

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

Agricultural College,

ROSEWORTHY,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

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1919-20.

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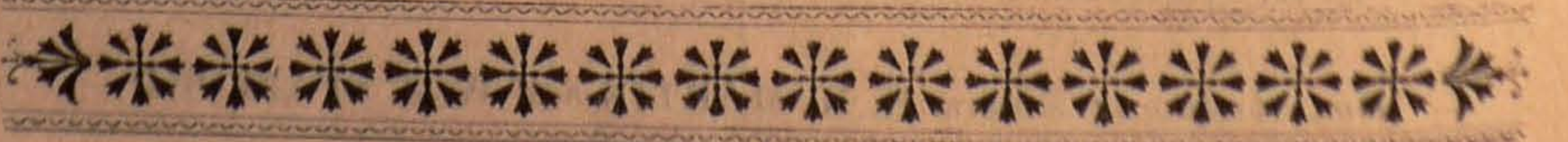
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1919-20.

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M. S. Bell
L. W. Beaumont
H. Eves

R. S. Harkness
A. C. Grieve
V. M. Fairbrother

SECOND YEAR.

H. K. Lewcock
F. B. Wood
J. H. Ralph
C. G. Samuel
D. H. Malcolm

J. L. Williams
H. J. Cole
K. H. Shepley
E. L. Pellew
C. P. Prest

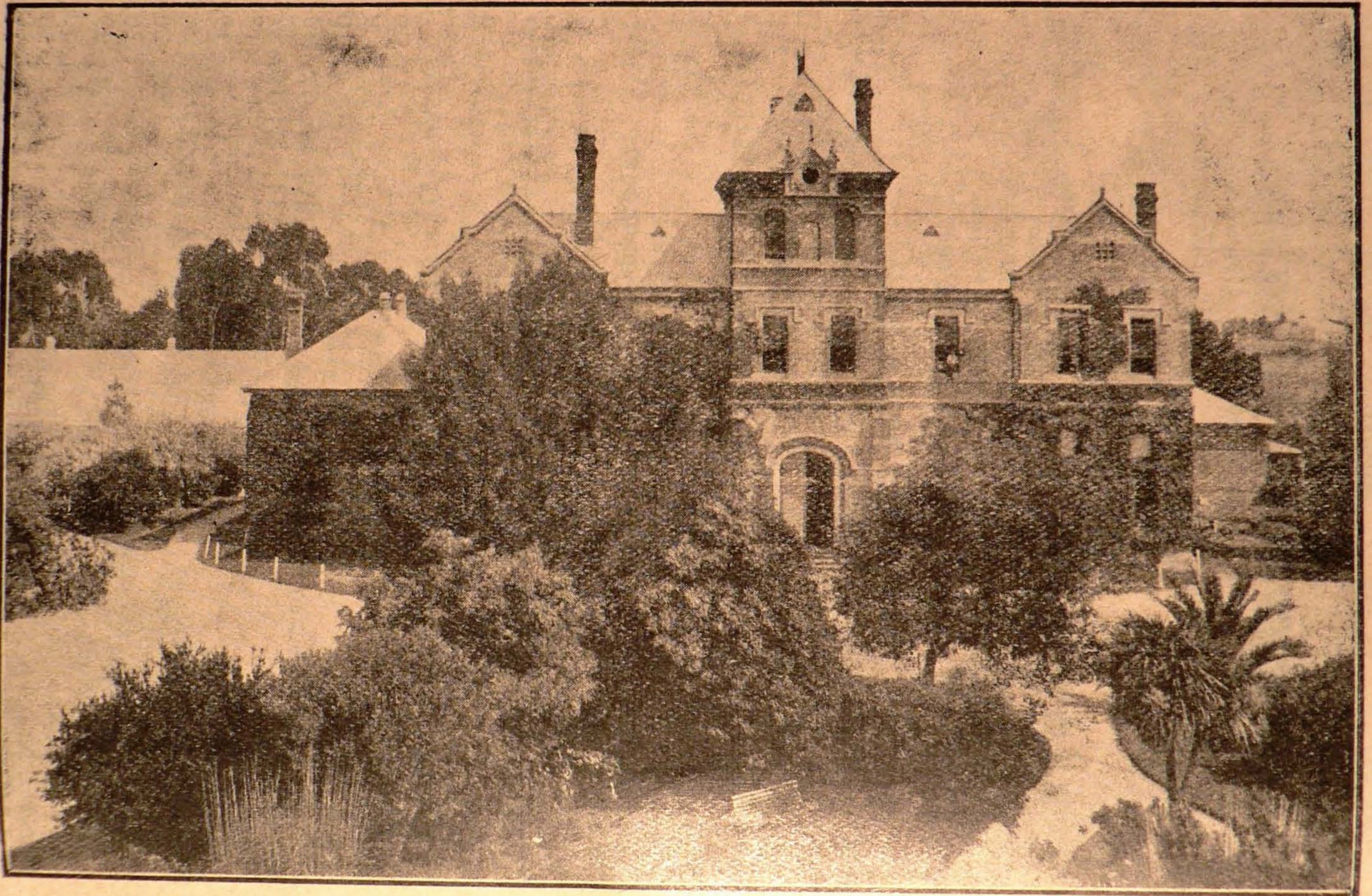
FIRST YEAR.

F. E. Bowden
C. P. Castine
D. G. G. Collins
H. G. Deane
G. E. Fairbrother
R. H. Flint
E. J. Hollitt
C. F. Hutton
S. S. Jones
H. P. Lehman

F. Macrow
R. Macrow
M. C. Malone
N. R. Quinn
J. N. Ranford
C. B. Bobin
J. T. Ryan
B. B. Scrymgour
J. L. Wood
A. R. Young

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ROSEWORTHY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Student.

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EDITED BY THE STUDENTS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 1.

JULY, 1919.

CURRENT EVENTS.

After nearly five years of war the long-looked-for signal for the cessation of hostilities has been given, and we hope that before long the world will be at peace and that the conditions of the League of Nations will tend to make future wars impossible.

Our College has played no small part in the struggle, as our splendid new roll of honor shows.

Speech Day was a great event and passed off well. The number present was larger than usual owing, perhaps, to the unveiling of the long-promised roll of honor which now graces the College walls, a ceremony which was performed by the State Governor, Sir Henry Galway. The photograph of the roll of honor is in this issue.

We must once again take the opportunity of congratulating those students who obtained the College Diploma, especially D. H. Preston, who did remarkably well. We wish them all good prospects for the future.

Our new year opened with 38 students, including 22 new boys.

Now that the war is over we hope that our numbers will be greatly increased during the next few years.

The entrance scholarships were awarded to the following:—District No. 1—Jack Ranford (St. Peter's College); District No. 2—Ronald Flint (Woodville High School); District No. 3—Michael Malone (Naracoorte High School); District No. 4—Clement Castine (Auburn Public School).

The scholarships given to the Murray Bridge Agricultural High School were awarded to Steve Jones and Rex Young.

As candidates from Districts 5 and 6 failed to qualify, these scholarships were awarded to Barnard Scrymgour (Prince

Alfred College) and Charles Hutton (St. Peter's College), these two being next in order of merit.

We are glad to see Mr. Place back here again and hope that he will soon be restored to his normal health.

Mr. Pritchard has been released from the Military and has once again taken up his former duties as Housemaster, Secretary and Lecturer in Book-keeping.

On June 17th last we once more took the opportunity of visiting the woollen mills at Tweedvale, and spent a pleasant and profitable day. Accompanied by the Principal and Messrs. Jackson and Scott, the second and third years visited the mills. The manager, Mr. Redpath, kindly undertook to pilot us around the buildings and explain the processes of manufacture. But it would need many visits to Tweedvale before we could only partly grasp the details evolved in the different sections of the industry, and we hope that from now onwards this will be an annual trip.

For some time past most of the students have developed a dancing craze, and for the first few weeks of this session one night each week was devoted to dancing lessons in Gawler. The small dance held on June 19th last was a great success, and the Dance Committee are to be congratulated on the manner in which they arranged the decorations, etc. It is the intention to have a large dance in August, and arrangements are being made accordingly.

The annual sports are also being revived and great competition is expected. The sports are to be held on the afternoon of the day of the dance to enable those who are attending the dance in the evening to also be present at the sports.

Our football oval has been greatly improved by the erection of seats and a score-board. The seats have been long needed and the score-board will serve to keep both players and spectators well informed as to the scores of both sides.

Our next improvements must be in the direction of obtaining a swimming bath and a billiard table, and "perhaps" before long we may be the proud possessors of both.

What with dances, football matches and the town trip, this session has proved very eventful indeed.

Before concluding, the "Student" Committee now takes the opportunity of thanking all those members of the staff and students who have so readily sent in articles, and who have thereby greatly diminished the worries and work of the committee, and we hope that material for the next issue will be as readily forthcoming.

MESSINES STUNT.

(France, 1917.)

Thursday, June 7th (3.10 a.m.) was the memorable morning of our attack at Messines. For months we had been preparing for this dangerous yet glorious piece of work. While guns of all sizes and descriptions hailed from everywhere, huge ammunition dumps were placed at convenient points for the artillery, tunnellers had burrowed far under the German lines and were in perfect readiness for the great assault; aircraft, too, had made great preparations and anxiously waited for the signal to advance.

The trenches were packed with troops almost beyond breathing space—reserve units were billeted just behind the lines for emergency—first-aid posts were established everywhere.

We were in the second line of trenches excitedly and anxiously waiting for the expected signal. Gas helmets were in the "elert" position, we were plentifully supplied with ammunition, and our rifles were loaded and bayonets were sharpened.

Three A.M.—The atmosphere of suppressed excitement became intense; troops were in excellent spirits, and occasionally one would hear an Australian call out—

"Just before the battle, mother,
I was eating bread and jam."

Then from another direction—

"How would you like to be in 'Aussie' now?"

The Attack.—Suddenly, without warning, and almost before we knew what had happened, the earth began to tremble—the sides of the trenches almost appeared to meet—the very ground underneath us seemed to give way and we thought Fritz had "got in" first with his mines, expecting every minute to be sailing up into the air, when almost instantaneously someone called out, "Quickly, boys, look over there; two of our mines are exploding." It was then we heard two huge explosions, and looking over the tops of the trenches we saw two tremendous volumes of fire and smoke, while earth, mud, wood, bricks, etc, etc., were thrown high up into the heavens.

The signal was given; guns of every description and within range opened out with deadly effect: machine gunners and Vickers' fired unceasingly. The deep roar of the howitzers, the whistle of shrapnel, and the deadly noise of the bursting shells, helped us to realize we were in the midst of a "Hell on earth." The sensation was beyond all description.

The Boche at once sent up his S.O.S. signals (green and red lights), then a strong retaliation followed. His high explosives and shrapnel were bursting everywhere: his snipers and machine gunners were firing madly at us, apparently at no fixed targets. His gas shells necessitated our putting on our helmets, but, fortunately, in our sector they were coming over rather sparingly, for which we were truly thankful: gas helmets at the best of times are most uncomfortable.

For hours—for days—this deadly bombardment continued, but gradually the Germans were giving in under our most effective barrage.

At first we were selected as a reserve unit in the second line of trenches, and so, still under this heavy fire, we remained in readiness for fresh orders. Every man had to be prepared to go forward and help strengthen new positions. Meanwhile, the boys in the front line, how had they fared? men, too, on "no man's land," ready and waiting for the signal to advance?

At last the expected order came—every man (alas! not all, some had already paid the supreme sacrifice) "hopped over" and commenced the glorious advance, pushing forward with wonderful strength and determination. Daylight had come, the Germans had commenced to fall back. Our aircraft were wonderful and assisted the artillery in a manner known only to those brave air-fighters in their perilous yet magnificent branch of work.

Our forward units dug in for their lives after reaching their first objectives, which were gained in remarkably good time. Casualties were fairly heavy on both sides, but afterwards, judging by the large numbers of German dead in the battle area, the Hun had the worst of the deal.

During the first part of the attack we were crowded into the second line of trenches anxiously waiting for fresh orders. We had not long to wait, and the time soon came for every man to be "up and doing." At first some of us were selected for carrying parties, while a number of us had to act as stretcher-bearers for one day. Later we took over the new forward line, strengthened new positions, and repelled all counter attacks: also a party of us had to push on further, establish a new line, and consolidate forward positions. The German gunners were firing recklessly, his shells were bursting everywhere, and his aeroplanes were busy overhead and at times appeared to be boss of the air, till our planes, dashing forward from all directions, kept the Hun remarkably busy.

For four days we remained in the battle area. The Boche, with his heavy shell fire, seemed determined to destroy our rear positions. Carrying parties found it most difficult to replenish supplies and often failed to reach their destinations. Food and water were not too plentiful, more especially the latter, as the enemy had poisoned all dams, wells, creeks, etc., and we frequently dug into the bottom of the trench to search for fresh water, also, we did not hesitate to use our reserve rations of bully-beef and biscuits.

It was on the fifth day we received word that a Tommy unit was on the way to relieve us, and, needless to say, not before most of us were "done."

Two hours after sunset we were making our way back to a comparatively safe trench, undergoing many difficulties on the way owing to the Huns' continued shellfire. Eventually, however, we arrived at our temporary destination, where we were able to have a good rest and a much-needed sleep. Except for an occasional H.E. bursting near the parapet, we spent a most peaceful night, till the early hours of the morning, when we received orders to "pack up" and be prepared to move off for a lengthy march (destination unknown) back to billets!!!

B. C.



A BUGBEAR.

Why it is a bugbear nobody quite knows. When it's name is torn to pieces it simply means nature study, and when this subject comes up at school there is a regular stampede to collect insects and plants which sometimes get jumbled up and are difficult to disentangle from one another, especially if a pocketful of lollies has suffered from the heat and exertion of the diligent seeker after knowledge and bugs.

But later on, in that comatose pupa condition that follows the voracious larva stage, which orderly minds designate as years II. and I.R.A.C., one can notice a distinct shiver in the pupa case at the very mention of Physiology, physis nature, logus study. It may be that wrapped up in its old Greek cloak there is a bogey-like look about the word, but stripped for action in its Anglo-Saxon form it should have even a greater charm for the agricultural student than it had for the schoolboy.

How many of us have longed for a key to that portal over which is graven "Gnothi seauton"—(know thyself). How many of us, like Kipps, have curled up in a corner wondering why things happen, till like him a book has opened our eyes to

the complex arrangement of our "chubes," and mystery has gradually cleared into knowledge: not scrappy bits of information, which whirl in our brains like wraiths, but a solid structure, built up stone by stone, from the microscopic cell to the macrocephalic student. An elegant structure whose plans and blue prints are to be found in the physiology textbook.

It may be that in studying animal physiology there is a lack of pertinence in its application to oneself, yet there are such numerous points of resemblance, say, in the digestion of the pig, or the mentality of the ass that the subject should be one of close personal interest instead of being approached with a prejudiced antipathy.

It is admittedly a little unfortunate that some of the stones and ornamental carvings of the science are labelled with awe-inspiring names which would have as much illumination about them if they were spelled backwards as they seem to have when spelled straight ahead, but this will change in time, and instead of worrying about proximate principles in Greek garb, we shall weigh out a ration of hay with oats and bran, and feed our stock quite blythly because we shall find them turning into profit, probably at some Agricultural Bureau we shall somewhat proudly relate our experience and give advice gratis to others less successful than ourselves, and all the while the little tattered book of physiology notes lies on some dusty shelf unheeded, but, fortunately, not forgotten, for it is on the knowledge it contains that we build up our bank balances. Its dry formulae live once more in our prize lambs, its persistent repetition of rules reappears each season as living crops, till one day in the leisure of well-earned wealth, the physiology notes come into their own again.

F. E. PLACE.



SEEDING NOTES, SEASON 1919-20.

FIELD No. 5B, area 83.045 acres.

The following varieties of oats, starting work along the north fence, were drilled in on a cultivated surface:—

Date.	Variety.	Selec- tion.	Area.	Seed per acre.	Super
April 15/16	Scotch Grey.	6	15.625 ac.	40 lbs.	1 cwt.
April 16/17	Sunrise	5	14.875 ac.	50 lbs.	1 cwt.

May 12/16.—Drilled in the following varieties of wheat at the rate of 90 lbs. of pickled seed and 1 cwt. of superphosphate per acre, starting work along block of Sunrise oats:—

Variety.	Selection.	Area.
Bonus	5	2.313 acres
Bonus	4	12.937 acres
Ford	4	1.5 acres
Ford	3	12.313 acres
Onas	1	4.5 acres
Marshall's Pride ..	1	4.5 acres
Daphne	6	5.313 acres
Dart's Improved ..	1	4 acres
Faun	3	2.75 acres

May 19/22.—Harrowed.

FIELD No. 9.

April 23.—Drilled in following varieties of oats, starting work along eastern boundary:—

Variety.	Selection	Area.	Seed per acre.	Super per acre.
Sunrise	4	4.375	60 lbs.	1 cwt.
Scotch Grey	5	5	50 lbs.	1 cwt.

June 2nd.—Harrowed.

April 24.—Started drilling along eastern boundary Scotch Grey oats, 5 acres, 50 lbs. seed and 1 cwt. super per acre, followed by Tunis Sel. 4 barley, 5.125 acres, 60 lbs. seed and 1 cwt. superphosphate per acre.

June 2nd.—Harrowed.

FIELD No. 15, area 44.365 acres.

May 5/7.—Drilling in following varieties of barley at rate of 50 lbs. seed and 1 cwt. superphosphate per acre, starting work along southern boundary:—

Variety.	Selection.	Area.
Prior	—	27 acres
Tunis 5	1	5.125 acres
Tunis 6	1	11.125 acres

May 7/10.—Harrowed.

FIELD EBSARY'S B, area 72.546 acres.

May 8/10.—Drilled in following varieties of wheat at rate of 90 lbs. pickled grain and 1 cwt. super per acre, starting work along western boundary:—

Variety.	Selection.	Area.
Queen Fan	9	40 acres
Queen Fan	8	
Marshall's 3B ..	11	22 acres
Marshall's 3B ..	10	

May 10/12.—Harrowed.

FIELD FLETT'S A, area 58 acres.

May 20/24.—Drilled in following varieties of wheat, 90 lbs. pickled seed and 1 cwt. super. per acre, starting work along northern boundary:—

Variety.	Selection.	Area.
Caliph	3	6.50 acres
Caliph	2	11.50 "
Caliph	1	1.75 "
Felix	1	8.00 "
President	2	2.75 "
President	1	3.05 "
Emperor	2	2.00 "
Emperor	1	2.00 "
Mahrajah	2	2.00 "
Rajah	2	1.00 "
Rajah	1	3.00 "
Sultan	2	3.00 "
Sultan	2	8.00 "

FIELD. DALY'S B and C, area 100 acres.

May 17/21.—Drilled in following varieties of wheat, 90 lbs. pickled seed and 1 cwt. super. per acre, starting work along northern boundary:—

Variety.	Selection.	Area.
Crossbred 53E	3	9.875 acres
Crossbred 53E	2	2.188 "
Anvil	6	3.875 "
Anvil	5	2.375 "
Canaan	6	3.125 "
Fortune	4	1.625 "
Fortune	3	7.25 "
Fane	6	1.00 "
Fane	3	9.50 "
Yandilla King	6	10.00 "
Yandilla King	7	4.00 "
Federation	10	45.00 "
Federation	9	

FIELD. GEORGE'S, area 109 acres.

March 31/April 5.—Drilled in 2 cwt. 36/38 super per acre.

May 12/14.—Broadcasted 120 lbs. King's Red Selection 11 per acre over whole area.

May 13/14.—Covered broadcasted seed with cultivators and harrowed.

FIELD. DAY'S, area 110 acres.

1918.—Purchased fallowed.

1919, April 5/10.—Drilled in 2 cwt. 36/38 super per acre.

April 14/17.—Broadcasted 120 lbs. King's White Selection 11 per acre over whole area.

April 15/17.—Covered broadcasted seed with cultivator and harrowed.

FIELD. GRAINGER'S C, area 58 acres.

May 22/24.—Drilled in following varieties of wheat, 90 lbs. pickled seed and 1 cwt. superphosphate per acre, starting work along western boundary:—

Variety.	Selection.	Area.
Late Gluyas	13	4.00 acres
Late Gluyas	12	14.00 acres
Gluyas	11	
Gluyas	12	40.00 acres
Gluyas	13	

May 29/30.—Recultivated southern half of area sown to Late Gluyas.

May 28/30.—Harrowed.



AB NORMAL.

Decidedly so were the experiences—not to speak of the temperatures—of the first trainload of people to be quarantined on the East-West Railway at the 17-Mile (from Port Augusta).

After a wait of about six weeks, during which the Powers that be were disputing over the running of circus trains and the transport of politicians, they turned their attention to the running of passenger trains once again. This was easily fixed. Two quarantine camps were established at the 17-Mile, and here it was decided to detain for seven days each train en route to the Golden West. Should any case of the 'flue break out in these camps, the trainload of people affected would proceed at the expiration of their seven days—to make room for the next train—and do a further period of detention at Karonie, 70 miles from Kalgoorlie: this term to expire on the seventh day from the reporting of the last ab-normal at the 17-Mile.'

Ours was the first train to leave Adelaide under the new regulations, and as spectators were not allowed on the platform things looked very bare as we pulled out. At Quorn half the town turned out to see the lepers go through, and to find out how things were going in town, for it must be remembered that

at this time the 'flue scare was at its height. We arrived at Port Augusta about a quarter to 10 that night, and left for the 17-Mile about three-quarters of an hour later in a scratch train.

The first glimpse of our home for the next seven days was caught, as, rounding a curve in the line, away to the left and in front we caught sight of a cluster of lights. Only one camp had been erected at this time, but 40 tents with a lantern in each and street lights (for the camp was built facing the line with a main street at right angles to the line running through the middle of it) made a very fair illumination.

We all hurried off the train and staggered out in the darkness, each with a load of luggage. Conductors were waiting to allot them to the passengers. Ladies were to the right of the main street and men to the left. Showers were provided, the water being brought from Port Augusta in trucks and pumped into tanks at the camp. Three were allotted to each, the women's having board floors, but the men's simply Mother Earth in all her nakedness—and dustiness. The tents, by the way, were old military ones, the style that house 10 men in Blackboy or Mitcham. The fittings were three stretchers, a lantern, a basin, three cakes of soap, and three towels. We were too tired to notice much, as it was about midnight, so we just went to bed and to sleep.

On our awakening an interesting view greeted us. The camp was situated on a saltbush flat, interspersed with a few stunted trees. On the west were two curious table-topped hills rising sheer for about 400 feet, and in the east and north-east the Flinders (?) Ranges. Dust was very bad; it was impossible to keep things clean. The passengers soon developed voracious appetites, especially those used to town life, and before many meals had gone a good number had acquired the habit of waiting outside the dining-room for the call. Meals were made in two sittings, as the dining-room, which consisted of a construction car taken off the rails would seat only about 50 at a time. The cutlery was extremely rough—knives it was safe to ride bareback on, and all enamel plates and mugs. The meals themselves passed muster, but were served to an accompaniment of myriads of flies, which made life intolerable right throughout the camp. Thank goodness, we weren't troubled with them after dark.

The social life of the camp exceeded the anticipations of a good number of the internees. Bridge, euchre, and other card tournaments were inaugurated, and sports held for the kiddies. All the small change available was collected for prizes, the winners proudly spending their threepences. In the store

sweets, soft drinks, tobacco, etc., could be purchased. Camp-fire concerts were enjoyed in the evenings, and as the moon was full a stroll made the evenings pleasant. Most of us expected the novelty to wear off after the first day or so, but the anticipation of something fresh each day caused time to pass very quickly, and all was happy till the fifth day, when tragedy, in the shape of a doctor, arrived. A doctor was supposed to be in camp with us during the whole of a period of detention, but instead of that he arrived when it lacked three days to completion. The first examination (consisting of sucking a thermometer strongly flavored with phenyle for two minutes) produced three abnormals, which, although one was chronic whiskeyites, were diagnosed as 'flue, and therefore for us ensued a further period of quarantine at Karonie. If ever a man was cursed it was that doctor. Why couldn't he have come at first? Why couldn't he have made sure of his diagnosis before reporting? These and other questions were on every tongue; the whole camp seethed with indignation and disgust. You may be sure there was no concert or sauntering in the saltbush **that** evening. However, we soon became more resigned to our fate and by the day we left were quite settled down to make the best of a bad job.

The train came out for us about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It consisted of 11 cars, a guard's van, three first class sleeping cars, a lounge and a dining car, two second class sleepers, a luggage truck, water truck, and engine. The first class sleeping cars are divided into seven compartments, each holding two people. Electric lights and fans are fitted, and in addition special reading lights are set into the head of each bunk. Each first class compartment has its own wash-basin, the passengers thus being saved the trouble of trapesing the whole length of the car in search of a wash. In two of the trains there are cold showers. In the second class there are four per compartment, and no reading lights or wash-basins are provided. The first class lounge (the second class merely have a portion of the sleepers railed off for public use) is a very luxurious affair and much resembles the smoke-room on board boat, to the extent of internal fittings. One half of the car is reserved for ladies, and the other for men. It is quite homelike to be able after a satisfactory dinner to draw your chair up to a table and indulge in a round of bridge, or for those not so energetically minded to lie back in the depths of an armchair and sip coffee—and very good coffee, too. Large windows are let into the side of the lounge, and from these the name "observation car" has arisen. This car is artistically decorated, most of the panels are stained glass transparencies of natural sub-

jects which when shown up in relief by the glare of the electric light look extremely beautiful. The dining car is quite up to the standard of most first class hotels.

The East-West express is a very smoothly-running train. There is little or no swaying motion, so common on the narrow gauge lines, and merely a small amount of vibration on the unballasted track. An average speed of about 35 miles per hour, including stops, is maintained. This could easily be improved upon but for the fact of excessive strain on the unballasted timbers. At both ends, where ballasting has been done, over 70 is reached.

We were not allowed to board the train till after tea, in order to allow the crew to get things in order. At 10 p.m. the platform gates were sealed, and an hour later we left the 17-Mile. For some occult reason the gates were kept locked right through to Karonie. Someone suggested that the true reason for this was that the authorities were afraid we might impart 'flue to the rabbits. Whether or no this is a fact I will leave to someone more familiar with the deep and devious workings of the official mind to decide. At any rate, there is not much more to impart 'flue to in those parts.

We did not see anything of the route traversed till just before breakfast next morning, when we reached Tarcoola. This, as all know, is an old-settled mining town. The main township is not visible from the train, being about a mile to the right, behind a range of low hills. Clustered round the line is a cluster of railwaymen's shacks and—wonder of wonders—a tennis court. Evidently there is a fair population in the districts. Of niggers there were scores here—the most of any stop along the route. Most of them still decorated themselves in the fashion of the good old days, before the line went through, but all were more or less clothed—mostly less. One piccaninny was decked out in a sugar bag with holes in it for head and arms. From here the line curved away amidst rolling sand-hills for about 150 miles. In some places cuttings had been made through the dunes and the sand had been bound down with grass to prevent its drifting and covering the track. Here the dust was terrific. It rose in clouds from the train and smothered everything. About the middle of the afternoon we emerged from this type of country into the beginning of the limestone country, and by supper-time were well out into the great 400-mile straight. That afternoon we ran into rain which continued till we reached Karonie.

Standing out on the platform that night many quotations entered my head, but none that fitted the scene so admirably as Patterson's "Silent Saltbush Sea."

The moon was struggling through the low-hung rain clouds, softening down the outlines of the salt and blue bush into one vast grey and ghostly ocean stretching away indefinitely forever without a break.

All the next day the scene was the same, except that by day it appeared more garish, but was nevertheless impressive.

Looking in front, the steaming rails go on interminably to meet the horizon. Behind, the twin ribbons of steel stretch out until they seem to melt in the dim distance.

That night we came to timbered country again. First of all it was merely a few stunted mallee and mulga bushes, but by breakfast-time next morning we were well among the heavy timber. Here is found the gimlet and box and the true odoriferous sandalwood. About an hour after breakfast we arrived at Karonie, where we were to do our extra period of quarantine.

It was raining when the train pulled up, only 70 miles from Kalgoorlie, and as the ground was water-logged pressure was brought to bear on the doctor—who came with us **this** time—who thereupon decreed that the camp was unfit for us to go into. Thus we had $3\frac{1}{2}$ days on the train and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in camp. The day after we left it the train returned east-bound with a full complement of passengers, whom we heartily envied and just as heartily cheered as they went through. The Karonie camp is much better situated than the 17-Mile, and, when completed, will be much superior.

We left Karonie about mid-day of the second day of our stay in the camp. At this time all the rolling stock used for passenger traffic was at the eastern end of the line and so we were taken into Kalgoorlie in covered vans with seats in them. At this stage we didn't care how we got to Kalgoorlie so long as we got there, and when the great Horseshoe dump showed up 12 miles off we all felt we were well and truly home and were happy again. In the scramble for seats about half-a-dozen of us got into the van containing the stores and lunched frugally on bread and pickled onions ballasted with cake much resembling the good old College "three-be."

A fair number of people turned out to see the train come in, but, on the whole, not much fuss was made, not nearly as much as was to be expected from the demonstrations that had been made against the running of the trains.

Interesting and novel in the extreme, although at times temperatures and other matters caused a fair amount of anxiety, which everybody did their best to make the least of, I will always cherish happy and amusing recollections of my fourteen days abnormability en route from East to West.

“STREAK.”

THE STUDENT CRICKET NOTES.

After the Christmas vacation, as harvest was over, we decided to form a cricket club.

At a meeting held on January 13th Harkness was elected secretary.

Material was soon obtained and practice began enthusiastically.

On January 20th Haselgrove and Williams were elected captain and vice-captain respectively.

We played our first match in Gawler against the Gawler Unions, but were easily beaten.

Williams proved to be most successful with the ball and secured seven wickets, Bell accounted for two, and Mr. Baker for one.

The chief scorers were Mr. Hocking 21, and Haselgrove 13.

On February 8th the Adelaide High School team journeyed up. Our fielding on this occasion was faulty at times, and several good men were missed before their score had commenced. We were beaten by about 100 runs.

Williams managed to dispose of six wickets, Fairbrother two, and Bell one.

Chief scorers were Williams and Haselgrove, who compiled most of the runs.

We played a return match against Gawler on our grounds under trying conditions, but were beaten by about 20 runs.

Williams, 4 wickets, Fairbrother 1, Bell 3, and James 2. The runs were made by James (25), Williams (14), Fairbrother (10), and Grieve (11 not out).

Our last match was played against Hamley Bridge, and we were again defeated by a narrow margin.

Williams took 4 wickets, Fairbrother 3, Bell 2, and James 1. Harkness made 28, Mr. Colebatch 19, and James 17. The team showed great improvement in the last two matches.

The fielding was good, especially in the last match.

The experience gained in these matches should prove helpful to the next season's team, when we hope once more to belong to a Gawler association and to make a better name for ourselves on the cricket field.

JUST SO.

Rumor hath it that on Small Dance night a certain gay youth was seen in a car driven by a Turbine in company with the Bell of the evening. On being questioned, for some time he remained Coled and Woodn't answer, but on being Prest into replying, emphatically Deaned the statement. However, the matter soon got into the hands of the Secret Service, and it would be Robin' them of their much-deserved credit if we were not to admit that they took up the trail with great vigor and for some time made the sparks fly as if struck from a Flint. However, we Grieve to state that up to date nothing definite has been heard, but we hear on good authority that they are on the Eve(s) of a discovery, having detected the presence of a Fair brother in the case, but for the present the question still remains, "Where had Turtle Bean?"

We have our own ideas on the subject, and would suggest to the S.S. that had they put a Bull-dog on the trail when the scent was still Young they may have arrived at a satisfactory conclusion before. As we Conor our notes on the subject the idea crawls o'er us that would Mal come and Lind a hand things could be straightened out. However, we find that he had been asked to assist but exclaimed, "By garge no, these delicate affairs are beyond my Ken, try Erb!"

This has yet to be done, but we are sure this Unley sleuth will soon elucidate the mystery.

"STREAK."

**FOOTBALL NOTES.**

Our football team this season is proving itself to be the best that has represented the College since those redoubtable teams of pre-war days (known only to us by name and deed), the majority of the members of which have since added a greater glory to the College name by "playing the game" on the battlefields of Gallipoli and France in the manner in which they learned to play it on the football grounds at home.

The Gawler Football Association, which has been in recess during the war, was re-formed prior to the commencement of the present football season, and a programme of matches arranged between teams representing the same five clubs as those which formed the Association in pre-war days.

When it became known—on our return from the long vacation—that the College team was to play in Association matches again this season, football was enthusiastically taken

up by the remaining members of last year's team and those new students aspiring to one of the vacant positions. Early in the session a meeting of players was held at which Mr. Baker was elected Captain (unopposed), Prest, Vice-Captain, and a Selection Committee formed comprising the Captain, Vice-Captain, Messrs. Scott, Harkness, Williams, and Pellew.

Practice has been taken up in earnest, and although the majority of the new members of the team are comparatively new to the game, the team as a whole has made great improvement since their first match, having gained much in method, cohesion, and confidence, and in more recent games shown at times really brilliant combination play.

During the early part of the session our forward line was very weak, and this was no doubt the main factor contributing to our defeat on two occasions. However, several recent additions to the team have added considerably to the strength of our attacking line, and we are sanguine that, with a little good fortune, our efforts to fill a place in the final round of matches that will add credit and glory to the annals of our College football, will not be in vain.

Our veteran Captain Mr. Baker (now playing his 13th year for the College in Association matches) is, metaphorically speaking, the backbone of the team; and it is mainly due to his valuable experience and judgment in placing the players that we owe what little success we have so far achieved.

Mr. Scott has also rendered valuable assistance both by his efforts on the playing ground and by his untiring energies as committeeman and delegate to the Association.

Mr. Mowat, whose prowess on the football ground in his student days is so well known, has again donned the College colours, and although as yet only having played in two matches, he has shown himself to be a tower of strength in the forward line.

Amongst the new students we have also welcomed as players Prest, Pellew, Scrymgour, F. Macrow, Malone, G. E. Fairbrother, Ranford and Ryan, who are all useful players; and of the staff we are glad to still have the services of Messrs. Riggs, Hocking, and Haselgrove.

The umpiring for all the matches we have played so far this season has been very satisfactory, with the exception of the match played on the College Oval on June 21 against Willastons, when the exhibition of umpiring given was nothing less than a farce.

COLLEGE v. CENTRALS.

Played on College Oval on May 17th.

As this was the first match this season, our lack of system, which was very evident throughout the match, was excusable, there being a large percentage of new men in the team. Nevertheless, we managed to defeat our opponents by the narrow margin of 1 point.

Final scores were—College, 5.7; Centrals, 5.6.

Best players for the College were Mr. Baker, V. M. Fairbrother, Pellew, Williams, Scrymgour, James.

Goalkickers—Scrymgour (2), Prest, Williams, and G. Fairbrother (1 each).

COLLEGE v. SOUTHS.

Played on the College Oval on May 24th.

The play was fast and, although we managed to hold our own up until half-time, we failed to make much of a score, owing, mainly, to the weakness of our forward line. In this match the team showed great improvement on their play of the previous Saturday and put in with a will throughout.

The umpiring on this occasion was ably carried out by Hickey, who gave general satisfaction.

Final scores—Souths, 5.7; College, 2.11.

Best players for College were Mr. Baker, Prest, Williams, Shepley, Grieve and James.

Williams kicked both goals.

COLLEGE v. WILLASTON.

Played on Gawler Oval, May 31st.

This was the first away match played by us this season. On this occasion we suffered defeat, being beaten rather easily, but notwithstanding, the College played a good game, our defeat being mainly due to the weakness of the forwards.

Hickey umpired well, although he allowed plenty of freedom in the latter half.

Final scores—Willaston, 7.11; College, 3.4.

Most prominent players for the College were Mr. Scott, Mr. Baker, Prest, Williams, V. Fairbrother, Shepley, Pellew, Haselgrove and Harkness.

Goalkickers—Prest, Williams and V. Fairbrother (1 each).

THE STUDENT

A.H.S. v. R.A.C.

This was played on the College grounds on June 3rd. This was their second journey to the College this year, and we were determined that if we could not beat them at cricket we could show them how to play football.

Play commenced shortly after dinner. The weather was inclined to be warm for football. By superior marking and combination we ran out victors by 2 goals 4 behinds.

Mr. Hickey had charge of the game.

The High School team was rather weak compared with previous years.

Final scores—A.H.S., 6 goals 2 behinds; R.A.C., 8 goals 8 behinds.

Best players for College—Prest, V. M. Fairbrother, Williams, James, Shepley, and Scrymgour.

Goalkickers for College—James (4), Prest (2), Williams (2).

COLLEGE v. SALISBURY.

Played at Salisbury, June 7th.

The day was fine, with a slight breeze. Salisbury won the toss and kicked with the wind. The game was fast, play being very even in the opening stages of the game, but from then on College, by far superior play and combination, ran out easy winners.

Brokensha, as central umpire, gave every satisfaction.

Final scores—College, 8.10; Salisbury, 3.5.

Best players for winners—Mr. Baker, Prest, Pellew, V. M. Fairbrother, Williams and Scrymgour.

Goalkickers for College—V. M. Fairbrother and Williams (each 3), Hocking and James (1 each).

CONCORDIA COLLEGE v. R.A.C.

We journeyed to town on June 14th to play Concordia College. Our team was much below its usual strength. Up to the last quarter the game was very one-sided, it seemed evident that R.A.C. were going to be badly beaten. However, not to be denied, we attacked strongly and added several goals, and at one point we were within 1 point of our opponents' score. Towards the end Concordia added a goal, the game ending with Concordia 7 points to the good.

Final scores—R.A.C., 5 goals 8 behinds; Concordia College, 6 goals 9 behinds.

Best players for R.A.C.—Messrs. Baker, Prest, Pellew, Fairbrother, and Harkness.

Goalkickers—James (2), Prest, Williams, Jones (1 each).

COLLEGE v. A.H.S.

Our return match was played on the Adelaide Oval on June 16th. The game was interesting throughout, but during the second half we had the greater part of the play.

Duties of umpire were splendidly carried out by Bailey.

Final scores—College, 9.6; A.H.S., 3.12.

Best players were Mr. Scott, Williams, Prest, Fairbrother, Shepley, Macrow, Pellew and Harkness.

Goalkickers—Williams (7), Hocking and Fairbrother (1 each).

A feature of this match was the magnificent shooting for goal by Williams, who, out of eight shots, registered the fine total of 7 goals 1 behind.

COLLEGE v. WILLASTON.

Played on our grounds, June 21st.

An ideal day for football, with a slight breeze. Mr. Baker won the toss and kicked with the wind. Up and down play was witnessed for the beginning of the first quarter, but towards the end of the quarter College rallied, adding 4 goals to our opponents' 1 goal. In the next quarter Willaston added several goals, leaving 7 points (in our favour) separating us at half-time. In the third quarter we increased our lead by a narrow margin. In the final "go" our opponents adopted crowding tactics, while our men kept to their posts. Willastons, by forcible play, had several shots for goal. Special mention should be made of our Captain, who relieved the pressure from goal time and again. However, Willastons, not to be denied, added the necessary points to end the game in a draw.

The game was spoilt by the inconsistency of the Central Umpire's (Brokensha) decisions, and, to be charitable, he was must unfair.

Final scores—College, 7 goals 7 behinds; Willaston, 7 goals 7 behinds.

Best players for College—Mr. Baker, Prest, Mr. Riggs, Mr. Mowat, Prest, Pellew, and Macrow.

Goalkickers for R.A.C.—James (2), Prest, Mr. Baker, Mr. Hocking, Mr. Mowat, and V. M. Fairbrother (1 each).

THE STUDENT COLLEGE v P.A.C.

The annual visit of the P.A.C. eighteen, which has lapsed for several years, was revived this year. On Monday, June 23rd, about 30 odd "reds" made the trip up, and early in the afternoon the game commenced.

The weather conditions were ideal, and a splendid game resulted, the teams being very evenly matched. The College held the lead until the latter part of the last quarter, when a goal scored by Princes gave them the advantage, and we were unable to retrieve our position before the bell. This has been voted the best game we have played so far, and our opponents thoroughly deserved their win.

Bailey gave an excellent exhibition of umpiring.

Final scores—P.A.C., 9.12; College, 9.10.

Best players for College—Mr. Baker, Mr. Riggs, Prest, Pellew, Shepley, Williams, Grieve and Harkness.

Goalkickers—Williams (3), James (2), Mr. Baker, G. Fairbrother, Eves, Harkness and Jones (1 each).

COLLEGE v. SOUTHS.

Played at College, June 28th.

This was our second match with Souths, and we were determined to turn the tables this time, if possible. Souths won the toss and took advantage of the slight breeze. College found their legs in the opening quarter and added 5 goals 1 behind to Souths' 1 goal. Souths rallied in the second quarter and added a couple of goals, though still behind by about 20 points. In the third quarter College seemed to go to pieces, and at "lemons" Souths were still 8 points behind. The game had got to an interesting stage, as both teams were in a favourable position to win. In the opening stages of the last quarter Souths ran us to within a point, but from then on, the College rallied, adding several goals, thus winning easily.

The central umpire (Coleman) gave very satisfactory umpiring.

Final scores—College, 12.11; Souths, 8.5.

Best players for College—Messrs. Baker, Riggs, Haselgrove, Macrow, V. M. Fairbrother, Williams, and Scrymgour.

Goalkickers for R.A.C.—Williams (5), Fairbrother (3), James (2), Harkness and Ranford (1 each).

H. K. LEWCOCK.

A TRIP TO REYNELLA.

It was at the beginning of the long holidays when three of our number applied to the Reynella vineyard for employment so as to get an insight into the methods of wine making. Our services were at once accepted, and in due course we arrived at the vineyard with our packs and camping utensils. The Manager, Mr. Gurner, went rather out of his way to see that we pitched our tent in the most suitable place and that we had sufficient camp bedding in the form of corn sacks filled with straw, while Mrs. Gurner also on several occasions showed great kindness in having us over to dinner, so breaking the monotony of camp life. Our hours and duties were, of course, similar to those of the men, of whom there were about fifty working on the place.

Our day was something like the following:—Rise shortly after 6 a.m., when the cook and cook's mate for the day set to light the fire and prepare the morning meal, while the other member of the camp was detailed off to tidy up the tent, but he usually took advantage of a few minutes' extra sleep before he was forcibly aroused. Seven-twenty heard the whistle blow and saw us starting the day's work. There always seemed plenty to do, what with washing out tanks, fixing sieves, and false-heading tanks full of fermenting grapes, etc., and it was never long before the lunch whistle went at noon. As soon as the dinner whistle went, the cook's mate for the day would go off to the town store for the day's provisions, which were by no means stinted, as the bills too clearly showed when camp was broken. One o'clock, and we were back again at work until the knock-off whistle went at 5. After tea we would go back to work in the evening from 6, or half-past, until 10, 11, or even later, depending on the amount of work to be done. Night-work was not so bad as it might seem. There was electric light laid on all over the place from a Delco plant, so we were not working in the dark.

As everyone came back to work, it seemed almost like ordinary working hours. Now and again the men had to work the whole 24 hours on two shifts. The vintage at Reynella is a very busy time, the output being the third to largest in the State. On several occasions during our visit well over £1,000 worth of grapes were put through the crushers in 24 hours.

The advantage of a place working on a large scale like Reynella is that if one keeps his eyes open he can pick up a lot of little hints as well as being able to follow up, in a short time all the stages of the manufacture of the various types of wines right from the picking of the grapes to where the matured wine is sent away.

The manager very kindly offered to find a place during pruning or vintage for any student of the College who would like to gain experience in that line, and I am sure they would spend a pleasant and profitable time.

J. H. R.

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

The "Corian," Geelong, Grammar, Vic.

Adelaide High School Magazine, Adelaide.

St. Peter's College, Hackney.

Prince Alfred College "Chronicle," Kent Town.

Hawkesbury, Agricultural College, Richmond, N.S.W.

Longernong Agricultural College, Horsham, Vic.

"Reporter," Scotch College, Claremont, W.A.

Canterbury Agricultural College Magazine, Lincoln, N.Z.

Perth Modern School Magazine, Subiaco, W.A.

Wesley College "Chronicle," St. Kilda Road, St. Kilda, Vic.

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JUDGING LIVE STOCK.

Every stockbreeder is called upon at frequent intervals to exercise discriminating powers in regard to his flocks and herds. From the time when stock are classed for mating until the year's increase has been disposed of or incorporated in the breeding herd and the annual culling has taken place, the experienced eye and sound judgment of the practised stockman are ever in demand.

Broadly speaking, then, the art of stock-judging is acquired more or less perfectly by most individuals who, by reason of their calling, are brought into association with farm animals. It is not, however, this general capacity to roughly compare live stock in the aggregate, or to assign market values on sight, that is referred to here. The advantage of acquiring a keen sense of stock values and a knowledge of market methods is sufficiently obvious, and it is to be hoped that with the return of peace will come a revival of the system of regular weekly excursions to the metropolitan saleyards by our senior students. The term "judge," however, when employed in connection with farm live stock, signifies the possession by an individual of greater knowledge and skill, and of sharper powers of observation, than are commonly met with. Such exceptional qualities are comparatively rare, and when present they may generally be taken to indicate that the person concerned has been fortunate in inheriting in an unusual degree the faculty of quickly and easily summing up animal characteristics and features.

There is no phase of rural husbandry in which the law of inheritance counts for so much. Capacity to judge stock can only be strongly developed by cultivating the powers of observation and diligently studying the points of stock in relation to form and utility, and by actual experience gained over a lengthy period of years. By assiduous attention to these matters a useful working knowledge of live stock symmetry and practical acquaintance with the relationship of parts may be acquired by nearly all; but ability to appreciate and compare animals of similar ages and growth without obvious effort or tedious delay is given to relatively few. The possession of this "stock sense" is clearly a gift, and in its absence no amount of training or experience will transform an ordinary farmer into a skilled judge of live stock.

The judging of livestock demands a thorough knowledge of animal form, the symmetry of parts and proportion or balance. Quality, substance, temperament, and disposition are general considerations that concern all classes and breeds, and are, therefore, important factors in both show ring and sale-yard.

Even a specially gifted stock judge, however, will usually confine himself to a single type or breed, in order to ensure proficiency. Breeders, naturally, are loth to submit to the determinations of one who has not been actively engaged in breeding and rearing the type or breed he essays to judge. Close association with any particular race of stock is essential to a ready appreciation of the outstandingly strong and weak points, as well as to a proper knowledge of the trend in type or ruling fashion at any particular period. Every breed is liable to produce specimens that, although clean-bred, are not true to type. They may present features that are departures from the breed characteristics as defined in the official schedule of points, and hence are not strictly eligible for competition. On the other hand, the general conformation may be normal, but serious blemishes, vices, or other defects may be sufficiently developed to warrant exclusion from the judging ring.

Apart from these general considerations, the task of judging pedigreed stocks is one that bristles with difficulties, and yet all attempts to reduce it to a scientific system have utterly failed.

Whether single judges or groups of two or three be appointed, the usual procedure is to make a rapid survey of the competitors and promptly eliminate those that are patently inferior. The judge or judges then scrutinise the candidates more closely and, by a more or less gradual process of exclusion,

arrive at a final determination. The defects of the system are well recognised, but in the absence of a better mode of comparing live stock and affixing relative values as breed representatives it will doubtless retain the confidence of the agricultural community. It is openly admitted that many of the most trustworthy judges are unable, in many instances, to support their decisions by wholly satisfactory explanations, even when their judgments are generally approved. Many of the best practical men shrink from officiating at students' judging competitions, because of the accompanying obligation to give reasons for the decisions arrived at and to demonstrate the strong and weak points individually to the competitors.

This has been held an exposure of the weakness of the system, and, with a commendable desire to substitute for it a more scientific method, numerical values were affixed to a definite schedule of "points," and thus arose the much-vaunted "score card," which is the basis of what is known as "judging by points."

The system was first brought in by the Jersey cattle breeders some eighty-five years ago, and their example has been imitated by many other breed societies. Nevertheless, this effort to reduce the art of stock-judging to a complex problem in mathematics has failed to grip the agricultural world, and even in the United States of America, where it received more serious consideration than elsewhere, it is not now regarded as being applicable to stock-judging, either at shows or in commerce.

On theoretical grounds it would be reasonable to expect that stock-judging would be simplified and rendered more uniform by adopting a scale of points as a basis; but in practice it is found that the card system absorbs much more time than can be allowed under ordinary conditions, and that judges experienced the greatest difficulty in placing a numerical value on particular points. No scoring card is wholly satisfactory, and the judge often finds that the proportion of its allowance of marks to the various regions does not nearly square with his own ideas as to relative values. Again, when it comes to making a "cut" from standard values the numerical equivalent of the deficiency observed at any point cannot be assessed uniformly or with a greater degree of accuracy than marks the other and less cumbersome method of judging. As one critic has pointed out, there would not be one man in a thousand who, if not forewarned, could score an animal exactly the same on two consecutive days.

There is this further to be said as against the score card system. An animal marked by individual points may score heavily and yet be so deficient in one point that no judge would be justified in awarding it a prize. I can recall the experience of a well-known judge of sheep in New Zealand who, first of all, judged a series of exhibits at Dunedin on the card system and then, on comparing the totals, discovered the order of sequence to be so much at variance with his own sound judgment that he was forced to revert to the older method.

In conclusion, then, it may be said that the scoring card is practically valueless as a direct aid to show ring judging, but, nevertheless, it may fairly claim a place in the teaching of stock-judging, provided the importance of it is not unduly emphasised. It helps to impart system to the study and facilitates the work where large numbers are receiving instruction. If persistently employed, however, there is a real danger of establishing the habit of viewing each point separately, and the overwhelming importance of general symmetry, inter-relationship of parts, and balance is thereby obscured. For this reason score cards are wisely restricted to elementary classes.

One of the consequences of the introduction of the score card has been the inauguration of judging competitions in connection with the live stock shows. These take the form of open competitions and attract numerous entries from young farmers and agricultural college students. It appears to me that consideration, too, might well be given to this matter by the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of this State. I believe such a scheme would be well received, and it would certainly do good by encouraging young agriculturists to specialise in the arduous and oftentimes perplexing task of judging live stock.



ROSEWORTHY OLD COLLEGIANS' ASSOCIATION.

Since our last issue we cordially welcome the return to Australia of:—

Andrews, F. C.	Fotheringham, N. S.
Bartholomaeus, R. R.	Grant, J. E.
Chapman, W. H.	Hamilton, K. T.
Clark, L. J.	Haslam, S. H.
Cooke, C. W.	Killicoat, D. H. (D.C.M.)
Driscoll, W. F.	Kuhne, F. J.
Dunstone, C. L.	Martin, J. C. V.

Opie, S. P.
 Ryan, J. H.
 Quinn, D. G.
 Sibley, H. E.
 Stone, A. P.
 Symon, O. S.

Tamblyn, W. K.
 Vohr, S. C.
 Walkem, G. C.
 Webb, G. R.
 Wheaton, F. A. (D.C.M.)
 Yeatman, E. P.

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GENERAL NOTES.

Our Alma Mater has of late been honoured by the visits of the following old Students:—O. S. Symon, S. C. Vohr, B. Fuller, F. A. Wheaton, H. Lewcock, S. H. Haslam, C. W. Cooke, W. H. Chapman.

B. Conway has been appointed Superintendent of the V. & O. at the College, vice B. W. Hocking, who is now an Inspector under the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Board.

E. S. West is attending lectures at the University.

F. K. Watson is now attached to the N.S.W. Irrigation Department at Leeton.

W. G. McNeil and G. E. Bagot are conjointly negotiating for a River Murray property in order to put the principles of dairying into practice.

D. H. Preston is gaining valuable sheep and farming experience at Narioota, Spalding. He was recently elected to the Committee of the Association, which committee is now comprised of members representing the different years.

S. B. Opie is attached to the Irrigation Department on the River Murray.

H. R. Haselgrove is at present at the College.

In the world of sport the College is being worthily represented. J. T. Murray is distinguishing himself as a member of the A.I.F. Cricket Team at present touring England. J. Sibley is creditably representing South Australia this year in Inter-State football matches v. Victoria.

H. Clutterbuck is due to arrive via the United States at Sydney in August.

G. Buchanan, on latest advices, was reported to be ill.

The same mail brought the news that S. H. Reed was spending an enjoyable furlough in England.

M. W. Kay is due to return shortly.

M. Shenton is gaining valuable wool experience on a large station near Geraldton, W.A., and expects to complete his studies later at Bradford, England.

K. MacLeod writes cheerfully from Telechie Station, Olary.

We heartily congratulate Lt.-Col. Fulton, C.B.E., Commandant A.I.F. Headquarters, Cairo, upon receiving the high distinction of C.M.G.; J. F. Bagot was recently mentioned in despatches; F. A. Wheaton was invested with the D.C.M. at Keswick Barracks during July.

Marriage congratulations to L. J. Cook, of Experimental Farm, Minnipa; R. H. F. McIndoe, B. Fuller, and G. C. Masson.

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ANNUAL DINNER.

Old scholars will doubtless be pleased to learn that the annual re-union festival will be held on Thursday, 4th September. It will take the form of a dinner and smoke social and we anticipate that there will be a good gathering of staunch College supporters as well as old boys.

Particulars will be circularised amongst members and friends in due course.

We deeply regret to record the death of Bruce Milton Taylor, a graduate of 1914. He was invalided to Australia suffering from the after-effects of gas poisoning and died a few months after reaching home.

We regretfully record the death of Alex. Ferguson McBain, a student of 1897, in his fortieth year.

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HONOUR BOARD.

The Committee of the Old Collegians' Association have good reason to be pleased by the support accorded by the old students in connection with the College honour roll.

No doubt in many instances the circular letter was unintentionally overlooked.

The responses received, however, were liberal in character, and in this connection special mention is made of the generous donation received from Mr. C. B. Warnes, of Woolgangi, Burra.

It was wholly through the direct efforts of the President that the Government granted financial assistance towards defraying the cost of the Honour Board. The Association owes a debt of gratitude both to the Government and our untiring President.

The Committee are glad at all times to receive any advice concerning the Honour List, of any name omitted from the list, of the returned and returning members of the A.I.F., and especially in regard to Honours and Distinctions gained abroad.

R. H. MOWAT, Hon. Secretary.

Roseworthy Agricultural College.

WALTER J. COLEBATCH, B.Sc. (Agric.), M.R.C.V.S.,
Principal.

Subjects—

Agriculture, Dairying, Aviculture, and Wool Classing.
Livestock, Veterinary Science, and Dietetics.

Viticulture, Oenology, and Fruit Culture.

Chemistry, Agricultural Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics
and Surveying.

Botany, Agricultural Botany, Bookkeeping, and English,
Manual Practice on Farm, Vineyard, Orchard, and in
Dairy, Wine Cellars, and Farm Workshop.

Tuition Fees—

£30 per annum (Including board and lodging).

Scholarships—

Six, each valued at £90, open for competition annually.

Sessions—

The course of study extends over nine sessions, or
three years.

The FIRST SESSION of each year begins on or about
the third Wednesday in April and closes on or
about the third Friday in July.

The SECOND SESSION opens on or about the second
Tuesday after the close of the first session and
closes on or about the second Friday in October.

The THIRD SESSION opens on or about the second
Tuesday after the close of the second session,
and closes at the completion of the vintage.

Applications for Prospectus and Information should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY,

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

ROSEWORTHY.