



Simmental

NEWSLETTER

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RECORDING SCHEME FOR SIMMENTALS

The foundation of the Australian Simmental Breeders' Association is, I feel, yet another step forward for our beef cattle industry. This industry is growing, is alive, and within the limits imposed by necessary health and quarantine restrictions, is on the verge of an expansion and diversification that has not been equalled since the few head of cattle arrived with the First Fleet.

The Simmental is only one of the new breeds that have been, and are being introduced to Australia and we, the council of the Association, are acutely aware of the responsibility that has been placed by members on our judgment, and on our efforts to integrate the Simmental into the Australian beef industry.

By R. W. VINCENT,
President, Australian Simmental
Breeders' Association

This is a most exciting concept. It is seldom in modern times that a group of people — and this includes all members, not only the council — have such a challenge placed before them, a challenge linked with guiding the destiny of the breed.

To see a "new" breed, which is centuries old in record and performance, launched in a country thousands of miles from its place of origin, and a country which offers such a diversity of climate and terrain is a demanding task.

Apart from any other considerations, I am proud to announce that to safeguard the future performance of the Simmental, the ASBA has become the first beef breed society in Australia to make it mandatory for all breeders wishing to register cattle to furnish performance details for the Simmental Recording Register.

Without these details the animal will not be registered.

Basically, the main purpose of the scheme is to ensure the propagation and use of those animals which prove themselves genetically superior and are, in fact, "practical cattle". The council is aiming at not being sidetracked by fads and fancies, but at producing a beast that will do the most for the breeders and the industry under our conditions and still retain the Simmental characteristics we feel can assist our beef industry.

To this end, and despite some interpretations placed on published remarks which generalised on the import of semen to Australia, the ASBA council has done everything possible to ensure that only semen from bulls with proven records is used by members. Members themselves should take this responsibility very seriously to ensure they know exactly what they are buying.

Your council has worked hard. The relaxing of the two year quarantine period on semen from the U.K. to one year has meant our thinking had to be accelerated by 12 months. I want to sincerely thank all members of the council for their dedication and willingness to so unselfishly give of their time and expense to keep pace with these developments.

First in Australia

The first two cattle in Australia to carry Simmental blood are two Hereford-Simmental heifers, now three months old.

They were imported from New Zealand by McLaughlin Simmental Co., who own the newly-formed Palaroo stud, Palaroo, Armidale, N.S.W. Principals of the stud are Mr. Dale McLaughlin and his son, Derry, who are at present on a visit to N.Z.

SIMMENTAL PROGRESS IN THE U.K.

Mr. Douglas Denham, Public Relations Officer of the R.A.S., is also a member of the Farm Writers and Broadcasters' Club, and recently went as Australian delegate to the world conference of agricultural writers held in London.

On his trip he was able to see Simmental cattle in Europe and was most impressed with their growth rate and milk production.

He also interviewed Mr. Brian Freeman, secretary of the British Simmental Society. Mr. Freeman told him that in the short space of two years there were now 900 pure bred Swiss and German Simmental in the U.K. He said that the acceptance of the breed had been quite "fantastic".

"We have done 40,000 inseminations," said Mr. Freeman, "and in our program we already have 1,200 female animals in our grading-up register, which was only announced here at the Royal Show last year."

Mr. Denham also had an interview with Mr. Sandy McDonald, head of the overseas services for the Milk Marketing Board of England and Wales. Mr. McDonald said the Simmental was proving very popular for its milking ability and growth rate, the latter being commonly in the vicinity of 3-3½ lb. per day, while the mature animal weighs in the vicinity of 700-800 lb. heavier than the traditional breeds. "And that's a lot of extra meat," said Mr. McDonald.

Regarding semen being exported from the

U.K. to Australia, Mr. McDonald said: "At present we are only sending semen to Australia from Simmentals who have been selected on their pedigree, on their ancestors and on their growth rate."

He said these bulls would all be progeny tested and such traits as ease of calving, calf mortality etc., would be taken into account. He said that while these bulls were being tested another team was being selected to take the place of any bulls they may want to discard.



A growthy first cross youngster from a pedigree Hereford cow and by a Simmental bull, Julius, photographed at the 1972 Royal Welsh Show. At nine months he weighs 700 lb.

Discussing the use of Simmentals in Australia, Mr. McDonald continued: "I feel the Simmental will do a lot of good for the Australian beef industry. On two visits to Australia I had lots of discussions with beef producers and I think the story there is much the same as it is in this country. The milk supply in the traditional breeds just isn't good enough, and I think one of the most important aspects of the Simmental is the amount of milk in the cow, the cow that is going to rear the beef for market."

(Footnote: Overseas Containers Ltd. was so impressed with the possibilities of Australian agricultural writers visiting the U.K. and Europe that they have offered an annual award to the Farm Writers and Broadcasters' Club to send a writer overseas.) □

OTHERS MAY BE INTERESTED!

You may know someone who has expressed an interest in Simmental cattle. Ask him if he is on the Association's mailing list. If he is not, send his name and address to the Association's Secretary and we will be pleased to place him on the mailing list for the Simmental Newsletter. □

SIMMENTAL WORLD TOUR

President of the ASBA, Mr. R. W. Vincent, next year is making an extended world tour of from five to six months, taking in England, Europe, Canada and the United States of America.

As part of his program Mr. Vincent is interested in organising a tour of Australian Simmental breeders who would like to form a group to study Simmentals in Europe, U.K. and North America.

Mr. Vincent suggests such a tour could occupy about four weeks and he would be interested to hear from any breeder who would consider participating in such a trip.

People interested should write to Mr. Vincent, c/o Aust. Simmental Breeders' Assocn. Ltd., G.P.O. Box 4317, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001. □

People who breed Simmentals Harry M. Miller

The name of Harry M. Miller is synonymous with theatrical productions and pop concerts, not only throughout Australia, but in many other countries of the world and this human dynamo has now turned his energies to the pastoral scene in Australia, in particular to grazing and the Simmental breed.

To enumerate his many activities would fill this Newsletter, but suffice to say that at the moment he is producer or co-producer of theatrical productions in Australia and London is promotion consultant to the Elizabethan Theatre Trust, adviser to the Australian Opera, a member of the Federal Council of the Metropolitan Opera Auditions, councillor of the N.S.W. Art Gallery Society, director of a mineral water company, part owner of a record company, active in the affairs of the Equestrian Federation of Australia and now owns 11,000-acre Dunmore at Manilla, N.S.W., which he purchased just over a year ago.

The land is not new country to Harry M., as he was born in New Zealand in 1934 and brought up on a farm in the Hauraki Plains district of the North Island. The farm carried a mouth-watering beast and seven sheep to the acre.

He started looking for an Australian property three years ago and considered 1,500 propositions, visiting over 30 of them in all states before settling for Dunmore. The property is bisected by the Namoi River and has 7½ miles of river frontage as well as two miles on Halls Creek.

"It is not quite correct to say I am a Pitt street farmer so much as a Manilla theatrical producer," he said.

An unimproved property with few fences and only five windmills on its 11 000 acres, the property in the last year has been put through a massive soil conservation and clearing programme. There are now 12 dams and the main stock water supply is pumped from the Namoi, 700 feet up a hill in the centre of the property from which it is gravity-reticulated to various paddocks. This is an elaborate watering system feeding 50 troughs.

Circular cattle yards have been built that will work 800 head. A sprinkler system has been installed which "keeps down both dust and tempers".

"Dunmore is a great place to live if you are a cow," said Mr. Miller, "although some of my friends are not over-impressed with the stretchers at the homestead."



Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Miller

Dunmore carries 1,000 head of Hereford and Poll Hereford cattle and the whole herd has been TB tested. This year Mr. Miller has inseminated 350 cows with Simmental semen. These are three, four and five year old cows, no heifers.

Mr. Miller has some very firm ideas on the use of semen. "To my surprise recently a semen salesman was extolling a particular bull to me, quoting the price that had been paid for him, for his two brothers and three of his sons. Not a word of progeny testing — just how much he cost. As far as I am concerned this does not validate the bull."

"We must take a leaf out of the dairyman's book. No dairy farmer would buy semen that did not have back-up data. I am sure that within four to five years all cattlemen will demand this data taken from a sufficient number of cattle to make the facts stand up."

In his AI programme Mr. Miller does not use teaser bulls to detect heat, but uses bulls that have had a prepuce transplant. In this the sheath is diverted at an angle to the side of the bull. The bull works well, there is no loss of libido and there is no fear of disease transmission by contact.

Mr. Miller spent two years researching before he decided to breed Simmentals. He studied facts and figures on many breeds in Europe, the United Kingdom, U.S.A. and Canada.

"There is no doubt in my mind that of all the breeds destined for Australia the Simmental is the one with the greatest commercial possibilities and it will do a great deal for the Hereford breed. Of all the Simmentals I saw, I prefer the German."

"One of the greatest possibilities is planned genetic crossbreeding," he said, "coupled with complete statistical records and computer analysis. This is one reason I would say hang on to your Hereford cows."

—Continued on page 5

Origin of the Simmental Breed

(The following is a free translation from German on the origin of the Simmental breed contained in a book published in Bern, Switzerland, to commemorate 75 years of Swiss Fleckvieh breeding. The formation of the Fleckvieh Herd Book will be published in a later Newsletter.—Ed.)

From the finding of bones in the 5th Century it has been proved that cattle were bred in the neighbourhood of Bern that were very similar to the Simmental of today. Although it has not definitely been proven it is thought the Simmental originated from a cross between the Ur breed (*Bos taurus primigenius*) and what were known as village cattle (*Bos taurus brachyceros*). From chronicles relating to the Middle Ages it is known that in the Emmental and Alp regions of Switzerland cattle raising was widely spread and was the greatest income earner for the farmer.

Thus, it is not surprising that as far back as the 15th and 16th Centuries cattle were exported across the Alps to Italy.

In 1476 local government authorities at Niedersimmental placed a ban on the export of sick cattle across the Alps, a ban that by 1558 had the backing of the government of the day at Bern.

Cattle Walked Out

By 1772 cattle could not be exported across the Alps — they were walked out — unless they had been inspected. In other words a form of export control was introduced.

In the middle of the 18th Century cattle raising in Switzerland received a strong impetus with the introduction of crop rotation, better feeding methods and the shedding of cattle in winter. In the short space of 50 years cattle numbers almost doubled.

In 1806 the district of Bern decided to inaugurate a cattle show and this highlighted the difference in breeding strains between the Simmental-Saanen breed and the Frutig-Adelbode breed. The Simmental cattle were bigger and heavier built. In general, the fully matured cattle reached a height of 130-140 cm, with a live weight of around 500 kgm.



The type of sire selected as a good milking strain.

They favoured the selection of big boned animals as they had more weight.

So it was not surprising that at the show at Frauenfeld in 1903 85 females of the Simmental breed had an average height of 147 cm. This development was maintained for the first quarter of this century and at Lausanne show in 1910 the show cows had the same average breed height, 147 cm, while the sires reached 157 cm. The highest peak of this search for size was reached at Bern in 1925. There the cattle had an average height of 150 cm.

At about the same time the first rumblings of criticism of so much size were heard and the outcome was that at Zurich in 1947 a new breed standard was set, with the height for females to be between 136 and 142 cm, with a 110 cm chest measurement and a live weight of 700 kgm or over.

This change in breeding policy went ahead faster than was expected with the result that between the years 1935-1955 the Simmental became 12 to 14 cm smaller. To achieve this some 100,000 Fleckvieh were rejected from herds although many were of good milking strains.

It is believed that the breeding change was accomplished in such a short time because the big type was not consolidated genetically. With the change from the big type to the middle-of-the-road type, breeders also improved the adaptability of the Simmental as well as their general conformation. □

HARRY M. MILLER —Continued from page 3

The Simmental, he considers, will give us more milk, more weight and greatly reduced arthritis and the risk of eye cancer.

Mr. Müller is greatly helped in his AI programme and veterinary work by his wife, Mrs. Wendy Miller, a veterinary surgeon graduate from Sydney University, where she is now lecturer and surgeon. □

Genetic Lift in German Simmentals

The surer and in some cases dramatic genetic improvement possible in cattle breeding through the use of artificial breeding and close co-ordination between government, A.I. centres and individual breeders, was highlighted at an address given at the Roundhouse, University of N.S.W., recently.

Prof. H. Krausslich, director, Animal Breeding and Genetics, University of Munich, West Germany, was the speaker at an evening arranged by the Australian Society of Animal Production (N.S.W. branch).

Prof. Krausslich is a strong exponent of the virtues and potential of the Simmental breed.

The meeting was attended by several members of the newly formed Australian Simmental Breeders' Association, including the president, Mr. R. W. Vincent, from Western Australia.

The main point hammered home by Prof. Krausslich was the need for close co-operation at all levels in any large scale A.I. program, right down to the individual breeders.

"If you lose the support of the individual breeder you lose everything," he said.

Though the use of their co-ordinated A.I. programs, mainly in Bavaria in the Federal Republic of West Germany, it had been possible to build up a register of "elite" Simmental sires genetically superior in such traits as milk and/or beef production, while conformation, and particularly feet, were also taken into account.

Prof. Krausslich said emphasis was being placed more on beef than milk in recent years as the Republic has a surplus of butter and milk, but 20 per cent of beef requirements have to be imported.

There is no consumer discrimination against bull beef and the Professor said that in 1971

slaughterings were: steers, 1.9 per cent; bulls, 43 per cent; heifers, 21.9 per cent and cows, 33.2 per cent. Killing age is about 14 months.

The dramatic production potential expected in the future was highlighted by Prof. Krausslich when he said that by 1980 they expected to need a cattle population of only 4.5 million head to meet milk production requirements as against the 5.4 million head required today to produce the same amount.

They expected to increase beef production by 17-20 per cent in the same time.

Other points of interest made by Prof. Krausslich were:

- 37.8 per cent of the total cow population are milk recorded.
- In 1971 61.6 per cent of all cows were artificially bred.
- One and a half million, or 63 per cent of Simmental cows were artificially bred.
- All day by day and 500-day records are put through a computer for analysis.
- In 1971 tested and recorded bulls showed a weight advantage of 19 kg over unselected bulls.
- In every case A.I. tested and recorded bulls had proven superior in milk and beef production to unselected bulls. □

STRONG DEMAND IN NEW ZEALAND

\$65,000 SALE REPORTED

Although no details are available, it has been reported in New Zealand that three pure bred Simmentals, two heifers and a bull, have been sold for \$65,000. This news was brought back last week by Mr. Doug Bain, a councillor of the ASBA, who had just returned from a trip to that country.

Mr. Bain said interest in the breed was keen and local demand for the breed even keener. First cross calves were bringing up to \$500 and most were being brought by N.Z. breeders.

Mr. Bain has an interest in a N.Z. herd of mixed breeds mated to Simmental cattle. These now have calves on the ground and an interesting point is that of all the calves dropped from Angus cows not one had any black markings. Most had lost the white face of the Simmental which he expected to reappear in the second generation.

Regarding calving, Mr. Bain said that one breeder, with a herd of 57 Herefords, had calved his cows in hill country, keeping them in relatively poor condition. This had ensured a small calf and the result was a 100% live calf drop, with only two assisted calvings, one of these being due to the position of the calf in the dam. The whole herd were first calf heifers. □



Prof. H. Krausslich

Swiss Simmental Cattle

Thanks to its superior quality, the breed has spread rapidly from the Bernese Oberland throughout the western part of Switzerland and to the agricultural area of the Central Plateau. It now consists of 885,000 head and comprises 50 per cent of the Swiss cattle population.

During the 19th Century this breed was exported in great numbers to neighbouring countries as well as to the Balkans, Eastern Europe and Russia. Between 1900 and 1964, about 200,000 head emigrated in this way to other countries where they played a prominent role in the improvement of cattle breeding; Southern and Central Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Hungary and Yugoslavia.

According to Professor Piccoli, it was between the years 1870 to 1880 that the first Swiss cattle were imported to Italy for use in crossbreeding. In the Friuli region, where several breeds had been used originally for that purpose, it was finally decided to use the Simmental breed exclusively since it proved itself the best transmitter of the beef and milk characteristics required by the market. The Simmental is also a recognised breed in Russia and has maintained an enviable reputation there since its introduction in 1880.

There are currently over 30 million head of Simmental in Europe where they are the most important dual-purpose breed. Interest in the breed has also developed recently in overseas countries and semen is in demand for crossbreeding experiments, Canada and the United States mainly (and now Australia and N.Z. — Ed.) In South West Africa the Simmental cattle have given excellent results and have registered the highest percentage calf drops compared to all imported breeds.

The universal popularity of the Simmental breed is due to its ability to unite both milk and meat production at a high level. Naturally, special feeding practices are required to capitalise on this faculty. The animal's fine frame and its easy fleshing capacity — unsurpassed by even the traditional type of beef cattle — are proverbial; and the lean, tasty, tender, well marbled meat is very profitable as it possesses the very qualities in demand today. The milk production of this mountain breed can be compared to any other.

All these characteristics have made the Simmental a modern, productive breed of international reputation.

Breeding lies in the hands of the individual breeders or farmers grouped together into 1,060 local Breeding Co-operatives and one National Federation with a central Herd Book office where modern computers are available to digest statistical data and work out useful information.

About 230,000 breeding animals (28 per cent of the whole population or about 40 per cent of the adult animals) currently are registered in the Herd Book. Every Herd Book cow is subject to the official monthly, milk-butterfat recording procedure.

Compared to other European countries, the number of animals registered in the Herd Book, as well as the percentage of animals tested, are very high. Modern breeding and production methods are unthinkable if not integrated with precise and complete performance data. The breeder receives the results of the tests after 100 days, after 305 days and at the end of the lactation period. He must bear 15 per cent of the cost involved.

Cattle breeding is strongly encouraged and supported by government subsidy in Switzerland, but this does not interfere in any way with the individual breeder's freedom of decision and independent action.

Today, cattle breeders pursue a twofold aim, production of milk and meat. They have to rely on the natural and economic resources of the area in which they raise their cattle and must adapt to the working conditions there. In order to make full use of pasture land in the Alpine regions of Switzerland with their changeable climate and available forage, the cattle must be healthy and hardy and efficient grazers. These characteristics contribute to a long life and make winter feeding profitable. □

This Newsletter has been compiled and edited by Alan Kay for the Australian Simmental Breeders' Association, and printed by Highway Press Pty. Ltd., 42 Chapel St., Marrickville, N.S.W. □

News from Licensed A.I. Centres

The following licensed artificial breeding centres have advised they have stocks of Simmental semen available.

ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS (INTERNATIONAL) PTY. LTD., Moonby House, Moonbi, N.S.W.:—Semen from Cambridge Ruhma and Cambridge Otto, from Cambridge Cattle Breeders, England; Avoncroft Aster and Avoncroft Joggi, from Avoncroft Cattle Breeders Ltd., England; Meteor, Talent, Hannibal and Killian, from Universal Livestock Services, England; Adrian, Scottish Hope, Scottish Herod, Hampshire Mayer, Langle and Seeger, from British Semen Exports, England.

CORHAM GOLDEN GENES Artificial Breeding Service, Lilydale, Vic.:—Semen from Scottish Hope, Scottish Herod, from S.M.M.B.; Schock, Seeger, Klaus, from M.M.B. of England and Wales; Sibeau, Avoncroft Cattle Breeders; Cambridge Rhuma, Cambridge and District Cattle Breeders' Ltd.; Friarton Aaron, Friarton Actor, Tattenhall Amendment, A.B.S. (N.Z.) Ltd., Kaia-poi.

VICTORIAN ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS Co-op. Society Ltd., Parwan Park, Bacchus Marsh, Vic.:—Simmental German, semen from Schock, Cambridge Rhuma, Langle, Seeger, Hampshire Mayer, Thierauch, Scottish Herod, Hampshire Robinson, Scottish Marquis, Scottish Neptune, Scottish Pride, Scottish Hope. Simmental Swiss, semen from Adrian, Avoncroft Nestor, Bon Ami, Fels, Harald, Eso Sepp, Paul, Klaus, Joggi, Meteor, Hannibal, Talent, Killian, Legend, Landmark, Res, Ami, Nestor, Eso Julius, Sibeau. Simmental French, semen from Terrible. All above semen from the U.K. Simmental, semen from LPSR Supreme, Extra, Munter, Harald, Sambo.

DEPT. OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES, A.I. Centre, Wacol, Qld. On order, 500 doses of semen mostly from Cambridge Ruhma.

Scottish Neptune, Scottish Herod and Scottish Pride. Delivery this month and early 1973. Three thousand doses available from the Milk Marketing Board early 1973. Available this month from Animal Breeding Services, 200 doses, Friarton Aavon, 200 doses Friarton Actor, 200 doses, Tattenhall Amendment, 600 doses, Bon Ami. Limited supplies available from Cambridge Rhuma, Seiger, Langle, Schock, Scottish Hope and Scottish Marquis.

DAIRY INDUSTRY AUTHORITY, Graham Park, Berry, N.S.W.:—Semen available ex stock from Adrian, Avoncroft Aster, Bon Ami, Fels, Harald, Julius, Klaus, Marquis, Mayer, Robinson, Schock, Seeger, Sepp, Sibau and Thierauch. Orders taken for semen from U.K. and Canada. Canadian bulls available are Munter, Harald and Sambo.

AUSTRALIAN ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS PTY. LTD., Tongala, Vic.:—Semen from U.K. Avoncroft Aster, Avoncroft Joggi, E.S.O. Julius, E.S.O. Sepp, E.S.O. Sibeau, Harald, Langle, Schock, Thierauch. Available first half 1973. Canadian semen from Canadian Harald, Canadian, semen from Canadian Harald, Canadian Munter, Extra and Supreme. Available April, 1973.

BOVINE SEMEN (AUST.) PTY. LTD., Bosem Park, Bundanoon, N.S.W.:—Semen available ex stock from Bon Ami, Kilian, Meteor, Hannibal, Tallent, Landmark, Otto and S. Pride. □

OFFSHORE STATION A "MUST"

"The expanding Australian beef cattle industry is missing a vital tool in its aim to increase meat production and at the same time maintain and improve quality. That is an offshore quarantine station."

This is the firm opinion of Mr. G. F. M. Quinn, treasurer of the ASBA.

"Due to restrictions on the import of cattle it is somewhat ironic, and no credit to the Federal Government, that Australia, with a cattle population in excess of 20 million head, has to rely on our sister Dominion, New Zealand, with only a few million head, as our only source of live cattle.

"The N.Z. Government has recognised the value of these imports and thinks enough of its cattle industry to have provided one of the most modern, maximum security, offshore quarantine stations in the world, to guarantee continuity of imports."

Mr. Quinn said he was very conscious of the need to guard against entry of disease into Australia, but considered ship's garbage and the shoes of airline passengers a greater threat than any animal entering Australia through a maximum security station.

"Norfolk Island has said 'no' to the proposal to establish such a station there, but this must not prevent Australian beef breed societies and cattle-men's associations to continue to press the Federal Government to establish such a station. Only through it, can we adequately evaluate and measure the quality of the type of stock we are using on our herds in this country." □

Know Your Council

THE PRESIDENT

First President of the ASBA is Richard (Dick) William Vincent, 47, of Hamelin Park, Williams, W.A. Hamelin Park is a 3,000-acre property 100 miles south of Perth. Mr. Vincent is married with two children, Peter 18, and Jody 16.

Previous to buying Hamelin Park he had bred Herefords for 15 years at Bonniefield, Dongara with a stud prefix of the same name.

He also recently purchased the half-million acre property, Hamelin Pool Station, 500 miles north of Perth at Sharks Bay. Mr. Vincent intends to run Herefords and Simmentals at Hamelin Park and Herefords and Brafordes on the northern station, which is in an eight inch rainfall area, but has abundant artesian water.

Mr. Vincent is looking to breed "practical cattle" and will cease registering and go in for multi-sire matings at the rate of three bulls to 100 cows.

His steers are making quite a name for themselves and this year won the steer section at Perth Royal and the hoof and hook competition at Brunswick, taking out the champion steer against 174 entries.

Mr. Vincent has led a varied and busy business and community life and served three years as president of the United Beef Breeders' of W.A., is on the executive committee of the Pastoralists and Graziers' Association of W.A. and is a representative on the Cattle and Meat Committee of that body. He is also a director of Mid-West Abattoir at Geraldton.

The president has filled many executive positions in racing clubs, beef cattle organisations, and been active in R.S.L. and local town projects.

And what of the Simmental in W.A.?

"Well, we have some beef cattle problems in the West," he said, "and I think the Simmental has much to offer, particularly in milk and growth rates and will complement the Herefords we already have." □

READERS' OPINIONS

Have you some thoughts on the Simmental breed and its place in the Australian beef industry? Have you been overseas inspecting Simmental cattle? Have you any suggestions as to the type of material you would like to see in your Newsletter? Then please write to the Editor, Australian Simmental Newsletter, Box 4317, G.P.O., Sydney, 2001. He will be pleased to hear from you. □

COUNCIL OF THE AUSTRALIAN SIMMENTAL BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

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NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the council of the ASBA will be held in the Cole-Dudgeon Memorial Stand in the Sydney Show-ground on Thursday, December 14, 1972.