

new zealand simmental



spring issue 1980 number twelve



POLL SIMMENTAL

MUNGA PARK POLL PRINCE

Bred by - MUNGA PARK
PASTORAL CO.

Frances, South Australia.

MUNGA PARK POLL PRINCE

TATTOO MPSPX15 HB.ASBA. 53000

Calving date 7/8/78 weight 39 kgs

200 day weight 310 kgs

365 day weight 504 kgs

Sire: BEAT

FELS

KRONI

Dam: MUNGA PARK
ELOISA

EXTRA

¾ ex. A.R. Guthrey
New Zealand

Birth weight 46 kgs

200 day 249 kgs

365 day 383 kgs

Birth weight 34 kgs

200 day 246 kgs

365 day 325 kgs

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SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND (INC.)



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EDITORIAL

In the early years of the Society's establishment, quantity tended to be an objective rather than quality. As the years progressed many and various people stressed the objective of standards and the quality of the stock we were producing. Some of the original crossbred cattle and not a few of imported purebreds on close analysis left a lot to be desired. In the scramble for establishment and the easy sale, little attention was given to just what an animal should be. In nine years our Members and the Administration have learnt a great deal. Inspections have been instituted for all cattle offered at auction, cattle for ova transplant are pre-inspected and Members are constantly reminded of the necessity for objective selection.

If an objective is pursued long enough it must have effect and in reflection 1980 has shown that the message is getting through. Our two sponsored Sales produced cattle, with an odd exception, of very high standard which reflected a sound market and two buoyant Sales. Vendors are to be congratulated on the achievement.

As we move into the eighties keep your standards and objectives high. It has its own rewards as those who are maintaining a vigorous culling and selection programme already know.

Council Members

President: R. N. S. Cox, The Levels, R.D. 4
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Vice-President: J. R. Sutton, Waihaorunga, R.D..7
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Tangiteroria, Northland.

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624

G. D. Locke, Gordonton Road, R.D. 1
Taupiri.

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Havelock North.

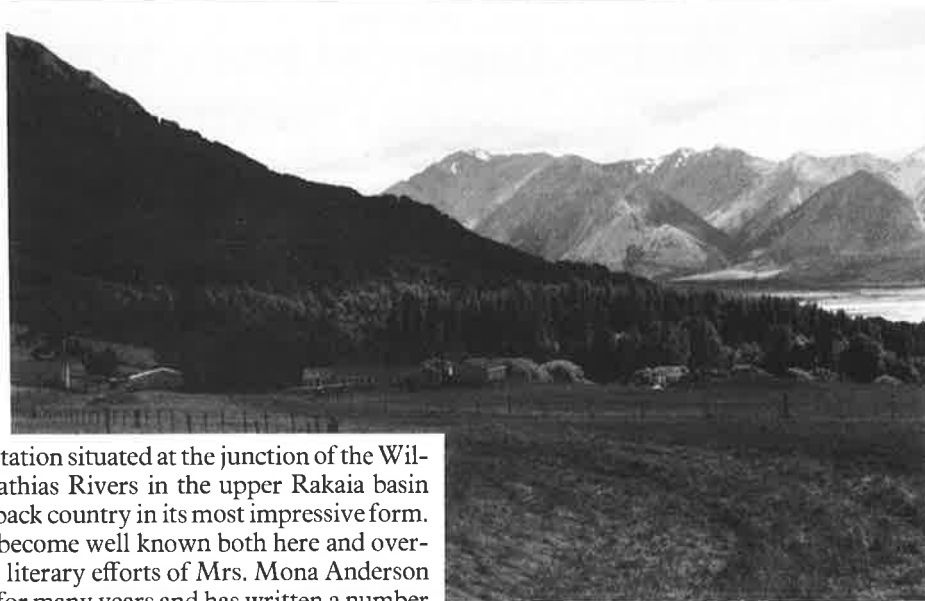
Phone: Waimarama 832

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES

FINANCE: R. N. S. Cox **TECHNICAL:** J. R. Sutton

PROMOTION: H. R. Lowry **SALES:** J. D. Graham

Profile



Mt. Algidus Station situated at the junction of the Wilberforce and Mathias Rivers in the upper Rakaia basin is New Zealand back country in its most impressive form. The station has become well known both here and overseas through the literary efforts of Mrs. Mona Anderson who lived there for many years and has written a number of books about the property. Perhaps the best being 'River Rules My Life'. The rivers certainly do and frequently the station is in total isolation as far as conventional access is concerned, due to those swift flowing streams.

Mt. Algidus is owned by the Richards family of North Canterbury and is run by a son, Chris who lives on the property with his wife and young family. A trip to town for them is often in the 'Auster' a faithful old aeroplane without which they could be completely cut off with all the associated problems with a young family.

The property is large, 58,000 acres, running from fertile river flats at 1,500 feet up to the hard snow tops at over 7,000. Sheep are run on the grazable high country and the station maintains a flock of about 12,500. Cattle are carried on the lower country which has been extensively developed through top-dressing and cultivation and grows a great sward of grass and clover being in a high rainfall area in the shadow of the alps. A hundred breeding cows are kept and calving is usually around 80%. Calves are fed hay in their first winter but after that they are grazed on the station flats with no supplementary feeding. Winters are hard and long but the cattle thrive.

Mt. Algidus Station at the confluence of the Wilberforce and Rakaia rivers, Canterbury.



Simmental Sire on Mt. Algidus.



Two year old Steers, Mt. Algidus.

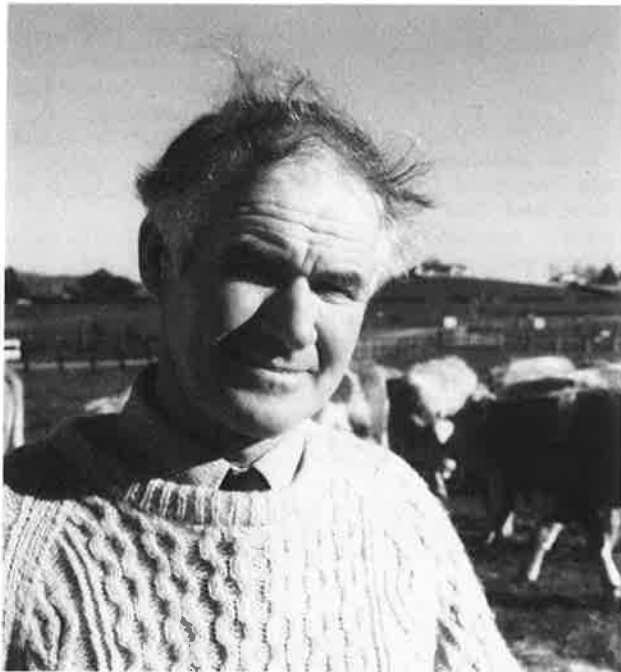
Until a few years ago the cattle were straight Hereford and similar sires were used. A friend (and a Simmental breeder) saw a potential in cross breeding and made available a halfbred bull. This animal grew into a magnificent animal and his first progeny showed all the advantages of hybrid vigour. Over the past few seasons the Hereford bulls have been replaced by Simmentals and on a recent visit to the property the crossbred stock were most impressive showing size and conformation in advance of the few straight bred cattle running with them.

Chris Richards is impressed with what he has achieved and intends to continue with his cross-breeding programme. Unfortunately this year's draft of steers went on the export market so their true evaluation was hard to establish as yields and individual weights were not made available.

Mt. Algidus is just one example of where the Simmental breed has gone to in this country. A mountain breed in its homeland, it illustrates its adaptability in establishing and thriving in virtually any area.

NEW COUNCILLOR ATTENDS HIS FIRST MEETINGS

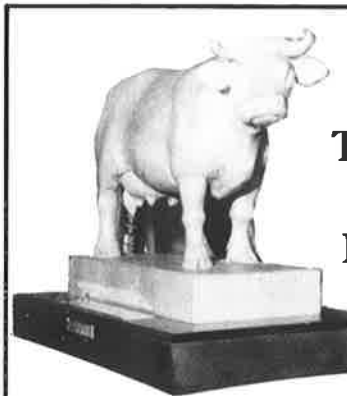
Mr Jim Houlbrooke from Northland took office shortly after the Annual General Meeting, when the Council met briefly to elect its Committees for the ensuing year. He has been appointed to serve on the Promotion and Sales Committees. Since his first Meeting the Council has met in full session over two days and he has had opportunity to assess his duties as a Councillor. We welcome him to the administration and look forward to his continuing and already worthwhile contributions.



Councillor Jim Houlbrooke who farms near Dargaville.



Visitor to the South Island Sale, well known Australian breeder Paul Trenoweth talks with Mrs Gay Robins from Dipton, Southland.



THE LEVELS PROMOTION AWARD

Awarded to a member who has shown outstanding individual promotion of the Breed, the Levels Challenge Trophy went this year to a Waikato member, Mr. Roy Smith of Sherwood Hills, south of Cambridge. Roy, who started breeding Simmentals in 1973, has worked away quietly and unobtrusively on a large up-grading scheme. A person of great purpose in anything he does. He has



Roy Smith of Sherwood Hills near Cambridge, 1980 winner of 'The Levels' Challenge award for Promotion.

made a tremendous job with his cattle which must now rank as one of the best graded herds of cattle in the country. As a member of the Waikato & Districts Club he has been a strong supporter of all things Simmental and there have been projects of major issue in which he has not had some involvement. This year's outstanding display at the New Zealand Fieldays was no exception and Roy as co-ordinator produced what must be one of the top exhibitions on the grounds. While he is one who does not cherish the limelight his standards of excellence and his knowledge which he freely imparts to those who care to inquire is an example to any breeder of how to be self motivated and self promoting.

We congratulate him on this well deserved award.

simbeef

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Technical

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BAD FEET IN BULLS

by D. C. DALTON, Scientist,
Whatawhata Hill Country Research Station,
and J. STIRLING, Supervising Veterinarian,
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries,
Auckland Farmers' Freezing Company Ltd.

EVERY year, many potentially good beef bulls in New Zealand are slaughtered because, in the opinion of their breeders or owners, they have "bad" feet. Bad feet are viewed both by breeders and commercial buyers as a serious defect which justifies ruthless culling. Foot trimming appears simply to perpetuate the trouble and goes against farmers' demands for easycare beef cattle.

The problem of bad feet has been debated for a long time in New Zealand and argument has always revolved around whether foot defects are inherited. There are no published scientific data on the subject which satisfy close scrutiny, but there is considerable circumstantial evidence from breeders and veterinarians to suggest that foot defects are inherited.

Some foot defects can predispose the animal to other troubles, such as joint defects and infections of the inner tissues of the foot. These in turn can, for example, lead to lower libido in bulls and delayed oestrus in females, resulting in considerable economic losses.

The first priority is to clarify the problem by devising a system to describe what is

meant by bad feet. The purpose of this study was to attempt to do this.

In this work, the forefeet of cattle were examined while hanging on the chain after slaughter in a commercial freezing works. Selected feet were then retrieved while the animal was being skinned. A detailed examination of the feet was then carried out.

The feet collected were from cattle of different breeds, of both sexes, and mainly from the older age groups. Of the total of 33 feet retrieved in a three-week period (one foot per animal), 10 were selected as appearing normal, and the remaining 23 because they appeared to have some defect. Although no specific defects were chosen, most feet came from Angus and Hereford cattle.

After collection, the feet were examined in detail, scored and then frozen for further examination and photography.

Each toe or claw of the foot was examined separately and was considered from different aspects. Each of these aspects was then divided into compo-

nents and these were scored. Scores were based on what was considered to be a normal, acceptable foot. This could, of course, be open to debate, especially in the present stage of limited knowledge.

ASPECT 1 — Side view, outside surface (Fig 1):

Convexity: Should be evenly curved.

Ridging: Should be no deep ridges.

Cracks: Should be no cracks.

Coronet junction: Should be no separation at the margin of horn and skin.

FIG 1 SIDE VIEW, OUTSIDE SURFACE

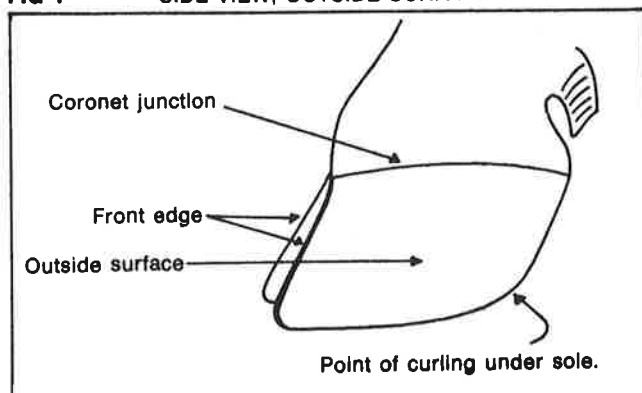


FIG 2 SPACE BETWEEN TOES

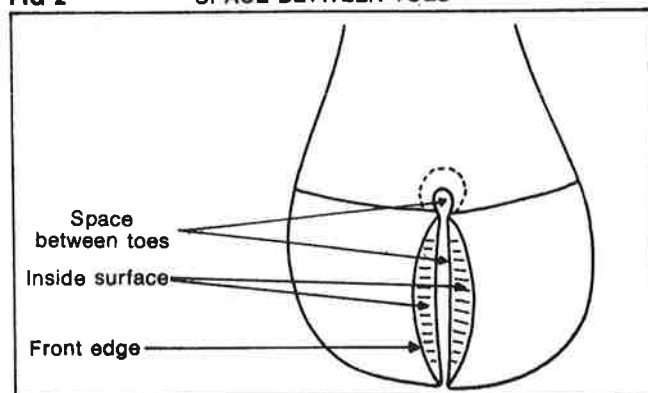
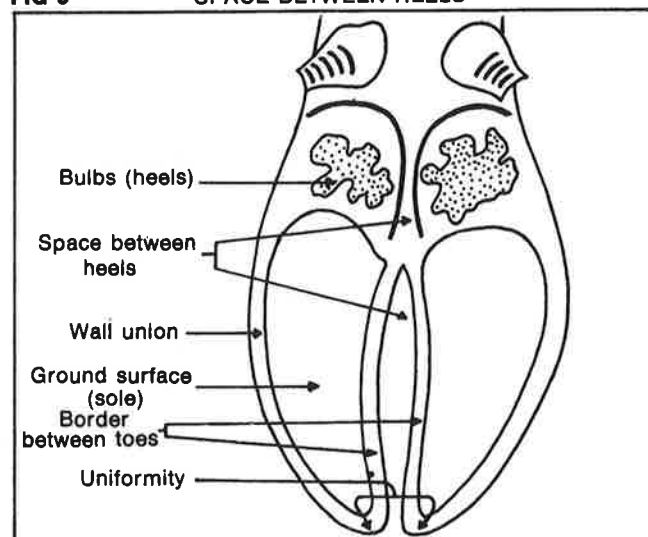


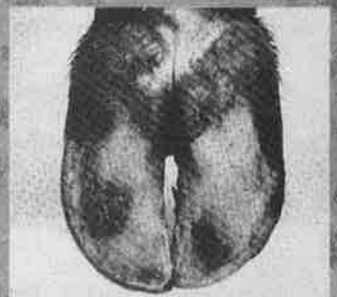
FIG 3 SPACE BETWEEN HEELS



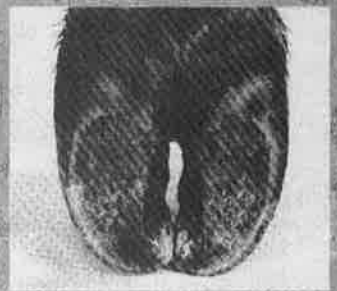
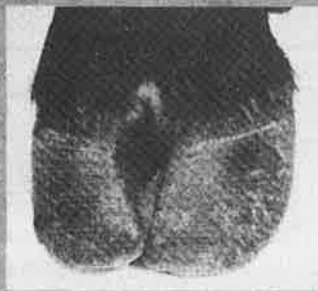
Good feet:



Average feet:



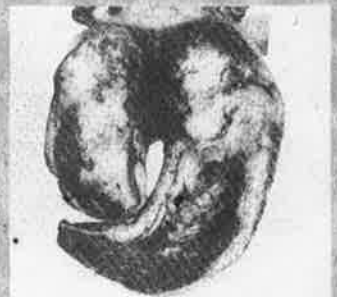
Poor feet:



Bad feet:



Obscene feet:



Technical

CATTLE FOOT SCORE SHEET

Date: 1/10/76

No.	Side view - outside surface		Between toes - inside surface		Ground surface		Space between toes	Uniformity	Total score ↓
Toe:									
Breed:	Convexity	2	Concavity	2	Concavity	1	2	1	
Age:	Ridging	2	Cracks	2	Cracks	2			
Remarks :	Cracks	2	Front edge (side view)	1	Toe length	1			
	Coronet junction	2	Front edge (front view)	2	Heel bulbs	0			
	Overgrow	2			Wall union	1			
					Border between toes	1			
	10		7		6		2	1	26

Part of cattle foot-score sheet.
The full form has the score sheet printed twice — once for each side of the foot.

Overgrow: The wall should not curl under the sole.

ASPECT 2 — Between the toes (inside surface):

Concavity: Inside surface should be flat or concave.

Cracks: Should be no cracks on inside surface.

Front edge: Should be straight as viewed from front and side.

ASPECT 3 — The ground surface:

Concavity: Should be slightly concave.

Cracks: Should be no cracks.

Toe length: No overgrowing accepted.

Heel bulbs: Should be firm, smooth and free from pitting. Should have ground contact.

Wall union: Should be firmly attached, with no separation. Wall should not overgrow the sole.

Border between the toes: Should be free from cracks and hollows.

ASPECT 4 — The space between the toes:

Ideally, there should be sufficient space here for self-cleaning. This area concerns the skin area above the claws (see Fig. 2) and extends to the space between the heels (see Fig. 3). There should be no sign of wetness, abrasion or disease in this area.

ASPECT 5 — Uniformity of the toes:

Uniform toes appear to have the greatest chance of remaining sound to an old age and ensuring even balance of the limb, with consequently minimum stress on ligaments and other supporting structures.

The aim in scoring the feet was to use a simple system to consistently record defects and ensure that the relative importance of each defect was reflected in the overall score.

An example of the score sheet used is illustrated: it is divided into two portions, one for each toe. This type of score sheet could be used by breeders to score their own cattle.

A three-digit score was used, as follows:

0 = Reject.

1 = Defective, but acceptable.

2 = Satisfactory.

If any component part of the three aspects of the toe scored zero, then no other points from that component part were summed. Thus, a zero score had a positive effect on downgrading a toe. Each toe could score a maximum of 34 points (that is, 17 components x 2 points each). The whole foot could then score a maximum of 68 points.

From the 33 feet scored in the study, the range of points actually achieved was:

0 to 32:

These were clear veterinary rejections.

33 to 47:

These were generally acceptable, but there was some doubt about how serious the defects were.

48 to 68:

These were considered to be good feet, with very little doubt about their overall condition.

It appeared that the scoring system achieved its purpose. The most satisfying aspect was that the clear veterinary rejections all had low scores.

The described system highlights the parts of the foot where trouble is likely to arise, and suggests areas to which breeders should give special attention. This could be in two parts:

1. Standing inspection — Inspect the feet on a hard sur-

mal, when normality itself is difficult to define. Practical veterinary experience has been used as the basis of many of these pronouncements.

(b) The great similarity between all eight toes of a beast was noteworthy, particularly as many defects appeared to be repeated in all of them. This clearly warrants proper analyses on many more feet.

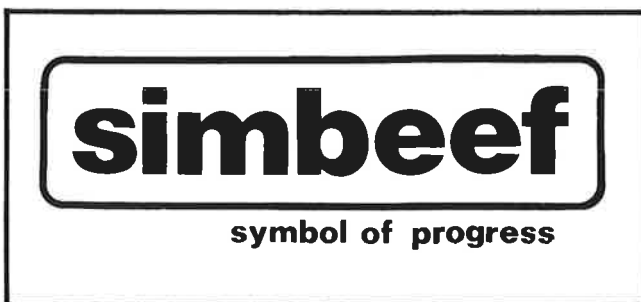
(c) There was a suggestion of a breed predisposition to certain defects. Again, this would warrant more data and correct analysis. Herefords appeared to have flat soles and relatively sound heels, whereas Angus had more concave soles, soft, pitted heels and weak borders between the toes. Dairy cattle, generally, showed severely pitted heel bulbs and damaged borders between the toes — no doubt a penalty of more walking.

(d) The clearest conclusion is that some of the apparently worst defects in an animal's feet cannot be seen from the standing position. In spite of the practical problems, the foot or feet should be lifted for inspection. This would be particularly important for valuable and high-priced animals and for those in artificial insemination. Squeeze inspection crates — as available in New Zealand — make inspection very simple. Perhaps they should be available at the main bull sales.

(e) At this stage, no conclusions can be drawn about the best size of bovine feet. Indeed, it may not even be important.

Acknowledgment:

To the manager, Mr H. Moore, and staff of the Auckland Farmers' Freezing Company Ltd, Moerewa, Northland, for their co-operation in providing facilities for this study. ■



SOUTH ISLAND AND NATIONAL SALES

Sales in both Timaru and Hamilton in June produced highly satisfactory prices for Simmental Cattle.

In Timaru on the 19th June forty one animals were offered before a gallery of some four hundred people. The standard of cattle was excellent and in the view of Mr Paul Trenoweth of Australia who officially opened the Sale, the offering was superior to any he had seen in nine years of the breeds establishment in this country. Of twenty four bulls of working age only one animal was passed and an average of over \$2,200 was realised with strong competition from both stud and commercial breeders. In the female class seventeen animals came forward and fifteen met a vigorous market with an average of just under \$2,000. The few animals not sold were the younger age group and not as attractive as the older cattle.

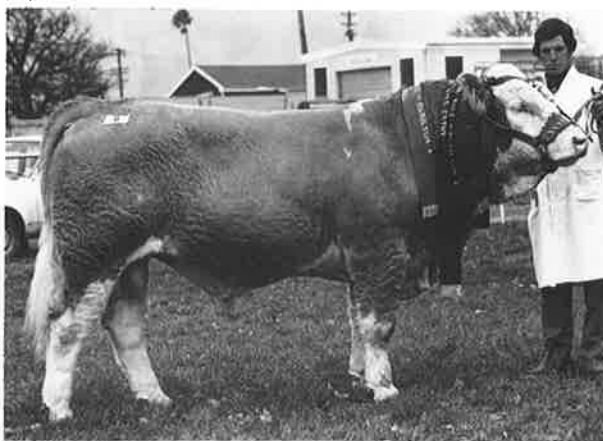
Top price in the bull section was \$6,500 for a first class Balig Agent bull offered by Robot Simmentals of Dipton, Mr J. A. Robins, principal shareholder and studmaster on the Robot Stud had remarkable success with this bull as a yearling at the 1979 Royal Show in Southland when he won the Junior Meat and Wool Cup in the all breeds class. The animal was purchased by Mr J. P. Absolom of Rissington in Hawkes Bay. Two other entries sold at over \$4,000, one by D. S. Crosson of Methven to Sim Brothers of Wanganui and one by W. A. Rouse of Five Rivers to Mr A. Perry of Palmerston North. Top priced female was also sold by D. S. Crosson for \$2,400 to C. Murrell of Tokonui Southland. Seven others sold at over \$2,000.

The Sale was viewed as one of the most successful held for some years and it was of interest that the buoyant market was entirely supported by New Zealand buyers.

Top priced bull in the 1980 Sponsored Sales (and the N.Z. season) 'L.J.B. Jade'. Sold by Robot Simmentals of Dipton, Southland. 'Jade' realised \$6,500. Mr John Absolom of Rissington Hawkes Bay, was the purchaser.



On the 24th June the 1980 National Sale took place at Claudelands in Hamilton. Again the offering was generally of extremely high standard and of the thirty seven animals offered only two were not sold. Bulls again sold well with top price of \$3,200 for a Beat bull offered by a local Taupiri breeder Mr G. D. Locke and his partners. This bull was all breeds winner at both the Waikato and Morrinsville Shows in 1979 and took premier awards in the Sale and also won the Pacific Freezing (N.Z.) Ltd., Export Trophy. It was purchased by the Society President, Mr R. N. S. Cox of the Levels Timaru. Two other bulls made \$3,000 one on behalf of M. E. Cowan and I. W. Smith of Otorohanga which went to K J. Finlayson of Huntly and the other on behalf of C. Hutching of Dannevirke which went to a Waipukurau buyer. Average for bulls was extremely close to the Timaru average at \$2,100.



Mr G. D. Looke with his National Sale Champion and top price bull 'B. T. Jolt'.

Females sold strongly and although the average was not as high as Timaru a complete clearance was made. Top individual price was \$2,500 for a purebred heifer offered by Mr S.D. Griffiths of Katikati which was bought by A. H. & G. M. Thompson of Waipukurau. Other good sales were for an excellent cow and calf unit at \$2,600 on behalf of an Australian vendor which was purchased by J. & A. Howie of South Canterbury, and a naturally polled in-calf seven-eighth heifer offered by J. J. Butler of Cambridge which realised \$2,700 on the bid from Mr Mostyn Cole of Dargaville in Northland.

Both the Timaru and Hamilton Sales were Society sponsored and all cattle offered officially inspected. Cattle purchased went to areas all over the country and both Sales were strongly supported by Society Members and commercial breeders who are looking increasingly at the Simmental for cross-breeding with traditional cattle.

SPONSORED SALES 1981

Two major Sales will be sponsored next year. Dates have been set for these as follows:

NATIONAL SALE – THURSDAY 18TH JUNE AT CHRISTCHURCH
(depending on availability of facility, alternatively Timaru.)

NORTH ISLAND SALE – TUESDAY 23RD JUNE AT PALMERSTON NORTH.

The Annual Meeting will co-incide with the National Sale.

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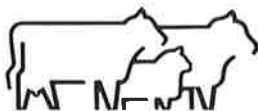
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NEW TROPHY PRESENTED FOR NATIONAL SALE

Pacific Freezing (N.Z.) Ltd., of Hastings a beef export Company in conjunction with their associate Companies W. Richmond Ltd., and Dawn Meat New Zealand Ltd., have presented a very handsome Challenge Trophy (a large cup) to the Society for presentation each year at the National Sale.

The trophy is awarded for the animal selected as being the best export type of animal presented for sale. This year the winner was Mr G. D. Locke of Taupiri, Waikato, who presented the top priced bull of the Sale on behalf of his partners in the Lochamday Partnership.

Mr Cliff Brannigan of Pacific Freezing (N.Z.) Ltd., travelled through from Hastings specially to present this trophy in its first year. The Society are indebted to this Company for its generosity in donating this handsome Challenge Cup.

The Society must also record sincere thanks to the Proprietors of Coopers Animal Remedies who generously donated two containers of their products as prizes in our National Sale judging.

Sales, General Information

As a result of discussion at the Annual Meeting and subsequently at Council we wish to clarify one or two points on sales and the reasons sales are structured as they are.

The Society sponsors (or organises) two sales, one in each Island. These sales are set up by the Society as the premier sales of the year to promote the top cattle available to realise the best possible prices. There is nothing unique in this plan and all breed organisations run similar sales. They could be termed 'price setters' as it is the result of these sales that normally sets the pattern for the season. Numbers this year were controlled to lift standards and to avoid a situation of supply being greater than demand.

It is just not possible to include all cattle in our sponsored sales, neither is it possible to select a venue that is going to be suitable to all vendors. The objectives of the Committee and the Council are to do the best that is possible for the Breed and as a result the members.

The time will rapidly arrive whereby sales will be necessary in local areas. The Breed will continue to expand and local demand will eventuate and sales will be set up. The Sales Committee does not want to exercise control over such sales but would be grateful for liaison with Clubs or individuals who wish to hold area sales, so that maximum effect can be obtained without conflict with other sales. It would be hoped also that if there are really top animals in any area that they would be offered for sale at our sponsored sales if this is practically possible.

It must follow that if we are to establish and maintain premier sales in each Island those breeders who wish to purchase top animals will attend these sales to obtain a selection and comparison of stock available. This has already been demonstrated at our 1980 Sales.

Our sponsored sales are already closely controlled on standards, we hope they will improve even further as more animals become available. What we do not want to see is a degeneration in standards when area sales are introduced. All cattle offered at auction must be inspected and we would expect the standard of cattle put forward to be of the same basic qualities as our top or elite animals.



Councillor, Gary Locke accepts the Pacific Freezing (N.Z.) Ltd., Challenge Trophy for the best export type animal in the National Sale, 'Lochamday B. T. Jolt' from Mr Cliff Brannigan of Pacific Freezing. 'Jolt' was also judged Champion Sale entry and brought top sale price of \$3,200.

"LOCHAMDAY"

PUREBRED

Simmentals

*Thank you...
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on your purchase
of The 1980 National
Sale Champion.....*

"LOCHAMDAY

B.T. JOLT"

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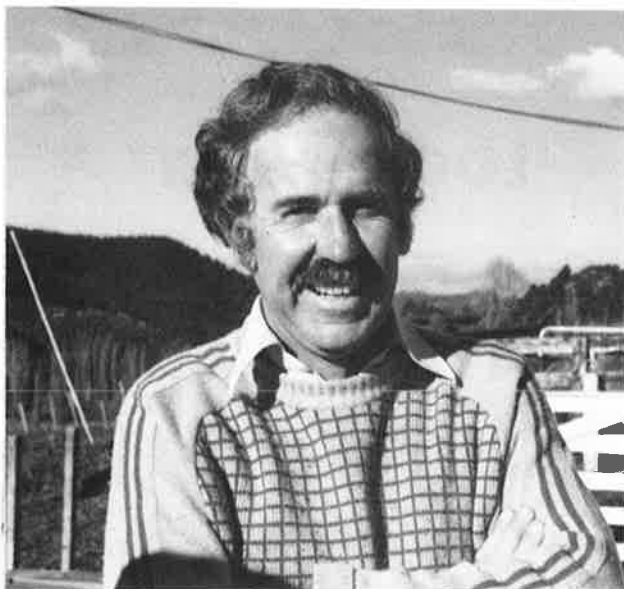
Annual General Meeting

THE ANNUAL MEETING

For the first time this year our National Sale and Annual Meeting of Members was combined and this proved to have many advantages. Held in the Waikato area both events were well attended, with over a hundred Members and friends attending the Society's Annual Dinner with a slightly lesser number at the Annual Meeting next day. Visitors came from as far south as Southland and as far north as the Bay of Islands. From overseas we had one Canadian and one Australian visitor.

Our hosts the Waikato and Districts Club did a great deal to make the visit to the area enjoyable and visitors received a warm welcome from Members and their families. Cambridge was the main venue for our Meeting and proved highly successful with a most co-operative and helpful Hotel, the Riverside Motor Inn.

This year a field day was not held as the National Sale took its place. A very successful Sale, credit must go to the vendors who this year presented their cattle in excellent sale order.



Chairman of the Waikato and Districts Club who hosted the 1980 AGM, Jerry Butler.

The Annual Meeting of Members

The formal meeting of Members was held at the Riverside Motels, Cambridge, on Wednesday 25th June 1980. Mr R.N.S. Cox, Society President, welcomed seventy-five people to the Society's ninth Annual General Meeting at 9.20 a.m.

The Annual Statement of Accounts and the Chairman's Report which had been circulated to all Members were adopted and after discussion to clarify one or two matters the Chairmen of Committees were asked to present their reports for the year just ended.

In discussion and questions on the report of Committees and General Business which follows a number of points were made which are of interest to Members.

Sales. In regard to Sales some Members questioned the fairness of prize winners in the judging being offered first in the Sale. Mr Macdonald pointed out the reasons for this action which was backed by the considerable experience of the Stud Stock firms, who considered it was

the only way Sales could be structured. The top echelon of animals must come up at the beginning of a Sale. Mr Locke felt it should be the vendor's choice. This in fact is so, as the vendor does not have to participate in the judging if he does not wish to. Generally it was accepted that prize winners be offered first.

Mr Eccles felt numbers should not be restricted in our Sales, he also felt younger bulls should be allowed to be sold. He considered greater numbers allowed greater selection. Smaller farmers could not afford to keep their bulls to an older age and this he felt was penalizing the small farmer. In reply to Mr Eccles it was emphasised that the restriction on numbers was to lift the standard of cattle and to obtain the best possible prices. Bulls should be of as near working age as possible. Mr Cox said the Waikato perhaps had a unique situation in the use of yearling bulls, and to meet their needs an area yearling bull Sale could be looked at in this locality.

Some discussion was held on the locality of 'Sponsored' Sales. There was variance of opinion as to where these Sales should be held. Sponsored Sales were structured to be the best offering possible to set prices which would be followed for the season. The location of these Sales at present was Christchurch and Palmerston North, but Mr Barnett emphasized that the Sales Committee were not inflexible and would re-appraise the situation as necessary.

In regard to area or local Sales these would be organized as necessary in each area and must follow as cattle numbers increase. (This point is elaborated elsewhere.) Mr Thompson at the conclusion of the sale discussion felt Members should not expect the Society to sell their animals for them. He considered the Sales Committee had done a great deal in promoting its Sponsored Sales but could not be expected to do the whole job for everyone. Some discussion was also held on the locality of the Annual Meeting. This event had historically been held in a different district each year. Some Members felt this had advantages of new country and new people and would like to see the Annual General Meeting continue to move from area to area. Mr Cox explained that the Annual General Meeting and the National Sale had been combined for sheer economics. The cost of travel and accommodation had reached a stage where it was just not practical to expect people to travel to two different localities within a matter of weeks.

The Meeting adopted the establishment of Simbeef and Junior Members in the Society Rules as circulated in Notices of Motion.

Mr J. D. Strack of Christchurch was appointed Auditor for the Financial year.

It was suggested by a Member that a 'workshop' type Meeting be held at the time of the Annual General Meeting and Sale on the preparation of animals for sale or showing. This was deemed a good idea and will be considered in the arrangements for the 1981 fixture.

Mr Heffernan of the Department of Lands and Survey gave a brief run down on the activities of the Department in respect to their large Simmental herd. The Department had been granted a further three year term in which to evaluate the cattle on their Paekakariki property. This was being done by selected matings and recording with particular attention to calving ease. Selected bulls were already being sent to other Government Blocks for evaluation. The whole project would be run as a commercial viable proposition alongside the already well established stud breeding programme. Mr Heffernan said his staff were enthusiastic about what was being done and they were keen to work closely with the Society on any aspect

Annual Meeting

of the Breed. Mr Cox thanked Mr Heffernan for his address and the Department for their always willing attitude in carrying out work which would be invaluable to the Society and the Breed in the long term.

The Meeting closed shortly before 1 p.m.

In the afternoon Dr. Lydon Baker of Ruakura, spoke on Performance Recording and comparative trials being run by his Research Department. His address provoked considerable discussion amongst Members present. It was perhaps unfortunate that the day was not long enough to discuss other matters but many Members had arranged to return home that afternoon.

Report of the Finance Committee

You will see that we have had a \$6,116 loss this year. This does concern the Finance Committee, but it is not as high as we budgeted for. It was apparent at the beginning of the year that we were in for a very difficult twelve months. We could see that the export fees were going to slump, they went from a \$12,000 income to a \$4,193 income. We could see that registration income would drop, which it did, but not nearly as much as expected. On last year we are down \$4,500, on the other hand we have gained \$7,077 with sales levies which was a way ahead on budget. The budgeting of this was very difficult and will at times fluctuate. Overall the income side was very satisfactory.

The expenditure side as usual is the hardest to control, you will see that our wage bill has risen approximately \$4,600. This has not only been caused by compulsory increases but also the need to service the Pedigree Performance Computer Scheme. This has taken hours and hours of pains-taking work by our three girls and part time man. The Office and Council has been very conscious of the seriousness of accuracy on input information.

Printing and Stationery has also risen due to outside costs and inadequate office machinery. We have in this financial year purchased a new copying machine which we hope will cut printing and stationery costs considerably.

Promotion has taken quite a large amount, but we feel that the money spent has been channelled much more profitably than in the past. We have spent a reasonable amount on 'simbeef' which has shown already a return which is hard to assess on any promotion and advertising. The Clubs have spent \$2,596 with Waikato and Hawkes Bay spending \$700 each, Canterbury \$562 and the balance by the remaining Clubs. Meeting Expenses involve accommodation for the Council.

The Council. Travelling expenses on the surface look very high but when broken down are not so bad when you realise the areas that have to be serviced by the Secretary and Council. The break down is:

Secretary	\$2,944.00
Council	2,303.00
Delegates	633.00
Technical	352.00 (Computer)
President & Inspections	1,400.00

The annual dinner was also far too high in our view, this in future, including this year, is to stand on its own feet except for the pre-dinner drinks which the Council felt should be on the Society. I would like to point out that even the President and Council pay their own way for everything at the Annual Meetings!!

The National Sale 1979 shows \$675 which was over-spent on advertising which should be rectified this year.

You will see that there is provision of \$2,064 for taxation on investment income which is from our debentures. This has been investigated by the Council and we find that we are up for this even in overall loss situation. Mr R. H. Kerr is investigating the profitability of selling our debentures and re-investing in ordinary trustees shares. On the surface at this stage, it appears we are better retaining our debentures until they mature and then possibly re-investing in shares at that stage. Our investments are very healthy, they are shown at cost company shares \$61,144, and debentures at \$25,000. The shares at \$61,144, today are worth \$90,274 and of course the debentures stay the same. The debentures are at 12½% and 13½% interest.

Although we have had a loss this year the overall situation still remains very healthy considering the fact that we have not allowed our servicing to Members to slip. We must keep a very close eye on expenditure, making sure we spend where we can see a return or benefit to our Members.

We have put up registration fees which will help and I can assure you this was not done lightly. It is our first major lift in seven years, so really a 20% increase over seven years is we feel pretty reasonable.

Before I close I must draw your attention to a major problem we are faced with at the moment. You have all been advised of the fact that registrations are being held up by the slowness of the calving sheets (1979) being sent out to you to be filled in and returned with your registrations. The Council is most concerned at the delays as two third's of our year's income is derived from obtaining money at this time of the year. We have some fat to live on but please we ask you to fill these sheets in and send back with your cheque as soon as possible.

I would like to thank my Committee for their support over the year. In particular I would like to mention Mr R. H. Kerr for his continued interest in the Society, and its financial affairs. The Council co-opted Mr Kerr after his retirement from President last year.

I move the adoption of this report and the 1979/80 Annual Statement of Accounts.

R.N.S. Cox (Chairman)
4th July 1980

Report of the Promotion Committee

It gives me much pleasure to report the activities and performance of the Breed over the past year.

If you look at the Expenditure Account you will note that \$7,290 was spent on promotion in the last financial year, with \$2,596 going directly to Clubs. The cost of the Journal was \$2,619.

The major thrust in promotion has been the introduction of Simbeef. You will all have seen published in the newspapers, the article introducing Simbeef to the farming public and now in most areas animals carrying Simbeef tags will have passed through local saleyards, and in some cases, in ox competitions. Membership stands at 25 which is a very satisfactory start, and is of course, a further source of revenue for the Society. I urge all breeders to encourage their commercial breed clients to join the scheme. We are sure that the cost of membership and tags will be more than recovered in the market place.

Weaner sales around the country have been a great success for the breed, topping the market in many instances.

Annual Meeting

Oakleigh Osborne's effort at Addington, where the average for his 93 steers was \$30 higher than the average of the yardings and the Temuka result where Simbeef weaners were \$43 above the average of the other breeds, were outstanding.

Carcass competitions have again been a success for huge rib eye Simmentals, 1st and 3rd on hoof in Northland; 1st and 3rd on hooks; 1st on hoof heavyweight at Feilding and 3rd, 4th and 5th on hooks heavyweight; 1st on hoof and hooks at Hastings, 2nd on hooks lightweight. Refer Maisie Grant here!!

I must exhort all breeders to make a real effort to enter these competitions as the publicity for a success is proving to be a major point in converting people to the use of Simmentals.

The Royal Show in Invercargill was well supported. The Robins family's bull, Jade, won the interbreed Junior Meat and Wool Cup. A splendid achievement. At the Waikato Show Simmentals won three out of the four interbreed classes, and at the Hawkes Bay Show it also won the Junior Interbreed Class. This shows the wide acceptance of Simmentals and also, I think, denotes that breeders are showing quality animals.

The Society's major effort in promotion came with its stand at the National Fielddays, a fortnight ago. Under the able guidance of Roy Smith and with Tony Rolley's inventiveness a quite outstanding external reproduction of a Swiss Chalet was built. Inside, Simmentals were tethered to rails and easy access around the exhibit was provided between some excellent quality animals. The exhibit was a credit to all concerned and I congratulate the Waikato Club on whose shoulders this annual event falls.

The Promotion Committee is currently looking at the possibility of running a led steer competition at the 1981 Royal Show in Palmerston North. This sort of competition is very popular in Australia where they have large numbers of many breeds participating.

This year the Simmental breed was chosen by the Young Farmers Club for their stock judging competitions. Purebred cows were provided by Don Graham and taken to Nelson for the National finals where Don and Ran Macdonald were the judges. John Absolom and I went to Gisborne to judge their breeding cows. We were all impressed by the enthusiasm and knowledge of those taking part and we are currently looking at further ways of involving the Young Farmers Club in Simmentals.

The magazine provides communication between the Society and its members and Ian does a tremendous job putting it together. We must remember that he is not a journalist and that the assembling of the journal is a big job and I know causes Ian a lot of headaches at times. I make a plea to members to provide material of interest, letters to the editor and of course, advertising, which helps to pay the costs.

With our Junior Membership underway there will be opportunity for these members to contribute also. Sandra MacLean has agreed to co-ordinate North Island activities.

In the forthcoming year I am hoping to have the same budget to continue our promotional activities, particularly with regard to Simbeef.

Bob Barton's Beef Clinic was a great success and if there is sufficient interest he would run another for breeders. I can recommend the Clinic as being tremendously instructive.

Finally, my thanks to members for their hospitality and friendliness to me, and to members of the Promotion Committee for their endeavours over the past year. I would particularly like to thank Ran Macdonald for his literary efforts in getting Simbeef off the ground and his tenacity in finding a suitable Simmental head for the tag and providing the cow girl in the photograph on the poster.

Also my sincere thanks to Ian for his efforts in a very busy year, to his wife Gail for her contribution to the design team and to Sue and Ann in the office, for their cheerful co-operation at all times.

I formally move the adoption of this report.

H. R. Lowry (Chairman)
4th July 1980

Report of the Technical Committee

Our major pre-occupation this past year has been the gestation of Performance/Pedigree computerised recording. It looks increasingly as if a caesarian will be necessary.

It is close to a year since members received their start-up forms. Some members required several reminders to complete these, and they proved to contain many discrepancies, requiring an enormous scrutineering effort by our loyal staff. This was completed during December, and we confidently awaited delivery of calf entry sheets from Beefplan by early February. Alas, delivery dates have gone by one after another.

I regret to say that it has become apparent that the administrative and technical resources applied by Meat Board and NBCIC to this project have proved inadequate, so far.

The control structure of Beefplan is classical multi-layered bureaucracy. User representation is indirect and will remain concentrated in the hand of North Island Angus and South Island Hereford breeders. The Hereford Society has elected not to participate in the Performance/Pedigree Scheme, and Angus breeders received calf entry sheets two months ago, while people interested in these breeds control the organization whose ineffectiveness frustrates our breed improvement and financially embarrasses our Society.

The virtual collapse of Beefplan means that the collection and analysis of birth and weaning date for the Sire Referencing Scheme is delayed.

I urge members never-the-less to persist and use Sire Referencing to evaluate their own young stud bulls. The management inputs required for this, as for other progressive techniques, are not inconsiderable, but the genetic rewards are certain.

Only those who keep abreast of the science, as well as the art, can hope in the long run to hold a position as a leading breeder. Their rewards will be substantial, and this is as it should be, as it is on their coat-tails that the rest of us will have to ride. Remember, if we do not offer the industry performance, we will have nothing to offer.

SHOW CLASSES. We have been seeking a formula to introduce performance criteria to the A. & P. Show scene. We hope to have guidelines for Clubs in the near future.

CENTRAL BULL TESTS. These have considerable merit from a publicity and promotion viewpoint. If they assist in making commercial beef producers aware of the capabilities of Simmental, they will do good. They do

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND SALE VISITORS



Well known Waikato Members — Geoff Mathis who was foundation Chairman of the Waikato Club and held office until this year, with Will Eccles of Te Aroha, Noel and Ken Buchanan of Morrinsville.



Northland contingent — H. McLean, G. Mostyn Cole and J. Houlbrooke. Mr Mostyn Cole bought a clean polled seven-eighth heifer for \$2,700.



Parade of Sale entries at the National Sale, Hamilton.



Waikato vendors with their prize winners in the National sale. Gary Locke, Murray Cowan, Stuart Griffiths.



Regular attenders of Sales and Annual Meetings, Carl Oden of Manawatu and Mrs Susie Hall of Dannevirke.



Colin Hutching of Dannevirke who sold a bull for \$3,000 with Hawkes Bay Farmers Stud Stock Officer, Ian Best of Hastings.



Harley Smyth of Dannevirke discusses stock with Peter Sibley of Wrightson NMA Ltd.



'Appraisal', National Sale Hamilton.

Annual Meeting

not reliably identify genetically superior animals, but could be a valuable lead-in to progeny testing.

Other matters concerned with the technical improvement of the breed the Committee has discussed, include birthweight and weaning weight adjustments in Beefplan, the suggestion from the last Annual General Meeting of mandatory performance recording, and the incidence of undershot jaws among the progeny of an A.B. sire.

Thanks to Committee Members, President, Secretary and Staff for unfailing support.

J. R. Sutton (Chairman)
4th July 1980

Report of the Sales Committee

Before final arrangements for this year's Sales, representatives from the Sales Committee met with heads of Stud Stock Departments of all major Stock Firms at Palmerston North in February. I think this Meeting was of good value to all parties. The main recommendations from this Meeting, which have since been adopted by your Sales Committee are as follows:

Entries for both Sales were limited to 50 animals in an attempt to keep both the quality and the prices up, which in turn makes it easier for Breeders to make good paddock sales later.

The venues at the time of the Meeting were fixed i.e. National Sale to coincide with the Annual General Meeting at Hamilton and the South Island Sale, through lack of facilities at Christchurch, to be held again at Timaru. It was the Meeting's strong recommendation that in future Sales to be held at Palmerston North and Christchurch, with the National Sale alternating between these two fixtures. It is at present the Society's policy that the Annual General Meeting should coincide with the National Sale and I think you will all agree that with the present cost of travelling etc. that this is a good move. Dates will be published in the next newsletter. The timing of our entries and inspection of cattle for sale has been re-scheduled so that now on farm inspection follows immediately after entries close and cattle which are rejected at this on farm inspection qualify for a return of the entry fees payable.

Other minor recommendations from this Meeting included the discontinuation of pre-sale parades but the retention of pre-sale judging and a strong recommendation that first cattle up in each class should be the winners of that class.

Next year we will hopefully see our National Sale at Christchurch in upgraded facilities in the A. & P. Showground. It is planned to have full facilities here for led and unled cattle and your Society has been instrumental in getting these facilities underway. We originally came up with an offer to help financially and the present position is that the South Island Simmental Breeders contribute a gift to the A. & P. Society of \$2,000 and this gift has been matched by the Murray Grey, Charolais and Hereford Societies. Stock Firms (we hope) will be contributing dollar for dollar with the Breed Societies.

The South Island Sale which got off to a fairly chilly start — No cattle could be washed till about 10 o'clock because the water had frozen up, finally turned out to be what was, in my opinion, the best and most promising Sale for the Breed we have had to date. The days of wild heifer prices we know are gone, but this Sale produced a solid demand for good bulls which averaged \$2,250.

Top bulls were under keen competition from some of our Breeders who took them home at prices ranging from \$4,000 to \$6,500. Other bulls brought a ready demand from commercial breeders and the day brought only one passing with two bulls under \$1,000. This situation gave Breeders confidence to move in and buy heifers to take home and a number of these sold at prices around \$2,300 and one at \$2,400 which seemed to be the ceiling for the day, but these are satisfactory prices. I would like to congratulate the vendors who with an odd exception did a great job of preparing their cattle. If however we ever have to go back to Timaru, we will have to get another 6 inches put on top of those yards to keep our bulls in. I think they were designed for Murray Greys. The shortcomings of these yards meant that we were unable to carry out part of our programme such as cattle weighing.

There is still some room for improvement by some vendors in cattle preparation. A few cattle came forward to the South Island Sale which had not had sufficient handling to prepare them for the day and a number of mature bulls came forward without nose rings. Nevertheless it was a great day.

North Island Sale.

You will all know more about the Sale yesterday than I do as I spent the first half of the Sale travelling back from Auckland by car for the usual reasons. You appear, however, to have had a very satisfactory Sale. The standard of cattle was good. Fourteen bulls averaged \$2,207, with three passings. Eighteen purebred females averaged \$1,347 and three seven-eighths \$1,650. These average prices are very much the same as the Timaru Sale.

I would like to thank the sponsors who have contributed with either trophies or help in one way or another. In particular, Pacific Freezing Co., Coopers Systemax Drench, Maori Land Timber Supplies, Bruce Gibson Transport and Kevin Smith for loan of cattle scales. I would also like to thank the Inspectors in both Islands. This can be a thankless job, but it is a very necessary one.

As most of you will know there is a private sale on behalf of Mr Denby of twenty-three bulls and twenty-six purebred heifers, which will be held at 11.30 tomorrow morning. When we first realised these cattle were coming up at this time we were a little perturbed, but the figures from our National Sale show that it has had little effect on prices. I would recommend to you that as many as possible go along to the Sale. There are a lot of useful bulls and heifers in it and there will be the opportunity for many of you to take home the extra heifer or two and I think it vitally important that these bulls are taken up and that we make sure they go out to work instead of finishing up in the abattoirs.

I would like to thank my Sales Committee for their work during the year and I now formally move the adoption of the Sales Report.

R. G. MacDonald (Chairman)
4th July 1980

THE TATTOO

YEAR LETTER FOR 1980 IS

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SIMMENTAL FIELD DAY HELD IN NORTH CANTERBURY

The Canterbury/Westland Club held a most successful field day in North Canterbury recently. Over fifty members and friends spent the day in the Cheviot area after assembling at Amberley. Calls were made at the properties of A. R. Guthrey at Amberley, R. H. Kerr Cheviot, J. C. Montgomery Cheviot and J. D. Graham Parnassus. As a bonus, visitors spent an interesting half hour looking at some 'Italian Whites' on D. G. Gillander's property at Mt. Seddon. Chianina, Romagnola and Marchigiana — large white impressive cattle originating from Italy, these breeds are not numerous in New Zealand.



Purebred cows on the Kerr family property at Cheviot.



Graded heifers on Don Graham's property.



Councillor Don Graham gives a run down on his property at a recent Canterbury Field Day.

A most interesting cross section of Simmentals was seen, good sound purebreds including some of the first brought into the country. Impressive crossbred bulls on J. C. Montgomery's property with which he has produced top priced weaners and a large group of graded cattle used very much as commercials in the development of J. D. Graham's 'Waingaro' property at Parnassus. These cattle are run on hill country under development and have no special care. In mid-winter their condition and constitution heralded their adaptability to a pretty tough environment. A few traditional cattle run with them were well behind in size and condition.

At the conclusion of the day a very pleasant gathering was held at the Grahams' home where one of the shortest and most efficient Annual Club Meetings was held — all over in a matter of about fifteen minutes. Mr O. J. Osborne who has been Club Chairman since the Club's beginning was unanimously re-elected.

WAIKATO & DISTRICTS CLUB BULL EVALUATION SCHEME

The Waikato Club recently set up the first performance bull test scheme for Simmentals in New Zealand. Seventeen young bulls have been assembled on the property of Mr. J. J. Butler at Cambridge where they will be run as a controlled group for the next ten months. The animals were weighed on arrival on the property and are weighed again at regular monthly intervals. The weights will be analysed by the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries and adjustments made for age at time of entry to the scheme. At the conclusion of the test the bulls will be ranked for their weight gain performance. Similar schemes have been established with a number of breeds of cattle both here and overseas to promote top weight gain bulls.

The implementation of this bull test by the Waikato Club complements the objectives of the Society to performance test the Breed.

Miscellaneous

WORLD CONGRESS OF SHEEP AND BEEF CATTLE

This Congress is being held in New Zealand for the first time in October/November of this year. A large contingent of overseas visitors is expected to attend and they will be joined by many livestock breeders from our own country. The Congress will assemble at several points starting in Hamilton on the 28th & 29th October (at the start of the Royal Show). It will then progress to Hawkes Bay and re-assemble at Massey University for three days (3rd, 4th, 5th November). From Massey a tour will embrace Southland returning through Queenstown and the MacKenzie Country to Christchurch on the 10th November for a three day Conference. The Congress will look at many aspects of livestock breeding in this country including performance recording and allied services. With the Congress will be some internationally renowned speakers who will give talks in a number of centres throughout the country.

As known at the present time lectures will be given by a 'U.S. Beef Expert' on the following dates: (We suggest you watch your papers or contact your local M.A.F.)

November 17th – Central Otago
November 19th – North Canterbury
November 24th – Masterton
November 25th – Palmerston North
November 27th – Hastings
November 28th – Gisborne

As stated the Congress will meet in the Christchurch area for three days. This will co-incide with the annual Canterbury A. & P. Show and this Association have allocated Canterbury Court, a very large modern exhibition hall, as the venue for a comprehensive exhibition of sheep, beef cattle and allied services and industries.

The concept of this exhibition is excellent and the Society has been invited to participate and will have an animal on display. The Society Secretary was highly complimented by being seconded to the Organizing Committee and has been elected as Chairman of the Cattle Committee. This exhibition will open specifically for the World Congress the day before the Canterbury Show and will continue through the normal Show period of three days. (12th, 13th, 14th November.)

COMPUTER

Members will have by now received their calf entry sheets for registration of the 1979 calf drop. We are already receiving completed forms back. If you have not done yours by the time you read this please do it at the first opportunity. There are a few errors and omissions but we are sorting these out as we go and we hope you will bear with us over this initial settling down period.

From the forms you are returning to us your registration certificates will be computer printed. This may take a little time as it is the first 'print out' but we are sure the scheme is now over the 'hump'.

MAGAZINE CIRCULATION

We increased our magazine circulation considerably this year to include all the main offices of the Stock and Station Agents. Next time you are in your local office inquire if they receive it. If they do not and you think it would be worthwhile, let us know and we will add them to the list. We mail to points rather than people in this situation as people are always on the move.

INSPECTION OF CATTLE – COSTINGS

Members wishing to sell cattle at auction or to have cattle inspected for ovum transplant, (or for any other reason) must expect to meet some of the costs of this service. The Council have appointed Inspectors in each area and these people are farmers who give of their own time to carry out inspections on the Society's and Members' behalf.

The Council has decided that fees for inspection will be structured on a basis of out of pocket expenses incurred by Inspectors but that no inspection exceed \$10 per head. This will mean that anyone carrying out an inspection will be re-imbursed for his car mileage and incidental costs. Fees will be recharged to the member calling for the inspection. The exception to this procedure will be the sponsored Sales in each Island where entry fees will cover inspections.

NOTE: Inspectors should note the cost involved where they are called on to carry out inspections and notify the Society Office.

REGISTRATION LETTER FOR THE YEAR 1980

This year's letter is **'L'** applicable to all your calves born between 1st January and 31st December 1980. When you do your tattooing do it carefully – **always** check punch each calf tattoo on a piece of card or paper first to ensure it is correct.

SHOW COMPETITIONS

If you are going to compete in this year's Shows you should have your entries sorted out by now. Early preparation in handling makes the job so much easier later on.

The Royal this year is at Hamilton and we look forward to good support for this event. **DATES:** 30TH, 31ST OCTOBER & 1ST NOVEMBER.

SHOW JUDGES – 1980/81 SEASON

In our last issue we listed Judges for areas with the exception of the Waikato and Districts. We now have their list to hand. Please note that those marked with an 'asterisk' also are Inspectors for Sales etc.

John Steele
* Barry Anderson
* Gilbert Pearce
Ken Buchanan
Jerry Butler
Will Eccles
* Gary Locke
Geoff Mathis
* Jim Middleton
Tony Rolley
Ken Smith
* Roy Smith
* Ian Smith
* Murray Cowan
John Troutbeck
Ron Wallace-Wells
Tom Ryburn

THE DAIRY FARMER IS ALREADY PERFORMANCE RECORDING.

— A contributed article by Werner Gut of Kaponga.

Our Breed Society is unique in New Zealand, having beef and dairy farmers in its Membership. While most dairy farmers know what the beef farmers are doing, and what they are up against in establishing a meaningful beef recording scheme, the majority of beef farmers are totally unaware that through the Dairy Board we have progeny tested Simmental bulls and hundreds of Simmental cross cows with production indexes going back over the last six years. This information is available to the Society at no cost as the herd testing member is footing the bill himself. I think it is time that the beef farmer is made aware of this, and also of the benefit he can gain for his beef operation from most of this information.

Beefplan is trying to identify the cows that rear the best calves, which is the cow with more milk of good quality that can stand the stress, and still produce a calf every year. We dairy farmers have this information. Forget comments that we have to get rid of cows with dairy bone.

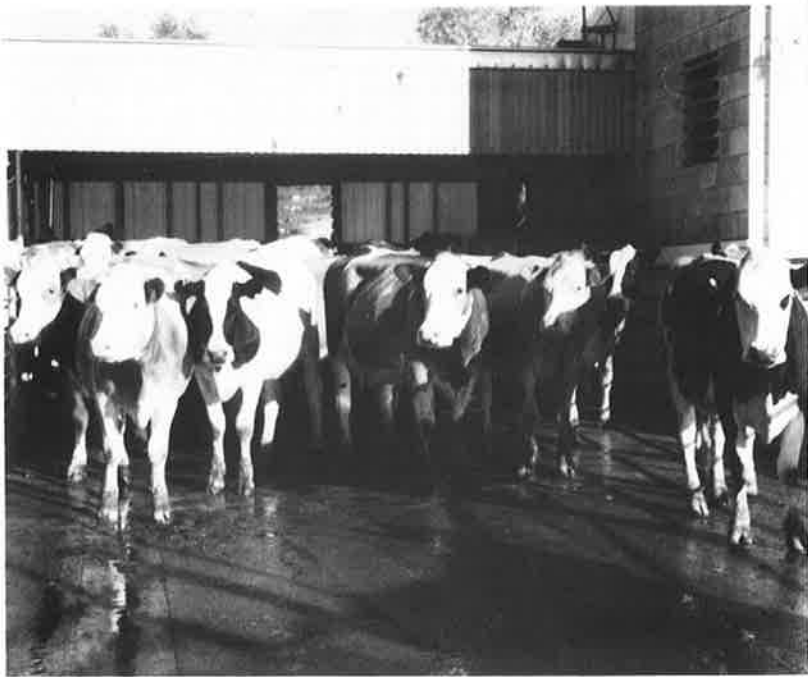
The New Zealand dairy cow leads in most instances a very hard life, and its appearance is largely influenced by environment, do not compare her with the stud cow which rears one calf under optimum conditions.

A few years ago we visited a big commercial beef herd of a few hundred Simmental cross cows who were upgraded from a beef breed, they did not look much different from our dairy Simmentals, they were also working.

The European dairy farmer has been developing the Simmental of today over many generations to its present high standard, for anybody to think that the New Zealand dairy farmer will not be able to maintain and improve this dual purpose breed is hard to understand. Many farmers will tell you that a Jersey cow is the best nurse cow, this is because of the quality of her milk. A dairy farmer gets paid for the fat and protein in the milk, he gets charged tanker transport costs per litre. To produce low testing milk is so obviously undesirable. It is also an established fact, that fat and protein generally move up or down together, but the lactic sugar content is more or less the same per litre in low and high testing milk. This extra production of sugar for which the dairy farmer does not get paid is an extra strain on the low testing cow. For the beef farmer this is also of interest if his cow has richer milk, she is under less strain, has a smaller udder and her calf has to handle less bulk.

By herd testing we are finding the bulls that are leaving the daughters with those traits. With our next calf drop, some of us will be getting offspring from imported semen by one top Austrian bull who is progeny proven for dairy and beef traits and especially selected for good butterfat test and good udders in his daughters. We will be testing his daughters against the daughters of the bulls that we have been using up to now. We will be using more progeny proven Austrian bulls and should be making progress.

We would like to think that our efforts are recognized by our colleagues, we would like to work in close co-operation together, within one strong Breed Society.



Simmental cross cows in a Taranaki dairy shed.

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LIVESTOCK IDENTIFICATION SPECIALISTS

JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP

The Council and the Promotion Committee have been aware for a considerable time of the number of young people involved with the Breed, who contribute in no small way in the activities of Clubs and Society matters, but have no real status in the Society membership. It was decided towards the end of last year that a Junior Membership would be added to our establishment but to formalise this we had to wait until the Annual General Meeting as Membership comes under Rules.

We are pleased to advise that Junior membership has now become a fact. Young people up to their sixteenth birthday may join the Society in their own right. The subscription will be \$2.00 per year and on joining they will receive a 'jean' type cloth patch for free. If juniors are away at boarding school or their families are not themselves members, they will receive their own copy of the Simmental magazine. Juniors will also automatically be eligible to participate in Club activities and to co-ordinate their activities we are most fortunate in having a very enthusiastic young member from Hamilton who has volunteered to help. Miss Sandra MacLean who is at Waikato University, has been a dedicated Simmental enthusiast from an early age and has spent most of her leisure time actively involved with the Breed. Sandra already has some good ideas on Junior activities and we reproduce these as she has written them. Also enclosed with this issue is a form for membership. Please fill this in and mail it to The Secretary, Simmental Cattle Breeders' Society, P.O. Box 25100, Victoria Street, Christchurch, 1. We are sure Junior Membership will prove a lot of fun and look forward to your reports and items through Sandra for our Magazine.

If you are over the age for Junior Membership you can still participate as an Associate Member. This costs \$10.00 per annum and enables you to participate in the Society activities and receive the magazine and information sent to normal members.



A JUNIOR EXAMPLE

(This could be you!)

Congratulations Sonya Hutching of Dannevirke. Her beautiful three-quarter heifer calf by Avoncroft Aster has brought her young owner great success.

Champion calf at her school competition, champion calf of all breeds at the Boys and Girls Agricultural Day in Dannevirke, and Champion beef calf at the Dannevirke A. & P. Show in February.

Sonya is the daughter of Colin and Catherine Hutching of Dannevirke.



JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP

SANDRA MACLEAN WRITES...

Are you interested in Simmental cattle? Would you like to learn about the Breed?, enter competitions?, contribute to a Junior page in the Magazine?, meet other interested youngsters and be recognized as a 'supporter of Simmentals'. If you would, fill in the enclosed form and join as a Junior Member. The subscription is only two dollars a year and covers a cloth (jeans or jacket) badge, a copy of the magazine (if you don't already get one) and all the things outlined above. Who will be the No. 1 Member? Watch for the next issue of the magazine for mention of the first ten to join.

I would like to hear from potential Members — about you, your family, your animals or anything else of interest. Tell me some of your ideas for Junior projects. My first idea is to hold a poster competition — two classes up to 12 years of age and up to 16 years. In judging these, age will be considered. Subject, anything Simmental. Some ideas include, a cow, a cow and calf, a bull, something on Simbeef or the breed as a whole. If your art is as good as mine, (hopeless) don't panic, how about a 'collage', a collection of pictures, and if you like information cut out of magazines or pamphlets with maybe a slogan.

The posters should be sent to me by the **1st November** so that entries can be judged in time for the next magazine. We will have some prizes too, and the prize winning posters will be displayed at places like Shows and also in our magazine. Who knows? Your entry could be used for future advertising or promotion. Get your pencils and paints going — I look forward to receiving your entries and ideas.

MY ADDRESS IS: SANDRA MACLEAN,
7 MORRINSVILLE ROAD,
HAMILTON.

Don't forget to fill in your membership form and send it to Mr Johnstone our Secretary — if there are more than one in a family fill out the information (clearly) requested on a sheet of paper and attach it to the form in the magazine.

Regards, SANDRA

INSPECTION OF CATTLE

Members are aware of the requirement of inspection of all cattle put forward for auction that are eligible for transfer. Members are also reminded that any animals scheduled for ova transplant must also be pre-inspected. Please inform your nearest Councillor, or the Office if you have cattle to inspect. When Inspectors come to your property, please have your animals on hand for them. A clean level confined area is essential so that they can be properly inspected.

REPORT ON 1980 FIELD DAYS



What was a New Zealand record crowd of 62,500 at the exhibition field day certainly proved that the New Zealand Fielddays are well worth the effort and expense to which exhibitors put themselves to. The fielddays have now been operating for years and have developed into a major event on the international farming calendar. The site is used for other venues apart from the basic agriculture theme with Transport, Building, Sport and Recreation exhibitions.

Permanent facilities are improving every year and is supported by a full time staff. A central stadium for special exhibits such as this years AG-Export provides a centre of considerable interest. The Simmental society via the Waikato Simmental club once again took the responsibility to organise the exhibit. The organising committee chaired by Roy Smith with assistance from Tony Rolley, Noel Buchanan and Gary Locke developed an exhibit which we felt very proud of. The facade at the front of the site was based on a swiss chalet down to the last detail and the praise from fellow exhibitors and the crowd was very gratifying. The stock on display were all purebreds including a number of upgraded stock from Mrs Jill Arbon, Will Eccles, Jerry Butler, Tony Rolley, Noel and Ken Buchanan, Gary Locke and Roy Smith. The Swiss Simmental Federation provided some excellent promotional material and the local Waikato Swiss club also came to light with posters and flags to add some colour to the site. A great effort from the clubs committee and other members before the field days and at cleaning up time really exemplified the enthusiasm the breed has in the area. On the Saturday Junior membership coordinator, Sandra Maclean and her sister Gwyne dressed in Swiss costume and acted as hosts to visitors to the site and were very popular with the younger set.



Tony Rolley a keen member who is also a builder contributed greatly through his skill to the design of the 'Swiss Chalet'.

The positive response from farmers was encouraging particularly from Northland where the breed appears to be gaining popularity amongst commercial beef breeders. The timing of the event also allows us the opportunity to promote the National Sales series, a large number of Sales Catalogues were given away to prospective buyers.

The local club members are appreciative of the Council's support in promoting the breed at the fielddays and will continue next year with an exhibit which will have to live up to a high standard. Next year's Fielddays theme is Beef Cattle Breeds and our Society will be represented I am sure in the central hall.

COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

Since our last issue the Council has been active in meetings. Two main meetings as well as a short one following the Annual General Meeting. Points of note and interest are recorded as follows:

Meetings 3rd & 4th June. As the last meeting for the Society year this is held just prior to the Annual Meeting. In earlier years this meeting was held in conjunction with the Annual General Meeting but this has proved impractical due to the many matters which have to be organised for the Annual General Meeting itself.

The Committees met the first day.

Finance: The Annual Statement of accounts as at the 31st March 1980 was presented and approved for circulation to the Membership. Costs were analysed and interim discussion was held on controls and budgeting which would be introduced at the next Council Meeting. Telephones were becoming an increasingly expensive item and it was decided that where a member created a situation necessitating a phone call through his own negligence the cost of the call would be recharged to the member concerned.

Outstanding accounts were also discussed and the necessary action implemented for their recovery.

Promotion: A number of matters were put before the Committee which have now taken place or are reported elsewhere in this issue, i.e. New Zealand Fieldays, World Congress of Sheep & Beef, Young Farmers Club Stock Judging and Led Steer Competitions.

Two other items discussed are now to hand. A small colour brochure on the Breed and a supply of plastic carry bags promoting Simbeef and Simmentals.

The production of a breeder map booklet is also being considered.

Small aluminium prize plaques to replace show ribbons are also being investigated. These would be for five classes in appropriate colours.

Sales: The meeting mainly dealt with final plans for the forthcoming 1980 Sales. (Since Held.)

Technical: Considered plans for the 1980 Sire Reference Scheme which will have been received by members when this issue is printed.

The Waikato bull testing project was also discussed. (Reported elsewhere.)

Performance classes at A. & P. Shows were discussed in some detail and Mr. Sutton presented suggested criteria in the form of a paper. After further consideration and adjustment the basis of this criteria will be circulated to Clubs.

The Council: Met the following morning to ratify Committee Minutes and finalise plans for the Annual Meeting.

Meeting 25th June. Held immediately after the Annual General Meeting, this meeting was brief and to elect officers on the Council for the ensuing year. Results were as follows:

President: R. N. S. Cox (re-elected)

Vice-President: J. R. Sutton (re-elected)

Committees:

Finance: Cox, Graham, Lowry, Sutton and R. H. Kerr (co-opted)

Promotion: Lowry, Barnett, Gut, Locke, Houlbrooke.

Technical: Sutton, Cox, Gut, Lowry.

Sales: Graham, Barnett, Houlbrooke, Locke

(NOTE: A complete list of Councillors and their addresses is included in page one of the magazine.)

Meeting 9th & 10th July. Council and Committees met on the above dates for the first Meeting of the Society year.

Finance: The Committee spent considerable time drawing up expenditure budgets for each sector of the Society's activities. Figures are set after consideration of known facts and the aim of the Committee is to keep within these figures. Mr. Cox stressed strongly the need for careful administration and every effort will be made to hold costs. The financial year will be a critical one as operating costs continue to escalate with substantial rises in postage, travel, power and such things as printing and stationery. The Committee will continue its promotion expenditure but every effort must be made to make the best use of the funds available.

The Committee negotiated a further three year lease of our present office premises as our current lease of five years had just expired.

The income for the financial year was extremely difficult to predict at this stage as registration of 1979 calves had not been completed due to the very late arrival of the computer calf entry sheets. This had had a profound effect on the office cash flow, but this was expected to rectify once registrations are returned.

The Committee approved purchase of a new plain paper photocopier to replace the unit purchased when the Society was started. This new machine will allow more flexible use and should produce a reduction in printing costs as it is considerably cheaper to operate and produces a greatly superior copy.

Promotion: The Committee will continue to promote 'Simbeef' to expand it and maintain interest.

The magazine will continue to be produced at three issues a year. Mr. N. J. Barnett will assist the Secretary in compilation of each issue and will canvass for advertising from commercial organisations and members. It is the objective of the Committee to make our magazine as self supporting as possible. Advertising will be maintained on selective basis whereby only those matters of relevance are advertised — sales and other matters of importance.

The Committee stressed the importance of close contact with local area news media. The Society can obtain good publicity by careful liaison with such people.

Royal Show this year will be in Hamilton and a Society 'centre' will be established. The Waikato Club will also work in conjunction and will display an exhibition of in-milk Simmental cross cows.

Clubs will be encouraged to field days which are instructive. Mr. Cox suggested that a good speaker to demonstrate on good and bad cattle could be a most worthwhile exercise for Stock Firm staff who often know very little about the Breed.

Overseas speakers were discussed and the Committee will look into the possibility of utilizing some of these highly qualified people who visit the country from time to time.

The provision of 'diagramatic' information was suggested by Mr. Graham. Some very good carcass photography was available and these could be used at field days or lecture sessions to point out the attributes of the correct type of animal and carcass. The availability of these photographs and information will be pursued.

Sales: 1980 Sales were reviewed and considered generally sound. All but a few of the animals offered had been up to standard. The Committee discussed regional or area sales. It was considered that such sales were an area re-

The Council

quirement and should be organised on a local basis as the situation became necessary. Top quality cattle should always be considered for 'sponsored' sales from any area. The Committee, while not wishing to exercise control on area sales, felt that Clubs should liaise with them on the setting up of such sales to avoid clash of interests and obtain maximum benefit.

Age of entries at 'sponsored' sales was discussed at length and it was resolved that bulls in the 1981 sales would be allowed at fourteen months which would enable autumn born cattle to be entered.

On Sale venues, the Committee's attitude was one of flexibility. Venues would be set in consideration of the best interest of the Breed and marketing. 'Sponsored' Sales must continue to be of the highest standard.

Technical: The Committee covered a number of matters of interest. As a result of the Annual Meeting a query was tabled on the possibility of herd test figures for dairy farmers being included in the print-out of our current computer programme. At this stage it was not possible to cross reference these two systems as our computer programme and that of the L.I.A. were different programmes designed for different purposes. The matter was not one of choice at this stage, but the complexity of computer programming. Sire Referencing was also covered — has been advised to Members.

A design for a Pedigree and Performance Display Card was put forward which will be drawn up for Shows and Sales this year. This will have space for performance recorded information as available and also for any additional information the breeder or vendor may have. This will allow Members to promote their cattle through performance.

On the same theme 1981 Sale catalogues will allow space for recorded performance. The Hawkes Bay Club had commented on the lack of such information in this season's catalogues.

The possible withdrawal of the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board from carcass competitions was also discussed and is reported elsewhere.

NEWTON SIMMENTAL STUD

Recently Established in
South Canterbury.

12 Purebred Females.

Young Stock Becoming Available.

Inspection Welcome.

Phone Pleasant Point 214
or Write: J. and A. Howie
Totara Valley
Pleasant Point



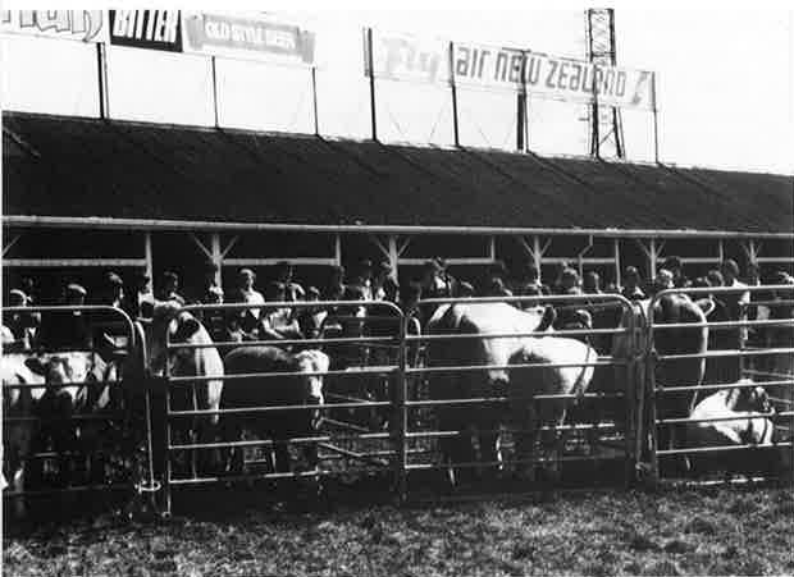
Young Farmers National Stock Judging

This year for the first time the Y.F.C. selected Simmentals in their selection of cattle for their annual stock judging. Simmentals were put forward in several areas for regional finals leading up to the New Zealand National Finals held in Nelson in May. Purebred cows from the property of Mr Phillip Kerr Cheviot, were taken to Nelson for this event. Messrs Don Graham and Ran Macdonald were selected as judges.

Top honours went to Phillip Morrison of Southern Hawkes Bay who had the highest aggregate in judging of six classes of stock. The teams event was won by Eastern Southland, G. Wilson, M. Gough and D. Moir. Top judge of the breeding cows (Simmentals) was R. McConnell of Mid-Canterbury.

The judging in this competition is quite a challenge as you are confronted with a very large and critical audience of some of the sharpest young brains in the farming community. The Society and the breed must take it as a compliment to be invited to put forward cattle for this important event.

The owners of the cattle are thanked for their efforts in making cattle available as are the considerable number of Members who made their time available in various areas to judge and assist with local Y.F.C. competitions.



YFC judge Simmentals in Canterbury.

Miscellaneous

'SIMBEEF'

This project has gone well in its first season. Prices for weaners have been consistently high and the majority have been Simbeef tagged. We thank breeders for their support in this most worthwhile project. We have made quite an impression on other Breed Societies and the Stock & Station Agencies with this promotion, and we urge our Members and commercial people breeding crossbred cattle to continue to promote our 'Simbeef' image. A number of breeders have already ordered tags for calf marking — you normally tag your bull calves for identification, what better than a 'Simbeef' tag. Do not forget to advertise your sale stock as 'Simbeef' cattle.

'SIMBEEF SUCCESS'

Although major sales seem to be over we continue to receive odd reports.

At Taupo in March, Mr H. I. King sold two weaner Simmental steer calves for \$340 each! A market premium of \$57 over next top price of \$283.

In the yards at Christchurch two Simmental steers topped the market recently at \$532. Other steers reached just under \$500. The vendor was Mrs K. Healy from near Christchurch.

On the Beef Cuts Scene:

At Nelson six Simmental cross animals were entered in thirty nine entries. They took three of the top placings.

At South Otago, Mr. R. Townsend had success in the 220 Kg. class scoring 307.46 points to gain second place with his Simmental steer.

In Northland, Mr. S. Timperley of Moerewa won hoof & hooks in local competition. (We await full report on this event and a photo.)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Members are thanked for the information — keep it coming!)

THE SIMMENTAL CATTLE BREEDERS' SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND (INC.)

FEES

Application for Ordinary Membership	\$25.00
Registration of Herd and Prefix	\$11.00
Annual Subscription Ordinary Member	\$25.00
Associate Member (Annual Fee)	\$10.00
Registration — Purebred Bull	\$15.00
— Purebred Female	\$15.00
— Seven-Eighths Bull (Export Only)	\$12.00
— Seven-Eighths Female	\$12.00
— Three-quarter Female	\$9.00
— Halfbred Female	\$6.00
Transfers — Purebred Bull and Female	\$15.00
— Seven-Eighths Female	\$12.00
— Three-quarter Female	\$9.00
— Halfbred Female	\$6.00
Exports — Purebred and Seven-Eighths animals	\$10.00
— Other Graded animals	\$5.00
— In Calf Recipients	\$25.00
— Fertilised Ova (Per Unit)	\$10.00
Entry to Sire List — Overseas Bulls	\$50.00
— New Zealand Resident Bulls	\$50.00
Simbeef Membership (Annual Fee)	\$10.00
Junior Membership (Annual Fee)	\$2.00

LED STEER COMPETITIONS

The Council has for some time discussed the introduction of led steer competitions as are held at some overseas Shows. Our last issue reported the very spectacular steer event held each year at the Sydney Royal.

In the initial stages we suggest that Clubs look into this possibility on a local level with percentage blood steers for competition at local A. & P. Shows. The first move would be to approach your local Show Secretary to see if a class could be introduced. When this is established then see if you can generate some enthusiasm amongst your local Club members. Animals should be selected as early as possible at calf stage or weaning at the latest so they are easily handled, taught to tie-up and lead. There are a lot of junior enthusiasts who we know would participate in this sort of exercise. Steers desirably should be of at least 50% Simmental blood and around the 12–14 months age when entered in competition.

At a recent Council Meeting it was decided to introduce a led steer competition at the 1981 Royal Show in Palmerston North. This project is already being investigated and anyone who is interested in participating is asked to get in contact with the Secretary or his local Councillor. Steers must be at least 50% Simmental and born after the 1st July 1980.

If you have a suitable animal select it as soon as possible so that you can work on it with your Show cattle. With the Royal Show, plans are made to auction the steers and hold carcass evaluation following.

This year we have launched 'Simbeef' as an objective to promote the Breed into the commercial sector. The led steer competition is yet another way of promotion to the same end. In the long term we hope to stimulate this type of competition to purebred inter-breed competition.

CARCASS COMPETITIONS

We have heard, unofficially, that the New Zealand Meat Producers Board is withdrawing its support to carcass competitions which disappoints us greatly. We have written expressing our concern. At worst we have urged them to maintain the provision of criteria for these competitions and the availability of the Board's Senior Graders to judge and criticise our entries. We hope our Members will take their own action to foster the continuance of these competitions through their local A. & P. Associations. Without them how does anyone assess or learn what type of animal they should be aiming for?

SALE OF BULLS FOR COMMERCIAL USE

We are selling an increasing number of bulls to commercial breeders. If you sell one, please let us know the name and address of the purchaser, and we will add him to our list for the magazine. If you sold a bull last year to a commercial man, have you checked up to see how he has got on with him?? A little 'after sales service' makes for good and regular clients as people who have tried it already know. Service what you sell.

INTRODUCE A NEW MEMBER

A recent 'letter to the Editor' in the Australian magazine is commendable — we hope the writer will not mind us reproducing it.

"I would like to see a membership drive promoted through your magazine to help increase our membership.

Surely each existing member could persuade another breeder to swing over to Simmentals with a consequent rise in demand for seedstock as a result. The benefits to the Association and its members would be well worth the effort involved and benefits of a larger membership could result in the easing of registration fees also.

So what about it! There's nothing like a direct approach to get results; so with the success of the breed in carcass competition as well as the inter-breed show ring, what better time could there be than now!

Gil Raynor
'Ripplebrook' Stud
Nar Nar Goon, Vic."

Why not? Nobody minds being asked to participate in something proving successful.

REVERSE CROSS BREEDING

An odd title — an odd situation, but it can happen. Members are aware of the grading-up system whereby a pure Simmental sire is crossed over a base female producing a halfbred and so on up through the grades.

Recently a reverse situation was brought to our attention. A breeder who had a registered purebred cow could not get her in-calf by A.I. In desperation the cow was depastured with a bull, the only one they had available, who was a three-quarterbred and of course unregistered. The union was successful and the cow has produced a very nice heifer calf. We were asked if this calf could be registered?

On close perusal of our Regulations there is provision for this animal to be registered as a halfbred. Her breeding is similar to that of any other except that the mating is in reverse to the normal situation — the dam is the purebred and the sire is the base animal. On this occasion our breeder's heifer will be a 'super — halfbred' having in fact the bloodline of a seven-eighthbred.

FIRST ANNUAL SALE AT FARMKEY (NZ) LTD

Early in May 'Farmkey' who run an ovum transplant centre at Pukekawa in the Northern Waikato had their first Annual Sale of the more recently introduced cattle to this country. Eight breeds were offered including twelve purebred Simmental females. Eight pure Simmental bulls and five seven-eighth in-calf females. Prices realised were not spectacular but almost all lots offered sold mainly to local Members.

The presentation and standard of the cattle was not as good as it could have been but it should be appreciated that this Sale was a dispersal of surplus stock.

Average price for Pure females was \$587

Average price for Pure bulls was \$539

Average price for seven-eighth females was \$585

The other breeds offered had a better sale than the Simmentals on the day, but the quality *was reported* to be higher also.

MEMBERS' ACCOUNTS

The office sends out members' statements each quarter and a good proportion of our members are prompt about their payments. There is however always a considerable amount of money outstanding each month — owed by members who just have not got around to doing their accounts.

Through these columns we ask you please to pay your account when you receive it. Our operating costs are affected by the same things as any other business and we cannot escape inflationary rises in costs. We must have a cash flow to operate efficiently and do the things that service our members and promote our Breed.

When you get your account, pay it promptly. We will be most grateful for your co-operation.

DISPERSAL SALE AT CAMBRIDGE

Two days after the National Sale at Hamilton, a complete dispersal sale of some sixty head of purebred Simmentals was held just south of Cambridge, on the property of Mr Denby, which until recently was owned by the Croad family and was well known to a lot of members as 'Fleurs Exotics'. Mr Denby who is a thoroughbred breeder bought 'Fleurs' to add to his property, and in the deal took over this large group of young cattle which were basically the residue of the extensive ovum transplant programme conducted by the Croads over a number of years. It was found that horses and cattle did not mix and a decision was made to dispose of the herd before the winter.

Twenty eight yearling females were offered amongst which were a number of quality animals. Average price was \$607 with tops selling to \$1,300. Twenty nine bulls of up to two years old averaged \$711 with a top price of \$2,100 and several at over \$1,000. These cattle had been run as a commercial mob without any special care and many were of average presentation and quality. A large gallery of visitors followed the Sale which resulted in a total clearance with females going to members herds, and a lot of bulls going out for commercial use. It was a buyers market and prices realised were realistic for the quality of stock offered and above what might have been expected at a Sale of this type.

Following two major Sales in the same month it was an indication of the strength of the breed's success this season.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE!!

- * **Socialism** is where you have two cows and you give one to your neighbour.
- * **Communism** — you have two cows, the Government takes both of them and gives you milk.
- * **Fascism** — you have two cows, the Government takes both them and sells you milk.
- * **Nazism** — you have two cows, the Government takes both of them and shoots you.
- * **Bureaucracy** — you have two cows, the Government takes both of them, shoots one of them, milks the other and pours the milk down the drain.
- * **Capitalism** — you have two cows, you sell one of them and buy a bull.

This paper was presented at a Simmental Seminar organised by the Australian Simmental Association in N.S.W. in April 1979. We are most grateful to the Australian Association for their permission to reprint it. Mr Peter McWilliam who presented this lecture is a Scotsman. As Studmaster for Mr Harry M. Miller he has consistently produced the top entries at shows and sales throughout Australia. He has been recipient of the Australian Simmental Association Stud Groom Award at the Sydney Royal for three consecutive years.

(Editor.)

HANDLING CATTLE IN THE SHOW RING

By: Peter McWilliam, Simmental Rep. To Aust. Stud Grooms Assn.

Everybody has different ideas on the subject but I hope I can fill you in on some of the details of how I prepare bulls for show ring and sales. Some people disagree with the principle involved of feeding stud cattle to the extent that you see them in the show ring, but that's another argument we won't go into today. I'll get straight on with the talk.

The first thing you must do obviously is to select your show team and I will use a quote that I think is very relevant: "Good feeding and preparation will not make a poorly bred beast a show animal and, conversely, poor feeding and preparation can ruin even the best". So it is very important that you have the product to start with before you even think about showing. You must have the depth of breeding and the quality to begin with.

Feeding is just adding the finishing touches to the bull and showing the public the potential that bull has. So these are the important factors to remember on judging day, and something you must keep in mind right through your feeding routine. The condition of the animal is something the judge takes into account, the condition of the coat and the suppleness of the skin and also the parading ability. Obviously if the bull can't walk properly and look as though he is about to leave the show ring and go out and serve a couple of cows he won't catch the judge's eye - so it's very important.

Also keep in mind that all bulls that go into a show ring must go home and do a job. There are far too many bulls that are overdone; they spend their entire life going around the shows and I would be very surprised if half of them ever got into a paddock situation and managed to serve cows. It is very important from the bull's point of view and also, as Willie Angus said earlier, it's extremely important that heifers are not overdone. There are far too many good breeding females absolutely ruined because they have been stuffed up for show condition. I think we have to show our heifers in the show ring but I think too many people put too much emphasis on getting them overfed. I would much rather see a judge go for a lean type of beast and, if she is a cow, putting the milk into her calf and not on her back. So that is something we must keep in mind.

I like to start my bulls, if they are in average condition, about three months prior to show. If your bulls are obviously light on condition you would start them earlier and keep them going but it is very important that they are not too long in feed and they also have the time to get into that top condition. If you start too soon obviously the cattle will end up being ropey, overfat, patchy and probably break down. If you start too late they just won't look the part.

So now that you have picked your show team you've got them in the shed three months prior to the show and you must work out a routine. It is very important that you have your routine strictly worked out and you must stick to it. I think a lot of people get carried away with the fact they have the bulls two weeks in the shed and they are going along fine. They think there is no problem, and they miss out weekends and sleep in on Sunday mornings, and go off to the pub at five o'clock without bothering to look at the bulls...

HANDLING CATTLE IN THE SHOW RING (Continued)

If you are going to take it seriously and present the animals properly it's got to be a job really well done and it must be taken very very seriously indeed, especially in the Simmental breed. They're a new breed to this Country and I think the Royal Shows are our shop window and it is very important that the public sees the best of our animals. Not only the best breeding but also the best herd animals because a lot of new people are in the cattle game now and we are up against the traditionalists - the Herefords, the Shorthorns, who have a wealth of experience behind them and they present the cattle in beautiful condition and it is very hard to find a poorly conditioned animal in the traditional breeds. But there are an awful lot of them in the newer breeds who, probably through no fault of the owner, just have no idea what goes on but I think it is a responsibility to find out how to present their animals and make sure they are in good condition before they get to the showground.

So you have got your routine. You must feed at the same time every morning and night. The earlier you feed in the morning and the later you feed in the night the better it is of course because you are spreading the load evenly over both ends of the day. At home we start at 6.30 a.m. and our bulls are let out of the shed at 8 p.m. at night. So you can see that it is a long day but the bulls benefit by it. The reason we shed them during the day, as I said before, is because coat condition is very important. If they are too long out in the sunshine, especially in summer time, it can dry out the coats a lot; you want to present the animal with a nice glossy coat and sunshine can dry it out dramatically so, if possible, keep your bulls under cover during the day. It also gives you the chance to work on them - grooming them, exercising them - and you can monitor their appetites if they are inside.

I think the most suitable size shed is a 12' x 12' pen for each bull. They must be individually penned because no two bulls have the same appetite - they are just like people and must be treated as individuals. It is not a lot feed situation when you are stuffing them full of grain and it is every man for himself. Every bull has a different constitution and must be treated as an individual. For the bedding on your pen floor, it doesn't really matter whether you use straw, sawdust, leaf mould, but it has to be soft. Concrete is out altogether - never house your bulls on concrete - it is one of the easiest ways to break down a bull and I think the concrete we have at the Royal Easter Show is bad enough for a couple of weeks. So that's out. Wood is very good if you can incorporate it in your system, sleepers or some other form, something to take the deadness out of your shed floor.

The bulls are let out at night. I always let the younger bulls out in lots of two or three in small paddocks. If you have paddock feed well and good but if not you must supplementary feed them at night. As they get older, 18 months to two years, it is much better to keep them in individual paddocks at night. As they reach the end of their term for showing they get very heavy; and some of the old bulls get quite possessive of their corner of the paddock and if they start fighting they can cause real trouble. It does younger bulls good to be paddocked together - it keeps them fit and if they fight around with each other it is good for their constitution and exercise. Exercising is something else you should do during the day; especially towards the last couple of weeks of preparation they should be paraded and worked out every day. Again work out a routine.

Firstly, when you get your cattle in the shed you give them a drench and also spray them for lice. It is very important that your cattle, whether you think they need it or not, be cleaned inside and out. That's the first job you must do before you start feeding. Getting back to spraying for lice don't use any pour-on mixture for lice because this can damage the coat, it can blister the hide. So always spray with some form of chemical that kills lice. Just a small point but a very important one.

I'll get on to feeding. That's the big subject that all the questions are about. As I said, everybody has different ideas and what I tell you today is only my opinion. One thing I should say here, is that the feeding of stud cattle, to the

HANDLING CATTLE IN THE SHOW RING (Continued)

extent we do here for the shows, is not to be taken for granted. It doesn't matter what ration you are following or what someone else tells you, 80% of it is up to the individual and his art as a feeder. And it is an art. I am learning something new every day about feeding bulls, different breeds, different types of bull, it is very hard to generalise when you are talking about a subject like this. It is something that only experience will tell you how to get the most out of each individual. So I can only really brush over the top of the whole involved subject of feeding. It's up to the individual to keep a very close eye on his animals as they are being fed and to try to get the most out of them.

The three most important factors in a feed mix are digestibility, palatability and cost. Anybody can buy a stud mix that is a well balanced ration and they will have no problems with it provided they feed it at the recommended rates and don't try to overdo it. Then the cost factor comes into it - it's very expensive. So if you have the facilities available to mix your own feed you're probably much better off doing that and under normal conditions you can grow a lot of your ingredients therefore cutting down the cost dramatically.

I'll get back to the contents of a ration. I'll break it down to three parts. Protein content: This is for a finishing ration, which your show bulls will be on. The protein portion is 12% to 14%, crude fats 3% to 4% and the fibre should be 12% to 14% again. These figures vary from ration to ration but if you are buying a ration you must make sure that they have those percentages of protein, crude fat and fibre in it. For younger stock I might mention you want to push the protein level up to about 15%; they are growing quickly and don't need the crude fat content, their muscles are developing so you must push up the protein and what I am giving you here is only a finishing ration.

Palatability: Obviously it doesn't matter what's in your ration if a bull won't eat it - you are wasting your time. So one of the main things is to avoid dusty foods and finely ground grain. If you put all your grains through a hammer mill for example, it just comes out like flour and the bull will probably blow, he can't digest it, so besides wasting your time you will probably break down a few bulls. If you are processing your grains try to have them so they are only just cracked or just rolled - rolled grains are probably the best, sorghum you have to crack. All you need on a grain is a little nick to allow the organisms in the stomach to get in there, work on it and break it down. I think a lot of people are under the misapprehension that the finer the foodstuff the more readily accessible it is to the rumen bacteria but that is not the case. All you have to do is break the outside shell and the rumen will do the rest for you. Avoid mouldy feeds too. Hay gets wet in the paddock, or sitting in the hayshed for a couple of months it can get very mouldy and you get all sorts of stomach troubles with that. So you must have good quality feed otherwise it is a total waste of time. And that covers everything from the hay out of the paddock to your cereals and whatnot.

I will give you a typical ration that I have used with success. There are 100 variations on it. The concentrate portion is made up of grains, protein and vitamin supplement - Concentrate 40%, Chaff which is oaten hay, Sudax hay, lucerne and whatnot 50%. These are the two figures to remember. They can vary depending on how quickly you can fatten your cattle. The more concentrate you put in the more difficult it is to feed. Some people feed up to 70% to 80% concentrate, the large portion of that being grain. When you get to a situation like that you are walking on a tight rope. It's like the barley beef system they have in Britain, or they used to have, where they fatten cattle on 95% barley which is terrific for steers because they are going to slaughter at the end of 90 days in the shed, but the more grain you have the more careful you have to be, so that is a good safe mixture. The concentrate portion I have broken down into six parts - four parts rolled barley, four parts rolled oats - that is protein, linseed if you can get it, and one part bran. That's rolled barley and rolled oats, linseed and bran. That is a very simple ration and all the foodstuffs should be available. Linseed is sometimes hard to get and very expensive. It can be substituted by sunflower meal,

HANDLING CATTLE IN THE SHOW RING (Continued)

soya bean meal, whatever is available, but you must make sure that you find out the protein content of your linseed or sunflower or whatever it is and work out how much additional or how much less sunflower or cotton seed to add if you are substituting. Bran is very important in your ration. It opens the feed up, makes it more palatable and it doesn't matter what proportion of bran you put in your ration it won't change this part at all. It is a very stable ration. The chaff content is made up of seven parts cereal chaff, three parts lucerne chaff. Those are the proportions I am using. Cereal chaff can be oaten hay, sudax hay, wheaten hay - it is not really important although the higher the quality is the better it will be. All you are doing really is adding bulk to the ration with your chaff. The higher lucerne content you have in it you will push up the protein content here, and everybody knows what too much lucerne in a ration will do so you have to be careful not to overdo it. Now this ration, as you can see, is fairly safe.

If you feel your bulls are not going quickly enough you can add two lbs of boiled barley per day to the mix the bulls are getting. Again you have to be very careful when you do that, but that pushes the food fat up and a good way of getting a finish on your bull if it is not going quickly enough. Don't overdo the grain side of it, particularly boiled barley, because it is so easy to mis-manage.

How much to feed is the next question. I found that an animal should be fed to appetite over a period of time. Actually if you are getting your animals on to a feed it should be done over a period of at least one week. You start off with, for example, a 1000 lb bull which would be 12 months old. He should eat 20 lbs per day of a ration roughly like this. You start that bull off on say eight lbs per day and over a period of a week you build him up to 20 lbs, being careful that if you have any problems, if he starts to scour or starts to blow, the first thing you do is cut it out altogether and start again. You have to get the constitution of the animal adapted to the new feed he is being fed and it is something that can't be done too slowly. A 2000 lb bull - probably 2½ years - should eat 30 to 35 lbs of this ration per day. Feeding at that rate should give a weight gain of three lbs per day or more or 100 lbs per month.

This is where weighing is very important to give you some gauge as to how your bulls are doing. I weigh my bulls every month at the same time every day, because if you weigh your bulls straight after feeding in the morning they are going to be a lot heavier than if weighed at night. It is important to weigh your bulls at the same time of day.

They have to have hay as well to boost their roughage content and also it is another form of getting some extra tucker inside them. I feed lucerne hay or very good meadow hay in the middle of the day, one biscuit, and as they go out into the paddock at night. If you don't have good paddock feed I give them two biscuits of sudax or oaten hay in the paddock at night. That's all I'm going to say about feeding. I'll just emphasise what I said before - it is up to the individual to gauge his animals' performance - use weighing as a guide. You might find that weighing every month, one month the animals will put on 120 lbs and the next month only 60 lbs. Don't worry about that too much, their weights will fluctuate quite dramatically sometimes for no apparent reason. Again, overfeeding - it just is not worth while. Too many bulls have been ruined by stuffing with feed. Another point I will mention here is the feeding of heifers. They are the easiest things in the world to break down. They are very susceptible to - why I don't know - probably a bigger gut system than bulls. But something to watch with heifers. I've seen a lot of heifers go through the show ring that just can't walk and are just overfed. Also, you have to get those heifers in calf, if they are heifers, when you get home and often it leads to breeding problems.

I think we might have the animal in the ring now and I will give you a talk on the preparation you put into an animal directly before it enters a show ring. While they are coming I will go through the other routine jobs that should be done with your animals.

HANDLING CATTLE IN THE SHOW RING (Continued)

As I said, they should be groomed prior to showing once every day for the last two weeks. This helps stimulate the blood supply to the coat, you get a good shiny coat and it also improves the appetite and stops the animals from rubbing as soon as it gets outside or in the pen, so grooming is important. Washing your animals prior to showing: A lot of people get quite neurotic about it and wash their animals every second day. Again that is very bad because you are washing out all the natural oils that have been put in through the skin so you are just wasting your time. I normally wash once a week or 10 days up to showing and obviously just before showing. So don't overdo the washing. Just a small point here - while washing your bull I always use a chain around the neck and take the halter off. It means you can get readily to the head and makes sure you get a good clean job and stops the halter tightening up on the head while you are washing. A lot of bulls have suffered quite dramatically because someone has forgotten to take the knot out of the halter and it is practically impossible to get off. It's a point well worth remembering.

Breaking in is a very important aspect of showing cattle. I try to break in all my stud cattle when they are under six months old. It saves an awful lot of trouble later on trying to drag big heifers and bulls around that are obviously stronger than you are, and if they beat you once, that's it. I use a donkey in cases like that to help me along. With bigger animals that are very strong you tie them to a donkey by putting a neck strap around the donkey and a halter attached to the strap and you let them go happily away together for a full day, or maybe two days, and it is just a matter of time before the animal follows the donkey around. Just something worth remembering - it is becoming quite popular in Ireland and it certainly takes a lot of the muscle out of breaking in bigger bulls. And it is amazing how strong these wee donkeys are - when they dig their heels in there is nothing that will move them.

We will assume that it is the day before judging. Depending on how much time you have, you must allow your animal to dry out after washing a couple of hours before judging or, if you don't have time, he has to be washed the day before. Washing is a pretty basic system - adequate shampoo - rub it well in and hose it well off. It is very important to make sure the shampoo is washed completely out of the coat of the animal. You get all sorts of problems if they are not washed off properly - scurf etc. I see a lot of people at the showgrounds standing back with a high pressure hose while they are washing their animals down and putting it all over the place, the ears and everything. There is nothing worse than seeing a bull go into the show ring with droopy ears and nine times out of 10 it is because they have water in the ears. Be careful if you are hosing down an animal - you just hold the hose here like this and spray this side and then go around the other side and do the same. It is very easy to get water in the ears so you have to be careful about that one. So your animal is washed and he is dried out. Just a point - when you are home in your stud shed, after washing and you wash once a week, try to dry your animals out of the sunlight. I know people think they dry quicker in the direct sunlight. I don't think there is any difference really - the only difference is that sunlight dries out the coat again, so dry out your animals in shade.

So you have your animal washed and ready to be prepared to be presented to the judge.

A good grooming and then you apply some oils of some type to really pick up the lustre of the coat. I use a mixture of baby oil and metho - one third metho and two-thirds baby oil. There are lots of sprays and aerosol and all sorts of things, some are good and some are not, but that's a fairly safe mixture to use. Don't use too much metho because it dries out the coat and the straight oil of course is too greasy, so one compensates the other. You rub it well over the beast with a cloth and make sure you do all the legs, the tail, the head, everything, and it should give the beast a good lustre. You are out to catch the judge's eye and every little bit helps. If you are in a class with 10, 12 or 15 beasts and they

HANDLING CATTLE IN THE SHOW RING (Continued)

are pretty close together as far as quality goes, every little bit helps and, obviously, if your cow or bull is a little bit dull in the coat that is a little something extra that might make the judge overlook you.

We get on to parading now. You have done all your homework - the beast is well broken in and the rest is up to you in the show ring. Teaching your beast to stand properly is important. The idea is to have a leg in every corner - the beast must look well balanced. It's a bit difficult here to give you a true demonstration because we are a bit confined for space but you can see now how this heifer is standing - off balance, slightly stretched out. You have to use a combination of your hand on the head and your hand on the cane. Never go into the show ring, in Australia anyway, without a cane in your hand. Unless you have a very very well trained bull or heifer it is practically impossible to make them stand up properly. As I said, the judge wants to see the animal looking its best. Now see how she is standing now - she is a little bit stretched out, she looks very straight in the front legs, so I would push her up slightly in front, just touch her legs with the cane and she will go up. It's a combination of using the leads, your hand and also the cane. Eventually you get there.

Q: How do you train them to get used to the cane and how much time do you put into it?

As I said before you are exercising your animals once a day for three weeks before the show and that gives you ample time to get your animals used to the cane. The first thing she has got to get used to is that the cane is not there as an enemy. Get her used to it - scratch her all over, under the belly, scratch her legs and it quietens her right down. That's the first thing you do when you pull your animal up - you just scratch her under the belly and she loves it, and then you just gradually work your way down to her legs, let her know it's there before you start prodding her, and just give her a gentle touch and she stands for you quite well. At the same time, if you want an animal to move back you apply a little pressure to the head and touch her leg and they do it automatically. She's standing quite well now, quite well balanced. You must make your animal look alert all the time whether she is moving or standing still. I should say at this stage that there are three things to remember when you are coming into the judging ring. Firstly the heifer or the bull, secondly the judge and thirdly the steward; so you have to have an eye on each of them at the same time.

It is very important that you know where you are going, you know how your beast is parading and whether the judge is looking at you or not. As soon as you get into the ring you have to work out which direction you are going and what the steward wants you to do and where the judge is. Always have your animal between you and the judge - you are not showing yourself off, you are showing off the animal. So that means keeping the head up all the time and making it look presentable. When you are walking or stretching your animal out it is important that the beast again has its head up, your lead ropes are not dropping on the ground, and it is important when breaking an animal in you don't break it in by a nose ring. A nose ring is only there as a guide, to control your animal if it gets a bit silly or if it gets a fright and also, by giving it a little nudge, to hold its head up. But if I hold its head up by the nose it doesn't look very good does it, so all your weight is on the chain then she holds her head properly and, if need be, give a little tug on the nose ring to keep its head up - but never use the ring to lead your animals by.

There are various ways of leading. You can lead like this and walk along with the leads in the left hand and the cane in the right facing the animal - but it is a little more difficult and a little bit harder to keep in step with the animal. But it does mean you are on balance all the time, and if your animal is a little slow you can just hunt it along with a cane very gently. The alternative is using the other hand like this, which is a little easier, but it does mean you have to swing around and if you want to hunt your animal up you go like that and you are immediately off balance. Either way works. A lot of people try to do both and

HANDLING CATTLE IN THE SHOW RING (Continued)

they get mixed up and drop the cane and trip over the leads and whatnot. So it's just a question of practice, swapping hands. If you are parading like this and you want to stand the animal up you swap hands and start working on your animal. But you must perfect the idea of changing hands quickly. Cane in this hand, heifer in that. Just a question of practice and getting your beast used to the cane. I know quite a few top grooms walk into the show ring and all they have to do is pull up the bull and he stands with a leg in each corner. That's how it should be done. Another point - supposing the judge is looking at you and your beast is standing all over the place, and you are down here fooling around looking for legs, there is nothing worse than fiddling around with the animal while the judge is looking at you. If you can't get your animal to stand reasonably well balanced within the first 30 seconds, just forget it or move the animal forward slightly. But there is nothing worse than the judge not being able to tell which way the animal is or what you are going to do next. Just let your animal settle down.

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IN FOR A PENNY--IN FOR A POUND...

He was only a part time farmer--a few chooks, a few sheep, ponies for the kids and a few cattle, in fact just sufficient to give him an interest in the week-ends away from his city job. Of the mechanics of farming he didn't know a great deal, depending on his friendship with a local stock agent for the finer points. It was he who suggested that he should have a few cattle and had bought him a very nice Simmental heifer. "When she comes in season take her down the road to that stud bloke--he's got several bulls and it will save you the hassel of AI," said the agent.

Sure enough the heifer came in season and our small farmer phoned up the stud bloke regarding the bull. He had three bulls and for their services the fees were \$25, \$50 or \$100 for the top one. Being a small farmer he said he would settle for the \$25 one and the stud bloke told him to run her down to his farm in the horse float. This he did, left her in the yard with the gentleman friend, had a cup of coffee and brought her home again.

Next morning he was up at 6 a.m. and over to the cattle shed to be met with bitter disappointment--no calf.

A quick phone call to the stud bloke and an increase in fee to the second bull of \$50 and the same procedure as the day before.

Next morning up at 5.30 a.m. and yes, you guessed it still no calf!

He returned to his house, had a quick conference with his wife, kicked himself for being 'penny pinching' and using cheap bulls rang the stud bloke for his \$100 bull. "Yes, that would be O.K. but bring her down a bit later and have some lunch," said the stud bloke. The project was duly completed and he returned home with his heifer once more.

5 a.m. next morning, out with the torch and over to the shed--he couldn't believe it--no heifer. A quick search and back to the house, wife and kids out of bed, lamps torches and a concentrated search of his full twenty acres. Still no heifer. A careful search was then made of the buildings--they found her--where???--in the horse float!!

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ABRICOT	58311	66863	MAMBO	591706/9/43	66326	STRETCH 20 1B	CSA185	66911
AMI	353558	67024	MATCHING EIGER	414292	66268	SUNDOWNER RANCHES		
AMOUR	27012	66404	MATCHING EUGEN	486255	66267	BERNARD	57/AC16	66570
APOLLO	22485	66402	MATCHING FAMOS	407781	66414	SUNDOWNER RANCHES		
ARCADIA FRITZ	412/AF7E	67324	MATCHING JOGGI	423645	66269	BHUNU	57/AC13	66571
ARDO ANTIPODES	FCA-A1	66296	MILAN	591849/3/43	66333	SUNDOWNER RANCHES		
ATLAS	22481C0	66403	MMB ADRIAN	425329	66312	FERDINAND	57/AF 1	67095
AVENIR	22469	66407	MMB BETA	9492427	66887			
AVONCROFT ASTER	472937	66313	MMB HELMUT	9481402	66924	TAPAGEUR	7-350	66683
AVONCROFT JOGGI	467273	66314	MMB HERMAN	9101169	66886	TAQUIN B9	CSA369	66910
AZUR 1	26897	66405	MMB LANGLE	2039835	66307	TATTENHALL AMENDMENT	GFA-A1	66244
AZUR 2	27145	66408	MMB HALO	1717859	66926	TAS SAMBO	CSA237	67211
			MMB PAUL	446148	66322	TEXAS	CSA234	66517
BALIG AGENT	JRS-A2	66262	MMB REBHOLZ	2040677	66271			
BARON	CSA113	66900	MMB PILOT	0087889	66925	TRN - MR PARI	IE.2253	67452
BAVARIAN DUKE	9132422	67266	MMB SCHOCK	9456944	66308			
BAVARIAN (S.V.)	CSA936	66908	MMB SEEGER	9055875	66213	UELI	CSA33	66849
BAVARIAN KNIGHT	6880262	66897	MMB THIERAUCH	9056888	66212	ULAN	44628	67260
BEAT	CSA41	66838	MORIS	811	67090	ULMER	36617	67262
BENT ABSOLOM	BFL-A12	66362	MUIRFAD ELITE	BGA-E2X	67258	URAL	CSA114	66901
BENT ADAMANT	BFL-A14	66363	MUSTANG	441012-B	67321	USCH	42447	67261
BENT ALARIC	BFL-A3	66360						
BENT AMBASSADOR	BFL-A7	66297	OTTO	461668	66265	VRL ACAJOU I.C.	CSA446	67233
BENT BALDWIN	BFL-B2-186	66851						
BENT MUNTER	353111	66291	PELIKAN	635554143	67106			
BISMARCK	CSA112	66837	PILZ	622216	66893	WBL GALEXY	CSA4647	67209
BLYTHE FERDINAND	5/AFBE	67173	PIRLI	CSA678	66680	WINFIELD GOLIATH	343/AG61E	67368
BLYTHE FRANCIS	5/AF4E	67174	PLANET	601348/8/43	66330			
BON AMI	452050	66302	PLANO	595604/5/43	66324			
			PLATZ	601349/9/43	66332			
CAMBRIDGE RUHMA	9454465	66232	POLAR (C.B.R.)	CSA84	66912			
CANADIAN HARALD	CSA101	66681	PREIS	CSA808	67092			
CANADIAN MUNTER	CSA 68	66679	PROFIT	614720	67224			
CBIS HANNIBAL	416084	66272						
CBIS BERNESE METEOR	402096	66228	QUARTIER	CSA22	66839	ARDO FIGARO	FCA-F 12	67528
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CBIS TALENT	440712	66270	RELLO (N.S.R.)	CSA857	66909	AVONCROFT MERIAN	9101574	67201
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						MMB BERG	9134087	67574
DANI	410552	66266	SALZ	602572/3/43	66327	PASCHA	605742/5/43	67033
			SALISBURY GRANDEUR	436/AG1E	67319	PANTHER	3.342.405	67453
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ESO SEPP	2518-37-1230	66483	SCOTTISH COMMAND	1719667	66882	RAVENSWORTH EFFIGY	RAV-E13	67135
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HAMLET	589329/9/43	66331	SCOTTISH MATADOR	9105442	67063			
HAMPSHIRE MAYER	2039892	66214	SCOTTISH METIST	9493964	67064			
HAMPSHIRE PORTIKUS	7337566	67219	SCOTTISH NEFF	5055483	66215			
HAMPSHIRE ROBINSON	CVB 191	66319	SCOTTISH NEPTUNE	5055429	66217			
HELD	CSA77	66914						
HORN	CSA889	66859	SCOTTISH PRIDE	9461886	66218			
HORST	605256/6/43	66323						
			SCOTTISH STANDARD	9104558	67065			
KAIR AMBASSADOR	AGK-A1	66359	SIEGFRIED	421175	67363	MUNGA PARK POLL PRINCE (POLLED)		
KAIR AMBITION	AGK-A2	66361	SKERRINGTON BARON	SKY-B5	66811	DUNMORE HANSA		
			SKERRINGTON CONSUL	SKY-C2		POLLED SBL 63K (POLLED)		
LANDMARK	425809	66229	SOLEIL	CSA 116	66829	ARGOS (POLLED)		
LPSR SUPREME 3A	CSA108	66540	SOUTHERN DANIEL	1-AE 1		ABC ADVANTAGE 6K (POLLED)		
						SBL MAR-ZOU 36J		

ADDITIONS

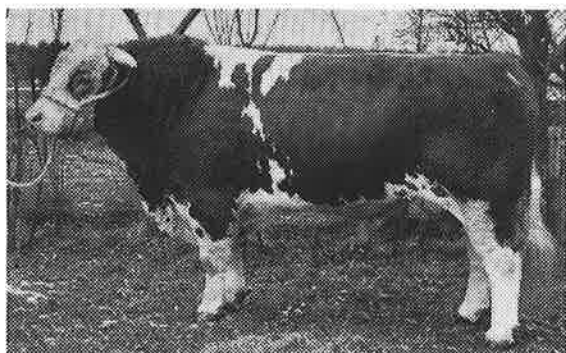
NEW BULLS SHORLY TO BE ADDED

TO THE SIRE LIST

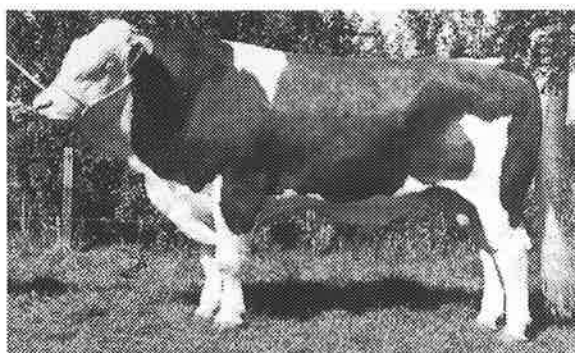
Simmentals: two of the best from Scotland.

Top flight Simmental fullbloods and crosses — some have fetched world record prices — have been the progeny of Scottish Semen Services sires.

Our bulls are selected by stockmen who are breeders of international reputation. And they consider that these two new Simmental sires represent an important opportunity for New Zealand breeders to further improve their bloodlines.



SCOTTISH SENATOR: 1111 kg, height 155 cm at 4 years 7 months. This outstanding German Simmental, from the noted breeder Georg Reichert, rated first of 30 bulls in a recent performance test in Germany. His calving survey speaks for itself: Farmer Assist 0.0%; Veterinary Assist 0.0%; Malpresentation 0.0%. Average birthweight of calves 43.9 kg.



SCOTTISH PILOT: 1132 kg, height 159 cm at 3 years 9 months. A very tall bull, breeding tall growthy progeny which, at 400 days weighed on average 367 kg in Beef Bull Progeny Test No. 3. Calving Survey: Farmer Assist 5.9%; Vet Assist 0.0%; Malpresentation 1.2%. Average calf birthweight 46.3 kg.

Scottish Semen Services

Southbar Cattle Breeding Centre,
Inchinnan, Renfrew, Scotland



Newlands Cattle Breeding Centre
Scone, Perthshire, Scotland

Division of the S M M B Underwood Road Paisley

Breed Scottish - Breed Best

Selected by Stockmen for Stockmen

Dalgaty New Zealand Ltd Central
Stud Stock Department.
Ph Palmerston North 68039
International Semen Distributors Limited
Ph. Palmerston North 69129
Northland Herald Improvement
Association Inc. Ph Whangarei 84059
Auckland Herd Improvement
Association Inc. Ph Hamilton 81129
Livestock Improvement Association
Bay of Plenty and East Coast Inc.
Ph Whakatane 7269
Livestock Improvement Association
Taranaki Inc. Ph New Plymouth 80479
Livestock Improvement Association
Wellington-Hawkes Bay Inc.
Ph Palmerston North 80102
Livestock Improvement Association
South Island Inc. Ph Christchurch 892079
South Island Breeding Centre Ltd Ph Kaiapoi 6175
D.P. Graham and Sons Ph Tapu 824
NZ Sire Services Ltd Ph Hamilton 437995
NZ Dairy Board Semen Sales Ph Hamilton 65044

SSMB30&M

Dalstud Embryo Transfer Unit

Dalstud as part of Dalgety New Zealand Ltd. is now offering its expertise in embryo transfer to cattle breeders in New Zealand.

Using non-surgical collection techniques the unit has built an enviable track record in both fresh transfer and frozen transfer work.

Dalgety have employed top people in this field and are active in both New Zealand and the export market.

PEDIGREE DAIRY BREEDERS

You can now multiply your top bloodlines by using the Dalstud Service without in any way harming your top producing cows.

(Discuss on farm embryo collection with your nearest Dalgety Stud Stock man today).

BEEF BREEDERS

You know your top females.

Why not after calving this year send the cows to Dalstud for embryo transfer and multiply your top stock many times over.

(Again non-surgical collection means no harm to donors).

Dalstud, because of its expertise in fresh and frozen ova transfer, are the group that offers—

‘THE ALTERNATIVES’

We can freeze embryos and hold on your behalf for implanting at a later date to ensure calving dates are right.

Our organisation is International.

Where quarantine requirements allow we can arrange for import and export of frozen embryos together with expertise in thawing and implanting both in New Zealand and overseas.

Our track record to date proves our know-how.

Fresh transfers in New Zealand—

Better than 65% conception to embryos implanted.

Frozen transfers in Australia—

up to 50% conception to embryos implanted.

Dalstud, Palmerston North.

J.S. SARGENT, MANAGER. Contact your nearest Dalgety Stud Stock man or
— Phone Farm Opiki 837.



Left to right, Senior Technician Tiny Aarts and Veterinarian David Hayman Freezing Embryos for Export.

Dalgety

DALSTUD

Dalgety Central Stud Stock Department, P.O. Box 643, PALMERSTON NORTH.