk of entries in the section for Shetlands. All animals entered, other than those from registered parents, have been inspected and passed for "pony type" by inspectors appointed by the Society.

Your Council nominated Mr. S. A. Greaves for re-appointment as Victorian representative on the Council of the Society.

Messrs. S. A. Greaves and W. C. Greaves were nominated and subsequently appointed to act as Assessors in this State for registered ponies insured under the War Damage Insurance Scheme.

### The Shorthorn Society of Australia (Federal Council and Victorian Branch).

The importance of the beef raising industry has never been more pronounced, and so great is the demand for beef that, to ensure adequate supplies for the Services, the Government has been contemplating the curtailment of civilian consumption.

Seasonal conditions have fortunately been ideal and with an abundance of feed available there will no doubt be a definite improvement in the quantity of choice beef available.

The demand for stud stock is keener than has been the case for some years, but it has not developed to anything like the same extent as it has overseas.

Several new stude have been established during the year and there is increased activity in breeding operations on all sides.

Shorthorn and shorthorn cross cattle continue to command high prices and invariably top the fat stock sales, clearly demonstrating that the breed is ideal for the production of choicest beef.

Entries for Volume 11 of the Shorthorn Herd Book closed at Branch offices on 31st December, and the entries already in the hands of the Editor total 160 bulls, 821 cows, and over 1600 calves, which compares very favourably with previous volumes.

The compilation of the volume will be taken in hand almost immediately so as to ensure publication at the earliest possible date.

During the year the Victorian Branch purchased 150 War Savings Certificates, and the Federal Council also invested £200.

On behalf of the Victorian Branch, the President (Mr. J. C. Mackinnon) was nominated and subsequently appointed as Assessor in this State for registered stud Shorthorn cattle insured under the War Damage Insurance Scheme.

As it was found necessary to abandon the 1942 Sydney Royal Show, the United Stud Beef Cattle Breeders' Association arranged an Exhibition and Sale of Stud Stock in Sydney. This proved most successful and the opportunity to bring their stock before the public was greatly appreciated by breeders.

### The Dairy Shorthorn Association of Australia.

Despite the difficulties with which rural industry is now contending owing to the acute labour and transport problems, this Association has experienced a very satisfactory year's development. With the addition of 20 new members, the membership, which now stands at 102, has doubled in the last five years.

In May last the second volume of the Association's Herd Book was published. In this volume appear the adult registrations of 251 bulls and 693 cows with their produce recorded to 30th June, 1941, together with particulars of progeny, change of ownership and other information relating to 429 cows registered in Volume 1. It is of interest to note that the revised Constitution and Rules of the Association have been included. Breeders are finding this Herd Book a valuable work of reference in connection with their stud breeding activities.

During the year consideration was given to organising a sale, but as most breeders advised that they had no difficulty in disposing of any animals on the property, the proposal was abandoned.

There has been an increase in the number of members who have their herds under Government Standard Herd Test and in this connection the Association draws attention to the performance of "Willow Park Duchess 30th," a mature cow in the herd of Mr. W. K. Atkinson, in producing in 1941-42 16518 lb. milk, 4.15 per cent. test, and 685.9 lb. butter fat, as further evidence of the dairy side of this dual purpose breed.

On behalf of the Association, the President (Mr. Grant Kerr) was nominated and subsequently appointed to act as Assessor in this State for registered stud Dairy Shorthorn cattle insured under the War Damage Insurance Scheme.

### The Red Poll Cattle Breeders' Association of Australia (Federal Council and Victorian Branch).

This Association reports that during 1942 there has been a keen and well maintained demand for Red Poll cattle right throughout Australia, and that in view of the country's requirements in beef and dairy products, breeders can confidently anticipate a continuity of sales of these dual purpose cattle.

During the year Volume 11 of the Association's Herd Book was published. It is worthy of note that, of the 1229 registrations appearing in this volume, all the bulls appear in Classes AA and A and only 45 cows appear in other than these classes.

While it was agreed by the Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Association that it would be desirable to again organize a stud sale, the idea was abandoned as it was realized that transport problems presented such formidable difficulties as to adversely affect the success of such a sale. However, to compensate to some extent for the cancellation of the annual sale, lists of animals available for private sale were obtained from members and published in a full page advertisement in the October issue of the official journal. On behalf of the Victorian Branch the Chairman (Mr. John Bott) was nominated and subsequently appointed to act as Assessor in this State for registered Red Poll cattle insured under the War Damage Insurance Scheme.

The Victorian Branch has invested £120 in War Savings Certificates.

### The Ayrshire Cattle Herd Book Society of Australasia (Federal Council and Victorian Branch).

The Federal Council of this Society issued during the year the 34th Volume of the Herd Book which maintains the high standard previously set. Victorian members form a large portion of the membership of the Society and furnish more than half of the entries published in the book.

Owing to transport and other difficulties, no meeting of the Federal Council was held during the year, it being agreed by all Branches that meetings should be deferred until such time as a favourable opportunity presented itself or in the event of some happening which in the opinion of the President rendered the holding of a meeting imperative.

On behalf of the Victorian Branch, the Chairman (Mr. John Buchanan) and Messrs. J. A. Bond, W. R. Brisbane, and J. A. G. McNab were nominated and subsequently appointed as Assessors in this State for registered stud Ayrshire cattle insured under the War Damage Insurance Scheme.

An Ayrshire cow, "Inverurie Blue Bell," owned by Mr. J. H. Goddard, a member of the Victorian Branch, was successful in winning the Champion award in the Government Herd Test for the past year.

This cow, which was Reserve Champion last year, was tested as a senior 4-year-old and produced 826 lb. butterfat in 273 days. She has now produced in her four completed lactations, 27 tons of milk and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons of butterfat. Mr. Goddard's herd of 11 cows was also top in the section for herds of from 10 to 14 cows with an average of 551 lb. butterfat (with allowances).

The Branch has now published the second edition of its Test Record Booklet. Copies have been distributed to its members and other interested persons and organisations.

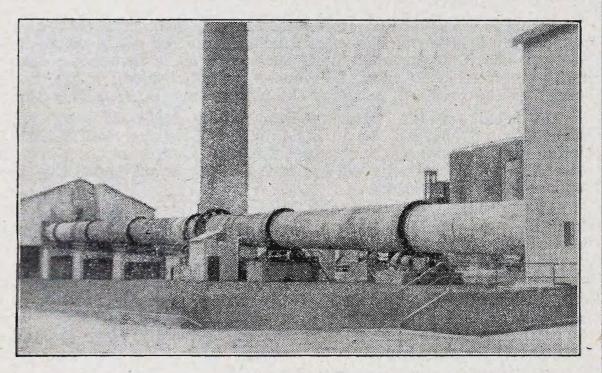
A further £300 was invested by the Branch in War Loans, making the total investments in loans and War Savings Certificates now £550. In pursuance of the policy laid down earlier, the interest on these investments was donated to a patriotic fund, the Australian Red Cross Society being the organization to benefit this year.

### The Friesian Cattle Club of Australia (Federal Council and Victorian Branch).

During the year members of the Victorian Branch have reported that the demand for Friesians has exceeded the supply. Membership and registrations show an increase over 1941, and further progress in the coming year is indicated. The Branch has published another pamphlet to further enlighten those engaged in the dairying industry, as to the capabilities of the Friesians in the production of milk and butterfat.

Due to the difficulties of interstate travel, it was found impossible to hold a meeting of the Federal Council. The Branch has decided that when the Federal Council does meet, it will support a move by the

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New South Wales Branch that the Club's rules be altered to permit the general use of tattoo brands instead of photographs, as the means of identification for registration.

On behalf of the Victorian Branch the Chairman (Mr. T. Gilmore) was nominated and subsequently appointed as Assessor in this State for registered stud Friesian cattle insured under the War Damage Insurance Scheme.

### The Guernsey Cattle Society of Australasia (Victorian Branch).

The Federal Council of this Society closed entries for Volume 14 of its Herd Book at the end of July. Once again Victorian breeders will be well represented and with an increased membership.

The Guernsey breed has made excellent progress in this State, no doubt as a result of the prominent part Victorian breeders' cattle have taken in compiling outstandingly high records under Government test. In the volume referred to there will be 117 certificated Victorian tests and no fewer than 68 of them exceed 400 lb. of butterfat. These include the production of three Guernseys in the herd of Captain A. E. T. Payne. Against all breeds these three topped their age groups—a mature with 815.5 lb. of butterfat, a senior three-year old with 655.9 lb. and a senior two-year-old with 731.2 lb. The last-mentioned broke the Australian Guernsey record for her age.

With other Branches Victoria contributed toward the forwarding of a draft for £50 to England to alleviate distress caused by enemy action among the children of overseas Guernsey breeders.

On behalf of the Victorian Branch, Mr. H. S. Rudduck was nominated and subsequently appointed as Assessor in this State for registered stud Guernsey cattle insured under the War Damage Insurance Scheme.

### The Australian Illawarra Shorthorn Society (Victorian Branch).

This Branch reports that the year has been one of consistent progress, and with the substantial increase of twelve new members the breed is now firmly entrenched in this State. The continued introduction of numerous good class New South Wales bred animals is doing much to popularise the breed and is a decided factor in the steady increase in membership enjoyed by the Branch.

Entries for Volume 8 of the Herd Book closed in April last, and it is now in course of publication. A good representation of Victorian studs will appear therein, and it is expected that the number of pedigrees published will be at least equal to those appearing in the previous volume. Latest advice indicates that publication is now well advanced and copies should become available to members early in the new year.

On behalf of the Branch, the Chairman (Mr. A. C. Jones) was nominated and subsequently appointed to act as Assessor in this State for registered stud Australian Illawarra Shorthorn cattle insured under the War Damage Insurance Scheme.

In addition to the sum of £100 invested by this Branch in War Loan Bonds last year, fifty War Savings Certificates have been purchased.

### The Australian Jersey Herd Society (Victorian Branch).

Once more this Branch is able to report a considerable increase in membership. During the year 90 new members were enrolled and after allowing for resignations, etc., the nett increase was just over 50. The numbers of registrations made by members are also increasing. During the past year 3065 transfers, 506 bulls, 2644 cows and 9496 calf entries, a total of 16,400 were received, recorded and forwarded to the Federal Council.

For the 15th year in succession a herd owned by a member of this Branch was successful in winning the Championship of the Government Herd Test. The successful herd this year was owned by Messrs. T. M. Noble & Sons, and the 27 cows tested by these breeders produced an average of 589.9 lb. butterfat (with allowances).

A Jersey cow, "Banyule Tiddlewinks 26th," tested as a junior 4-year-old. established a new record for all breeds and ages with a total of 935 lb. butterfat in 273 days. Although this cow gave the highest yield she was not awarded the championship as she failed to calve within the time set down in the regulations.

The Voluntary Classification Scheme, which has now completed its seventh year, is increasing in popularity and this year 85 herds were submitted to the Classification Board. The Board classified 359 cows C and 33 H.C., whilst 36 cows previously classified C. were raised to the H.C. class. The total number of awards made since the inception of the scheme is now 1601, and the Board was particularly gratified this year to note the general improvement which is evident.



On behalf of the Branch, the members of the Classification Board (Messrs. R. Anderson, B. A. Barr and D. Kenny) were nominated and subsequently appointed as Assessors in this State for registered stud Jersey cattle insured under the War Damage Insurance Scheme.

The Branch which already has  $\pm 1,000$  invested in Commonwealth War Loan Bonds. made  $\pm 400$  available to the Government as an interest-free loan.

#### The Victorian United Cow Test Association.

This Association reports that where it has been possible to retain, or obtain the services of qualified persons during the past year, local Herd Testing Associations have continued to operate, but owing to enlistment of these eligible to carry out the work, and the prevailing labour shortage, it has been increasingly difficult for many, and absolutely impossible for others, to sustain activities.

The Association has expressed appreciation of the offer to board, lodge and train as Herd Testers, free of charge, two soldiers at a time at Dookie Agricultural College. This offer has aroused the interest in the work of the Association of men with the fighting forces, who are anxious to obtain information regarding herd testing as a post-war occupation.

The appointment of one of its members (Mr. G. C. Howey) on the Committee formed by the Commonwealth Government to investigate and report on all phases of the dairying industry, and also his election to the position of first President of the recently established Australian Dairying Federation, has been noted with gratification by the Council of the Association.

As in previous years, Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria Production Certificates were issued in respect of owners of herds which attained the specified standard under test, and the gold medals donated in connection with the Herd Testers' Competition were contested with much keenness on the part of competitors.

By direct representation the Association has, during the past twelve months, maintained its interest in the activities of the Chamber of Agriculture, the Victorian Pasture Improvement League, the Australian Cattle Research Association, the Victorian Dairymen's Association and the Victorian Pig Industry Committee.

### Australian Cattle Research Association (Victorian Branch).

With a continuance of the financial support outlined in previous reports, the Association's work in the interests of the dairying industry has been maintained.

The investigations into Bang's Disease are still in progress at the Glenfield Research Station in New South Wales, and during the year a very careful study has been made of the effects of the vaccination of calves with Strain 19 Vaccine, the use of which has been widely advocated in America, and with which a wide-scale field experiment has been arranged in New Zealand.

In an endeavour to overcome the many problems associated with the use of the vaccine in Australia. Commonwealth and State veterinary officers have conferred on a number of occasions in recent months, and it is probable that the matter will be placed before the Consultative Veterinary Committee early in 1943.

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The Committee in charge of the Mastitis investigation, which is being conducted in Victoria by the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research on behalf of the Association, has recently prepared for publication some notes on the control of spread of mastitis in dairy herds.

The Committee frankly states that there is still much to learn about mastitis in dairy cows. Attempts have been made to eliminate the infection from some herds and in a proportion of cases these have been more or less successful.

The Committee further states that even though knowledge is incomplete much more can be done than is being done to keep the occurrence of the disease down to a minimum, and it is hopeful that its recommendations will be adopted by dairy farmers generally, thus reducing wastage from mastitis and so assist in attaining the goals set for production of milk products.

### The Australian Society of Breeders of British Sheep (Federal Council and Victorian Branch).

Keen interest is still being maintained in the activities of this Society which has Branches in all States of the Commonwealth with the exception of Queensland.

As a result of shortage of suitable labour and enlistment of breeders with the fighting forces, a number of members found it necessary to discontinue the registration of their flocks, and consequently the membership of this Society has been slightly decreased during the year. However, the present total of 2174 members must be regarded as most satisfactory. The membership of the Victorian Branch is 972, an increase of 22 compared with the 1941 total.

The outlook of the whole pastoral industry, which is so important to Australia, is most encouraging at present, and this Society anticipates further advancement during the coming year.

The thirty-fourth Volume of the Flock Book, which was published in March last, contains the histories of 2513 flocks. This number of flocks is 137 greater than the record total included in the 1941 volume.

The Society is continuing its endeavour to bring about the licensing of all breeders of pure-bred rams, and in this connection the latest development is that draft legislation, prepared by the Australian Committee on Animal Production, has been submitted to the Society for comment.

Owing to restrictions on interstate travel and the difficulty experienced by members in making satisfactory arrangements to leave their properties, the Federal Council at its last meeting appointed the President (Mr. T. A. Meaklim) and Messrs. S. A. Greaves, W. C. Greaves, John McIntosh, Ian Williamson and A. W. Wilson as an Executive to carry on the work of the Society until conditions improve sufficiently to enable the holding of regular meetings of the Federal Council to be resumed.

On behalf of the Victorian Branch, of which all are members, the same gentlemen were nominated and subsequently appointed as Assessors in this State for registered stud sheep of British Breeds insured under the War Damage Insurance Scheme.

The third Annual Show and Sale of registered Stud Sheep, conducted by the Victorian Branch, was held at the Newmarket Saleyards on Friday, 6th November, 1942, and attracted a record entry of 339 rams and 45 ewes. The large attendance displayed much interest in the judging of the various breeds, and competition for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize cards and ribbons made available by the Royal Agricultural Society was very keen.

The general standard of the sheep displayed was good and outstanding prices were paid for rams of the highest quality.

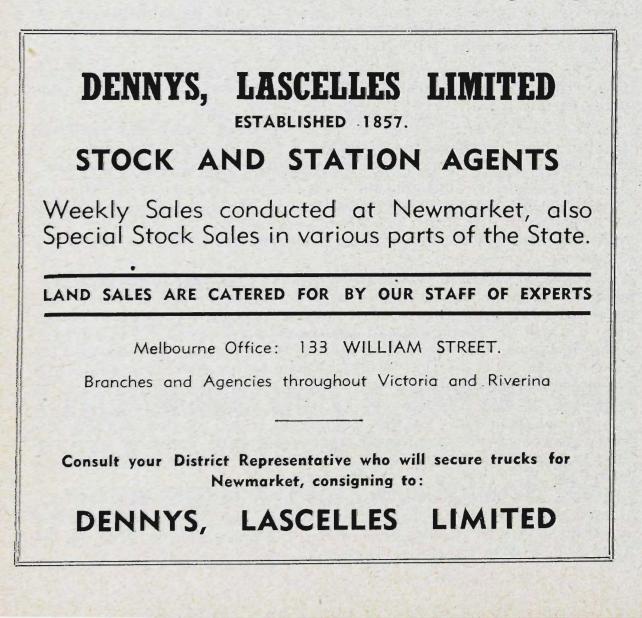
In accordance with the usual practice, sales of sheep bred in registered flocks were held at Shepparton, Bendigo and Newmarket during the year. That each of the sales was well supported by members is reflected in the fact that over 5700 sheep were yarded for sale, and what is more gratifying is that a very large percentage of the sheep were disposed of at prices well in advance of those obtained in 1941.

The increase in the attendance of buyers at these sales is most pleasing to the Branch Committee, which is always endeavouring to improve the standard of registered sheep with the view to encouraging the regular patronage of fat lamb raisers.

### The Australian Corriedale Sheepbreeders' Association (Federal Council and Victorian Branch).

The dual-purpose character of the Corriedale is bringing this breed of sheep more prominently before breeders, and as a result the membership of the Association has now reached a record total of 536.

Present day requirements for the type of wool produced by the Corriedale has created a keen demand for registered sheep throughout



Australia, and the ability of this breed to also produce meat of high quality is further increasing its popularity.

The Federal Council has resolved that a Volume of the Flock Book be published every second year and as a result Volume 16 will be issued about the middle of 1943.

During the year the Federal Council made a donation of 50 guineas to the Australian Red Cross Society.

Although petrol restrictions made it very difficult to arrange for the annual inspection and tattooing of the 1941 drop of lambs, the Federal Council is pleased with reports received from the various Branch Committees stating that satisfactory arrangements had been made in most States. In Victoria the work was accomplished with the aid of a vehicle equipped with a gas producer.

On behalf of the Victorian Branch, the Chairman (Dr. W. A. Stewart) was nominated and subsequently appointed as Assessor in this State for registered stud Corriedale sheep insured under the War Damage Insurance Scheme.

Owing to the difficult circumstances, the Australian Sheepbreeders' Association decided not to hold a Sheep Show in 1942. However, as some compensation to breeders, a sale of Merinos, Corriedales, and Polwarths was held in Melbourne in July. The standard of the Corriedales yarded was excellent and sheep were readily disposed of at satisfactory prices. For the third year in succession the highest price for all breeds at the sale was paid for a Corriedale ram.

### The Australian Stud Pig Breeders' Society (Federal Council and Victorian Branch).

During the period under review the Federal Council completed the publication of Volume 32 of the Stud Book, which contains 3040 entries as compared with 5039 entries in the previous volume. This decline reflects the adverse influence of the disorganisation of trade in pig meats with Great Britain, and the unsatisfactory prices received by producers over a considerable period which resulted in undermining the confidence of pig raisers. Early in the year the position of the pig market changed, the demand for pig meats exceeding the supply and pig prices improved accordingly. However, indications for the future are not regarded as encouraging by pig raisers who fear that action contemplated by the Commonwealth Government will adversely affect rather than encourage development.

The difficulties and problems besetting pig raisers have received serious attention and endeavours have been made by written representations to the Minister for Commerce to further the interests of the industry.

In accordance with a recommendation from the Federal Council, the Society's representative on the Commonwealth Pig Industry Council, was appointed by the Minister as a member of the newly constituted Australian Meat Industry Commission and subsequently the Branch representative on the Victorian Pig Industry Committee was appointed as a member of the Victorian State Meat Advisory Committee.

At the meeting of the Federal Council in September, Dr. A. R. Haywood, Chairman of the Victorian Branch, was elected President, and because of the difficulties now associated with interstate travel, he and the Secretary were empowered to act as an executive on behalf of the Federal Council, on the understanding that any contentious matter

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will be referred to the Branches for an expression of opinion before a decision is made.

In view of the announcement by the Railways Commissioners that owing to the coal shortage they were unable to provide trucks for the transport of stock to Shows and Special Sales, and conditions prevailing in regard to labour, the Committee of the Victorian Branch reluctantly decided to cancel the proposed 1942 Bacon and Pork Pig Competitions and Stud Pig Sales.

On behalf of the Victorian Branch, Dr. A. R. Haywood was nominated and subsequently appointed to act as Assessor in this State for registered stud pigs insured under the War Damage Insurance Scheme.

### The Kennel Control Council.

Through their steadily maintained interest in its welfare, the ten members of the Committee of the Kennel Control Council have been able to bring Victoria's dog world safely through these troublous times. Working in harmony the K.C.C. and its affiliates have been able to raise substantial sums at their shows for war funds, public interest in pedigreed dogs being so great. Every encouragement to do this has been given by the K.C.C., and with its sanction many Red Cross auxiliaries and the like have promoted informal but quite lucrative exhibitions of dogs.

Regulations were suspended to reduce the printing in prize schedules and catalogues to save paper. Challenge certificates for patriotic shows were provided by the Kennel Control Council free, and the schedules were mailed with the K.C.C. Kennel Gazette without charge.

At the end of the year membership totalled 718, which is only 55 fewer than in 1941, when not nearly so many dog lovers were in the forces.

To somewhat fill the gap occasioned by the absence of the "Royal" Championship Dog Show, a Combined Clubs' Show was held and just over £100 realised for division between the Red Cross Society and the A.R.P. (Animals) Fund.

Special efforts were made to assist the A.R.P. (Animals) organisation, which works in the interest of horses, etc., as well as dogs.

The annual Sires' Produce and the K.C.C. Members' Sweepstakes were finalised satisfactorily, but the Committee decided not to repeat them until normal times return.

The fact that the Kennel Control Council and its associates are able to carry on so well in war-time and to devote their energies so successfully to the raising of war funds, is a tribute to the stability of the dog world under the patronage of the Society.

#### The Victorian Working Sheep Dog Association.

Although owing to war conditions and the serious curtailment of transport facilities, many organisations conducting Trials have been forced to discontinue their activities, this Association still retains the support of workers, and membership has been fully maintained. These bodies that were able to carry on and stage Trials were well supported.

The 1942 competition for the Captain Payne 50-guinea Trophy was conducted at Moyston in conjunction with the Moyston Sports Club, and an excellent entry attracted. Also conducted on the same programme was a Novice Utility Trial for the James L. Moore Cup.

It is gratifying to report that as a result of the Trials the sum of £55/19/9 was divided between the Moyston Red Cross and the Moyston Comforts Fund.

#### The Victorian Young Farmers' Clubs Association.

The action of the State Government in increasing the Association's annual grant to £3,000 served as an endorsement of the value of the Young Farmer movement and the Association's administration of it.

Gas producer units were fitted to all three supervisors' cars, and the year's work was concentrated almost entirely on the production of foodstuffs by the Young Farmers, and on other activities of value to the war effort. Enormous quantities of fresh vegetables were grown and sold to augment war funds. No fewer than 60 of the Clubs conducted experiments to determine the suitability of their districts for flax growing. Assistance was given the manpower authorities to locate senior girls and young women who, having been Young Farmers, were well fitted to act as supervisors and group leaders for the Women's Land Army. Investigations were made of ways and means of giving post-war assistance to returned soldier ex-Young Farmers.

Much was done to implement the Evacuation Directorate's expressed wish that the Association give all possible assistance to municipal authorities and local Reception Committees in their task of preparing for the well-being of evacuees. The services of the Association's three supervisors were concentrated in the Reception Zones, and among other things numerous community vegetable plots were inaugurated with the co-operation of Shire Councils.

Further to assist the Clubs' zealous efforts to devote the proceeds of their projects to war funds the Executive Committee decided to waive ayment of the nominal fee for affiliation (2/6) for the duration of the war.

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Two new booklets were issued, one for the vegetable and the other for the poultry project, and the Association's Guide Book for Young Farmers entered its 4th edition. Two reprints were taken from the Year Book of the Chamber of Agriculture of Victoria, and widely distributed. They were Professor G. S. Browne's article, "Tasmanian Area Schools Lead Commonwealth Education," and a report on the Economics of Dairy Farming prepared by a sub-committee appointed by the Association.

Another three-year scholarship at an Agricultural College provided by the Council of Agricultural Education was awarded.

It is a happy reflection that the work of the Young Farmer movement not only goes on in war-time, but that, tested in the fire as it were, its adherents are found to be ready trained to step into the places from whence their seniors are called to the colours. The intelligently directed experience given by the Young Farmer movement has indeed stood this country in good stead.

### The Chamber of Agriculture of Victoria.

Following a decision to cancel the 1942 Annual Convention of this Chamber owing to the war, the forty-third annual meeting of the Council was held in Melbourne in March. At this and other well attended meetings of the Council held during the year, addresses were given by leaders in various branches of primary industry.

Matters of vital importance to producers were discussed and the opinion of the Chamber thereon clearly and forcibly expressed.

Wide publicity was given to resolutions passed by the Chamber and its right—by virtue of its wide representation—to speak in the name of the man on the land, has been further strengthened during the year by new and valuable affiliations.

The fifth edition of the Chamber Year Book was published. It included several articles which, in the ordinary course of events, would have been the basis of addresses at the Annual Convention.

- Maintenance of production of this valuable publication has been generally commended.

Your Council records its appreciation of the cordial co-operation of the Chamber through the year on all matters of common interest but more particularly in connection with the Fodder Conservation Campaigns.

#### Fodder Conservation.

The 1941-42 Fodder Conservation Campaign was brought to a successful conclusion about the middle of the year.

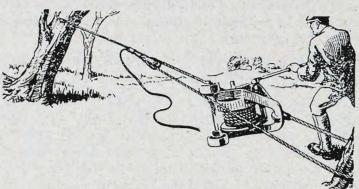
There were 149 individual competitors in the 19 subsidised Fodder Conservation Competitions conducted by Agricultural Societies and Herd Testing Associations in various parts of the State and the judging of the district group Championships aroused State-wide interest.

The Championship Judges' report and a summarised list of prize winners in local competitions is published elsewhere in this booklet.

Your Council was gratified that the necessary financial support had been given by the Commonwealth Fodder Conservation Board and the Victorian Government, and was so convinced of the value of the campaign, that it resolved to make every endeavour to conduct a similar campaign for 1942-43.

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utility tools; the "Monkey" Jacks for heavy farm work, etc.; Wood-cased Jacks to 10-ton capacity; Hydraulic Jacks to 200 tons; Ball Bearing Jacks to 45 tons; and special jacks for railroads.

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many purposes.

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Though this did not prove possible until late in November, the response from Agricultural Societies and Herd Testing Associations was such that 25 subsidies were allocated by the end of the year for local Fodder Conservation Competitions in 18 of the 19 districts catered for last year and seven new districts.

Entries for these local competitions will close at the end of February, and the indications are that each will be well supported.

General approval has been expressed of the conditions, as revised in the light of previous experience, and more particularly of your Council's decision to provide Championships according to farm types instead of district group prizes as in 1941-42.

Your Council has undertaken to arrange for the judging of all local competitions, each entrant in which will automatically be eligible for one of the five State Championships, namely—

(1) Dairy Farm under irrigation; (2) Dairy Farm under dry farming conditions; (3) Mixed Farm under irrigation; (4) Mixed Farm under dry farming conditions; and (5) Sheep and/or Grazing Property.

Uniformity of judging is thus assured and the allocation of the Championships will be greatly facilitated.

Attainment of the goals set for the production of dairy products, meat and wool will definitely not be possible unless adequate reserves of fodder are available and your Council, being convinced of the national importance of its advocacy of the practice of fodder conservation, has expressed its appreciation of the renewed financial support of the Commonwealth Fodder Conservation Board and the Victorian Government which has made it possible for the Society to conduct this 1942-43 campaign.

### Soil Drift Control.

As with the conservation of fodder, your Council has consistently advocated the conservation of soil.

It views with alarm the immense annual loss to this State occasioned by wind and water erosion, and during the year assured the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission of its full support of its efforts to combat this menace to much of the best land in Victoria.

#### Wheat Crop Championships.

Early in the year awards were announced in connection with the 1941 Wheat Crop Championship Competitions conducted in the Wimmera and Mallee by the Farm Competitions Association and subsidised by this Society to the extent of £100.

Five Societies took part in the competition in the Mallee and the Championship was awarded to the nominee of the Hopetoun Agricultural Society, Mr. C. E. Carra, who had had a similar success in 1940.

Mr. Carra's champion crop, which was of the Bencubbin variety. had a certified yield of 31 bushels per acre.

Eight Societies were represented in the Wimmera competition. and the Championship was awarded to the nominee of the Kaniva Agricultural Society, Mr. V. H. Baldock, whose crop of Magnet variety was grown at Serviceton and had a certified yield of 45.7 bushels per acre.

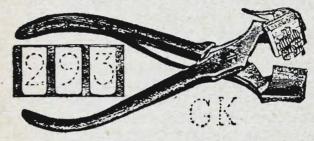
The reports submitted by officers of the Department of Agriculture. who judged the competitions, were published in this Society's official journal.

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Having intimated its willingness to again provide the necessary prize money, it was with regret that your Council received advice that the prevailing conditions made it impossible for the Farm Competitions Association to conduct similar competitions this year.

### Victorian Pasture Improvement League.

Your Council being convinced that this League has done and is still doing excellent work, resolved to continue the financial support which it has accorded since the League was first established.

In common with many other bodies, the League has found it necessary to reduce its activities to a minimum. It therefore decided to restrict operations in Southern areas—where much valuable information has already been obtained—and to endeavour to adhere to original plans in the North, more particularly in irrigation areas, where much less information is available and where, fortunately, the position regarding supervision is more favourable than elsewhere in the State.

### Rural Problems.

Whilst ready and willing to at all times co-operate with the Government in furthering the war effort—an attitude which it believes is equally true of rural producers as a body—your Council has not hesitated to voice its strong disapproval of many actions of the Commonwealth Government, which have vitally affected primary industry.

### Farm Labour.

Early in the year your Council endorsed an opinion expressed that primary industry had been denuded of labour to such an extent as to be detrimental to Australia and the country's war effort.

After serious discussion during which attention was drawn to the fact that butter was being imported to Victoria from Queensland, and this had not become necessary even during the recent drought in this State, it was unanimously resolved that the Manpower authorities be further impressed with the urgency of the position, as otherwise there was grave doubt as to whether the people in this country could be adequately supplied, quite apart from allied forces yet to come and the necessity to provide for exports to the old country.

#### War Agricultural Committees.

Your Council worked in close co-operation with the Chamber of Agriculture in connection with the nomination of gentlemen competent to act on the Regional War Agricultural Committees which the Government resolved to establish in this State. It also urged members to co-operate fully with local district committees in the hope that such co-operation would assist in overcoming the very serious shortage of labour in rural areas, and lead to a maintenance of primary production so vital in the war effort.

### Veterinary Services.

Following discussion with regard to possible war damage to live stock; the desirability of arranging for lectures to be given in country districts on first aid to farm animals which may be injured; and also to the advisability of making arrangements under which the carcases of animals, which may have to be destroyed, could be utilised for human consumption as was done in Great Britain; your Council unanimously resolved to support representations to the Commonwealth and State Governments that, in the national interest, immediate steps should be taken to provide an adequate veterinary service in country districts.

The wisdom of establishing such a service is readily apparent in the necessity for maintaining the greatest possible production from dairy herds; the general health of all classes of stock; and dealing promptly and effectively with outbreaks of diseases such as swine fever, and possibly others resulting from war activities.

### Rationalisation of Wool Industry.

Apprehension was expressed when it was announced that the Commonwealth Government had adopted far reaching recommendations for rationalising the wool industry, more particularly as that action had been taken without consultation with or affording the Australian Wool Growers' Council any opportunity to express its views on a matter so vitally affecting the pastoral industry.

It was unanimously resolved to support the Australian Wool Growers' Council in its contention that the Commonwealth Government should give the representative Wool Growers' organisations of the Commonwealth an opportunity to thoroughly consider the proposals before they were implemented.

It was further unanimously resolved that your Council viewed with the greatest apprehension any move to reduce the number of sheep in Australia in any way other than by the usual methods.



REFRESHMENTS AT ALL HOURS.

It was noted that no announcement had been made as to whether or not the British Government was favourable to the suggested curtailment of wool production in Australia.

### Harvest Award.

At its meeting in November your Council discussed the announcement in that morning's paper of the decision of the Commonwealth Government to give power to the Wheat Harvest Employment Commission to fix the rates of pay for harvesting of other than wheat crops.

It was unanimously resolved to protest strongly against the unjust action of the Commonwealth Government in imposing on farmers a wages award which could not possibly be met without loss to the producer, and your Council recommended that action be delayed pending a thorough investigation by the Arbitration Court, to ascertain the ability of the industry to pay. It further expressed its opinion that the effect of the announcement of the award would be to cause much of the harvest, especially the grass hay crop, to be left in the paddocks.

### Federal Directorate of Agriculture.

At the same meeting your Council considered a recent announcement to the effect that the Commonwealth Government purposed establishing a Commonwealth Directorate of Agriculture.

It also noted with surprise that in reply to criticism, the Minister for Commerce was reported to have stated that practically every primary group or organization had asked that the appointment should be made and that it was also strongly recommended by the Parliamentary Committee on Rural Industry.

Being of opinion that such action on the part of the Commonwealth Government was not only unnecessary but undesirable, because it could only result in the further depletion of staffs of State Departments of Agriculture, which would thereby be disorganised to an extent which would make impossible a continuance of their satisfactory service, your Council unanimously resolved to notify the Prime Minister and the Minister for Commerce that it was not in favour of the creation of a Commonwealth Department of Agriculture in war time; that not one of the twenty members present at the meeting had ever heard that any primary group or organization had asked that such a Department be created; and accordingly it called upon the Commonwealth Government to abandon the project as unnecessary and wasteful and not in the interest of Australia or of its agriculture.

In accordance with a further resolution of Council, Royal Agricultural Societies in other States were communicated with to ascertain if any had recommended such an appointment and as anticipated a negative reply was received in each case.

### The Council.

The Society lost one of its staunchest supporters through the death early in January of Mr. A. McMillan, who had been a member of the Council since 1914, and had been a Vice-President in 1917 and 1926.

At its January meeting your Council expressed sincere sympathy with the bereaved family and recorded its keen appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. McMillan during his long connection with the Society.

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Members will remember that this extra-ordinary vacancy in the Council, together with that caused a month earlier through the death of Mr. W. M. Black, was filled at last annual meeting, when Messrs. Harold Bartram and D. Sutherland Smith were elected.

At that meeting the eleven members of Council who retired through effluxion of time were re-elected for a further period of three years.

Members will also remember that at last annual meeting a tribute was paid to Mr. Harry H. Peck, who intimated his intention to resign his seat on the Council, because of advancing years and his intention to reside in the country from where it would not be possible to travel to meetings.

At its meeting in March your Council received a letter from Mr. Peck tendering his resignation.

In view of the letter and Mr. Peck's remarks at the annual meeting, Council had no option but to accept the resignation with regret. This it did and at the same time heartily endorsed the sentiments expressed at the annual meeting in appreciation of Mr. Peck's long and valuable service to the Society since he was first elected to the Council in 1900.

The vacancy thus caused was filled by the election of Mr. R. H. Blackburn at the May meeting.

Since then your Council has noted with much regret the death of two former members who resigned some years ago, namely, Mr. T. V. Cowan and Sir Alan Currie.

In addition to the foregoing your Council recorded its regret at the death of Mr. Hugh Pye, who for many years had rendered sterling service to the State, more particularly in connection with the development of wheats which greatly increased production in this country. Also the death of Mr. Angus McNaughton, son of a former member of the Council, who after a study of agriculture and actual experience on the land, had taken over the editorship of the "Australian Farm and Home," with which the official journal of this Society is incorporated.

#### Finance.

On perusal of the financial statement published herewith, members will note that a further reduction has been made in the overdraft. This is of course accounted for by the payment during the year of the balance due from the Defence Department for the year 1941, and the whole of the Society's claim in respect of R.A.A.F. occupation of the Show Grounds for 1942.

Attention was drawn in last year's report to the fact that these payments included a considerable amount for depreciation and your Council is confident of members' approval of its action in opening a separate account into which it is intended to pay as circumstances permit, amounts which will thereby be readily available for use when the Show Grounds are re-occupied.

At the end of the financial year this Depreciation and Replacement Account showed a credit of  $\pm 8,954/2/6$ .

Throughout the year the fullest possible use has been made of the Show Grounds, and we can only express the hope that such facilities as they afford for the accommodation and training of the R.A.A.F. and W.A.A.F. personnel will prove some small factor in hastening victory for the Allied Nations.

> CHARLES E. MERRETT, President. LOUIS MONOD, Secretary.

Commerce House, 328 Flinders Street, Melbourne, C.1. THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

Dr. STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year Ended 31st December, 1942. Cr.

EXPENDITURE	By Bank Overdraft, 1/1/1942	", Sundry Expenses (1941 Shows)	, General Printing and Stationery . £408 16 2 , Commission	<ul> <li>War Damage Insurance Premiums 653 13 7</li> <li>Essendon Rates</li> <li>Essendon Rates</li> <li>Water and Metropolitan Rates</li> <li>Water and Metropolitan Rates</li> <li>Mater and Metropolitan Rates</li> <li>Mater and Metropolitan Rates</li> <li>Afon 15 8</li> <li>Mater and Metropolitan Rates</li> <li>Mater and Metropolitan Rates</li> <li>Telephone, Rents and Calls</li> <li>Telephone, Rents and Gals</li> <li>Office Requisites and General</li> </ul>
RECEIFTS	To Members' Subscriptions	K.C.C. Sweepstakes, 1942	ຕົ	Government $550 \ 0 \ 0$ Advertising in Annual Report $145 \ 0 \ 0$ Fire Insurance $954 \ 2 \ 6$ Refund of Office Requisites, etc. $38 \ 5 \ 0$ Commonwealth of Australia—Account Occupa- tion of Show Grounds by R.A.A.F. $22,191 \ 10 \ 0$ Sundries $22,191 \ 10 \ 15 \ 5$ Rank Overdraft at $31/12/1942 \ \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots 47,919 \ 14 \ 6$

32

£75,944 15 11

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		Interest on Government Loan No. 2		Part Redemption Special Lighting Loan		ships	Mallee and Wimmera Wheat Crop Champion-	Championships, etc	Fodder Conservation Campaign - Subsidies,	Fees	, Trust Account-Australian Pony Stud Book	Association and Pasture Improvement League		Office Furniture		48 2 2		Office Removal Expenses 108 9 10	Pees	720 0	Official Journal for Year 119 9 2	134 15
8,954	324	23	1,123	500	176	100		640		15		120 0		15 14 6	0,305							
22	8		18	0	17	0		22		10				14	9							
6	8	6	4	0	6	0		6		6		0		6	11							

£75,944 15 11

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

BALANCE SHEET at 31st DECEMBER, 1942

4 3 9 00 400 SO £167,091 1 10 610 11 30,692 6 £200 0 35 11 2 9 04,124 10 6 4 8,954 5,037 16,989:010 90 000 109,604 15 5,480 4 . 20 01 642 14 32 2 £5,302 Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd.-Short Call Deposit Account " Depreciation and Replacement Account Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. Show Grounds Furniture and Plant .. .. .. .. ASSET'S. • Including Electrical Installation Less Depreciation ..... Buildings and Improvements-Land, at Book Value .. .. **Draught Horse Stud Book** Less Depreciation .... ...... Less Depreciation .. Office Furniture i-00 40 00 £167,091 1 10 7.290 16 3.250 0 25,256 16 1,193 17 00 07 47,919 14 629 17 3,25055,51216,989£17 13 8.954 62 2010 010 •••••• 1,180 12 13 5 .. .. .. .. .. 7,209 14 2 Guernsey Derby Trust Account ...... .. .. .. .. ..... 81 Australian Pony Stud Book Trust Account Depreciation and Replacement Account . .. LIABILITIES. Fodder Conservation Trust Account Special Lighting Loan ...... Short Call Deposit Account .. .. Ayrshire Derby Trust Account Interest Due 31/12/1942 ..... • • • • Jersey Derby Trust Account • Interest Due 31/12/1942 ... Government Loan No. 2 Government Loan No. 3

# AUDITORS' REPORT.

operations of the Society for the year, according to the best of

our information, the explanations given to us, and as shown

by the books of the Society.

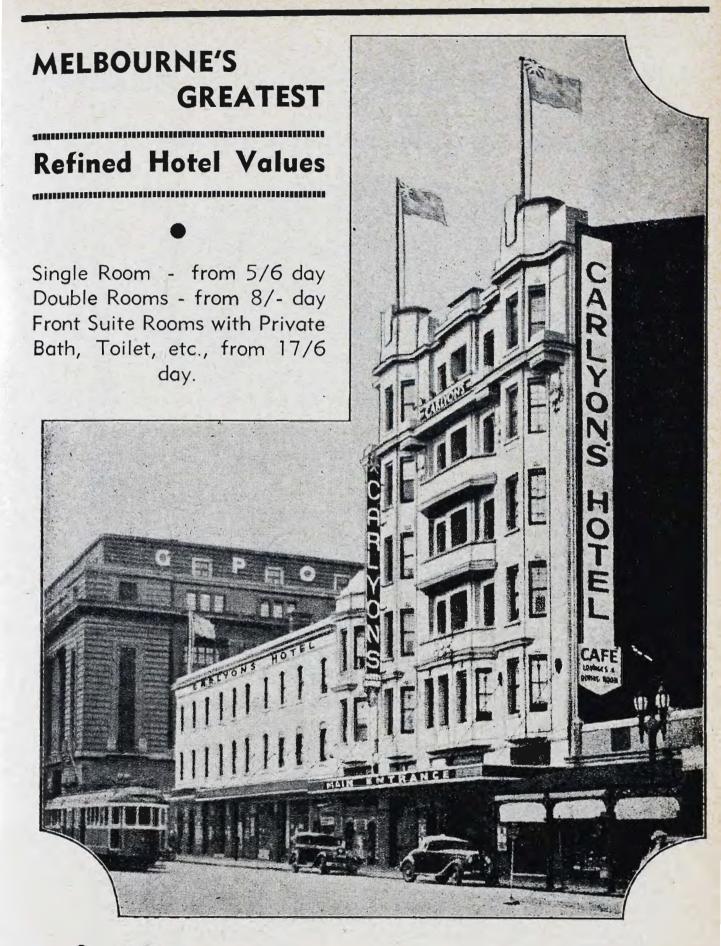
We beg to report to the members that we have examined the books and accounts of the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria for the year ended 31st December, 1942. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Society's affairs, and that the accompanying Statement of Receipts and Expenditure is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the results of the

D. R. S. McGREGOR, Chartered Accountant (Aust.), R. J. OEHR, Chartered Accountant (Aust.),

Dated at Melbourne this 27th day of January, 1943.

Auditors.

LOUIS MONOD, Secretary.



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His Excellency MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WINSTON DUGAN, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Governor of Victoria.

**President:** 

Colonel SIR CHARLES E. MERRETT, Kt., C.B.E., V.D., "Yaralla," 34 Bay Street, Brighton.

Vice-Presidents:

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A. G. HUNTER, Esq., Northwood Park, Seymour.
J. C. MACKINNON, Esq., c/o Melbourne Club, Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1.

Trustees:

Colonel SIR CHARLES E. MERRETT, Kt., C.B.E., V.D., "Yaralla," 34 Bay Street, Brighton. Captain A. E. T. PAYNE, "Yarraview," Lilydale. G. L. WILSON. Esq., Wilson House, Berwick. H. A. MULLETT, Esq., Department of Agriculture, C.2.

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Sir WILLIAM ANGLISS, Aberdeen House, Collins Street, Melbourne. H. BARTRAM, Esq., "Glenard," Heidelberg.

J. A. BEATTIE, Esq., "Billenbah," Narrandera, N.S.W.

- J. F. BEDWELL, Esq., "Oreston," 588 Inkerman Road, Caulfield, S.E.7.
- R. H. BLACKBURN, Esq., view Park," Koriella. ( "Fair-(Elected 12/5/42.)
- F. E. CLARKE, Esq., Chintin, via Wallan.
- W. J. T. CLARKE, Esq., "Devon Park," Dunkeld.
- W. COCKBILL, Avenue, Moonee Ponds, W.4.

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S. A. GREAVES, Esq., "The Land-ing," Bass.

ing," Bass.
W. C. GREAVES, Esq., Calder-meade Estate, Caldermeade.
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F. B. LITHGOW, Esq., "Flower-field," Coldstream.
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T. A. MEAKLIM, Esq., 'Roseneath, Meargonna

Mooroopna.

Surgeon: Dr. M. MCKENNA.

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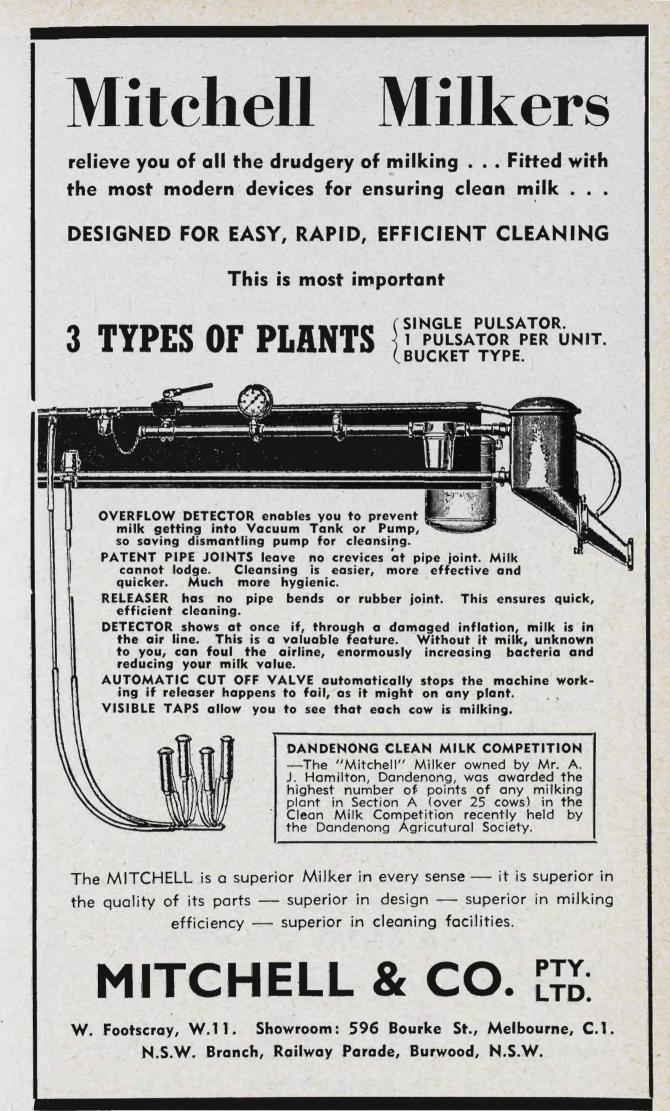
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Statement of Attendance of Office-Bearers, 1942

	Council, 6.	Number of Times Absent on Leave.	Finance.	TOTAL.	Possible Attendances.
President: Col. Sir Charles Merrett, Kt., C.B.E., V.D Vice-Presidents:	6	0	6	12	12
†A. C. Gibb ‡A. G. Hunter ‡J. C. Mackinnon		$\begin{vmatrix} 0\\ 4\\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	5-4	11 2 7	12 6 12
Trustees: Col. Sir Charles Merrett, Kt., C.B.E., V.D. Capt. A. E. T. Payne G. L. Wilson H. A. Mullett Members of Council:	6 5 6 0	0 1 0 0	$\begin{array}{c c} 6\\ \hline 3\\ 0\\ \end{array}$	$     12 \\     5 \\     9 \\     0   $	12 6 12 12
<ul> <li>*H. Bartram (elected 26/2/42)</li> <li>*F. E. Clarke</li> <li>*W. J. T. Clarke (special leave)</li> <li>*F. B. Lithgow</li> <li>*T. A. Meaklim</li> </ul>	3	0 1 0 1 1		5 3 0 4 4	5 6 0 6 6
*J. A. Mitchell *H. McClelland *D. McLennan A. McMillan (deceased 7/1/42) *J. E. Robertson	6 4 4 0		6 0 —	$     \begin{array}{c}       12 \\       6 \\       4 \\       0 \\       1     \end{array} $	12 12 6 0 6
*R. N. Scott *Professor S. M. Wadham †Sir William Angliss †W. Cockbill †A. E. Dahlenburg	2 3 5 1	33035		2351	6 6 6 12 6
<ul> <li>†S. A. Greaves</li> <li>†W. C. Greaves</li> <li>†A. H. Moore</li> <li>†Keith McGarvie</li> </ul>	$\begin{array}{c}3\\4\\1\\6\end{array}$	3 1 3 0	22	3 6 3 6	$     \begin{array}{c}       6 \\       12 \\       12 \\       6 \\       12     \end{array} $
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IR. H. Blackburn (elected 12/5/42)         IJ. F. Guthrie         IH. L. Lyall         IA. M. Mactier         INorman Mitchell (special leave)	3 5 5		1 0 5 0	$     \begin{array}{c}       3 \\       4 \\       5 \\       10 \\       0     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 3 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 0 \end{array} $
<ul> <li>‡M. A. Nicholas (special leave)</li> <li>H. H. Peck (resigned 10/3/42)</li> <li>‡W. A. Winter-Irving (special leave)</li> </ul>	0 0	0 1 0		0 0 0	
Largest attendance at any one meeti Lowest attendance at any one meeting Average attendance *Members who retire at end o	g f 194	 12.	. 15		

38

†Members who retire at end of 1943. ‡Members who retire at end of 1944.



# T. & G. MUTUAL LIFE SOCIETY STRONG POSITION

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#### SERVICE-

The T. & G. is a Mutual Life Society. In the forefront of its ideals it places fair dealing and service to its Policyholders. During last financial year over £3,094,000 was paid to Policyholders — more than £10,000 every working day in the year.

#### POPULARITY-

The esteem in which the Society is held is shown by the fact that during the year many thousands of existing Policyholders, in addition to new members, purchased protection for themselves and their dependants. In all 125,664 new Policies assuring £12,058,342 were effected, while the total Assurances in Force increased to £105,584,957.

#### SECURITY-

The assets, which are held in trust to meet Policy liabilities, now exceed £39,500,000 invested in firstclass securities.

#### WAR EFFORT-

The Society has invested to the limit of its capacity in the various War Loans in Australia and Zealand, the sum of  $\pounds 2,780,542$  being contributed during the year.

#### GROUP ASSURANCE

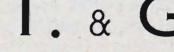
The Society specializes in Group Assurance and Staff Superannuation schemes on terms most advantageous to Employers and Employees. These plans operate on the mutual principle, the Surplus being divided between the members.

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(Incorporated in Victoria)

#### FODDER CONSERVATION

For several years the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria subsidised local competitions throughout Victoria with a view to encouraging the conservation of fodder.

Late in 1941 the Commonwealth Fodder Conservation Board agreed to make a grant to assist the Society with its proposed 1941-42 Fodder Conservation Campaign.

Supplemented by a grant from the Victorian Government and also by the Society itself, a fund was created out of which prize money was provided for 19 local Fodder Conservation Competitions and also for 5 District Group Championships.

The conditions under which these competitions were conducted are published herein together with tabulated results of the local competitions and the Championship Judges' report.

There were 149 individual competitors in the 1941-42 competitions, several of which were judged by Officers of the Department of Agriculture, and the remainder by competent judges appointed by subsidised bodies and approved by the Society.

The Commonwealth Fodder Conservation Board, being convinced that the Campaign was of great educational value, resolved to again financially assist the Society in a similar effort in 1942-43.

Being assured of support by the Victorian Government the Society immediately launched its 1942-43 Fodder Conservation Campaign, and by 31st December had granted applications for subsidies from 20 Agricultural Societies and 5 Herd Testing Associations.

Conditions governing the 1942-43 Competitions, as revised in the light of previous experience, are published herein together with particulars regarding the five State-wide Championships provided in lieu of district group championships as in 1941-42.

Entries for these competitions will close with local Secretaries on Saturday, 27th February, 1943, and indications are that there will be more than a proportionate increase in the number of individual competitors.

#### R.A.S. (1942-1943) FODDER CONSERVATION CAMPAIGN. 25 Local Competitions, 5 State Championships.

Subsidies for local Fodder Conservation Competitions have been granted to Agricultural Societies at Benalla, Berwick, Charlton, Cohuna, Dimboola, Edenhope, Geelong, Goroke, Kyabram, Kyneton, Lang Lang, Maffra, Mansfield, Maryborough, Pyramid, St. Arnaud, Shepparton, Wangaratta, Warragul and Yea, and Herd Testing Associations at Bunyip, Myrtleford-Whorouly, Pakenham, Portland and Rochester.

The Council of the Royal Agricultural Society has for many years consistently advocated the practice of fodder conservation, and is pleased that it has been possible to proceed with another series of educational competitions for 1942-1943, more particularly in view of the bounteous growth available for conservation and the knowledge of its value, if conserved, in maintaining production of milk products, meat and wool required in the war effort. Other reasons weighing with the Council are the knowledge that an improvement in the labour position cannot be anticipated under existing conditions; the seasonal conditions may not be so favourable in future years, and in any event the restrictions on the use of fertilizers will have an adverse effect on pasture growth.

#### Subsidies for Local Competitions.

Any Agricultural Society, Herd Testing Association, or other approved primary producers' organization, willing to conduct a Fodder Conservation Competition in its particular district is invited to apply to the Royal Agricultural Society for a subsidy of £15 for prize money, and the Council will determine which Societies and/or Associations shall be subsidised.

Applications for these subsidies must be made to the Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria, Commerce House, 328 Flinders Street, Melbourne, not later than 31st December, 1942.

#### Judging State-Wide Championships.

This year the Royal Agricultural Society has assumed the responsibility of arranging for the judging of all subsidised competitions, not only to relieve the local societies of any anxiety in that connection, but to facilitate the allocation of the Championship prizes.

So as to facilitate the making of Judging arrangements entries for local subsidised competitions will close on SATURDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1943.



Every entrant in a subsidised local Fodder Conservation Competition will automatically become a competitor for one or other of the five State Championships, which will be awarded according to farm types, thus:—

(1) Dairy Farm under irrigation, (2) Dairy Farm under dry farming conditions, (3) Mixed Farm under irrigation, (4) Mixed Farm under dry farming conditions, and (5) Sheep and/or grazing property.

Not only will this mean that like will be competing with like, but the Championships will be State-wide in character, instead of provincial as was previously the case.

The body conducting the local competition from which any Champion is eventually selected will receive £25 towards its own funds, and the Championship will carry a cash prize of £10 to the successful competitor in addition to the prize money won in the local competition.

#### Conditions Governing (1942-43) Fodder Conservation Competitions.

The following conditions will govern each subsidised competition :---

- 1. Subsidy of £15 only payable if a minimum of five entries is received.
- 2. Cash Prizes: First, £7; second, £5; third, £3. Royal Agricultural Society Certificates will be awarded to successful competitors.
- 3. Entry Fee, 5/- per entry. (Entry Fees will be retained by local body towards expenses in connection with the competition.)
- The competition is open to all farmers and graziers in the district.
   Each intending competitor must make his entry with the subsidised body nearest to his property.
- 6. No competitor may enter in more than one subsidised competition.
- 7. Judging will be carried out in accordance with the following scale of points, by a Judge or Judges appointed by the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria.
- 8. Subsidy will be payable immediately on receipt of the Judge's report on the competition.

N.B.—Clause 7 shall not necessarily apply in wheat growing areas, in which, at the discretion of the Council, special conditions may be drawn up in co-operation with local Societies in specified areas.

#### Scale of Points For Judging.

Maximum Points.

80

10

1. Quantity and Quality of Fodder Required—

The potential capacity of the holding to carry sheep or cattle to be estimated by the Judge and expressed as stock units. Different types of stock to be converted to stock units.

Points will be awarded in proportion to fodder conserved during 1940, 1941 and 1942, only for use on the holding, maximum points being awarded when total fodder conserved represents one food unit of prime quality for each stock unit .....

The Judge shall take into consideration such crops as maize, millet, roots or rape, or excellent paddock growth suggesting ample feed (as clover burr, lucerne, etc.), and award up to 10 points therefor as if it were conserved fodder ...

A stock unit to be one milch cow, 2 bulls or bullocks, 3 cattle or horses under 2 years old, 1 draught horse, 2 light horses or ponies, 10 breeding ewes, 20 wethers or young sheep.

43

	A Food Unit to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of cereal or meadow hay, 4 tons of silage, 5 tons of oaten straw, or $\frac{3}{4}$ ton of oats— all of prime quality—or their equivalent of other fodders.	
	NOTE.—In judging quality due consideration will be given to appearance, apparent palatability, and nutritive and food values.	
2.	Quantity and Quality of Fodder in excess of requirements:— To be awarded pro rata for surplus fodder in comparison to quantity required for the holding as determined in ac- cordance with Clause 1. Maximum points being awarded for an additional 12 months' supply and less amounts pro rata	60
3.	Suitability of Fodder:— Judged according to the suitability of fodder or combina- tion of fodders for the purpose for which they are required	15
4.	Reasonable Condition of Stock:— The judge will deduct points if stock are obviously out of condition	10
5.	Location and Protection : (a) Location—Having regard to fire, flood, the economy of feeding, and general access 10 (b) Protection from weather, pests, stock, fire, and general deterioration, with due regard to economy 15	25
	Total	200



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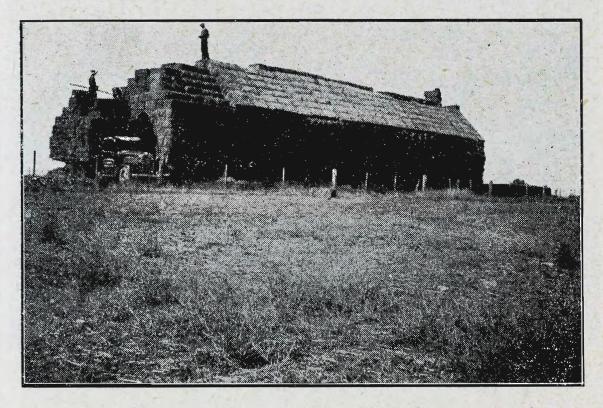
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### R.A.S. (1941-42) FODDER CON-SERVATION CAMPAIGN

#### VICTORIA'S FIRST FODDER CHAMPIONSHIPS



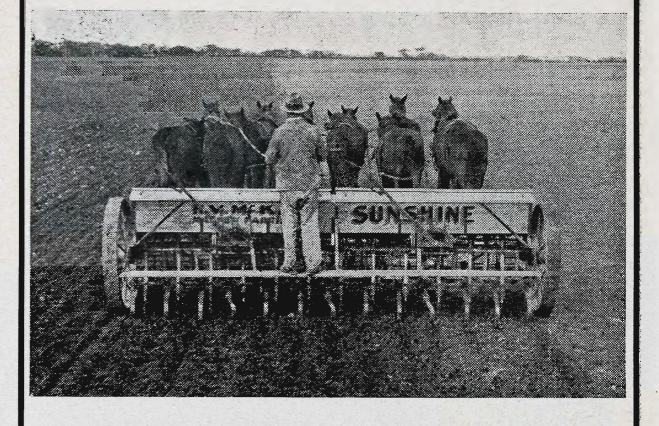
A ready welcome was given to the 1941-42 campaign for conservation of fodder launched by the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria.

Despite the wartime conditions, results fully justified the subsidies devoted to the movement which, it is hoped, will continue as an annual feature.

In all, 149 farmers entered the contests, which have provided many useful lessons and much valuable information concerning one of the most vital sections of farm work in preparation to meet the lean seasons that inevitably recur.

Methods of the leading farmers in Victoria are described in the report of the judges of the group championships—Mr. B. A. Barr and Mr. R. R. Kerr—which is given in later pages. It is regretted that, because of illness, the judge of the northern group (Mr. A. Morgan, B.Agr.Sc.) has been unable to prepare a report in time for publication in this volume.

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H. V. McKAY MASSEY HARRIS Pty. Ltd. Sunshine Harvester Works, SUNSHINE. Nineteen district competitions were conducted from which five group champions were selected.

The group champions are:	
District Group Champion	Nominator
Northern A. E. Judd, Charlton.	Charlton A. & P. Society.
North-Eastern W. O'Brien, Hansonville	Wangaratta A. & P. Society.
South.	
Central J. A. Till, Lauriston.	Kyneton Agricultural Society.
Western L. J. Challis, Connewarre	Geelong A. & P. Society.
Gippsland E. Pearce, Boisdale.	Maffra & District Agricul- tural Society.

The competitions were conducted with the financial support of the Victorian Government and the Commonwealth Fodder Conservation Board.

#### CONDITIONS GOVERNING COMPETITIONS

Any agricultural society, herd-testing association or other approved primary producers' organisation willing to conduct a fodder conservation competition in its district was invited to apply for a subsidy of £15 for prize-money, and the council determined which societies or associations should be subsidised.

The organisations which received subsidies were grouped according to districts and group championships were allocated. The organisation conducting the local competition from which the group champion was eventually selected received  $\pounds 25$  towards its own funds, and the championship carried a cash prize of  $\pounds 10$  to the successful competitor, in addition to the prize-money won in the local competition.

Conditions which governed each subsidised competition were:--

- 1. Subsidy of £15 only payable if a minimum of five entries is received.
- 2. Cash Prizes: First, £7; second, £5; third, £3. Royal Agricultural Society Certificates will be awarded to successful competitors.
- 3. Entry Fee, 5/- per entry. (Entry fees will be retained by local body towards expenses in connection with the competition).
- 4. The competition is open to all farmers and graziers in the district.
- 5. Each intending competitor must make his entry with the subsidised body nearest to his property.
- 6. No competitor may enter in more than one subsidised competition.
- 7. Judging will be carried out in accordance with the following scale of points, by a judge approved by the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria, and at a time mutually agreed upon by the Royal Agricultural Society and the subsidised body, so as to facilitate judging of the Group Championship.
- 8. Subsidy will be payable immediately on receipt of the judge's report on the competition, together with the secretary's certificate as to the number of entries received and the number actually judged.

Note: Clause 7 shall not necessarily apply in wheat-growing areas, in which, at the discretion of the council, special conditions may be drawn up in co-operation with local societies in specifed areas.

#### SCALE OF POINTS FOR JUDGING

#### Maximum Points

1. Quantity and quality of fodder required:

The potential capacity of the holding to carry sheep or cattle to be estimated by the judge and expressed as stock units. Different types of stock to be converted to stock units. A stock unit to be one mature cow, bull, or bullock, or the equivalent of 7 mature dry sheep or 21 lambs carried to "freezer" stage. Ponies, yearling horses, or cattle to be half units and mature horses  $1\frac{1}{2}$  units.

Points will be awarded in proportion to fodder conserved for use on the holding, maximum points being awarded when total fodder represents one food unit of prime quality for each stock unit . . .

A food unit to be 1: ton of lucerne hay,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons of meadow, oaten, or wheaten hay, 3 tons of meadow silage, 4 tons of oaten straw, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton of oats—all of prime quality—or their equivalent of other fodders.

The judge shall take into consideration such crops as maize, millet, roots or rape, or excellent paddock growth suggesting ample feed (as clover burr, lucerne, etc.), and award up to 10 points therefore as if it were conserved fodder .....

NOTE: In judging quality due consideration will be given to appearance, apparent palatability, and nutritive and food values.



80

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2.	Quantity and quality of fodder in excess of requirements: To be awarded pro rata for surplus fodder in comparison to quan- tity required for the holding as determined in accordance with Clause 1, maximum points being awarded for an additional 12 months' supply and less amounts pro rata	2
3.	Suitability of fodder: Judged according to the suitability of fodder or combination or fodders for the purpose for which they are required	f
4.	Reasonable condition of stock: The judge will deduct points if stock are obviously out of condition	
5.	Location and protection: (a) Location—having regard to fire, flood, the economy of feeding, and general access	
		200

#### JUDGES' REPORT OF GROUP CHAMPIONSHIPS

The judges' report of the group championships is as follows:---

The practical importance of fodder conservation and its probable effect upon the national economy will be realised from the fact that the live-stock industries, dairying and pastoral, which annually contribute in round figures £31,000,000, approximately one-fourth of the state's total primary and manufacturing production, depend almost entirely upon pastures and complementary crops.

As the pasture yield fluctuates with seasonal conditions, and at times may be reduced almost to vanishing point, the necessity to conserve the surplus flush growth to make up the deficiency when the plants are making little or no growth, is a subject affecting the welfare of the community.

Fodder conservation, including surplus growth and reserve of forage crops, is designed not only to meet seasonal deficiencies, but to assist to stabilise production throughout the year. It implies both preserving for use fodders which might otherwise be wasted and creating reserves for future requirements.

#### SILAGE VERSUS HAY

Statistical records show that silage is not a popular form of fodder conservation, and that during the last six years the quantity of silage made varied from 50 tons to 70 tons on the farms using this method. During the season of 1935-36 only 326 farms in the state conserved an average amount of 70 tons, in 1936-37 the number of farms increased to 549, but the tonnage decreased to 60 tons, and further declined the following

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year to 55 tons as the farms increased to 841. During 1938-39 the respective figures were 549 farms and 50 tons of silage, but 1939-40 brought an increase of 1292 farms with an average production of 60 tons, and was followed by a reduction to half the number of farms (648) making silage which averaged under 50 tons for each farm in 1941. Later records are not yet available, and are likely to be affected by the labour scarcity, particularly as the grass hay statistics reveal that only a little more than half the area was cut for hay in 1941-42, compared with the area mown in 1938-39. In this case seasonal conditions would be an important factor, but during the last two years the shortage of experienced labour on the farms has limited the amount of fodder conserved.

Whether leafy fodder should be conserved in the form of hay or silage is a matter for individual judgment. No form has an all-round superiority. Some farmers prefer silage, while others will make only hay. The decision depends largely upon the time factor, labour, season and the class of stock to be fed.

Under ordinary farm conditions many farmers believe that more food units or starch equivalents are saved per acre of crop as silage than in the form of hay, provided the material is ensiled in a sound walled pit and immediately covered with a good layer of earth. This does not mean that more food units cannot be conserved from an acre as meadow hay. Under ideal conditions hay would probably show a better value, but too often grass is cut for hay at an over-ripe stage or affected by unfavourable harvesting. Conversely the loss in stack grass silage is greater than the average in meadow hay.

#### It is not so much a question of whether silage or hay is the better form of conservation, but whether farm work and general labour conditions will allow the crop to be harvested at a time to ensure the best results by any particular method.

If the pasture growth can be harvested in good weather conditions when the most nutritive types are in the flowering stage and baled in the paddock after drying out in large cocks, then its compactness, easy transport and all-round all-weather use are of special value. But too often mowing is delayed until the grasses are stemmy and the swath lies too long on the damp ground. Silage-making may take place in all weathers-except heavy rain-and may begin at an earlier period than hay-making which, in a good season in the southern districts, will be followed by fair grazing. Weedy and undesirable but palatable types can be made into silage without the risk of spreading to other areas, but crops of low food value will not make first quality silage. The quality of the conserved fodder, silage or hay, depends upon the nutritive values of the material harvested, and, because weedy growths and rubbish will make silage, there is no gain in food nutrients, although the palatability may have improved by combination with other food materials. Heavy bulk is the chief disadvantage of silage-100 lb. good meadow silage contains 8 to 9 food units (oats 12, maize 9) compared with 35 to 38 food units in 100 lb. fair quality meadow hay-but set off against this is the succulence of silage, which is of special value during a dry summer, yet it is of less value than hay for supplementary feed with a soft pasture.

On several farms in the competition where the autumn rains had stimulated a fresh growth of pasture, the owners had discontinued feeding silage, because the cows were not eating it readily, yet meadow hay was being consumed in large quantities.

Meadow and cereal hays are particularly useful in furnishing the dry matter required for large production, in the autumn, winter, and early spring, when a vigorous growth of subterranean clover predominates the grazing.

The best solution of the hay versus silage problem is to decide according to the purpose for which the fodder will be required and the labour available to harvest with optimum results, and when practicable, to utilise both methods. Equally contentious is the relative cost of making silage or hay, and this appears to hinge largely upon the wide range of actual silage costs, varying from 4/6 to 12/- per ton, whereas the pre-war cost for baled hay ranged between 20/- to 25/- for harvesting. The wider range in the cost of silage-making is influenced chiefly by the method of storing, and minimum costs occur when the grass is swept into a pit in the paddock. If the material has to be lifted and carted, even raising by mechanical devices on to a stack, not only costs rise rapidly, but more time is involved.



In one particular case last season, where motor transport was required to cart the material to the silo, the cost of cutting and ensiling grass reached 18/6 per ton. Despite this excessive cost the farmer considered the transaction profitable in the circumstances and preferable to wasting the surplus growth, or risking the inability to make meadow hay.

Although emphasis is placed upon the quality of the conserved fodder, it may be stated if the highest quality is obtained at the expense of other important farm work, the cost of the higher quality may be disproportionate to its feeding value. It is not an easy matter to estimate the loss in deterioration due to a week or two delay in harvesting.

Except for ensiling maize, oats and similar crops chaffed into an overhead silo, conveniently located near the feeding shed for dairy cows, the trench or pit excavated to about 6 feet, preferably on a slope to facilitate drainage and feeding out, is less wasteful and easier to work than the open stack. A point often overlooked is that making grass silage is not simply dumping a heap of material into a pit or on to a stack, but that even spreading to keep the outside higher than the centre, ensures a more even consolidation of the silage and fewer mouldy patches.

#### INADEQUATE PROTECTION FOR STACKS

The contribution by the manpower on the farms to defence and national services may have accounted for considerable loss of conserved material through the need for better protection against weather and stock.

Inadequate protection of many stacks, and the over-ripe and stemmy stage of much of the meadow and lucerne hays were significant features observed during the judging.

Some hay was stored in roofed sheds provided with guttering and down pipes, whereas other sheds discharged the roof water on the sides of the hay. A few stacks were without any protection against the weather, and some badly topped stacks of grass hay carried a short bag cover that simply discharged the water into the stack between the ridge and walls. These contained much musty hay.

There were also many well-built grass hay-stacks with covers extending to the walls. In these the quality of hay was excellent. Rarerly did we see a stack that had been combed. This practice of raking out the roof and sides helps to keep out the weather, and a well-topped and raked-grass stack without a cover will suffer less damage than one heaped together, but with a bag cover reaching only half way to the walls. A striking instance of the loss due to bad stacking and defective covering was seen on one farm where 2600 bales were stacked. The roof on the stack was made by resting each outside bale upon half of the bale beneath, so that each side of the roof formed a series of steps. A short bag cover reached about half way down the roof and discharged the rain into the bale steps beneath. As the bales were mostly loose, due to the low tension when pressing, the water passed through the bales and affected a considerable number in the stack, resulting in the loss of much valuable

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HEAD OFFICE: 422 LITTLE COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE WIRE MILLS: NEWCASTLE, N.S.W. material, as well as nullifying the time and money spent in harvesting and pressing.

As the judging of the group championships took place during May and June the damage due to the heavy rains during May was apparent on those stacks not adequately protected; and in some instances many points were deducted for quality of hay and protection. Often these deductions on separate stacks were greater than shown in the award lists because the competitor may have had three-fourths of the hay in a shed and the remainder unprotected in the paddock, which if badly built would not receive any points for protection. Generally, considerable care is applied to the building of stacks of cereal hays, yet this same attention is an exception in stacks of meadow hay. Higher pitched roofs would be an advantage, but the uneven settling indicated the need for evenly spreading the hay when building. For permanency and suitability, the hay-shed or Dutch barn affords the best means of protection, provided its location is convenient for carting in and feeding out. Several splendid sheds were noted, particularly that erected by G. Starritt and Sons, of North-west Mooroopna. This building is 140 ft. by 7C ft., 18 ft. to wall plate and 30 ft. to the ridge, open on all sides, galvanised-iron roof, spouting and down pipes. The cost was £409 and, in addition to storing 100 tons oaten hay and several thousand bales of lucerne hay, it is used for the lambing down of special stud ewes in temporary pens especially made for the purpose.

Some convenient, durable and portable form of cover for grass haystacks would be of great value to fodder conservation, especially to protect stacks built for feeding in distant paddocks.

Because there was really little first quality meadow and lucerne hay seen in the competition, due chiefly to the stemmy growth and advanced stage of the grasses, we do not desire to infer that harvesting could have been effected earlier, although had this been possible its value would have been enhanced, because last season there was a real shortage of experienced labour, and owners were fortunate to be able to conserve even a small portion of the abundant pasture.

Moreover, despite the value of fodder conservation one has to keep in view the practical aspect of the work and its relation to the general management of the farm. Unless fodder conservation can be economically undertaken as a whole-time job under a contract system, then quality will depend to considerable extent upon just how it can be wedged between routine farm practices and weather factors. Nevertheless, there is a tendency to allow the mown grass to lay out too long, resulting in unequal curing of the under and upper layers of the swath and raking into small windrows before carting. The moisture in the ground, as well as the weather, will determine how long the grass should remain in the swath. After raking the material should "cure" in large cocks before carting in or pressing. This will ensure safe drying without becoming too brittle and avoid a musty condition, while the heaps are readily turned during unfavourable weather.

#### QUANTITY OF RESERVES NEEDED

If the objective in fodder conservation is to equalise the food supply and furnish a reservoir against seasonal deficiencies, then a two or three year's supply should suffice to meet most contingencies, and any excess above this amount may be considered uneconomical unless such accumulations result from small annual surpluses produced at inconsequential cost..

On two farms reserves have been steadily increasing over an eight and nine year period respectively. One farm was holding approximately 128 tons baled hay, and of this quantity only 50 tons were harvested last season. The remainder had steadily accumulated during the previous seven years. In addition, there were 120 tons silage two years old, and in a total of 163 food units only 67 food units were conserved during the past year. On another farm with 140 food units, 58 food units were grown last year, and the balance included 175 tons silage, equal to 53 food units six years to eight years old, and pressed hay to nine years old.

Whether such large reserves are economical and the result of careful husbandry during bounteous seasons, or whether under-stocking during previous years has been a contributing factor is a matter for others to decide, but certainly these accumulated reserves must give such competitors considerable advantage in any competition based on the present conditions.



To avoid any misunderstanding, it must be stated that at present one particular owner is making good use of at least part of the reserves and is carrying 84.2 stock units, including 55 milking cows in splendid condition on 160 acres. This is a greater number than the farm would carry without drawing upon previous reserves, more particularly as in this case the dry cows are fed on meadow hay to build up condition before calving.

#### NOTEWORTHY FEATURES

Among noteworthy features observed during the judging was the excellent quality of some of the meadow hay—subterranean clover and rye-grass —harvested by Mr. A. T. James, of Warrenbayne, who had also pressed a few bales of purely subterranean clover. This pressed meadow hay was only equalled by bales of similar composition pressed by G. Starritt and Son, of Mooroopna, and in our opinion were easily the best quality inspected, containing a good balance between grass and clover, leafy and bright in colour and clean aroma.

A stack of lucerne hay that had been stacked for 16 years was being used for feeding ewes by G. Starritt and Son. There was very little waste due to weather, and the exposed surfaces were in splendid condition. Probably one reason for having remained unused so long is that it had been cut from mature, coarse and stemmy growth and was of lesser quality than the later reserves.

# By treating the earthen floor of the chaff-room with emolium—a petroleum derivative—Mr. James had cheaply rendered the surface impervious to damp.

Trial cuts into three silage pits on Mr. W. O'Brien's farm at Hansonville South produced first-class samples. One pit of approximately 40 tons lucerne hay stacked six years ago in a showery season when the mature growth could not be saved as hay, opened in excellent quality, while a smaller pit of maize that had not been opened since it was pitted eight years ago did not have more than an inch of waste at the point of inspec-Similar results were obtained at a large pit of mixed pasture and tion. Phalaris Tuberosa conserved six years ago. In each case the pits were quickly filled and immediately covered with a layer of earth 12 in.. to 18 in. deep that settled into a hard mass. In some instances, some of the fodder taken into account during the local competitions had been sold before our judging, and consequently this amount was not included in the food units, although any fodder consumed by stock on the farm during the time between the local district and group champion judging was fully credited. An implied condition of entry to these competitions is that all the fodder submitted for scoring will be conserved for use on the farm, although the sound business practice of selling some of the surplus at a later date, when an equal quantity is in sight for replacement, must be accepted. The object is to encourage reserves and to strengthen each farm unit against recurring feed shortages.

# Security

### Freedom from Care or Apprehension . . .

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#### SCALE OF FOOD VALUES

Disregarding the monetary value of the material conserved and assessing the value by the apparent nutritive content according to the number of starch equivalents per 100 lb., the scale of allotting lucerne  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the feeding value of first quality meadow hay is not supported by either the gross digestible energy or the starch equivalents of the different fodders; nor can it be claimed that two tons of silage equals in feeding value one ton of hay of the same materials. The fodders conserved as hay or silage are only roughage, and in any well-planned feeding would be supplemented by other feeds to form a balanced ration of suitable variety, or else the stored fodders would be used to supplement a deficiency in the available pasture. Good quality lucerne hay contains around 35 food units (estimated as available starch equivalents in the digested material), whereas the relative values of oaten hay are 42, meadow hay with a good mixture of clover 36, and grass silage 8. Therefore, although prime quality leafy lucerne does possess a higher market value, and on account of its higher protein content is more suitable to raise the nutritive ratio of roughage of lower protein values, its total energy value does not give it a value 12 times greater than best quality meadow hay, and still only three times the value of grass silage. The market value of foodstuffs is often not in direct ratio to their respective feeding values.

Quite apart from nutritive values, yet believing lucerne hay is richer than meadow hay, some farmers purchase meadow hay in preference to pressed lucerne on the grounds that the latter is too wasteful for paddock feeding owing to the loss of small leafy material. This condition is dependent upon stage of growth and condition of harvesting.

Moreover, if good quality meadow hay has an average content of 36 starch equivalents per 100 lb., then more than 200 lb. silage containing eight starch equivalents per 100 lb. should be required to equal one food unit as prescribed in the judging schedule. Only, on one farm was prime quality lucerne hay seen, and this had been harvested from growths subsequent to the first cut on an irrigation farm. The other lucerne consisted either of stalky growths or a mixture of lucerne and varying proportions of grasses. In our opinion this material should be accepted as meadow hay, and points allotted according to quality. We suggest that for future competitions, consideration be given to a revision of the quantities of the various fodders to equal one food unit, on the basis of one ton oaten, wheaten, meadow hay, equals 1 food unit; stemmy, mature lucerne, or lucerne with any grass mixture-1 food unit; prime quality leafy lucerne-14 units, the higher value being due to higher protein content and suitability for blending with less nitrogenous roughages. Silage-4 tons to equal 1 unit.

The present system gives a disproportionate value to silage because the schedule states  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons meadow hay and 3 tons meadow silage both equal 1 food unit. But it is quite obvious that pasture yielding  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons of meadow hay per acre, containing approximately 1200 starch equivalents, will make more than 3 tons silage with a total of 540 starch equivalents.

For subsequent competitions we suggest that a period be fixed so that fodder conserved before this date, say two or three years, shall not be taken into account. This suggestion does not infer that fodder should not be held for a longer period, but it does give, for the purpose of this competition, a better opportunity to the farmer who, after making adequate reserves for his own stock, makes available to others less advantageously placed, or less diligent, any excess above his own estimated requirements. We also suggest that at the time of entry the fodder submitted for judging is intended solely for use on the farm and not for sale.

This condition would not imply that the fodder must not be sold, because subsequently circumstances may arise to justify selling, particularly when sufficient future reserves are in sight. Some allowances should also be made for pressed hay or lucerne on the grounds of greater protection, saving of space and easier handling. Throughout the judging all stock were in excellent condition and owners had been drawing upon reserves for autumn feeding.

Consideration might also be given to changing the system of district zones to one of farm types that will provide separate classes for dairy farm, irrigated and dry, mixed farm, sheep and grazing.

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#### **GROUP CHAMPIONSHIPS**

#### GIPPSLAND, comprising winners of the Berwick, Bunyip, Lang Lang, Pakenham, Warragul and Maffra West competitions.

The winner, Mr. E. Pearce, of Boisdale, had conserved 70 tons lucerne and 5 tons meadow hay, equal to 73 units for 612 stock units, including 44 milking cows, on an area of 86 acres, with an additional 18 acres river frontage, of which 53 acres are irrigated. The season was one of the best experienced in the district, and in late May there was splendid growth of mixed pastures, as well as a stand of 11 acres lucerne over a foot high. As most of the soil is rich alluvial with good natural drainage, the carrying of a fraction more than half a stock unit per acre suggests that at present the farm is very safely stocked, even for a less favourable season. This opinion is supported by the reserves on hand, the paddock feed and excellent condition of the stock. But with his sons in the fighting forces, and managing with his wife and daughter, Mr. Pearce is doing a magnificent job under very trying conditions. The labour shortage on this farm was revealed in the quality of the hay, much of which lost points for mature growth at cutting, discolouration and leaching, as well as loss of leaf and infection by moulds during harvesting.

The best meadow hay in this group was in stacks on Mr. A. E. Heathcote's and Mr. E. J. Bingham's farms. The stacks were neatly built and protected by bag covering, that used by the former had been dressed with a mixture of sump oil and tar. Under normal conditions the carrying of 124 stock units on 280 acres of sown pastures and oats on Mr. Bingham's farm of grey and chocolate soil would be understocked; but this year owing to devastating action of the grass grub, destroying the pasture in several paddocks, the farm is well stocked, although 22 tons of hay had been sold before judging. In previous years 120 cows have been milked and all replacements reared on the farm, but here again the enlistment of sons for overseas service led to a reduction of the milking herd. The most heavily stocked farm is owned by Messrs. D. and M. A. Poole, of Caldermeade, where a total of 130 stock units was being carried on 124 acres of rich heavy flats, and 30 acrès five miles distant were used for growing crops, maize and oats, preparatory to sowing to pasture. This distance affected the points for location, although the meadow hay and silage were on the home farm.

The stock included 86 milking cows, 15 two-year-olds, 21 yearlings, horses and sheep. The food comprised approximately 50 tons of fair meadow hay, not adequately protected from stock or weather; 17 tons of good quality oaten hay and 40 tons of silage, to which should be added 12 tons of hay and 48 tons of silage consumed since the harvest. The silage was cut from an area of 15 acres. The use of concentrates in the bail-feeding of the cows is a contributing factor to the carrying capacity of the farm. This point raises the question of to what extent, if any, the increased carrying capacity of dairy farms by the use of purchased concentrates should influence the point system, or whether it would be practicable to arrange a separate class for dairy farmers. Large fodder

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Registered Opticians. E. WOOD & CO. PTY. LTD. 95 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C.1 reserves with what appears to be fair stock units do not necessarily mean a higher economy than where smaller reserves are provided for more stock units on the same area. This competition does not explore the economics of production, but the dairy farmer, who maintains a high level of production by using concentrates which he cannot grow on his farm, will require less conserved fodder in the form of roughage than when production depends entirely on farm-grown fodder.

To estimate accurately the safe carrying capacity of any farm considerable local experience is necessary, whereas under or over-stocking at any particular time may be judged by the condition of the stock, and of the pastures in relation to the time of the year. Consequently a dairy farm over-stocked on a farm-grown basis might be a more efficient unit because use is made of grain surpluses produced by other sections of agriculture.

#### **GIPPSLAND GROUP**

Results in the Gippsland group are:---

Name	Quantity and Quality	Green Crops and Paddock Feed	Excess	Suitability	Condition of Stock	Location	Protection	TOTAL
Maximum Points	80	10	60	15	10	10	15	200
E. Pearce, Boisdale	76	1.0	14	15	10	10	15	150
A. E. Camp, Bunyip .	70		15	12	10	9	12	128
E. J. Bingham, Lardner	60	8		14	10	7	15	114
A. E. Heathcote,								
Beaconsfield	53	9		15	10	8	12	107
D. & M. A. Poole,	K. C.				Tarte			
Caldermeade	46	7		15	10	7	8	93
C. E. Harvey, Officedale	38	3		10	10	10	3	74

#### CENTRAL GROUP

Results in the Central group are:---

Name	Quantity and Quality	Green Crops and Paddock Feed	Excess	Suitability	Condition of Stock	Location	Protection	TOTAL
Maximum Points	80	10	60	15-	10	10	15	200
A. J. Till, Lauriston , Williamson Bros.,	68	5	43	13	10	8	8	155
Carisbrook	80	10	12	15	10	10	15	152
G. Brown, Molesworth	25	10		15	10	10	12	82
the second s								

Mr. A. J. Till, of Lauriston, the winning competitor of this group, scored on quantity conserved and, as the award shows, large deductions were made for quality and protection, although one-third was stored in the hay-shed. The farm comprises 85 acres, and last season 40 acres were mown for meadow hay and 16 acres of oats cut for hay. Total reserves, including the quantity consumed this year, amounted to 100 tons hay, and although the stock units, milking cows and young dairy cattle were only 35, we do not consider the farm understocked to any appreciable degree, having regard to location, soil and climate. Before the spring growth, which is late in this district, these reserves will be greatly reduced, and even some of the excess quantity may be drawn upon. The farm is worked by Mr. Till and his wife.

The second-placed farm of Messrs. Williamson Bros., of Carisbrook, containing 2400 acres and stocked with 200 head cattle and 1700 sheep, exhibited a splendid variety of lucerne, meadow and oaten hay of excellent quality, but the points for excess quantity, over present needs, to meet a possible contingency next year, just failed to support the high scoring in all other sections.



#### NORTH-EAST GROUP

Following are the awards in the North-east group:-

Quantity Quality	Green Crops and Paddock Face	Excess	Suitability	Condition of Stock	Location	Protection	TOTAL
80	10	60	15	10	10	15	200
Store		-	and the				e stil
78	10	52	15	10	9	13	187
Part a							
80	10	2	15	10	10	15	142
	at the						
75	10	-	15	10	10	15	135
	78 80	01 08 and and a second	Kit       Line       Solution         80       10       60         78       10       52         80       10       2	Suitability     Suitability       Suitability     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0       0     0 <td>State       State       State       State       State         80       10       60       15       10         80       10       22       12       10         80       10       25       12       10         80       10       2       12       10         80       10       2       15       10         80       10       2       12       10</td> <td>80     10     5     10     10       10     10     10     10     10       10     10     10     10     10</td> <td>Markan       Markan       Markan       Markan       Markan         80       10       2       12       10       01       08         10       10       12       10       10       12       13         80       10       2       12       10       10       12         10       10       12       10       10       12         10       10       12       10       10       12</td>	State       State       State       State       State         80       10       60       15       10         80       10       22       12       10         80       10       25       12       10         80       10       2       12       10         80       10       2       15       10         80       10       2       12       10	80     10     5     10     10       10     10     10     10     10       10     10     10     10     10	Markan       Markan       Markan       Markan       Markan         80       10       2       12       10       01       08         10       10       12       10       10       12       13         80       10       2       12       10       10       12         10       10       12       10       10       12         10       10       12       10       10       12

The competing farms for the North-east group championship indicated a high standard in farm management. The fodder reserves were not only large and of good quality, and the stock in splendid order, but each farm appeared to be well stocked for its particular purpose. Yet each was used for a different branch of farming. A passing glance suggested sound fences, good gates, useful buildings, and neat homesteads.

The winning farm of Mr. W. O'Brien, of Hansonville South, is a dairy farm of 160 acres, carrying 841 stock units, comprising 55 dairy and other cattle. The conserved fodder of 157 feed units included as estimated tonnage of 205 tons of silage 6 to 8 years old, and an accumulated storage of stalky lucerne and of good meadow hay over the same period. The practice on this farm of feeding the dry cows with meadow hay preparatory to calving might be adopted with material benefit on most dairy farms. It is a practical demonstration of getting a good return from conserved fodder. Although on dry country, east of a line between Benalla and Wangaratta, 22 acres of lucerne furnish up to four cuttings in a good season, and which at the time of our inspection (May 15, 1942) was making steady growth. This farm was fully stocked-perhaps with less reserves and during an average season it was carrying more than a safe number, but the stored supplies and favourable rains made the position sound.

Sheep and dairying were combined on the 565 acres of Mr. A. T. James, of Warrenbayne, whose conserved fodder was awarded second place. This is a typical mixed sheep and dairy farm, stocked to a safe margin with 560 Corriedale and Southdown ewes, 120 wethers, 43 dairy cows, 26 young cattle and three horses, totalling 157 stock units, equal to almost two sheep to the acre on dry country. The fodder reserves of 163 food units included 4220 bales of meadow hay ranging from the highest to fair quality, some of which had been stored 9 years; 200 tons of grass silage, 1 and 2 years old; and 15 tons of oaten chaff. Despite the heavy stocking, the pastures on the homestead farm of 330 acres in May were making excellent growth and, except for 16 milking cows, it is unlikely that any reserves will be required for this season.

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Messrs, G. Starritt & Sons, breeders of the well-known Kelso Border Leicester sheep at North-west Mooroopna, gained third place with a good combination of baled lucerne and meadow hay, stacked cereal hay, adequately protected in a large shed, and 860 bags oats and wheat. Under irrigation the 206 acres of subterranean clover and 160 acres lucerne furnish abundant green feed. The total area is 730 acres, carrying 732 breeding ewes, Border Leicester and Southdown, 500 weaners, 50 cattle and 26 horses, equal to 265 stock units for which 283 food units had been conserved. An additional 65 tons of first quality pressed lucerne had been sold prior to judging. This farm is in a different category to the other farms in this group. Primarily it is a stud farm, and consequently would be stocked less, and having a large water right, would require smaller reserves for a margin of safety; nevertheless the equivalent of two sheep to the acre must be considered to be less than fair carrying capacity in the circumstances-an opinion supported by the large reserves and sale of surplus fodder, and deductions were made for quantity.

Awards in the Western District group are:									
Name	Quantity and Quality	Green Crops and Paddock Feed	Excess	Suitability	Condition of Stock	Location	Protection	TOTAL	
Maximum Points	80	10	60	15	10	10	15	200	
L. J. Challis, Connewarre Fenton R. Denney,	78	8	21	15	10	7	14	153	
Paschendale	67	7		15	10	10	13	122	

#### WESTERN DISTRICT GROUP

This vast and fertile area, extending from Portland to Geelong, provided only two local competitions of six and nine entries. The winner of the Geelong section, Mr. L. J. Challis, of Connewarre, scored highest points in this group. This farm of 700 acres carried 700 sheep, 52 head of cattle, including 28 milking cows, and 10 horses. The fodder units were estimated from 215 tons of hay, oats and meadow, chaff, silage, and 540 bags of oats and barley. Excepting a pit of silage two years old, the fodder was conserved during the last year.

On Mr. Fenton R. Denney's farm of 214 acres at Paschendale, 44 cows were in milk, normally the herd would range from 60 to 70 cows, but labour shortage accounts for the reduction. Owing to the sale of surplus cows and the purchase of other cattle in recent months it was difficult to estimate the number of stock units for which provision should be made. The fodder reserves of splendid pasture silage and pressed meadow hay had been reduced by 18 tons of meadow hay that Mr. Denney had sold to district farmers, whose paddocks were burnt out this year. Nevertheless, the appearance of the paddocks and condition of stock showed that, owing to this favourable season, most of the reserves on hand will be carried forward to next year.

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#### LOCAL COMPETITIONS

Included in the local competitions was one at Dimboola conducted under special conditions applying to a wheat district, as provided for in the conditions.

AWARDS

Local F.C.C. Act Conducted By: Competit		JUDGE	FIRST Pts.	SECOND Pts.	THIRD Pts.
Dimboola A_& P. Society	7	I. H. Tullch, Principal, Longerenong Agricultural College.	A. C. Schmidt, Dimboola 219.6	A. F. Dahlenburg Kiata 218	O. C. Pietsch, Dimboola 216.1
Charlton A. & P. Society	5	<b>A. Morgan,</b> B. Agr. Sc. Irrigation Field Officer, Dept. of Agriculture.	A. E. Judd, Charlton 194.5	<b>T. N. Judd</b> , Charlton 174.5	<b>C. K. Parish,</b> Charlton 151.5
Swan Hill District A. & P. Society	5		C. O. Jennings, Swan Hill 175	W. Prince, Tyntynder Sth. 173.5	G. D. Brydon, Swan Hill 132
Pyramid Agricultural Society	6		<b>C. E. Wood,</b> Pyramid 183	W. A. Broad, Pyramid 132	A. J. Broad, Pyramid 125
Cohuna A. P. & H. Society	6	- 11 11 11	<b>C. L. King,</b> Cohuna 150	C. Ricketts, Cohuna 144	H. Stone (No. 1) Cohuna 127
		GROUP CHAN	APION - A. E. JUDD.		
Shapparton Agricultural Society	7	T. A. Meaklim and R. H. Roe.	G. Starritt & Sons, N.W. Mooroopna 151	J. B. Watson, Zeerust 146	P. J. Ducat & Sons, Ardmona . 134
Benalla A. & P. Society	5	W. D. Andrew, M.Agr.Sc. Asst. Agrostologist, Dept. of Agriculture.	A. T. James, Warrenbayne 141	F. E. White, Warrenbayne 125	G. Grimwade, Benalla 124
Wangaratta A. & P. Society	6	<b>J. A. Morrow,</b> B.Agr.Sc. Manager, Rutherglen Experimental Farm.	W. J. O'Brien, Hansonville 189	J. H. and H. F. Klemm, Londrigan 187	P. J. Tanner, Greta South 178

GROUP CHAMPION - W. J. O'BRIEN.

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Local F.C.C. Conducted By: Com	Actual petitors	JUDGE	FIRST Pts.	SECOND Pts.	THIRD PI
Maryborough A. & H. Society	10	R. R. Kerr and B. A. Barr	Williamson Bros., Carisbrook 151	W. J. Cain, Carisbrook 148	R. E. Barkla, Joyce's Creek . 143
Kyneton Agricultural Society	11	J. E. Harrison, B. Agr. Sc., Austn. Estates Co. Ltd.	J. A. Till, Lauriston 165	J. A. Garlick, Kyneton 139	F. Douglas, Redesdale Jctn. 136 J. S. Hutcheson, Kyneton . (Eq.) 136
Yea A. P. & H. Association	7	W. D. Andrew, M.Agr.Sc. Asst. Agrostologist, Dept. of Agriculture. GROUP CHA	Gilbert Brown Molesworth . 104 MPION J. A. TILL.	H. R. Jackson, Yea 91 Mrs. W. Allock, Yea (equal) 91	<b>T. Carey,</b> Yea 75
Portland Herd Testing Associatio	n7	J. E. Harrison B. Agr. Sc., Austn. Estates Co. Ltd.	F. R. Denney, Paschendale 112	H. G. Woodruff, Paschendale 101	Mrs. O. Povey, Paschendale 96
Geelong A. & P. Society	· 9	R. A. Webb and A. L. Kaufmann. GROUP CHAMP	L. J. Challis, Connewarre 152 ION — L. J. CHALLIS.	G. G. Hill, Batesford 137	H. Lamb, Stonehaven 135
Berwick District A. & H. Society	14	J. S. Thewlis, Pakenham.	A. E. Heathcote, Beaconsfield 106	H. T. Wanke, Narre Warren . 103	A. G. Poole, Berwick 100
Pakenham & District H. & A. Soc and Pakenham Herd Testing A (in conjunction)	ssn.	W. Gamble, Berwick.	C. E. Harvey, Officedale . 124	N. Tanner, Pakenham 123	R. Stephenson, Pakenham Sth. 120 R. Boyd, Dalmore . (eq.) 120
Bunyip District Herd Testing Ass	n 6	T. D. Drake and J. H. Goddard.	A. E. Camp 162	A. S. Barker 155.5	Malcolm Bros. , 152
Lang Lang P. A. & H. Society	5	W. Gamble, Berwick.	D. Poole, Caldermeade 125	Misses Samuel, Lang Lang 122	James Longmuir, Lang Lang 120
Warragul & West, Gippsland A Society	gric.	L. O. Teese, Warragul.	E. J. Bingham, Lardner 145	C. F. Waters, Warragul 142	P. Lewis, Darnum 141
Maffra & District Agricultural Soc	iety 12	G. B. Rayner, B. Agr. Sc. Asst. Agrostologist, Dept. of Agriculture.	E. J. Pearce, Boisdale 150	T. Harvey, Boisdale 119	W. J. Craig, Maffra 115

GROUP CHAMPION - E. J. PEARCE.

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## LIST OF AWARDS

### THIRD ANNUAL SHOW OF REGISTERED STUD RAMS

### Newmarket Saleyards, Melbourne

Friday, 6th November, 1942

Conducted by

### THE AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF BREEDERS OF BRITISH SHEEP

(with the co-operation of the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria).

### **ROMNEY MARSH.**

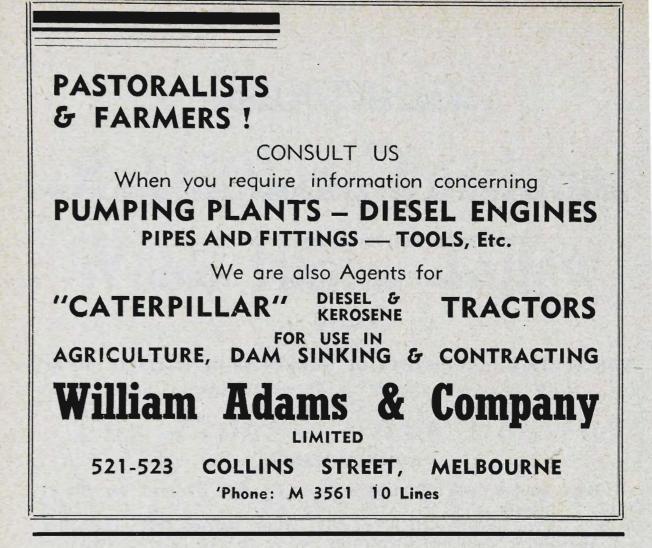
Ram, lambed 1940—12 entries—1, O. J. Syme—Bolobek No. 891 of 1940; 2, Captain A. E. T. Payne—Payne's No. 97 of 1940; 3, Captain A. E. T. Payne—Payne's No. 25 of 1940. Ram, lambed 1941—15 entries —1, Howard W. Yelland—Glentrevor No. 10 of 1941 (T.); 2, Rudduck and Co. Pty. Ltd.—Rudduck's No. 43 of 1941; 3, Rudduck and Co. Pty. Ltd.—Rudduck's No. 150 of 1941. Pen of Two Rams, lambed 1941 —11 entries.—1, Rudduck and Co. Pty. Ltd.—Rudduck's No. 16 of 1941 and Rudduck's No. 102 of 1941; 2, Howard W. Yelland—Glentrevor No. 25 of 1941 (T.) and Glentrevor No. 13 of 1941 (T.); 3, O. J. Syme— Bolobek No. 553 of 1941 and Bolobek No. 272 of 1941.

### BORDER LEICESTERS.

Ram, lambed 1940—10 entries.—1, G. A. McNabb and Son—Dauntless Again; 2, Lithgow and Ross—Veradale Sandy; 3, Edward Hayes and Son—Barfold No. 90 of 1940. Ram, lambed 1941—25 entries.—1, Lithgow and Ross—Dauntless Border Ranger; 2, Thomas Pryse and Son—Oakland No. 75 of 1941; 3, G. Starritt and Son—Kelso No. P275 of 1941. Pen of Two Rams, lambed 1941—24 entries.—1, Lithgow and Ross—Dauntless Brigadier and Dauntless Brigade Major; 2, Thomas Pryse and Son—Oakland No. 193 of 1941 and Oakland No. 227 of 1941; 3, Thomas Pryse and Son—Oakland No. 192 of 1941 and Oakland No. 8 of 1941.

### ENGLISH LEICESTERS.

Ram, lambed 1940—5 entries.—1, Williamson Bros.—Lochinver No. 23 of 1940; 2, Estate late R. H. Dugdale—Staughton Vale No. A178 of 1940; 3, Estate late R. H. Dugdale—Staughton Vale No. A188 of 1940. Ram, lambed 1941—10 entries.—1, Williamson Bros.—Lochinver No. 7 of 1941; 2, Williamson Bros.—Lochinver No. 11 of 1941; 3, B. M. Badcock—Willow Vale No. 2 of 1941. Pen of Two Rams, lambed 1941— 4 entries.—1, Williamson Bros.—Lochinver No. 1 of 1941 and Eochinver No. 5 of 1941; 2, Estate late R. H. Dugdale—Staughton Vale No. A533 of 1941 and Staughton Vale No. A550 of 1941.





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#### SUFFOLKS.

Ram, lambed 1940—1 entry.—1, Richard Shipp—Stonehaven Sachem. Ram, lambed 1941—3 entries.—1, Allen E. Day—Allendale No. 632 of 1941 (T.); 2, Richard Shipp—Stonehaven Sequel No. 165 (T.). Pen of Two Rams, lambed 1941—2 entries.—1, Allen E. Day—Allendale No. 552 of 1941 (T.) and Allendale No. 564 of 1941 (T.); 2, Richard Shipp —Stonehaven Serene No. 104 and Stonehaven Secure No. 170.

### **RYELANDS.**

Ram, lambed 1940—4 entries.—1, John McIntosh—Burnwood No. R29 of 1940; 2, James M. McIntosh—Boorganna No. 54 of 1940; 3, John R. Clarke—Kewarra No. G18 of 1940. Ram, lambed 1941—5 entries.—1, John McIntosh—Burnwood No. S15 of 1941; 2, John R. Clarke—Kewarra No. H68 of 1941; 3, G. A. Hall—Mascoma No. 24 of 1941. Pen of Two Rams, lambed 1941—2 entries.—1, John McIntosh— Burnwood No. S100 of 1941 and Burnwood No. S111 of 1941; 2, John R. Clarke—Kewarra No. H24 of 1941 and Kewarra No. H22 of 1941.

### SHROPSHIRES.

Ram, lambed 1940—No entry. Ram, lambed 1941—3 entries.—1, W. and E. Roberts Thomson—Wynyard No. 1 of 1941; 2, A. E. Enders —Rosemont No. 3 of 1941. Pen of Two Rams, lambed 1941—2 entries. —1, W. and E. Roberts Thomson—Wynyard No. 5 of 1941 and Wynyard No. 8 of 1941; 2, A. E. Enders—Rosemont No. 6 of 1941 and Rosemont No. 10 of 1941.

#### SOUTHDOWNS.

Ram, lambed 1940—11 entries.—1, James M. McIntosh—Greythorne No. 5 of 1940; 2, F. R. W. Spry—Letts No. 109 of 1940; 3, C. C. Dane, Mundarra No. 86 of 1940; 4, G. Starritt and Son—Kelso Alpha. Ram, lambed 1941—28 entries—1, G. Starritt and Son—Kelso No. P2 of 1941 (T.); 2, James M. McIntosh—Boorganna No. 66 of 1941; 3, F. R. W. Spry—Letts No. 16 of 1941. Pen of Two Rams, lambed 1941— 19 entries.—1, James M. McIntosh—Boorganna No. 51 of 1941 and Boorganna No. 25 of 1941; 2, G. Starritt and Son—Kelso No. P12 of 1941 and Kelso No. P45 of 1941; 3, C. C. Dane—Mundarra No. 120 of 1941 and Mundarra No. 99 of 1941.

### DORSET HORNS.

Ram, lambed 1940—11 entries.—1, W. S. Martin—Balmoral No. 66 of 1940; 2, W. S. Martin—Balmoral No. 148 of 1940; 3, R. and J. Galloway—Hillend No. 15 of 1940. Ram, lambed 1941—32 entries.—1, W. J. Dawkins—Newbold No. 350 of 1941; 2, Allen E. Day—Allendale No. 94 of 1941 (T.); 3, Oswald Weppner—Oswaldene No. 122 of 1941. Pen of Two Rams, lambed 1941—19 entries.—1, W. J. Dawkins—Newbold No. 3 of 1941 and Newbold No. 179 of 1941; 2, R. R. Hart and Sons—Glen Devon No. 178 of 1941 and Glen Devon No. 278 of 1941; 3, W. J. Dawkins—Newbold No. 304 of 1941 and Newbold No. 112 of 1941.

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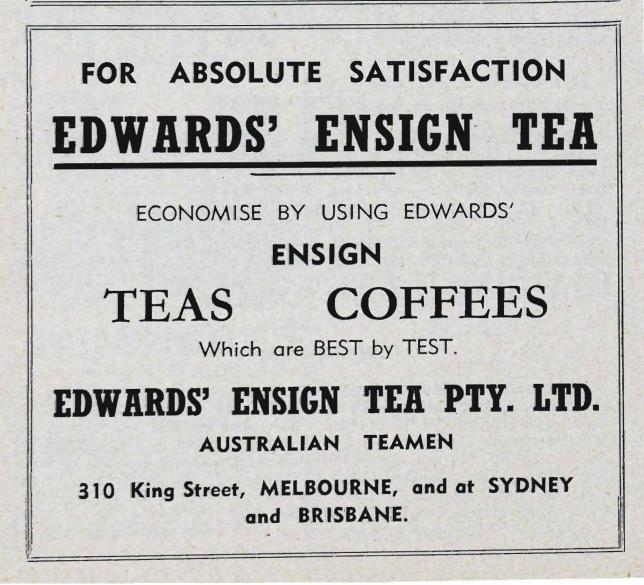
Special provision for the care of young boarders.

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FRANK SHANN, M.A., Dip. Ed., Headmaster. Telephone: Haw. 412.



## RULES

1. The Society shall be called The Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria.

2. The objects of the Society shall be to promote the development of the Agricultural, Pastoral, Horticultural, Viticultural, Stock Raising and Industrial Resources of the State—

- (1) By holding Exhibitions at such places and times as the Council shall appoint, and by offering and awarding prizes and premiums at all such Exhibitions, if deemed desirable.
- (2) By holding meetings for the purpose of popularising rural life and disseminating knowledge of improved methods and new ideas in relation thereto.
- (3) By corresponding with Agricultural and other kindred societies, and collecting information for the furtherance of the objects of the Society.
- (4) By promoting the discovery, investigation and introduction of improved kinds of agricultural implements and machinery, the better equipment and construction of farm buildings, the application of chemistry to the general purposes of agriculture, the destruction of insects injurious to vegetable life, and the eradication or utilization of weeds.
- (5) By promoting the discovery, investigation and introduction of new varieties of cereals, vegetables or grasses suitable to the climate, and capable of being cultivated with profit; and also the introduction of desirable kinds and varieties of live stock.
- (6) By collecting and distributing information on all subjects concerned with the objects of the Society, including the preparation and publication of Flock Books, Herd Books, Stud Books, Pamphlets, Essays and Papers, and by the establishment and maintenance of a Library and Reading Room for the use of Members.
- (7) By investigating the nature of diseases in animals or plants and taking measures to encourage the prevention or eradication of such diseases.
- (8) By remunerating any person for original research work leading to the advancement of the objects of the Society.
- (9) By the purchase of live stock for breeding purposes and allowing farmers and other rural workers the use thereof for improving the standard of live stock.
- (10) By promoting or assisting any scheme for herd testing and remunerating any person for his services in connection therewith.
- (11) By promoting or assisting competitions in regard to farm crops and other primary production, implements of husbandry and improvement of the conditions and methods of rural work.
- (12) By promoting or assisting any other work which may be regarded by the Council of the Society as being beneficial to primary production or the improvement of live stock.

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- (13) By borrowing monies at interest on "short call" or otherwise from bankers or any other source for the purposes of the Society, and particularly for repaying in whole or in part monies owing or which may become owing by the Society either on current account or otherwise.
- (14) By establishing and supporting or aiding in the establishment and support of funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the Society, or the dependents or connections of such persons, and by granting pensions and allowances, and by making contributions towards Insurance Premiums.
- (15) To do all such other lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

3. The Society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, four Trustees (three of whom shall be appointed as hereinafter provided, and one shall be appointed by the State Governor), Governors, Members, Honorary Members, Honorary Scientific Members (not exceeding six in number), and Corresponding Members. The term "Member" shall (unless the context otherwise requires) be deemed to include a Life Member, Life Governor and Governor.

4. Subject to the provisions of Rule 27, every applicant for admission into the Society, by giving his name and address, with his subscription, to the Secretary, shall be duly constituted a Member of the same, and shall have all the rights of membership till the day after the Annual Meeting next ensuing. Provided that when any subscription shall be paid in the name of any firm or company such firm or company shall nominate in writing one of the members



thereof, who shall, on the receipt by the Secretary of such nomination, be entitled to and exercise the rights and privileges of membership, and be bound by the Rules, By-Laws and Regulations of the Society, and may be elected to any office.

5. Governors shall pay a subscription of three pounds three shillings and Members one pound ten shillings annually. Life Governors shall pay a subscription of fifty pounds, and Life Members a subscription of twenty-five pounds.

6. The Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of thirty-three Members (elected from amongst the Members of the Society as hereinafter provided) and the Trustees, who shall be *ex officio* Members of the Council.

7. One-third of the Council (the Trustees excepted) shall retire annually in rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election.

8. Land acquired, or to be acquired, for the Society shall be held by and be vested in the Trustees for the time being of the Society for and on behalf of the Society. The Trustees appointed as provided by these rules shall hold office until disqualified, or until they are removed in due course at the Annual or at a Special General Meeting of the Society. Any new Trustee or Trustees shall be appointed at the Annual or at a Special General Meeting of the Society, or in accordance with Rule 14. The Trustees shall deal with the lands of the Society as directed by resolution of the Council of the Society (of which an entry in the Minute Book shall be conclusive evidence), and they shall be indemnified against risk and expense out of the Society's property. If the office of Trustee, appointed by the State Governor, shall become vacant by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, a new Trustee shall be appointed by the State Governor.

9. The Council shall, at their first meeting after the annual election in each year, elect out of their own number (which includes the Trustees) a President and three Vice-Presidents.

10. The Council shall have the entire management of the income and funds of the Society, and all other affairs thereof, and for these purposes the Members of the Society for the time being shall be deemed to have constituted the Council of the Society for the time being their agents.

11. The Council shall have power to appoint and remove all paid officers of the Society:

12. The Council shall have power to elect Honorary, Honorary Scientific and Corresponding Members, nominations therefor having been submitted at a previous meeting and a notice of such nominations having been sent to each Member of the Council. The Honorary Scientific Members shall retire annually, and shall be eligible for re-election.

13. Governors and Honorary Scientific Members may attend meetings of the Council and take part in discussions thereat, but shall not have power to vote.

14. The Council may, except as to the Trustee appointed by the State Governor, fill up any vacancies in its own body created by death, resignation or occurring in any other way amongst its officebearers.

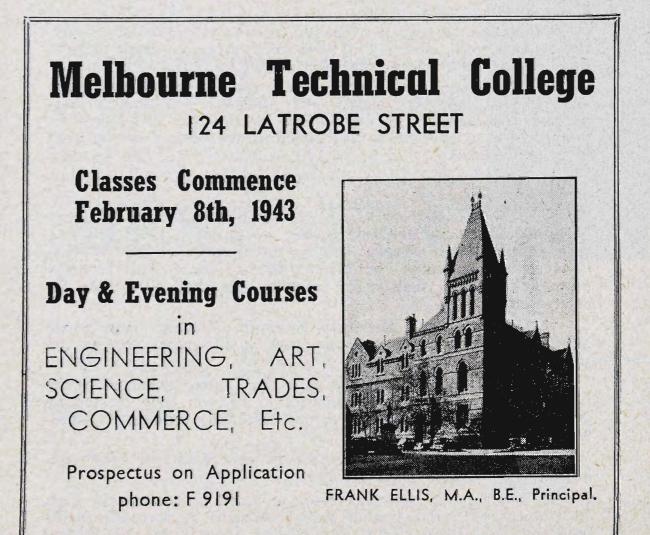
15. The Council shall have power to make or amend such regulations as they think necessary.

16. The Council shall be regulated in its proceedings by such By-laws as shall from time to time be enacted by it, comformably with the Constitution and objects of the Society; but no By-law shall in any case be altered, or new one proposed, unless notice of such intention has been given at a previous meeting and sent to each member of the Council.

17. The financial year of the Society shall end on the 31st day of December of each year, to which day the accounts of the Society shall be balanced. At the monthly meeting of the Council, to be held in January in each year, the Council shall prepare a list of Members nominated by them to fill the vacancies in the Council. Nominations (other than those made by the Council) of Members who may be candidates for such vacancies must be in the hands of the Secretary prior to such meeting. Every nomination other than those made by the Council shall be signed by at least two Members other than the candidate, and shall have endorsed thereon the consent of such candidate, duly signed by him.

18. The Annual General Meeting shall be held on the last Thursday in February, at which meeting the Annual Report and Balance Sheet shall be submitted. Members elected to fill the vacancies in the Council, two paid Auditors appointed, and any other business transacted of which due notice in writing shall have been given before the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of the second Tuesday in January immediately preceding.

19. Fourteen days at least before the Annual General Meeting the President or his Deputy shall send to all Members of the Society a ballot paper, numbered, and initialled by the President or his Deputy, or the Secretary, with the names of all the candidates who have been duly nominated, and each Member desiring to vote shall



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erase therefrom all names he thinks fit. Provided that any ballot paper containing more or less than the required number of names shall be rejected by the President (who shall be Returning Officer) or his Deputy at the election. Every such ballot paper shall be returned before the closing of the poll, which shall be at three o'clock p.m. on the day of the election, and the said ballot papers shall be opened and counted when the Returning Officer is making up the poll.

20. Fourteen days at least before the Annual Meeting a copy of the Report and audited Balance Sheet for the preceding financial year shall be forwarded to every Member of the Society.

21. The Secretary shall report to the meeting of the Council next after the Annual Meeting the Members elected to fill the vacancies in the Council.

22. A Special General Meeting of the Society may be called at . any time by the Secretary, on direction of the President or on the requisition of twenty Members of the Society, of which meeting there must be given ten clear days' notice stating the business to be transacted, but no business shall be transacted at any such meeting other than that for which it has been called.

23. A Special Meeting of the Council may be summoned by direction of the President or of three members of the Council, but no business then transacted shall be valid unless confirmed by special resolution at the subsequent Ordinary Meeting.

24. At the Annual Meeting twenty Members, including Members of Council, or at a Special General Meeting ten Members, exclusive of Members of Council, shall form a quorum.

25. The privileges of Membership shall consist of power to vote at the election of Members of Council appointed by the Society, of free admission to the Library, Reading-room and Lectures, and. (with two ladies if the member be a Life Governor, whenever so constituted, or a Life Member, so constituted before the 2nd February, 1939, but with one lady only as regards all other Members) to the Society's exhibitions, grounds and grandstands (subject to such regulations as the Council may make) on production of 'he Member's ticket for the current year. And while the Society issues a monthly journal a copy shall, on receipt of a request in writing, be posted free to every Member.

26. Any Member neglecting or refusing to comply with these Rules, or any or either of them, or any lawful directions or requirements by the Council made in pursuance or under the authority thereof, or being guilty either before or after becoming a Member of the Society of conduct calculated to bring the Society into discredit in connection with its General Meetings, its Meetings of Council, its Exhibitions, or other objects, shall be liable to be summoned before the Council, and, if found guilty, shall be subject to reprimand or to have his name expunged from the roll of Members, and may also be disqualified from exhibiting and may be disallowed from again becoming a Member during the pleasure of the Council. A Member expelled under this Rule shall forfeit all right in and claim upon the Society and its property.

27. Any person being expelled from Membership or disqualified from exhibiting, riding or competing by any kindred society shall not be allowed to become a Member or to exhibit, ride or compete at this Society's Exhibitions until such expulsion be rescinded or such disqualification be removed, provided such expulsion or disqualification be confirmed by the Council of this Society.

28. The Council shall be the sole authority for the interpretation of these Rules, and of the By-laws and Regulations made thereunder; and the decision of the Council upon any question of interpretation or upon any matter affecting the Society or the administration of its affairs, whether provided for by these Rules or by the By-laws and Regulations made thereunder or otherwise, shall be final and binding on the Members.

29. Every Member shall communicate from time to time to the Secretary his address; and all notices required by these Rules to be sent or given to Members shall be deemed to have been duly sent or given if posted or sent to such address.

30. Every person becoming a Member of the Society thereby undertakes, if at any time required to do so by the Council, to give evidence by statutory declaration or otherwise of any facts within his knowledge or information relating to the subject matter of any inquiry by the Council.

31. Every person becoming a Member of the Society shall thereby undertake to indemnify and shall with every other Member thereof be bound to indemnify the Council, and the individual Members thereof, any Committee of the Council and any Members of any such Committee, against any action or damages in respect of anything done or purported to have been done in accordance with these Rules, or the By-laws or Regulations made thereunder, during the continuance of his Membership.

32. The Council and the Members thereof shall be indemnified out of the Society's property against risk and expense which may occur through borrowing monies in accordance with paragraph 13 of Rule 2; and Members of the Society, notwithstanding Rule 31 hereof, shall not by reason only of their membership be or become personally liable through, by reason, or on account of any such borrowings.

33. These Rules shall not be altered except by a majority of the Members present at the Annual or at a Special General Meeting.

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## **BY-LAWS**

### **GENERAL MEETINGS.**

1. Notice of the Annual and Special General Meetings of the Society shall be given in such newspapers as the Council may decide, and by circular through post to every Member; and all matters, except the election of the Members of Council at the Annual Meeting, shall be determined by a show of hands, unless a division is called for by at least three Members present. At every Annual General Meeting the minutes of the last Annual Meeting shall be read and confirmed; a report, together with a financial statement from the Council, shall be submitted, and any Member present may propose any question to the Council respecting the matters contained in such report, and comment thereon, or may refer to such other matters relating to the government of the Society and the management of its affairs as to him may seem proper, provided that his remarks have reference to some motion of which notice has been previously given in accordance with Rule 18.

2. The President or his Deputy shall conduct the election at the Annual General Meeting, at which meeting two or more scrutineers shall be chosen by the President or his Deputy to assist in making up the state of the poll.

### THE PRESIDENT.

3. The President shall, in all official relations of the Society, take precedence of all other Members, and shall take the chair when present, having (as well as any other Chairman of the Council) the privilege of a casting vote in addition to his own in all cases of equality in a division on any question. He shall sign all such letters, votes of thanks and other documents as the Council may decide.

### THE COUNCIL.

4. The Council shall hold a meeting at least every month, on such a day and at such an hour as the Council may decide, for the transaction of the business of the Society, and may adjourn from time to time at its discretion.

5. At the monthly meetings the Council shall have full power to originate, discuss and decide by a majority of votes on a show of hands all questions not involving an unusual outlay of money brought before it; provided that, if any three Members present regard any proposition brought forward as too important for immediate decision, they may object and demand the usual month's notice, whereupon all discussion on the question shall cease.

6. No motion, the effect of which, if carried, would be to rescind any motion previously passed by the Council during the same year, shall be entertained unless one month's notice be given to the Council.

7. The ruling of the Chairman shall be final in all matters of order and practice.

8. If within half an hour after the time at which any meeting of the Council is called a quorum of Members be not present, the Members present, or the majority of them, or any one Member if one only be present, or the Secretary, if no Member be present, may adjourn such meeting to any time not longer than fourteen days from the date of such adjournment, providing that no meeting shall be held on a public holiday, and should an Ordinary Meeting fall on a holiday the Secretary shall be empowered to postpone the date of such meeting and call it not later than ten days after the date on which it otherwise would have been held.

9. Minutes of the proceedings of every meeting of the Council or of any Committee shall be taken during their progress by the Secretary, or, in case of his absence, by some person present whom the Chairman may appoint for the occasion. The minutes shall afterwards be fairly copied into a minute book kept for that purpose.

10. The Council shall, from time to time, draw up such By-laws as may appear to them expedient for conducting the proceedings of their own meetings, which shall be binding on the Members of the Council, and all such By-laws shall be binding on all and every the Members, Honorary, Honorary Scientific, and Corresponding Members, officers and servants of the Society, as well as on all exhibitors or their assistants at the Society's Exhibitions.

11. The Council may appoint Committees to examine into or take action on any special matter relating to the objects or business of the Society, and may dissolve such Committees when they shall think proper.

12. The Council shall appoint a banker or bankers to the Society, to whom all sums of money received by the Secretary or other persons for the use of the Society shall be paid.

13. No money shall be drawn from the Society's banking account but by order of the Council, after a report from the Finance Committee, and by cheques signed by two Members of such Committee and countersigned by the Secretary. Entries shall be made of all such payments.

14. If any Member of Council, with the exception of the Trustees, shall be absent from three consecutive monthly meetings of the Council without leave having been obtained, his seat shall be declared vacant.

15. The Secretary shall notify to the Council any vacancy which may have occurred in the list of President, Vice-Presidents, Trustees or other members of the Council, at the meeting of the Council at which or next after such vacancy occurred, and such vacancy shall not be filled up until the monthly meeting of the Council which shall take place next after such notice, provided that if any such vacancy occur after the ordinary monthly Council meeting in November such vacancy shall not be filled except at the next Annual Meeting.

16. In the absence of the President, the chair shall be taken by the senior Vice-President then present; and should none of these officers be present, then by such Member as the Council shall choose as their Chairman by a majority of votes. (The senior Vice-President shall be deemed to mean the Vice-President who has been a Member of Council for the greatest number of years in the aggregate.)

17. The quorum of a monthly or special meeting of Council shall be five.

18. At every monthly meeting of Council the order of business shall be as follows :--

- Reading and confirming minutes of previous meeting
   Business arising from minutes.
   Election of officers and nominations for vacancies.
   Committee's Reports.
   Motions.
   Correspondence.

- (7) Postponed business.
- (8) General business.
- (9) Notices of motions.

19. All minutes and reports read to and adopted by the Council shall be signed by the Chairman.

20. The report from the Council to the Annual Meeting in February shall be prepared at the Council meeting first in January or at some adjournment thereof.

### COMMITTEES.

21. The Council shall elect such standing Committees at the monthly Council meeting in February as they think fit, and such Committees shall remain in office until the Annual General Meeting in the ensuing year, two members of Committee to form a quorum.

22. The President shall be ex officio a member of all committees.

23. Each Committee, at its first meeting, shall elect its own Chairman for the year, and in his absence a Chairman shall be elected by the Committee for the occasion.

24. All Committees shall make or adopt rules for the conduct of their business, and shall make a report of their proceedings to the Council and shall hold office until they have made their respective reports; but in case such reports shall not have been made previous to the last Thursday in February next after their appointment, their powers shall then cease, providing that standing Committees shall retain office till their successors are appointed.

### THE STAFF.

25. The Manager shall be immediately responsible to the Council for the discharge of his various duties. He shall attend the sittings of all meetings of the Council and of Committees.

26. The Secretary shall keep all the Society's books. He shall also conduct the correspondence of the Society and keep copies of all letters on the business of the Society.

27. Under the direction of the Finance Committee, the Secretary shall be responsible for all monies received, paying such sums into the Society's Bank, and producing at each meeting of the Finance Committee receipts for the same; and, excepting the amounts allowed him for petty cash, he shall not retain in his hands any money belonging to the Society, but shall pay it over forthwith to the Society's Bank. He shall have the charge of the expenditure for petty cash.

28. The Secretary shall have the custody of all books and property of the Society. All books, pamphlets, etc., becoming the property of the Society shall be stamped with the Society's stamp at once.

29. The Manager shall have the immediate superintendence over all of the servants of the Society, and shall be required to report to the Council any instances of misconduct on their part which he may

think of such a nature as to require the consideration of the Council.

30. The Manager and the Secretary shall each find, if required, approved security to the amount of £500, the premium to be paid by the Society.

31. Neither the Manager nor the Secretary shall exercise any of the privileges of a Member of the Society.

### FINANCE.

32. The Finance Committee shall have the immediate care of the Society's funds, and shall meet before the ordinary Council meeting in each month, in order to prepare a report for the Council on the state of the Society's funds, which they shall present to each monthly meeting, as well as a statement of the payments recommended to be made, together with all the books in which entries of cash receipts or payments are made, and such documents as the business of the day may require. Should a report from the Finance Committee not have been presented at the meeting of the Council, the Secretary shall report the state of the funds to the Council, in which case the Council shall vote the moneys required without such report.

33. The Chairman of the Finance Committee shall be the Honorary Treasurer of the Society.

34. All receipts for money received on behalf of the Society shall be out of a book with counterpart.

35. All moneys received and paid shall be entered daily in a general cash book.

36. The accounts of the Society shall be audited as may be required by the Council by two professional accountants, to whom a balance sheet shall be submitted by the Secretary immediately after the close of the financial year, and such, when audited, shall be presented at the Annual Meeting.

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