FUNERALS.

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MONEY, STOCKS, AND SHARES.

FLORISTS, GARDEN, AND FARM.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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MONEY, STOCKS, AND SHARES.

FLORISTS, GARDEN, AND FARM.

ON THE LAND

THE WOOL TRADE.

A Good Market.

GENERALLY KEEN BUYING.

Owing to the death of King George, wool sales were suspended in Sydney on Tuesday. The offerings arranged for that day were submitted on Wednesday, with portion of the Wednesday catalogues. The balance of the week's supplies was offered on Thursday. At the opening auctions on Monday, the market was generally unchanged on the basis of the preceding week, but demand for good spinners' wools was not sustained in previous marked strength, and prices for them were irregular. Values for those lines in London did not show the buoyancy experienced at Australian January auctions, that fact affecting the market.

On the resumption of sales on Wednesday, values ruled firm on the opening levels of the week, demand for spinners' fleece displaying slightly more regularity. Topmaking fleece lines suitable for Japan were very eagerly competed for at buoyant prices. Skirtings were in strong inquiry, rates for them at times showing an upward trend.

Japanese orders were again plentiful, bidding from that section being very active. Yorkshire purchased with freedom, again securing the greater proportion of the choicer spinners' lots offered. France was a noticeable operator, giving increased attention to the finer, free fleece wools. American and Australian millmen were influential competitors for spinners' types. German buyers competed in fair volume, and good purchases were effected for Belgium. A widely-distributed inquiry was, therefore, experienced. The absence of any marked variation in values is most gratifying.

The market has withstood many happenings abroad during the season, which, under a weaker statistical position of the raw material and less favourable turnover in manufactures abroad, would have disturbed demand. This fact offers evidence that the trading world is losing the nervousness which was apparent for some years, and raises hopes of more stable times ahead in the wool trade than have been experienced since 1929.

The week's offerings totalled 50,167 bales, of which just on 90 per cent. was sold at auction. Since the season started in Sydney, 768,804 bales have been offered, of which 92 per cent. has changed hands at auction. That bulky volume of saleroom transactions illustrates the excellent marketing conditions experienced.

This week's catalogues averaged approximately /15¾ per lb, compared with /9.7 secured in the similar week of 1935 and 1934, /20.7. Notable sales made included: Werong/Yass /28¾, WTM/Merryville/Yass, Westbourne, Bowning, /28¼; I/C/Rockvale/New England, Armidale, /28¼; JRA/WV/Yass, Bookham, /28; I/C/Camperdown/New England, Armidale, /27; TS/Narellan, Boorowa, /26; JM7/AVD, Gunning, /25; HP/UP in dia./Mudgee, Upper Pyramul, /25; I/C/Achill/New England, Wollomombi, /25; CDF/New England, Walcha, /24¾; JS/Mary Vale, Boorowa, /24¾; AAD/Pomeroy in block, Goulburn, /24¼; Yass/O/TG, /24¼; Bell in circle/New England, Armidale, /24¼; WTM/Merryville/Yass, Kambar, Canberra, /24¼; VI/Kings Plains/New England, Glen Innes, /24; DC/Fassifern/New England, Armidale, /24; WC/Lyndhurst/New England, Armidale, /24; ESH/Rotherwood, Tarago, /24. On a clean scoured basis 64/70's spinners' fleece wools cost /33 on the floor, Sydney stores, and average 64's topmaking fleece wools /32.

Sales will be held in Brisbane next week. The Sydney market resumes selling on Monday, February 3.

BRADFORD TOPS.

In sympathy with the advance in the cost of wool, prices for tops in Bradford have moved upward. The figures herewith show the rates ruling at the high point of January, 1934, a year ago, the low point of last March, and latterly:—

	Jan., 1934.	Jan., 1935.	Mar., 1935.	Jan., 1936.
70's merino	/44	/26½	/25	/34½
64's merino	/43	/25	/23	/33
60's comeback	/40	/24	/22	/32
56's fine crossbred	/30	/17½	/17	/20½
50's medium crossbred	/25	/13½	/13	/16½
46's coarse crossbred	/16½	/10½	/10½	/14½

The appreciable rise since last year is worthy of note; also the fact that prices are still well below the high point of New Year, 1934, from which basis the market gradually receded to the low point of March, 1935.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE.

The effects of improved business in the United States have been evident this season. American competition for spinners' wool has been a greater factor at Australian sales than for some years. In Yorkshire, America has been a freer buyer than for a considerable period, thereby indirectly influencing English operations on the world's wool markets. Exports from the West Riding Consular district, Yorkshire, to the States in October, were valued at £360,474 in English currency, and, in November, £351,661. Those are the best two months experienced since early 1930. In October and November, 1934, the total value of the products shipped was £120,749. Markets in other primary producing countries have experienced the benefit of increased American demand for the raw material. The results of the much extended competition from the United States mills have had world-wide effects. They were an important contributor to the rise in wool prices which occurred in 1933-34. Whilst they have not been the sole cause of the advanced values recorded this season, they have been an influential factor in the position, and those anxious to know if rates this selling year are likely to be sustained will do well to keep an eye on the American situation.

STOCKS OF TOPS.

At the end of November the total stock of tops at the principal Continental combing mills in France, Germany, and Belgium was 39,683,600lb, being 8,124,600lb less than a year before. Stocks usually decrease at the period, but the reduction in the quantities has been greater than during recent seasons. In November the holdings dropped 4,543,000lb. French stocks at the end of the month were 25,293,400lb, a decline of 4,052,400lb on the total twelve months previously, merinos and crossbreds sharing in the decrease. The German holding was 7,198,400lb, a reduction of 4,518,800lb on the November, 1934, total. In Belgium the stock totalled 7,191,800lb, an increase of 446,600lb on the quantity a year before. November figures for Italy are not available, but the total on hand at the end of October was 1,911,800lb, being less than one-third of the quantity twelve months previously. Generally, the Continental position was strong from sellers' viewpoint. With the bulky sales of wool made since September, it is probable that stocks of tops will show some increase during the months ahead. That development is usual, but unless trade slows up the quantity of tops on hand is not likely to expand to any great degree. It looks possible that before appreciable supplies of next season's clip are to hand at oversea consuming centres, millmen may be somewhat pushed for supplies.

LARGER FRENCH TURNOVER.

Internal turnover in mill products has apparently been the cause of the improved demand for wool experienced from France this season. Imports of wool into the country were larger in 1935 than in 1934, but exports of tops, yarns, and fabrics for the nine months ending September were less. Despite that fact, the stocks of tops at the end of November were 4,052,400lb less than a year before, and their position is a guide to the activity of the manufacturing establishments. Expanded turnover is also demonstrated by the quantity of tops treated at the French Conditioning Houses. The quantity of tops handled from January to October was 101,000,000lb, being 5,700,000lb greater than for the similar period of 1934. From May onwards the weight of tops treated increased. Reports indicate that home trade improved in yarns and woven goods. Appreciable extension in France's foreign trade cannot be anticipated, in view of the position of exchange rates between France, on the gold standard, and countries "off gold." It remains to be seen what effect the resignation of the French Premier will have on business, but sheepskins were bought freely for that quarter at yesterday's Sydney sales. The circumstances offer an illustration of the difficulty of accurately forecasting the wool market. Political conditions in many countries abroad are an influence on the market, and a wizard would be needed to prophesy what circumstances are likely to exist in the various countries to which Australia sells her staple product. Nevertheless, this season wool is in such a strong selling position that any marked downward variation in prices appears improbable.

SYDNEY WOOL RECEIPTS.

The receipts of wool by rail and boat to date this season, compared with the corresponding period of last season, are as follows:—

July 1 to January 24.	1935-36. Bales.		1934-35. Bales.
By rail	1,017,348	..	1,041,110
By boat	10,871	..	17,215
	1,028,219	..	1,058,325

Net seaboard decrease to date this season, 30,106 bales.

EGG-MARKETING BOARD.

Producers' Representatives.

POLL ON APRIL 3.

The poll for the election of producers' representatives to the Egg-Marketing Board will be taken by post on April 3. On behalf of the Minister for Agriculture it was announced yesterday that only those poultry farmers whose names are included in the roll of producers of eggs will receive ballot-papers to vote at the poll.

A producer is defined in the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-1934, as "a person by whom, or on whose behalf a product is actually grown or produced for sale. Where the product is grown or produced pursuant to any share-farming agreement or partnership agreement, the term includes the parties to such agreement. The term does not include a person engaged as an employee on wages or salary or piece-work rates. The term "producer" shall, for the purpose of any such petition or poll, include a son or daughter of 21 years of age and upwards of a producer working on his parents' farm, not for wages, but for his keep and pocket money only. Where any product is the production of manufacture or treatment of an article grown or produced by a farmer, orchardist, vegetable grower, grazier, poultry farmer, apiarist, or dairyman, the grower or producer of the article shall for the purpose of any petition or poll under this Act be deemed to be the producer of the product.

The regulations require that persons qualified in accordance with the above definition must utilise not less than 150 adult female domesticated fowls in such production.

The preliminary list of producers has been printed and will be exhibited for public information at convenient centres from February 3 to February 21. Whilst great care has been given to the preparation of the preliminary list, it must not be assumed that it is either complete or correct as to the names and addresses included. It is probable that the names of some qualified producers have been missed, while other names may be included in error. Every producer is advised to inspect personally the list, and, if his name does not appear, to lodge a claim for enrolment immediately. Claims must reach the returning officer by 5 p.m. on February 21.

An objection to any name which appears to have been included in the list in error may be made also. The regulations provide that any person may make such an objection, and the returning officer will decide the objection after giving the person objected to an opportunity to lodge an answer.

As the poll will be conducted by post, any producer whose name and address is not given correctly in the list should forward correct particulars to the returning officer. The returning officer for the poll is the Director of Marketing, State Marketing Bureau, Department of Agriculture, Sydney.

LAND FOR LUCERNE.

Thorough Preparation Essential.

Whilst recognising the hardiness of lucerne, the Department of Agriculture emphasises the need for thorough preparation of the soil before planting the crop.

In a statement issued yesterday on the subject, it is pointed out that young lucerne plants grow comparatively slowly, and are apt to be killed by weeds during their earlier stage of growth. For this reason it is generally preferable to sow lucerne in autumn, when the growth of weeds is not so great, but even then in some districts the problem is a difficult one.

If the ground be ploughed several months before sowing, and the weeds which then spring up destroyed by frequent cultivation, a large proportion of the weed seeds will have germinated and will be effectively disposed of. All land should be thoroughly cultivated and kept clear of weeds and couch grass.

A good rainfall cannot always be depended upon at seeding time, and light falls of rain may have the effect of germinating the seed without being sufficient for further growth. For dry districts, therefore, fallowing is essential, and the land should be ploughed in autumn or early winter the year before it is intended to sow the seed. The depth of the ploughing is governed by the character of the soil. Alluvial soils should be ploughed to a depth of about 7 inches, but on other classes of soil of lighter or more porous nature a depth of 4 or 5 inches is sufficient.

The ploughed land should then be allowed to lie in the rough state for a month or so and be broken down in the beginning of summer with harrows. During the summer months the land must be frequently worked with harrows or the cultivator, so as to allow neither growth of weeds nor the formation of a hard crust on top. If the seed-bed cannot be worked down sufficiently fine with the harrows, a one-way disc cultivator or roller will soon do all that is necessary. If the land is rolled it should be harrowed immediately after the rolling.

Success in establishing lucerne in dry districts depends almost entirely upon the thorough preparation of the soil, and the ideal conditions to be aimed at are a well-worked soil, in which the previous year's rainfall has been conserved, together with a reasonably finely worked surface mulch.

About a month before the seed is sown a light ploughing or disc cultivation should be given, and immediately prior to sowing, the land should be well harrowed, and, if necessary, rolled to level the surface and give a firm, fine seed-bed. Generally, about three or four harrowings and one good rolling are required on alluvial soil, but it may be necessary to roll twice. If weeds or grass are still present they should be worked out with a springtooth cultivator and removed. Lighter soils can be brought into condition with considerably less working.

WHEAT AND FODDER CONTESTS.

Royal Agricultural Society's Decisions.

Fodder conservation competitions and championships of recent years had been of great benefit in stimulating farmers and graziers to maintain in good condition sufficient fodder to give their stock a balanced ration at times when pastures have failed.

It is the opinion of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society, that the State-wide fodder conservation conference in 1934 also played an important part in the present greater interest in better feeding of stock. The society resolved, therefore, to convene another meeting in Sydney during August in order that stockowners may express their views concerning future activities to encourage the storage of fodder.

The secretary of the society (Colonel Somerville) said yesterday that the council had given consideration to the field wheat championships conducted last year.

It had been decided for 1936 that the area to be eligible for championship judging must be not less than 50 acres of an approved commercial variety, and that the section of the crop submitted shall fairly represent the result of the competitor's general standard of farming for the season. It was also decided that the points for "type and purity" would be raised from 20 to 25, and those for "evenness" be reduced from 20 to 15.

The secretary said that Mr. R. B. Ramsay, holder of the society's exhibition at the Sydney University for Veterinary Science, had passed the final examination for the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science, with second-class honours.

The Royal Agricultural Society had again agreed to conduct school gardens competitions on the same lines as in previous years, in conjunction with the Teachers' Federation Horticultural Society.

COUNTRY STOCK SALES.

FORBES, Friday.—At a special sheep sale in the Forbes municipal saleyards 13,800 fat and store sheep were yarded, including 4200 fats. The market for all classes of grown sheep was from 1/ to 2/ dearer, while lambs remained firm on recent values. The store market was firm for all classes of young sheep. In several instances vendors' reserves were not reached. Quotations: Prime suckers, 18/7 to 22/9; shorn lambs, 17/10 to 21/; cross wethers, 16/ to 18/4; cross ewes, 14/ to 16/10; merino wethers, 16/9 to 18/4; merino ewes, 10/4 to 17/1; stores, aged merino ewes, 7/11 to 9/; sound mouths, 10/4 to 13/7; younger ewes to 18/10; aged wethers to 11/4; younger wethers to 17/4; cross lambs and hoggets to 16/7; plainer lambs to 15/; merino weaners to 16/.

LISMORE, Friday.—Four hundred cattle were yarded at the Lismore weekly sale. Prices were lower for all classes. Quotations:—Springing heifers, £2/7/6 to £5; calved heifers, £2/8/6 to £4; calves and cows, £4 to £4/12/6; springing cows, to £4/2/; fat cows, £4/10/ to £6/1/; fleshy cows, £2/7/ to £3/17/6; store cows, 27/ to 40/; young heifers, 24/6 to 47/; crackers, 10/ to 27/.

ORANGE, Friday.—At the first sales at the new saleyards 900 cattle were yarded. The market was chiefly supplied with store and plain varieties. Best bullocks realised from £8/12/ £3/15/, good £7-£7/16/; best cows, £7/6/-£7/16/, good £6/6/11/, medium £5-£5/5/; best steers made from £8-£8/16/, good £7-£7/10/, medium £5/10/-£6/16/; best vealers, £5/10/-£6/1/; best heifers, £6/11/-£6/16/, good £5/-£5/10/, medium £4/16/-£5; store cows, £3-£3/5/; stores steers, £2/15/-£4/10/; store heifers, £2/10/-£3; poddies, 15/-20/. The sheep yarded totalled 25,000, including light proportion of butchers' lines. The majority were stores of all classes. Best wethers, 17/-18/10, good 16/-16/6, medium 14/-15/4; best ewes, 17/10-19/1, good 16/-16/10, medium 13/-14/; best lambs, 19/-19/10, good 16/-18/7, medium 16/-17/6; store wethers, 11/-16/; store ewes, 8/-19/; store lambs, 11/-16/. Pigs: 100 yarded, baconers to 42/, porkers 39/, slips 18/, suckers 12/.

BUTTER MARKETING.

Sound Statistical Position.

P.D.S. ANNUAL MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the Producers' Co-operative Distributing Society, Ltd., yesterday, the general manager (Mr. J. R. King) said that the statistical position of the butter market in London at present was very healthy. He considered that the British Government's system of quotas had hopelessly failed, and the Government would be compelled to resort to duties on butter, bacon, cheese, and eggs.

Mr. W. R. Hindmarsh, chairman of the society, said that shareholders would receive a higher bonus on butter—15 per cent.—and the increased dividend of 4 per cent. Consignors of other produce sent to the society would also participate in a bonus distribution of 10 per cent. of commission paid on local sales.

Mr. King said that, statistically speaking, the market in London was in a very good position. America was at the present time buying heavily from New Zealand and on the Continent, thus absorbing supplies of butter which would otherwise go to London. While this lasted, there should be improved prices and this improvement should take place without any loss in consumption.

"What we have to expect, though, in the not very distant future, is a system of tariffs affecting the primary producers in this country," Mr. King pointed out. "The Imperial Government has tried out quotas and they have hopelessly failed.

"The British Government will, I feel sure, be compelled to resort to duties on butter, bacon, cheese, and eggs, the money obtained from these to be given to those engaged in similar industries in Great Britain in the shape of bonuses. We cannot find fault with the British Government for looking after the interests of its own agricultural industries, but we do say that the Empire should have preference over foreign countries and come second to the British agricultural interests.

OVERSEA ADVERTISING.

Discussing the advertising of Australian products, Mr. King said that there is a class of traveller who, when returning to Australia, sought notoriety by belittling whatever effort the country was making to market her own products. Butter production in Australia had been increased three-hundred-fold, and yet the stock position in Great Britain to-day was better than it had been for years. Was that not evidence that the advertising propaganda spread over Great Britain was helping to enlighten consumers as to the quality and value of Australian butter?

The general manager said he was sorry to see that Mr. Plunkett and Mr. Handbury (members of the Dairy Produce Export Board) had both expressed opinions against proceeding with patting of Australian butter in the United Kingdom. If the co-operative movement had taken the view that it must not interfere with pleasant relations with those with whom dealings had extended over years, where would the Producers' Distributing Society and the London selling organisation be to-day? Virility and activity were necessary to success, and he hoped that shortly the Australian patting factory would be an accomplished fact. A quality of butter was being sent to London that appealed to the housewife, and if producers were content to allow others to reap the benefits of their work they would only get what they were asking for.

Empire Dairies was now becoming the chief factor in sales of Australian and New Zealand butter. Sales of Australian butter were about 25 per cent. of the quantity shipped from the Commonwealth, and the New Zealand Co-operative Dairy Company, which manufactured over 40,000 tons of butter each year, had placed the whole of its output on the floor, thus showing its confidence in this co-operative selling organisation.

Overseas Farmers' Co-operative Federations, Ltd., was making a further cash distribution of surplus earnings made prior to 1930, and the society would receive its pro rata share of this accumulated surplus. This should substantially assist in building funds for a bonus at the end of the current year.

PRODUCTION RECOVERING.

Mr. Hindmarsh said that, at the moment, dairy production was recovering as a result of the recent general rainfall, but it was not likely that the total production of the State would reach that of last year. As reflected in the export position, New South Wales was about 5000 tons down for six months ended December last, as compared with similar period last season. Queensland was also down in production for the first six months of the season, but reports now indicated that the rains had given a quick impetus to the factory outputs in that State. Victoria had had an excellent season so far, and her exports indicated a bigger production than last season.

In regard to the Producers' Co-operative Society, when it was considered that commission on butter sales oversea was reduced one half of one per cent., it could be taken as an exceedingly fine achievement to show an increase of nearly £1500 in the net surplus of earnings over expenses.

The turnover at £4,041,690, exceeded that of last year, though due to seasonal conditions, quantity of butter was not quite as large as last year, being 995,283 boxes, against 1,068,93[illegible] boxes. Most other lines showed increases in quantities handled.

MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

Owing to the cancellation of the Day of Mourning for the late King the Municipal Markets will be open for the sale of fruit and vegetables on Tuesday. They will also be open until 9 a.m. on Monday.

EGG-LAYING COMPETITION.

Following are the results to January 21 in the thirty-fourth egg-laying competition, which began at Hawkesbury Agricultural College, on April 1, 1935. The laying of the leading hen in each group is indicated in parentheses.

LEADING 12 PENS IN HEAVY BREEDS.

Owner and Breed.	15-21.	Totals from Jan. Apl. 1.
J. W. Smiles, Australorps (232)	27	1243
N. Cox, Australorps (225)	14	1225
M. Potts, Australorps (235)	19	1213
Nieuw Zeeland P.F., Australorps (219) ...	25	1151
C. Judson and Son, Australorps (225) ..	22	1134
H. Holmes, Australorps (216)	25	1120
H. Walman, Australorps (236)	16	1111
Moreton Stud P.F., Rhode Island Reds (214)	29	x
C. E. Messervy, Rhode Island Reds (217)	13	1105
C. Townsend, Australorps (195)	25	1102
F. C. Nicholls, Langshans (199)	19	1024
A. Thompson, Australorps (214)	20	1002

LEADING 12 PENS IN LIGHT BREEDS.

Owner and Breed.	15-21.	Totals
A. E. Cox, White Leghorns (225)	23	1154
H. J. Rose, White Leghorns (205)	17	x
A. C. Witten, White Leghorns (228)	26	1169
F. T. Wimble, White Leghorns (233)	27	1150
C. Leach and Sons, White Leghorns (210)	19	1140
P. O. Ranch, White Leghorns (200)	26	1128
F. A. Bailey, White Leghorns (243)	20	1129
A. A. Mackenzie, White Leghorns (216) ..	25	1128
W. I. Williams, White Leghorns (224) ..	27	1126
Tyson Bros., White Leghorns (228)	23	1103
R. A. Jacobs, White Leghorns (209)	22	1104
Neal Bros., White Leghorns (230)	20	x

x Ineligible for prizes (eggs under standard average weight of 24oz per dozen during prescribed period).

ALLOTMENT OF PENS FOR 1936-37 TEST.

The committee of management, in accordance with the procedure set out in the competition rules, has allotted pens in the 1936-37 egg-laying competition, to commence at Hawkesbury Agricultural College on April 1, to the following:—

Heavy Breeds.—Australorps: Ashton Bros., Old Guildford; G. Barlow, North Ryde; W. H. Clift, Caringbah; H. H. Cooper, Shortland, via Newcastle; J. L. Deverall, Bankstown; D. F. Donald, Carlingford; V. E. Donaldson, Miranda; W. H. Dundon, Ryde; C. W. Gee, Blakehurst; A. George and Son, Thornleigh; J. S. Greenfield, Blacktown; R. R. Henderson, Wallsend; H. Holmes, Wallsend; C. Horn and Son, Canberra; F. S. Horner, Wentworthville; C. Judson and Son, Thornleigh; D. D. Kenway, West Pennant Hills; K. T. List, Carlingford; A. J. Lockett, Camden; O. E. Moxey, Miranda; Nieuw Zeeland Poultry Farm, Turramurra; Palazzi Bros., Greystanes, via Wentworthville; Miss H. Phillips, Wentworthville; M. P. Potts, Carlingford; W. A. Sewell, Liverpool; J. W. Smiles, Wallsend; H. Taylor, Seven Hills; C. Townsend, Wentworthville; H. Walman, Liverpool; A. R. Wheatley, Rydalmere; J. Wise, Beecroft.

Rhode Island Reds: Mrs. C. E. Madrers, Kogarah; C. E. Messervy, Epping; R. Whitelaw, Blacktown; C. Wright, Wentworthville.

Langshans: Fortuna Pty. Farm, Campbelltown; F. C. Nicholls, Wilberforce; S. Nicholls, Milperra; Sloane Bros., Plumpton, via Rooty Hill; P. H. Tebay, Wentworthville.

Light Breeds.—White Leghorns: H. L. Abrook, Kogarah; H. Alderson, Northmead; F. A. Bailey, Epping; H. and W. Bailey, Yarramalong, via Wyong; Mrs. S. E. Baty, Smithfield; D. Bell, Westerwale; R. G. Christie and Son, Eastwood; C. A. Clark and Son, Baulkham Hills; L. K. Clark, Arcadia; Cooper Bros., Bexley; A. E. Cox, Thornleigh; S. E. Deley, Penrith; T. W. Davis, West Maitland; H. A. Duncan, Fairfield West; S. J. Evans and Son, Thornleigh; J. Every, Miranda; D. R. Dove, Revesby; Mrs. M. Graham, Merrylands; R. F. Harris, West Ryde; V. H. Hawkins, Brookvale; G. Hill, Thornleigh; R. A. Jacobs, Eastwood; C. Leach and Sons, Baulkham Hills; C. R. Lewis, Belmont; G. McCready, Milperra; G. McCue and W. Walsh, Doonside; T. McDonald, Cardiff; T. McHugh, North Rocks; A. A. Mackenzie, Seven Hills; O. J. Martin, Turramurra; L. N. Morison, Wetherill Park; F. B. Mullens, Carlingford; Neal Bros., Rydalmere; C. C. Norman, Ryde; L. Norman, Ryde; O. Nortots, Thirlmere; H. L. Phippard, Pitt Town, via Windsor; R. E. Piper, Wyong; Mrs. F. Podmore, Turramurra; P. O. Ranch, Carlingford; J. J. Robinson, Abernethy, via Cessnock; G. Schneider, Casula, via Liverpool; C. Taylor, Fairfield West; W. A. Tidball, Newcastle; E. Watts, Blacktown; J. Weston, Ermington; W. I. Williams, Rydalmere; Wimbleford Pty. Farm, Regent's Park; A. C. Witten, Peakhurst; J. Young, Milperra.

Emergencies.—Heavy Breeds: J. H. Banks, Seven Hills; R. Hill, Dorrigo; A. Dunbar and P. Poltage, Canley Vale; W. W. Briton, Epping; T. H. B. Filby, Ingleburn. Light Breeds: G. Yeates, Bossley Park; G. T. Richardson, South Wallsend; P. Page and Son, Bonny Rigg, via Liverpool; J. G. Heathfield, Bendie Hill; W. E. Moore, Old Guildford.