

Vol. I—No 4.

AUGUST, 1898.

"Et conflabunt gladios suos in vomeres
et lanceas suas in falces."



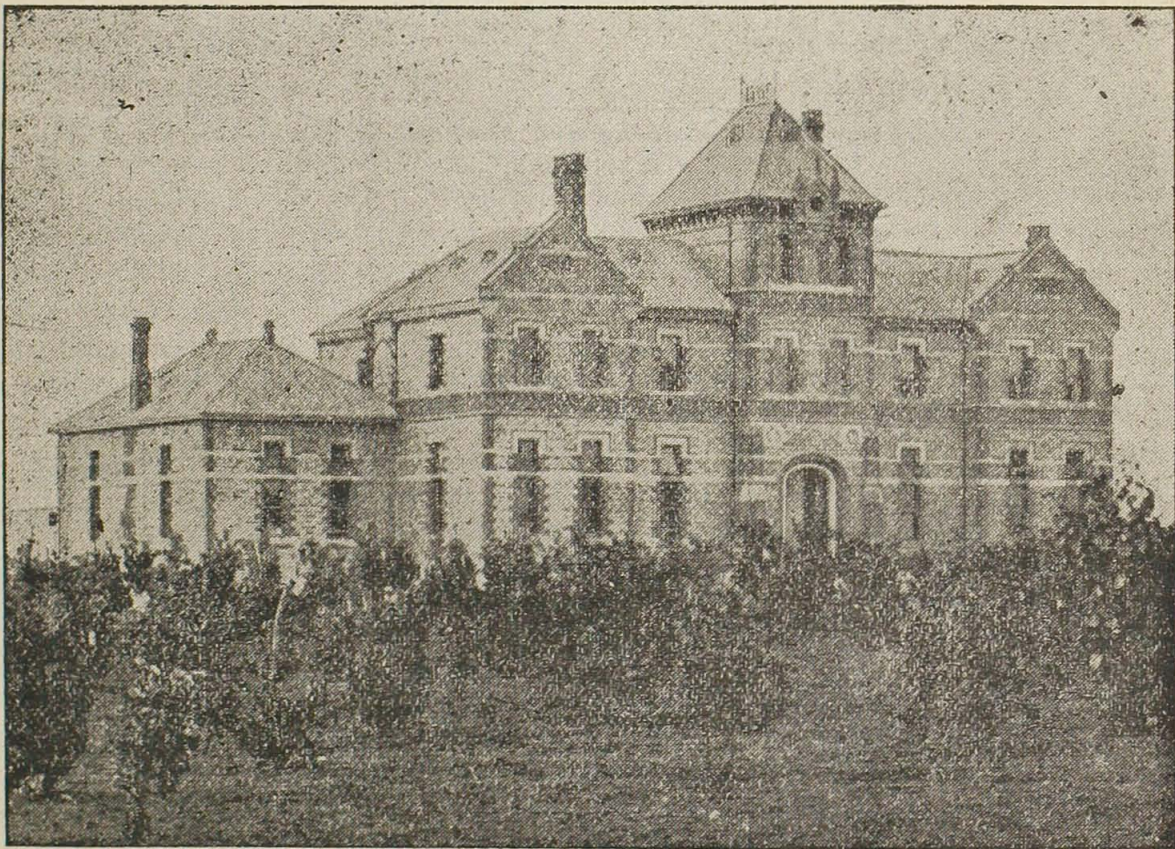
... The ...

Roseworthy

Agricultural

College ♦ ♦ ♦

Student.



Agricultural College, Roseworthy.

Our Minister, Council, Staff, and Students, 1898-1899.

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Farm Foreman :

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Students :

Third Year.

F. L. Faulkner.
R. Heggie.
C. J. Landseer.
R. F. S. Martin.
A. Nicholas.
W. B. Ralph.
W. B. Read.
S. P. Taylor.

Second Year.

A. H. Bills.
W. V. Camper.
H. S. Cargeeg.
F. Chapman.
J. H. Dawkins.
W. L. Dickson.
A. V. Eyre.
W. L. Freebairn.
A. J. Freebairn.
A. C. Goddard.
H. Laffer.
G. Main.
J. S. Malpas.
H. P. Nesbit.
B. O. Read.
J. P. Richardson.
U. W. Seppelt.
W. A. Terry.
F. J. Tothill.
I. Way.

First Year.

H. D. M. Adams.
Jno. Adams.
A. Chillingworth.
P. J. Baily.
M. Le G. Halthouse.
G. S. Milne.
T. M. Rowe.
W. J. Sutherland.
A. Smith.
D. Smith.
E. Tavender.
G. Warnes.
F. F. Weaver.



THE
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SUBSCRIPTION.

Two shillings per annum. Postal-note for this amount forwarded to C. J. Landseer, manager, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Editorial.

THREE operations stand out pre-eminently as being the most important during the first session, which ended in June.

The vintage opened the session, and as each vineyard came under the influence of the shears it presented an exceedingly animated picture. Unfortunately for the third time in succession we had experienced what is commonly known as a drought, which adversely affected the quantity of wine made. The details of the experience which followed in the wine cellars were given in our last issue.

Work that took considerably more time, and was also much heavier, was that done in connection with seeding. Every available bit of horseflesh was brought into requisition, and, with a full complement of "student-flesh" added, we were able to finish off all the paddocks under crop by the end of the session. Altogether about 500 acres, which had been well cultivated, were drilled in, mostly with wheat. For beautiful work, field No. 5 B undoubtedly holds the palm—the field which will show all the experimental work for the forthcoming season; the "Island" occupies first position for quantity—nearly 200 acres; and fields Nos. 7 and 3, which were put into one paddock, contain the efforts of the seniors in a drilling competition, as also a bulk test between two supers. A small plot of wheat was put in, and heavily manured, during the first week of March. It shows now a fine healthy growth in ear, and will be ready for cutting for hay by September. The season so far has been all that one could desire, and, barring the inevitable farmer's "if," we may confidently look for an abundant harvest.

The third operation, "trips," was rather a curious one, and yet one which appealed to many as being the most interesting. Accounts of these various outings are given in the pages which follow, so that a lengthened reference here is unnecessary; suffice it then to say that they were all distinctly educational in character, and at the same time afforded us the keenest pleasure.

Vine planting started towards the end of the session, and was continued during the vacation. The whole of the "flat" by the well is now planted, and

with good luck will soon add yet another scene of beauty and source of revenue to the College farm.

Student-life in the College was one of interest right through the session. We rejoiced in a full house of forty students, and it is not to be wondered at that the various forms of amusement were many.

It will be known to a good number that our Principal, Professor Lowrie, was asked last year to report on the system of agricultural education in the Agricultural College lands of Victoria. He acceded to the request, and found it necessary to severely criticise some of our Victorian friends' methods and actions. Apparently this was not at all to their taste, for lately there appeared a reply to the Professor's report by the Victorian Council—a reply which contained many needless and unwarrantable personal attacks. We conclude this article by saying how much we appreciated the letters which were published spontaneously in the South Australian Dailies, and the resolutions passed by the various societies at their meetings all of which went to show how highly the Professor's work, both at the college and in the country, is valued by South Australians. We feel that in this case a prophet HAS honor in his own country, and, as those who come the closest in contact, we take this opportunity of adding our testimony of the appreciation we have for Professor Lowrie and his work. And in this testimony we feel sure that we are speaking for old students as well as for ourselves.

Norfolk Red Polled Cattle.

By "MARCUS."

(Continued.)

Herodotus (Book 4, chapter 29) carries back the record of Polled cattle to a remote period. He says when writing of the winter cold in the land where Scythians dwelt:—"The horses endure the cold, and the asses and mules perish. This circumstance of their climate seems to explain the reason why their cattle are without horns." In a note to the best English translation of Herodotus, there is this further information: Hippocratis, speaking of the Scythian chariots says they are drawn by oxen which have no horns, and the cold prevents them having any. Ancient Scythia extended as far west as our modern Hungary, and the Magyars are supposed to be descended from one or more of these tribes, whom Herodotus and other old writers spoke of in the past as Scythians. It is certain that other tribes moved to northward over the lands we now speak of as Russia, Poland, Finland, and Scandinavia. Some part of the evidence of this migration is found in the fact that polled cattle yet exist in North and Central Russia, Norway and Iceland. The probability is that Britain derived both its polled cattle and its trotting horse from the same source, for Bede said that the folk who settled in Eastern England after the Romans had gone, brought with them their slaves, their cattle, and all their live stock, leaving the land from which they migrated without any living thing, and so it remained for a very long time.

Be these traditions as they may, it is certain that polled cattle existed both in Norfolk and Suffolk at a time very remote from the present day.

Suffolk Native Cattle.—In his report of the "Survey of Suffolk" in 1794 Arthur Young says of the native Suffolk cattle:—"The breed is universally polled, that is without horns. The points admitted are a clean throat with little dewlap; a snake head, clean legs and short, a springing rib and large carcase,

udder large, loose and creased when empty, milk veins remarkably large and rising in knotted puffs to the eye. Cows on good pasture give a great quantity of rich milk. Many of the beasts will fatten remarkably well: the flesh of a fine quality, and in that state will feel well enough to satisfy the touch of the skilful butcher."

Norfolk Native Cattle.—At the close of the last century there would appear to have been two distinct breeds of cattle native to the County of Norfolk. One of these, a horned variety, no longer exists; the other, the polled, has been so judiciously selected and carefully bred, and thereby greatly improved that its claim to rank on an equality with the Suffolk breed has long been admitted.

Marshall, in his "Rural Economy of Norfolk, 1782," says:—"The native cattle of Norfolk are a small, hardy, thriving race, fattening as early and finishing as highly at three years old as cattle in general do at four or five. They are small-boned, short-legged, round-barrelled, well loined; the head, in general, fine, and the horns clean, middle-sized, and bent upward; the favorite color is blood red, with a white or mottled face." In all probability there has been an infusion of blood of the old horned variety into the polled stock, hence the reference made by Marshall of the horns.

Marshall goes on to say—"Bulls of the Suffolk polled breed have, at different times, been brought into the district, and there are several instances of the Norfolk breed having been crossed with these bulls. The consequence is an increase of size and an improvement in form."

Such are the concise histories of the native cattle of Norfolk and Suffolk. The amalgamation of these two varieties into one distinct breed may with certainty be traced to the year 1846. Both counties henceforth met in honorable competition in the showyard. Purchase of the handsomest and truest bred red stock became the desire of all breeders. The result of this zeal was soon made evident, not only at the county shows but also at the Royal meetings. This breed, however, continued to be without a name until the Royal Agricultural Society, at the Battersea meeting in 1862, opened classes for Norfolk and Suffolk polled cattle. This cognomen was thereupon adopted by Norfolk, but it was never accepted by the Suffolk Society, whose practice it has been either to provide classes for Suffolk or—and this very recently—for Suffolk and Norfolk polled. This breed now having its herd-book and being distributed far beyond the boundaries of the two counties is henceforth to be known as the "Red Polled," and the register as "The Red Polled Herd Book."

Characteristics.—The standard description of red polled cattle was agreed upon by the breeders in the autumn of 1873, which read as follows:—

Essentials.—Color, red. The tip of the tail and the udder may be white. The extension of white of the udder a few inches along the inside of the flank, or a small white spot or mark on the under part of the belly but the milk veins, shall not be held to disqualify an animal whose sire and dam form part of an established herd of the breed, or answer all other essentials of the standard description.

Form.—There should be no horns, slugs, or abortive horns.

Points of a Superior Animal.—Color—A deep red, with udder of same color, but the tip of the tail may be white. Nose not dark nor cloudy. Form—A neat head and throat, a full eye, a tuft or crest of hair should hang over the forehead. The frontal bones should begin to contract a little above the eye, and should terminate in a comparatively narrow prominence at the summit of the head.

In all other particulars the commonly accepted points of a superior animal are taken as applying to the Red Polled cattle.

The modern Red Polls are considerably larger than were their progenitors a century ago. Their color is still uniformly red, but the mottled face, mentioned by Marshall, has entirely disappeared, and given place to the body color.

The following is extracted from the Red Polled Herd Book:—"The Red Polled cattle are found to lay on flesh rapidly on pasture of the poorest character, where other breeds need to have an additional supply of food. The first cross—stock sired by a Red Polled bull, no matter of what horned breed is the dam—is usually red in color and polled in character. Such animals when fat are eagerly sought for by the butcher."

At the close of the last century the animals, when fattened, seldom exceeded 50 stone (of 14 lbs). This is the report of both Marshall and Young. The former says:—"The superior quality of their flesh, and their fattening freely at an early age, do away with every solid objection to their size and form."

There has been great improvement in this matter of weight for age; while there has been no deterioration in the quality of the flesh. Butchers now, as then, purchase the Red Polls readily, because they die well, and the meat is equal to the best Polled Scot.

Here are a few recorded weights of fat animals of the Red Polled breed, taken from the Herd Book:—Steer, 3 years old, of the Biddell strain, 2,856 lbs., live weight, girth nearly 9 feet; steer, 3 years 10 months old, Elvham strain, 1,978 lbs., live weight; steer, 3 years 7 months, Mr. A. Taylor's strain, 1,919 lbs., live weight; steer, 3 years and 6 months, Thursford strain, 1,815 lbs., live weight; bull, 4 years 7 months, Mr. Lofft's strain, 3,024 lbs. (27 cwt.), girth, 8 feet 2 inches; bull, 2 years 8 months, Mr. Lofft's "Rollick" (558), 19 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs, live weight; bull, 1 year 8 months, "Cortes" (645), 12 cwt. 20 lbs., live weight; bull, 15 months 3 weeks, "King Egbert" (688), 10 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lbs, live weight, girth, 6 feet 6 inches. Three bulls, under 5 months old, had a live weight of 3 cwt. 1 qr., 3 cwt. 14 lbs., and 3 cwt. 12 lbs. respectively. A Red Polled calf at birth has been found to weigh 3 qrs. 10 lb.

The percentage of dead to live weight has ranged from 65 to 66.75 for all animals of the Red Polled breed, whose dead weight has been compared with live weight. A glance over the above records should be sufficient to convince readers of the heavy weights attained by these cattle, and that they are anything but a small breed; also that they are up to the standard with regard to early maturity.

(To be Continued.)

Trip to Wine Cellars.

BY "THIRD YEAR."

ON Thursday, March 17, the third year students started at 8 a.m. on a trip to the neighboring wine cellars and vineyards.

This tour is an annual one, and looked forward to by third years with no small amount of pleasure. The day was fine, and the seniors were the envy of all the others, intensified when Mortimer appeared with his new drag and a team of splendid greys.

At Roseworthy Station we were joined by Professor Perkins, to whom our thanks are due for instituting a trip which is not only a pleasure, but which tends to extend the seniors' knowledge of cellars and their management.

After a pleasant drive through Sheaoak Log and Daveystone, two small rural villages, Seppeltsfield was reached soon after 11 o'clock, where the party were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Seppelt and family.

Mr. Seppelt, taking compassion on us after such a long and dusty drive, invited us to have some light refreshments previous to inspecting the cellars. A tour of the cellars, etc., was then made, under the guidance of our host and Mr. Oscar Seppelt, accompanied by our old friend "Camillo."

General astonishment was exhibited, as we proceeded, at the extent of the buildings, appearing from a distance like a small village. The last of the grapes were coming in about this time, but still all were very busy. While making the white wine from red grapes, instead of running the crushed grapes direct into the press, we noticed that they simply allow the crushed grapes to run into a sieve supported over the vats, from which it runs by gravitation into a smaller tank, and is pumped over into another vat, where it is mixed with Doradilla juice. This constitutes what they term "first wine." The skins containing still some juice are transported into hydraulic presses, and the juice thus extracted is termed "second wine."

After having thoroughly inspected the fermenting vats, we proceeded to the distillery, where an exceedingly warm half-hour was passed, followed by a look over the very capacious storage cellars, which are capable of holding a million gallons. Here there were about 650,000 gallons already stored, and it was estimated that another 300,000 gallons would be made this year.

An adjournment was then made for dinner, and, needless to say, all did it ample justice. After dinner the party wended their way to the garden, some to smoke, others to be entertained by the ladies. Here Mr. Oscar Seppelt took a photo of the group, including the sunflowers.

At half past two a start was made for Tanunda, after thanking our host and hostess, to whom all felt very grateful. The drive to Tanunda, which was very hot and dusty, took a little over an hour, and on our arrival we were pleased to find that Herr Söbels did not refuse us admission, on being informed that we were "a quiet lot this year." A few minutes' walk and the "Château Tanunda" was reached, where a tour of inspection was made under the guidance of Mr. Thomas. The distillery was visited and the tower ascended.

In the evening several of the party went to a dance in the town, but were considerably disconcerted when one of the officers of the club came round for an honorarium, from which the students modestly excused themselves, however, under the plea that they "hadn't it on them," and an adjournment was made *en masse* for a shooting gallery situated down the street. Here no one was very successful until our midshipman took the gun and rung the bell first shot, to the amazement of the rural spectators.

After a few songs all retired soon after midnight, some to dream of the following day's pleasure, others only to re-dress themselves to begin shooting again. However, this was not so easily accomplished as they expected, as our worthy host had bolted all the doors, fearing, perhaps, that we might want to go out too early the next morning. However, their desire was not to be daunted, and one proposed getting through a window; this was done after a great many attempts.

No doubt the small party returned shortly afterwards, as the rest of the night passed to Herr Söbels' evident satisfaction, as he was very gracious to all in the morning.

At half-past nine a start was made for Nuriootpa, and the Angas Park Distillery, the property of Messrs. Tolley, Scott and Tolley, was visited. The still is very unique and everything connected with the distillery is very nice. The bonded store is capable of holding 600 hogsheads.

Thence we proceeded to Angaston, where Messrs. Salter and Son's cellars were visited. Here we were kindly shown over the cellars by Mr. Salter,

jun, and all were unanimous as to the good qualities of their "Port." Mr. Salter informed us that they had made about 35,000 gallons this year, and that there was storage capacity for 55,000.

After dinner a pleasant half-hour passed watching Professor Perkins and our host play billiards; we then moved towards our drag, and with three cheers for Messrs. Salter and Sons we left for the College, calling on our way at the "Moppa" cellars, the property of Messrs. D. & J. Fowler. Here Mr. Shepard undertook to show us over the cellars. One special feature which we noticed here was a tunnel driven into the hill for the storage of wine.

Wine-making was finished, and they had made about 15,000 gallons, having in stock 85,000. At first, we were rather shy about sampling their wine, and the Professor, thinking it was perhaps on account of his presence, went away to allow us, no doubt, more freedom. We certainly took advantage of the hint, and all did justice to the Riesling.

The drive back was pleasant for the rest of the journey, but the prospects were dreary, and the company not so jolly as on the previous day.

The College was reached at about half-past six on the Friday night, and after a sumptuous repast of cold mutton, the trip was numbered among the things of the past.

Old Students' Association.

MATTERS in connection with this association are moving along slowly but surely. So far over 30 old students have sent in their subscriptions, and I anticipate many more before September. The Committee are meeting at the end of this month to make the necessary arrangements.

We regret that Mr. E. F. McBain has been removed so far away as not to be able to attend our meeting, but we are pleased to note that his appointment in Mr. Riddoch's vineyards is beneficial to himself, and a credit to the College.

All old students who have paid their subscription will receive a communication from the hon. sec. as to the result of the committee meeting, and it is hoped that those who have not yet sent in their subscription of 2s. 6d. to September will do so, and avail themselves of the opportunity of attending the first annual meeting at September show time. Rally up old students.

38 Weymouth Street,
City.

T. E. YELLAND,
Hon. Sec. and Treas.

Farm Notes.

THE first session of the year is always a busy one for the students. For the first few weeks thatching, fencing, and working fallows occupied our attention.

Field No., 5 which was in fallow last year, was scarified to kill weeds. In the beginning of March No. 7 was cleared of Sorghum, and a part of it was sown with wheat. This was merely an experiment, and getting the first rains, has been very successful. At one time its chances of growing seemed very poor, but the rain came in time and the wheat is now two feet high and out in ear.

The ordinary seeding operations began about the end of April and continued for a week or so. The rain was then keeping off, and being uncertain how the

weather would turn out we stopped sowing. This was unfortunate, for, soon after the rain fell so heavily that the land was too wet to work. Field No. 5 B. was chosen as the site for the experiments this year and, even now, affords an object lesson to all who see it.

The whole field is taken up with the experiments of various kinds, the details of which are appended. From present appearances I should say some of the new wheats which are being raised will, in time, be among the foremost varieties of South Australia.

About two hundred and eighty acres of the new land have been sown, the greater part of which will be cut for hay.

On the whole the crops are very clean, as the weeds mostly germinated before the wheat was put in, and the new land at any rate will have very little poppy this year.

We should have plenty of water for next summer, as the dams are all nearly full, which has not occurred for several years till now.

Notwithstanding the heavy work, the horses are looking well and in good condition. The sheep and foals are looking well, though the percentage of lambs this year was low.

No. 1 A has been ploughed up and covered with farmyard manure, to be ready for the kale plants this session.

Some of the students did not appreciate carting manure from the pigsties, and one of them was so affected as to *try* and take away the gate on his dray.

We have plenty to occupy our time now till harvesting, and with the rain that has fallen we can expect a prosperous year, which is much needed after the three bad seasons that have passed.

WHEAT SOWN IN No. 5 B, 1898.

BROAD CAST v. DRILLING TEST.

All plots manured with 2 cwt. English Superphosphate per acre.

Plot 1—Wheat, broad cast; manure, drilled, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres	..	sown June 12
2—Wheat, broad cast; manure, broad cast, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres	..	“ “
3—Wheat, drilled shallow; manure, drilled deep, $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres	“	“
4—Wheat, drilled; manure, drilled, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres	.. ..	“ “

TEST OF VARIETIES OF WHEAT.

All manured with 2 cwt English Super. per acre.

Plot 1—Leak's Rust Proof, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres	.. ..	sown May 13
2—Marshall's No. 3, $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres	.. ..	“ “
3—Purple Straw, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres	.. ..	“ “
4—Baroota Wonder, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres	.. ..	“ “
5—Budd's, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres	.. ..	“ “
6—Smart's, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres	.. ..	“ “
7—Medeah, 1 round of drill	.. ..	“ May 23
8—Baart, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres	.. ..	“ May 26
9—Early Para, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres	.. ..	“ “
10—King's, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres	.. ..	“ “

MANURE TEST—KING'S WHEAT.

Plot 1—Barnard and Alger's, superphosphate, 2 cwt. per acre,	..	sown May 26
2—Ohlendorff's,	“ “ “	.. “ “
3—English Superphosphate, 2 cwt. per acre	.. ..	“ “

Plot 4—	Adelaide Chemical Works Superphosphate, 2 cwt per acre..	sown	May 27
5—	Colonial Sugar Co.'s Superphosphate	"	"
6—	Barnard and Alger's Dissolved Bone Compound, 2 cwt.	"	"
	per acre	"	"
7—	Bone Dust, 2 cwt. per acre	"	"
8—	No Manure	"	"
9—	Ohlendorff's Guano, 1½ acres, 2 cwt per acre	"	"
10—	Barnard and Alger's Concentrated Manure, 2 cwt. per acre	"	" 28
11—	2 cwt. Col. Sugar Co.'s Super. x ¾-cwt., Sulph. Ammonia,	"	"
	2¾ cwt. per acre	"	"
12—	2 cwt. Col. Sugar Co.'s x ¾-cwt, Sulph. Ammonia, x ⅕-cwt.	"	"
	Kainite	"	"
13—	Trotman's Leather Manure, 18 coulterers of drill	"	"
14—	Thin Sowing	"	"
15—	Thick Sowing	"	"

SMALL PLOTS IN No. 5 B, FROM No. 4 FENCE.

PLOT.		ROWS.
1	Innominate V. V. G.	30
2	Rand, M. L.	36
3	K. J. X W. W.	24
4	Bellone Tul X Vermont, W. Fife ..	18
5	Yeoman Late	12
6	Frontier M. Late, V. G.	24
7	Yellow Lamas, M. E.	18
8	No. 44	18
9	Eastfield Quartz X Amethyst, M. E. V. G.	18
10	Tomboy, Late	18
11	No. 17, Frisco	36
12	No. 7, 22 Forward, late shrivelled ..	30
13	Sunrise, V. E. V. V. G	18
14	Crack, M. E.	12
15	Steinlee	30
16	Stack	18
17	3-24 Fan, M. E. G.	60
18	Longboot, M.L.	42
19	M.L. Shrivelled grain, 5-37	24
20	Gluyas, No. 1, E.	66
21	Whilton, or Whilton V.G.	24 or 18
22	Crown 33-33, M.E., V.G.	12
23	No. 35 of 1898	36
24	15-21, Faithful Friend, M.L.	42
25	Go Ahead	3
26	Quince, M.E.	48
27	6-25, Warwick, V.E.	36
28	Ploughboy	24
29	Jack Horner, E.	72
30	No. 35, M.E.	60
31	Cockey Chum	12
32	Jerkin, V.E., V.V.G.	24
33	Sit down, Stools very well, 9-31, Late	6
34	Bakewell, K.J. X Impd. fife, E. ..	6
35	Bearded Innominate, of Baart, V.V.B.	3
36	No Name	3
37	Rye Wheat X Bearded Heynson ..	3
38	Unnamed	3
39	Duluth Wheat (from Clutterbuck Bros.)	6

PLOT.		ROWS.
40	Manitoba (from Clutterbuck Bros.) ..	6
41	Bartlet, Bordertown ..	14
42	St. X W. Dalkey ..	4
43	Baart X Steinwedel ..	6
44	Racehorse ..	6
45	Red Tuscan ..	1
46	Sydney Purple ..	5
47	D. X St. ..	3
48	Digger ..	3
49	Jacinth X K. J. X Leaks E. ..	3
50	Velvet Pearl ..	3
51	Pasteur ..	3
52	No Name ..	3
53	White Velvet Nomenclature ..	2
54	Bearded Heynson ..	2
55	W. X St Dalkey ..	3
56	Anglo Australian ..	1
57	Ratting Jack ..	1
58	St. X Wards Dalkey ..	1
59	Crown Early, P.S. ..	2
60	Belatourka ..	2
61	French Early, Bearded ..	2
62	Beardless African Baart, No. 1, Mr. Templeton ..	1
63	Stears Early P.S. ..	1
64	St. X Wards ..	2
65	Polish ..	2

Vineyard Notes.

DURING the last session there has been a considerable quantity of important work done on the vineyard and orchard.

The vintage occupied the time for the first week or so, and, considering the dry season, it was fairly successful.

The new cellars were occupied as soon as they were finished, thus giving a lot more space in the fermenting room. This was of great advantage, as the wine being stored in the fermenting room prevented free access to the vats. The early rains brought on an abundant germination of weeds, and so ploughing began early. This took some time, and then the "well paddock" had to be ploughed to receive the vines. Although this was planted last year, the land being newly broken up, coupled with the dry season, caused a very poor percentage of growth. Consequently it was all re-planted again, and with the amount of rain up to date should do well this year.

The remaining piece of scrub on the sandhill was grubbed, and the land fallowed. Part of it will be planted this year and part left till next. A number of vines were used to make up blanks in the other vineyards, various manures, such as superphosphate, kainite, potassium, sulphate, and sodium nitrate were applied to the vines near the cottage, as these vines made rather poor growth last year.

The vine pruning is just about finished, now, but there are a lot of trees still to be done.

A trellise-work was put up in the Shiraz vineyard on the sandhill. It has a very neat appearance and there is no fear of white ants eating the posts, which are made of angle-iron.

The old dam was filled in during the summer and the land has been planted with fruit trees.

A number of ornamental trees have been planted round the cellars and nursery to form a breakwind for the young trees and vines.

The operations in the cellars have consisted principally of racking and fining the new wines.

The bulk of the hard work is done now, and in a few weeks there will not be so much to do.

The Football Season—1898.

PROFESSOR LOWRIE having granted us permission to join the Gawler Football Association once more, on condition that an equal number of matches should be played on the College oval as on that of Gawler, we began enthusiastically to practice, in order that we might successfully cope with our rival Gawler clubs. Happily this enthusiasm has not died out in spite of several defeats meted out to us.

At the commencement of the season it was noticed that a vast improvement existed in the play of the old men, and this, assisted by some good stuff in the new, we looked for distinct laurels in the future. The case proved to be so, for in our first match against South Gawler we acquired a thorough victory, which was a deserved encouragement to our club.

The next match was a very closely contested struggle against the Willastons, and, after leading throughout the greater part of the match, we were just ousted from our position in the last quarter of an hour by 4 goals to 3 behinds.

Whinham College, evidently wanting a holiday, journeyed up from town in a drag to try conclusions with our twenty. Literally for them "the way was long, the wind was cold." The latter considerably interfered with the play, but it did not prevent us from gaining the day. Having shown the city collegians what their country cousins could do, we again turned our attention to Gawler to play the Central club. A splendidly contested game ended in a win by a very narrow margin for our opponents. Greatly in our favor might be mentioned the fact that we walked in, and had we not been handicapped in this way, we have no doubt but that the tables would have been turned.

The great features of the match were, in the first place, a large attendance of onlookers who showed their partiality towards their favored clubs by vigorous barracking, and, secondly, the preference the Centrals exhibited in playing the man rather than the ball.

Prince Alfred and St. Peter's Colleges were our next antagonists at the commencement of the June holidays.

We met P.A.C. first on the Adelaide Oval, and, according to expectations, added another victory to our record.

Not so fortunate was the next day's play. It was fraught with disappointment and disaster. The first piece of bad luck was not being able to play on the Adelaide Oval, the second was the absence of two men at the start, and the

next was inferior umpiring carried out by a school-boy. There is no doubt that the previous day's exertions seriously affected our play. As might be expected under the circumstances, we sustained rather a severe defeat. Our one hope is that we might meet them again under more equal conditions to give them a little taste of our capabilities.

On returning from a fortnight's liberty we were hardly in form to meet our already vanquished foemen, the Souths. In addition to this, three good men were missing from our ranks. With these misfortunes we received a thorough good thrashing at their hands, which, however, did some good in showing us what poor form we were in, and in consequence made us buckle-to against the Angastons, when the much-talked-of trip came off on the following Saturday. After a very pleasant drive we enjoyed an equally pleasant game, which resulted in a well-earned win. In the evening we entertained the local club with a variety concert, in which some Angaston friends kindly assisted us to carry out a good programme.

Our captain having deserted us to gain fresh laurels amongst the Norwood footballers in Adelaide, considerably weakened the team in our second meeting with the Willastons. We were also minus the services of Landseer and Milne. Mr. Gordon, however, rendered valuable aid, and the whole team showing something like their true form, set our rivals a harder task than a 10 points defeat might indicate.

Thus far we have won four matches and lost five, which is a good performance, considering that the bulk of our matches have been played against heavy odds. We have several matches to go through yet, and judging by our last two Saturdays' play, a good account of ourselves should be rendered in the future.

A great ambition of our twenty is to gain a higher position in the Association than we did last year, and judging by the determination expressed for the next few games we have no doubt that it will be so.

Since these notes were written we have once more encountered the Centrals on our ground, and to our credit be it said we are the first team to lower their colors this season. A victory of two points would have been considerably augmented had the umpiring been to our satisfaction. We played our captain against the rules of the Association, and consequently our opponents have the power to claim the match. We do not begrudge them this honor; for our part we are content at having beaten them on their merits.

A Festive Session-Ending.

That labor and patience have their reward was amply justified on Tuesday evening, June 7, when, much to our delight it was decided to terminate our session by a social evening, given in honor of the cricketers. Having completed the odious task of shaving, which is only indulged in on such festive occasions, we assembled in the hall and awaited the arrival of the ladies, anxiously, if not nervously.

It must be understood on such occasions it is thought that after our brains have been wrung by so much "pain and anguish" during the "sessionals" we stand in need of the gentle influences of ministering angels.

The dining hall looked particularly gay that evening, being quite transformed from its ordinary aspect. After dinner music and cards were indulged in;

the musical part of the programme was contributed by the College singing class and the Gawler ladies, to whom our thanks are due.

During the evening Mr. Seppelt gave a fine exhibition of club swinging, accompanied by Mr. Haslam on the piano. We once again had the pleasure of listening to several well-rendered recitations by Miss Deland.

Mr. Milne and Mr. Haslam sang solos, which were much appreciated, and some of the ladies charmed us by rendering pianoforte solos and songs.

Though great the charm music may have for us, dancing is certainly never forgotten at the College, and Tuesday evening was no exception to the rule. The dancing, which was kept up until Wednesday morning, terminated an evening which will be long remembered by us as one of the most enjoyable it has been our pleasure to have at Roseworthy.

Mount Crawford Again!

[J. S. M.]

Ric-tic-riki-tic-tic-whoop la, whoop la, hay! What a grand day for Mount Crawford! Hardly a cloud to be seen! "Won't it be all right; plomp it on," comes from No. 12, to which No. 6 responds with an aristocratic "Haw, haw, haw!"

It really was a grand day; such a sky and such a clear atmosphere as makes one feel proud of being an Australian.

Our spirits were so high that "stock" and "stables" were as nothing to us, and melted away like "thin clouds before a Biscay gale," leaving us no more unpleasant duties than "toggling up" and having breakfast. The drag was received with a cheer, and in a few minutes we were rolling along with a decidedly independent air. After a month of anticipation the realization had begun.

The way was made pleasant by songs and instrumental music. True, the number of songs was limited, but they were genuine overflowings of our souls. The instrumental part of it too was confined to a couple of bugles; but it is surprising how festive the "general salute" sounds on such an occasion. And what fun it was to shriek out the "alarm" when we passed sedate-looking carthorses, transforming them instantly into plunging chargers, and teaching their owners to keep their reins better in hand for the future.

An hour's driving and we were making a triumphal entry into Gawler, down Murray Street to the "Old Spot," where Mortimer's drags awaited us. These had to be thoroughly inspected and the relative merits of the horses fully discussed, and those of us who had been on such expeditions before had to rake up and make up a few reminiscences of previous trips, so that the new chums may be reminded of their newness.

Once more in our seats, and then "crack went the whip, round went the wheels; were ever folks so gay?" Up Murray Street again, over the hill, and the plains with their mallee scrub were left behind. How grand the hills are after the dead level of our "desert home." How splendid the giant gums are after those detestable mallees which we had been grubbing during the last month. What a charm there is in a drive up hill and down dale, where the prospect changes almost every minute, and every hill surmounted introduces us to another world at our feet.

Mr. Alex. Murray stood at his front door to welcome us, and after a few minutes' stroll round with him, to make a preliminary inspection of the cattle and to admire his flower garden, lunch was announced.

The afternoon's programme was to make a thorough inspection of the Jersey cattle and merino sheep which have made the Mount Crawford estate famous.

Mr. Murray went to a great deal of trouble to help us to appreciate the various points which told in the animals he showed us. The cattle were a treat to see, both from an artistic and the breeder's point of view, and it was easier in their case for an unpractised eye to see where one had an advantage over another than in the case of the sheep. With the sheep most of us are still at that stage at which we find a difficulty in telling one sheep from another, still for all that we found Mr Murray's explanations very interesting. Afternoon tea made a pleasant termination to that part of the programme. Before we rose from the table Professor Lowrie and Mr. Martin, on behalf of the staff and the students, thanked Mr. Murray for all his kindness in giving us such an opportunity for improving our minds, both by acquiring knowledge and in getting all the cobwebs blown out of them with such a splendid outing. Mr. Murray, in responding, said that he was only too pleased to do anything that lay in his power in that direction, and hoped that any of those students who took up stock breeding after they left the A.C.R. would do him the honor of coming to see him sometimes.

Mr. Haslam, on behalf of us all, gratefully thanked Mrs. Murray for all the trouble she had taken to make the Mount Crawford hospitality complete by caring as well for the body as Mr. Murray had for the soul.

When the drags reappeared we felt that the time had flown all too quickly, but the inevitable must be obeyed, so we took our seats, gave three cheers for Mr. Murray, sang "For he's a jolly good fellow," and drove off, leaving Mount Crawford to anticipate its pleasures for another year.

The drive home in the moonlight was as enjoyable as the drive out had been, and as we drove down Murray Street again we assured the public in general of our fixed intention of not getting "home till morning."

At the "Old Spot" our host's hospitality was once more to the fore in the shape of a hot dinner, at which we again acknowledged the pleasant day we had had.

The College drag dashed out of Gawler at 9 o'clock, and long before midnight we were "all snuggled up," and oblivious to the past day's pleasures and the next day's sorrows.

A Change in the Staff.

In June Mr. E. F. McBain, who had held the position of Assistant Viticulturist on the staff for over two years, was successful in obtaining the appointment of manager of Mr. J. A. Riddoch's vineyard and wine cellars at "Katnook," Penola. Mr. McBain was the gold-medallist of this college in 1893-1894. On leaving, he acted as Travelling Inspector for the Government Experimental Blocks; these were five in number, situated in different parts of the colony. Necessarily a great deal of work and responsibility fell to Mr. McBain's share, but his success was such that when the blocks were dropped, Mr. McBain was given the above-mentioned position at the College. Here again he proved himself worthy, and thoroughly qualified himself for the latest success which he has gained. Mr. McBain has our heartiest good wishes for future achievements.

His successor here is Mr. William Murray Gordon, who gained his diploma at this institution in February of this year. With many of the students now in residence Mr. Gordon was a "comrade in arms," and both by them and by his teachers he was held in very high esteem. We trust that Mr. Gordon will be both useful and happy in his new sphere of life, and that this is but the beginning of a brilliant career.

Trip to Messrs. Jas. Martin & Co.'s Works, Gawler.

W. A. T.

THURSDAY, May 5th, 1898, will long be remembered by those who inspected the works and enjoyed the hospitality of Messrs. Jas. Martin & Co., as a day full of pleasant associations and reminiscences.

It commenced, as is usual upon such occasions, by all students turning out to make the necessary preparations for the outing. These completed, the drag left the College at 9.30 a.m., and under Mr. Faulkner's skilful manipulation of the ribbons, the party soon arrived at the Old Spot, Gawler. From there to the shops was a short distance and quickly accomplished. Once inside the great doors, one is in the midst of noise, tumult, and work. The ear is deafened and the eye confused by the crash of hammers and the whirling maze of wheels, belts, and machinery. In different stages of their manufacture are found parts of all manner of machinery. Hanging from a support in the roof is a huge boiler, inside which stands a man quickly placing red hot bolts, thrown to him from the outside, in position, to be rivetted by a machine for the purpose. Passing on, amongst other wonders we see the steam hammers, which attract a great deal of attention. The moulding of the glowing molten metal is also an interesting operation to witness.

Leaving the din of the boilermakers' department, we cross Murray Street and inspect some of the processes in connection with the manufacture of agricultural implements. We see lines of busy smiths and their strikers, many of the latter, although rather young, manipulating the hammer excellently.

The rapid rounding of a log of wood for a dray hub draws a crowd, but the showers of chips render it necessary to keep at a respectful distance.

Having marvelled until there is not a grain of astonishment left, we once more assemble at the Old Spot for a much appreciated lunch.

The afternoon is unfortunate, for both fates and the elements are against us. The College is badly beaten at tennis, and in spite of the cleverly-devised shelters, the wind is extremely chilly. Nevertheless, thanks to Mrs. J. F. Martin's unflagging exertions on behalf of her guests, the time passed very pleasantly.

After the tennis match we again met at Gawler's great hotel for dinner, at the conclusion of which the toasts of "The Firm," "Mrs. Martin," and afterwards "Professor Lowrie" were received enthusiastically. Many a word of cheer and encouragement was addressed to the students by the speakers, which doubtless some will remember long after other more prominent features of the day have been forgotten.

To find the way to "Martindale" in the dark was rather a difficult matter, as some discovered to their cost before going far. However, it was eventually accomplished, and all were soon assembled in the cosy drawing room busily engaged in the delicate task of filling up dance programmes.

The musical part of the evening's entertainment was very much enjoyed. Miss Jean Martin deserves great praise for the very pretty way she rendered the "Morris Dance" on the piano. Nor must the recitations be omitted, for Miss Deland, and Mr. Fotheringham with his "Geebung Polo Club" and "Man from Iron-bark" received great applause.

The dancing was got through very pleasantly for those fortunate enough to secure partners, and apparently was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone. Close upon twelve o'clock the party broke up, and, to the inspiring notes of a "fantasia" by our bugler for Mrs. Martin's benefit, the students wended their way to the drag, expressing their appreciation of the day's pleasures by singing "For he's a jolly good fellow" very lustily.

As the clock struck the midnight hour the return journey commenced, enlivened by many of the standard College songs, which, however popular they may be, are apt to pall when sung some ten or twenty odd times in an hour and a half in certainly odd keys.

On reaching our Alma Mater on Sunday morning it was not long before everyone disappeared to seek the much-needed rest after such a day of excitement, combining instruction, sport, and entertainment in a manner not to be excelled.

Cricket Notes.

A.C.R. v. P.A.C., April 7.—A.C.R., 58 and 3 for 29. Colebatch, 33; Mr. Haslam, 23. Bow Read, 17 wickets for 30 runs. P.A.C., 42 and 35. Smith 15, Mr. Langley 11.

A.C.R. v. MALLALA, April 18.—A.C.R., 150. Bow Read, 61; Way, 39; Richardson, 20; Mr. Haslam, 14. Read, 10 for 3. Mallala, 19. Hartley, 10.

These two matches finished up the season of '97-'98. In both we scored brilliant victories. Against Prince Alfred College we played on the Adelaide Oval, and as bad luck would have it, the wicket and the first part of the game were spoiled by rain. The P.A.C.s had a weak team out, but the unfavorable conditions minimised that misfortune. Undoubtedly the feature of the match was Bow Read's bowling—in the first innings he captured all 10 wickets for 20 runs, and in the second 7 for 10. We hope to make this oval match an annual affair.

The Mallala's came to us with a great reputation, but unfortunately they too could not bring their strongest eleven. The scores above show how they fared. Read again seemed to them as one possessed of demon strength with the ball; he bagged the first five wickets for no runs, and the remaining five for 3. Not content with this performance, the same player batted well for 61, and towards the end of his innings hit with great freedom. The Mallala's were the first club against whom we had played who had the pleasure of tasting Way's quality as a batsman, and to their cost. We hope this is a case of "To be continued"—next season.

Thus ended the first series of matches with the present eleven: the second series will commence in November and end in February of next year. The team will be further strengthened by the addition of Mr. W. M. Gordon, who has joined the staff as assistant viticulturist, and some "hidden beauty" may be discovered amongst the newer of new students.

Appended are the averages to date:—

Matches played, 8; won, 7; lost, 0; drawn, 1.

BATTING.

	No. of Innings.	Total No. of Runs.	Highest Score.	Average.
Read, W. B.	8	255	61*	31·8
Colebatch, W. J.	6	161	84	26·8
Richardson, J. P.	8	195	79	24·3
Bills, A. H.	5	113	48	22·6
Haslam, Mr. J. A.	8	179	55	22·3
Phillips, H. A.	7	154	37	22·0
Landseer, C. J.	6	124	88	20·6
Adams, H. D. M.	3	49	22	16·3
Way, I.	4	51	39	12·7
Nicholas, A. W.	5	46	32	9·2
Warnes, G.	1	7	7	7·0
Camper, W. V.	5	24	8	4·8
Faulkner, F. L.	2	9	7	4·5
Read, B. O.	—	4	3*	—

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

	No. of Overs.	Wickets.	Runs.	Average.
Colebatch, W. J.	9	5	10	2·0
Faulkner, F. L.	4	5	11	2·2
Landseer, C. I.	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	2	8	4·0
Read, W. B.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	229	4·07
Nicholas, A. W.	34	9	60	6·6
Richardson, J. P.	72 $\frac{5}{6}$	20	164	8·2
Read, B. O.	8	2	40	20·0
Way, I.	1	0	8	—

A Visit from the Council.

It is not often that we have the pleasure of seeing the members of our Council in a body; but on Thursday, July 28, Sir Langdon Bonython (chairman), accompanied by Messrs. Alex. Murray, L. W. Stanton, F. E. H. W. Krichauff, and G. W. R. Lee (secretary), arrived. We hoped they would come to Roseworthy station, so that the lovely mud-puddle we have for a road for nearly all the way to the College might be appreciated and, perhaps, rectified. They were wise before the event, however, and behind a pair of Mortimer's blacks they were able to relish the good road from Gawler. The day was bleak and in the afternoon, showery. The heavy roads must have seemed doubly so to those accustomed to Adelaide streets.

Almost all that could be was inspected, and the members of the Council evinced a keen interest in the various operations of the place. A council was

held in the office in the afternoon, and formal business transacted. May we express the hope that we may be more frequently favored with such visits in the future.

We take this opportunity of congratulating the Chairman on his having received a knighthood.

Old Students' Column.

MR. LEO BURING, gold medallist of 1895-1896, has returned to S.A. from Europe, where he further qualified himself in viticulture and vinology. We are glad of his safe return, and trust that the experience he has gained will prove valuable to himself as also to the colony.

The Principal received an interesting letter from Mr. Buring, written whilst in Montpellier, France. "If our College (Roseworthy) had more land," he says, "and better arrangements for the teaching of the different sciences, such as a separate laboratory for oenology, one for agriculture, one for viticulture, and a person at the head of each branch who only occupies himself in that branch, I think it would be one of the best in existence. The College in Geisenheim is very good, but the course is only for one year for viticultural students, half the time being spent in practical work. Here (Montpellier) the course is two and a half years, but there is next to no practical work done, which I find an error, especially for the study of agriculture. No doubt the students are very well up in the theoretical part of agriculture, &c., but have little practical experience, whereas a student from our College (Roseworthy), were the arrangements for theoretical work the same, would have both the practical and theoretical knowledge. Even as it is, the principle of our College I find, compared with the schools on the continent, a better one."

Drilling Prize.—Mr. F. W. Formby, of Langhorne's Creek, paid the College a visit last session, and manifested his continued interest in us by offering £1's worth of books as a prize to the student of the third year who did the best work with the drill this season. The competition was held in Field No. 7, and some very good work was shown. The prizewinner will be adjudged later on in the season and the result made known at the speech day in February next. We take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Formby for his generosity, and would say to other old students:—"Go thou and do likewise."

Appointments received by old students to responsible positions have been made since our last issue. Those of Messrs. E. F. McBain and W. M. Gordon are dealt with elsewhere. Mr. Robert James, of Charleston, is now managing Dr. Birmingham's vineyard at Charters Towers, Queensland. We congratulate him on the appointment, and hope that it may bring him every success.

Mr. Walter John Colebatch, gold medallist of 1897-98, leaves for Edinburgh University in August. He intends graduating in science, with a view to qualifying himself specially in agriculture and veterinary science. We have every confidence in Mr. Colebatch's capabilities, and are sure that he will do still further credit to the A.C.R. We wish him a pleasant voyage and splendid results.

Messrs. H. A. Phillips and J. W. Sandford are now to be reckoned "old students," having left us last session. The former is with his father at Montacute, sheep-farming; the latter intends pursuing further studies at the London School of Mines.

H. Grierson, student of 1887-88, is combining farming with "Clerk of the Bremer District Council," at Milang.

Jim Goldsack is dairying at Glen Osmond. Student of 1888-89.

Fred. S. Wright, student of 1890-91, is in partnership at a bark mill at Noolook, near Kingston.

N. S. Stuckey, of Millicent, student of 1889-90, is trying to make a fortune on the Murchison.

Len Boucaut, student of 1891-92, is farming at Mount Barker.

Balance Sheet, June 30, 1898.

EXPENDITURE.				RECEIPTS.					
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Postage ... ..	...	2	12	7	Subscriptions ..	...	28	18	9
Printing Block ...	...	0	15	0					
Printers ... ..	...	24	7	6					
Balance on hand	...	1	3	8					
		<hr/>					<hr/>		
	£28	18	9			£28	18	9	

Examiners' Experiences.

THE word "phylloxera" seems to have as bad an influence on an examinee as the dread disease itself in a vineyard. Here are some of the attempts—Pholaxa, philoxira, phryloxera, freloxa, verloxera, philoxery, philoxopher, phloxphere, and philoxifier. In justice, be it said that none of these efforts were "born and bred" in the place; nevertheless, each one in itself affords an interesting study in English spelling.

Question—"How would you conserve moisture in the soil?" This question provoked some decidedly instructive answers, and the youth who wrote: "*By pouring water on it,*" must have been ignorant of the extent of the rainfall in many parts of this "dry" land. Another solution indicates more thought: "By putting wet bags over the soil when it is moistened. The sun dries up the moisture in the bag, but it cannot do it so well underneath the bag. *Weeds* is another good substitute for bags." Yet again, we are told to "put plenty of humus in the soil, because lumus keeps the soil moist." The difficulty here seems to be to obtain this famous "humus."

"*Ploughing* is a fine operation on farms when you first start you grow anything."