



**BUSINESS  
HOUSES  
+ SHOW SCHEDULES**

**EDUCATION RESOURCE**

[www.carnamah.com.au/education](http://www.carnamah.com.au/education)



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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Government of **Western Australia**  
Department of **Culture and the Arts**

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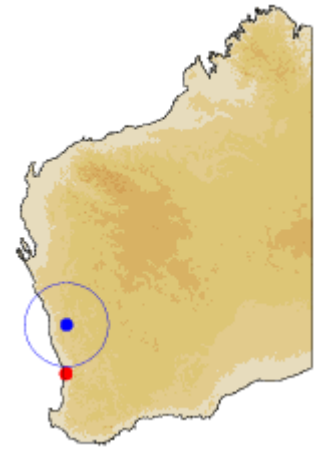
# CARNAMAH HISTORY

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## Teachers!

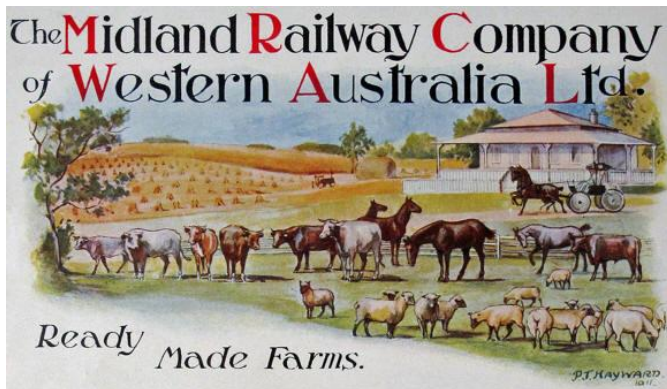
Here's a bit of Carnamah history for your own background knowledge.

Carnamah is a town in the Mid-West region of Western Australia, 300 kilometres north of Perth. The town is named after the pastoral station established by Duncan Macpherson, a Scottish migrant, who first leased land there in 1861. Macpherson's property *Carnamah* derives its name from the Carnamah Spring featured on the land.



By 1866, Englishman James Nairn and his family had settled in the district and established *Noolooloo* Station. For over 25 years, the Nairn and Macpherson families were the only settlers in the Carnamah district.

In 1894, the Midland Railway Company of Western Australia (MRWA) built a railway line north of Perth in exchange for land from the Government. Arrival of the railway led to further settlement in the district. To increase settlement in the area, in 1911, MRWA began partially clearing and subdividing their land into Ready Made Farms. These were heavily advertised in newspapers overseas which resulted in 20 families purchasing and settling on farms between 1913 and 1916. Most of these settlers were from Scotland, England and India. Many of them had no practical knowledge of farming.



The Carnamah State School started in 1912 and the following year the town site was officially declared Carnamah. The first large social gathering of Carnamah was a Sports and Races Day in 1916 which comprised children's sports, horse racing, and a town dance. The Carnamah Town Hall was officially opened by Donald Macpherson (son of Duncan) in 1921.

Between 1919 and 1923, four Soldier Settlement estates were established in the area. Subdivided land was allocated to 40 WWI ex-servicemen. This significantly increased Carnamah's population and business trade. The first telephone arrived in 1923. By the end of the 1920s, Carnamah was one of the highest wheat producing districts in Western Australia, however, with the depression came a drop in wheat prices and some farmers were forced to abandon their properties. In more recent times, Carnamah was home to a WWII Victoria Cross recipient: Thomas Starcevich, for 'outstanding gallantry' in fearlessly attacking Japanese machine-gun positions while fighting in Borneo.

Carnamah's rich history is now revealed by a number online exhibitions that highlight the district's agricultural and social history, artefacts, and local and regional stories.

A more in-depth overview of Carnamah's history can be found at [www.carnamah.com.au/history](http://www.carnamah.com.au/history) and Carnamah's Virtual Museum via [www.virtualmuseum.com.au](http://www.virtualmuseum.com.au)

# VIRTUAL MUSEUM

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MACPHERSON FAMILY



MIDLAND RAILWAY



READY MADE FARMS



ROADS TO GOVERNMENT



BUSINESS HOUSES



TOYS!

[www.virtualmuseum.com.au](http://www.virtualmuseum.com.au)

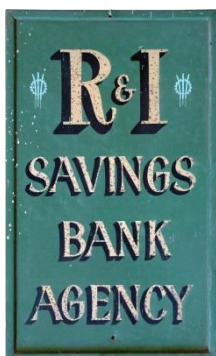
Carnamah's Virtual Museum displays ten online exhibitions that highlight artefacts, photos and documents from Carnamah's domestic, social, commercial and agricultural past.

These can be explored by your students to increase their understanding of pioneer settlement, immigration, domestic life and businesses of the past, as well as relationships between settlers and Aboriginal people.

Peruse them in your own time and connect with the Society's [blog](#) to see which themes best suit your students' interest and your curriculum needs.

# BUSINESS HOUSES & SHOW SCHEDULES

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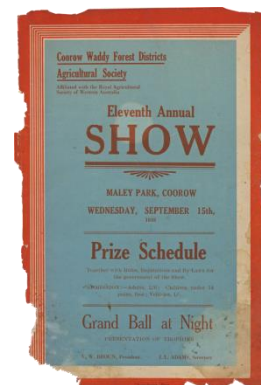


[www.carnamah.com.au/business](http://www.carnamah.com.au/business)

From 1912, businesses have operated in Carnamah to sell goods and provide services for the community. Since then, businesses have also closed their doors due to changes in technology, competition and population. The Business Houses virtual exhibition highlights a handful of the many businesses that have called Carnamah home. It offers a stimulating platform to look at shopping protocols, retail promotion trends, and even fashion of the past.

[www.carnamah.com.au/shows](http://www.carnamah.com.au/shows)

This collection consists of 18 digitised agricultural show schedules from Mingenew, Three Springs, Carnamah, Coorow and the North Midlands shows between 1933 and 2012. The schedules provide a wonderful snapshot of not only the local show but also reveal what businesses were operating locally at the time. Many local businesses who wouldn't normally advertise made an exception for the annual show schedule.



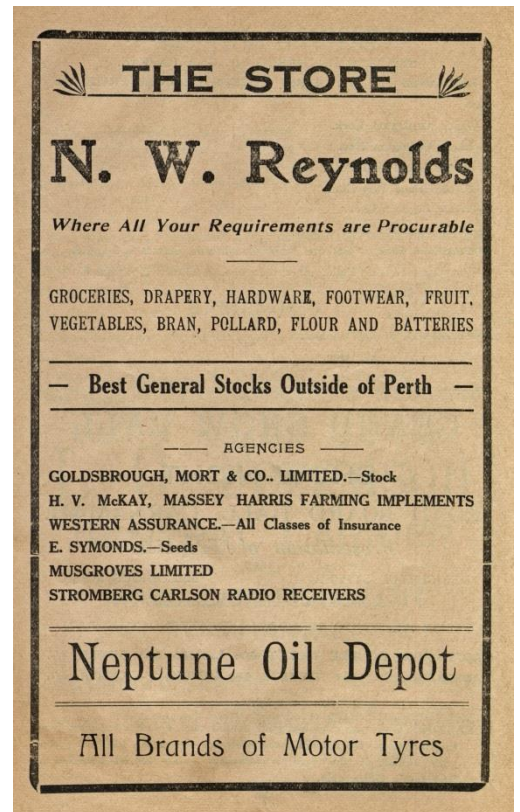


# SHOPPING BAGS OVER TIME

In 1927, “Fred” N. W. Reynolds bought the general store in Carnamah. It became the town's most prominent and longest operating business. For a number of years it was a Foodland Supermarket and Mitre10 Hardware Store. When Reynolds began running the store there were no plastic bags as highlighted by his son’s quote (primary historical source) in the virtual exhibition:

*“There were no boxes, no plastic bags. You had to wrap it up in newspaper. You’d put four sheets of newspaper down, stack up the groceries, roll it up and use the string. They’d come back later and pick it up. Nothing was packaged in those days; you had to do up all the dry things like split peas, sugar, flour, sago, spices, pepper, rice, into small packets.”*

The store is now Carnamah IGA and customers can use plastic or reusable ‘green’ bags to take their shopping home. As a class, complete the **Shopping Bag Timeline Activity** to learn more about how the task of taking shopping home has changed over time.



## Shopping Bag Timeline Activity

### Preparation

- Print off a set of the Shopping Bag Timeline Images on pages 6-9.
- Laminate and the images and text sections into separate cards.

### Procedure

- Blotac the images randomly to a white/black board.
- Place the text cards in order and read through them one at a time. After you read each one, Blotac it to another board and ask students which image they think it is related to. Stick the chosen image on the board next to the text, working either top to bottom or left to right to create a chronological sequence of the images.
- The final text and image refers to ‘The Future’, for students to consider the evolution of shopping bags, and make predictions on what they might be like in the future.



[ ACHHS065 – Sequence historical people and events ]

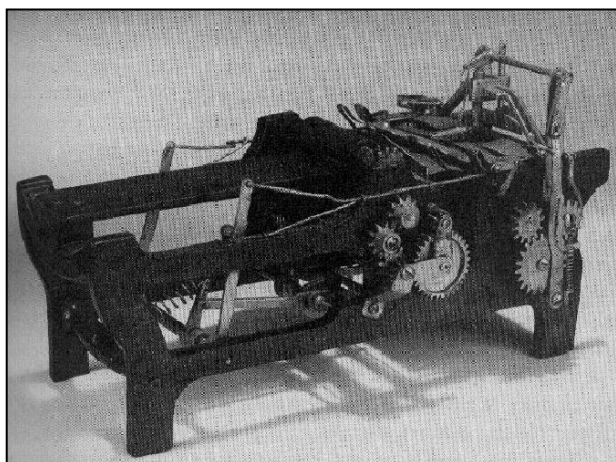
# SHOPPING BAG TIMELINE IMAGES

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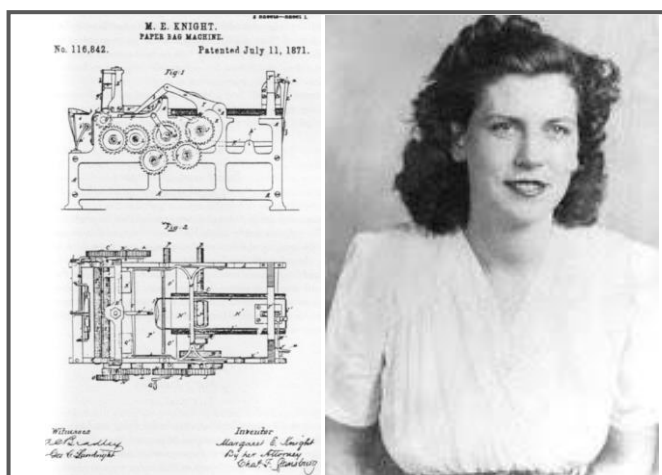
## Early 1880s

Stores begin providing packaging for their customers. Shopping is wrapped in paper and tied with string. Before this, customers had to bring their own container to carry their shopping home.



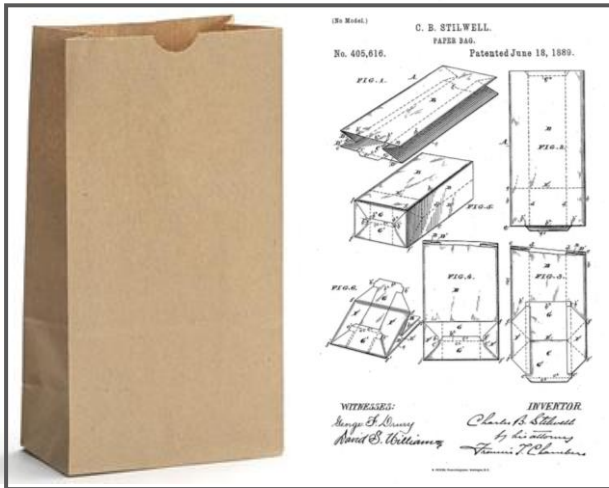
## 1852

Francis Wolle invents the first paper bag making machine. The bags are envelope shaped and cannot stand up by themselves. These bags have to be glued together by hand after the machine makes them.



## 1868

Margaret Knight is working at a paper bag factory when she invents a new machine part that folds and glues paper bags to create a square bottomed bag that can stand by itself.



**1883**

Charles Stilwell invents a machine that makes pleated paper bags. These bags fold easier than Margaret Knight's earlier design.



**1912**

Walter Deuber develops the first paper bag with handles. This allows his customers to carry more items home from his shop. Deuber sells them for five cents each.



**Late 1950s – 1960s**

Plastic bags are invented. Bread and fresh produce are the first items to be sold in plastic bags.





### 1977

“Paper or Plastic?” Plastic bags are introduced at the checkout and customers can choose a paper or plastic bag. The manufacture of plastic bags requires less energy and less water; the finished bags take up less space; they are more durable for customers; and cost about 1/3 of the cost of paper bags.



### Mid 1980s

Plastic bags become common place for carrying groceries home from the store. Throughout the developed world, plastic bags are increasingly replacing paper bags. Paper bags start to get phased out of shops in favour of plastic bags.



### 1997 – mid 2000s

Plastic bags are an environmental problem. A giant rubbish pile named 'The Great Pacific Garbage Patch' is discovered in the North Pacific Ocean. Most of the rubbish is plastic bags and bottles. People start realising that something needs to be done. Plastic bag recycling takes off with major supermarkets collecting customers' unwanted used plastic bags for recycling.





### 2000 - 2005

Reusable 'Green bags' are available for purchase as an alternative to plastic bags. Environmentalists begin lobbying the ban of plastic bags in shops.



### 2007

Accessories designer Anya Hindmarch introduced the "I'm Not A Plastic Bag" campaign helping make it popular for shoppers to bring their own bags. Some cities around the world start charging customers a fee if they want to take a plastic shopping bag.



### The Future

What do you think customers will use in the future to bring their shopping home in?

- *Will we ever stop making & using plastic bags?*
- *Will paper bags make a big comeback?*
- *Will a biodegradable invention become more popular?*

# SHOPPING BAG EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

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## Inquiry Tasks

Students conduct their own online research to answer the following questions:

- What motivated Francis Wolle to invent a paper bag making machine?
- What is the interesting story behind Margaret Knight's paper bag making machine?
- What are the current reusable 'green bags' made from?
- What happens to these 'green bags' when they break or are no longer needed? Can they be recycled?
- What, if anything, is being done about **The Great Pacific Garbage Patch**? See YouTube clip <https://youtu.be/mkfAnQtIUCw> for some interesting background information (duration 4:06).
- What impact does plastic bag litter have on the environment and on wild animals? How can we prevent this?
- How many places in the world can you find that have banned the use of plastic bags?
- Survey Task – Students investigate family shopping bag habits with questions such as:
  - How often do they take their own bags along to do the shopping with? Every time? Most times? Never?
  - How many new plastic bags on average do they bring home every week?
  - How do they reuse or recycle their plastic bags?
  - If all shops charged a fee to use a plastic bag would they stop using them or use them less?
- Make a table or worksheet for students to fill in at home, then collate all students' results and make a class graph of investigated shopping bag habits.

## Design Tasks

- Would a personalised reusable 'green bag' design encourage your students to take one with them to go shopping? Using the 'green bag' template (on the next page), encourage students to design their own logo. Students can expand on this and 'make' their own green bag out of recyclable materials. Remember 'green bags' can be any colour, not just green!
- Find a craft project to reuse unwanted plastic shopping bags and make it in class. Some great ideas are found at <http://ecosalon.com/diy-10-things-to-make-from-plastic-bags/>





# NEWSPAPER SHOPPING BAGS

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Through Carnamah's Business Houses virtual exhibition we learn that before shopping bags were invented, purchased goods were wrapped up in newspaper to transport them home.

Discuss with your class how different it must have been for store workers to patiently wrap up shopping with newspaper and string. You would have to be careful opening it to make sure all the loose items didn't fall out! Do a demonstration of wrapping up something (e.g. four apples) in newspaper and string to show them how it might have been achieved. Let students have a go at 'carrying the shopping.'

Now ask students to imagine they are running the Carnamah General Store and have run out of string! How would they package potatoes for a customer to carry home?

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The Newspaper Bag Challenge (explained on the next page) encourages students to carry out a fair test using newspaper to create 'shopping bags' to carry potatoes.

Choose an origami pattern to make your bags, or create your own if you have a crafty mind. Your shop didn't have sticky tape or staples, so your design relies on folding alone!



A great clip to stimulate shopping bag design ideas can be viewed at:

<https://youtu.be/M62xiHDTNJE>

*NOTE: When making the bags out of more than 1 sheet of newspaper, take care at step 3 of the YouTube clip (0:27) to make sure you open the newspaper with an equal number of sheets on each side, if you do not, the bag will not work. ☹*

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Learn more about Fred Reynolds and his sons Don and Bill in the Biographical Dictionary of Coorow, Carnamah and Three Springs at [www.carnamah.com.au/biographical-dictionary](http://www.carnamah.com.au/biographical-dictionary)



# SMALL GROUP NEWSPAPER BAG CHALLENGE

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## Preparation - each group requires:

- 15 medium potatoes
- 6 sheets of newspaper
- A Newspaper Bag Challenge recording sheet (overleaf)
- A workspace to make their bags and carry out the test



## How to use the Recording Sheet

- Predict how many potatoes each bag can carry without breaking and record your thoughts in the 'Prediction' column.
- After each test, record the number of potatoes the bag held in the 'Result' column. The result is the number of potatoes put in, minus the last one that broke the bag.
- If you want to change your prediction for the next bag, you can write this in the 'Revised Prediction' column.
- Notes and interesting observations can be recorded in the 'Comments' column.

**NOTE:** Teachers, it is recommended to do the test yourself first to determine if the thickest bag in your origami design of choice actually breaks before it gets too full. If it doesn't, you may wish to change the 'Result' from breaking point to how many potatoes will fit, or how many potatoes would you feel confident carrying in the bag for a long walk.

## Procedure

- Read through the content of the recording sheet and discuss the qualities of a fair test. The only variable that should change each time is the bag thickness. This means that the items being weighed, the way the bag is picked up and held, how long it is held between each item being added, and how gently the items are added must stay the same. Ask each group to decide how they will control these factors in their test to ensure it is a fair test.
- Students work through the activity sheet while conducting the three tests.
- Once the third and final test is completed, discuss as a class the predictions made and findings gained and whether or not they think they completed their tests fairly.
- Discuss whether or not they would keep using these newspaper bags at their shop or go back to wrapping in newspaper and tying with string in the hypothetical case of running the Carnamah General Store.

[ ACSIS215 – Compare results with predictions, suggesting possible reasons for findings ]

[ ACSIS058 – Reflect on the investigation, including whether a test was fair or not ]



# NEWSPAPER SHOPPING BAG CHALLENGE

*Gasp! Your general store has run out of string to tie up customers shopping with. You now have to make carry bags just out of newspaper. Will they be strong enough to carry five medium potatoes?*

**How will your group make sure your test is fair?**

Items being wrapped	_____
How bag is picked up	_____
How items are added to bag	_____

## Recording Predictions & Results

	Prediction	Revised Prediction	Result	Comments
1 sheet of newspaper				
2 sheets of newspaper				
3 sheets of newspaper				

**Was your test fair? Why/why not?**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# SQUASHED BREAD

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Prior to the establishment of a bakery in Carnamah, townsfolk received bread baked in Moora that was transported by train along the Midland Railway line. Unfortunately, the packed bread was often squashed in transit. This meant that the further down the train line you were, the more likely you'd receive squashed bread that had travelled at the bottom of the pile. Leslie Trotter owned a bakery in Moora before establishing a general store and bakery in Carnamah in 1924.



In the present day, bread is transported by trucks and road trains, and packed in plastic, stackable, crates to keep it from being squashed.

Ask your class to consider the changes in technology of how bread is transported today compared to the past and encourage them to imagine that they are sent back in time to invent a way to pack and transport bread on the train from Moora to Carnamah without it becoming squashed. They must, however, only use materials that would be have been available at the time, i.e. paper, cardboard, wood, steel, bricks, etc., because in 1924, many of today's conveniences (and inventions) did not exist. There were no stackable plastic crates to carry bread on; they didn't even have plastic shopping bags!

## INVENTION CHALLENGE: BREAD TRANSPORTER!

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### BREAD TRANSPORTER DESIGN

Name of invention:		
What materials will your Bread Transporter be made from and how many loaves can it carry?	How does your Bread Transporter work?	What inspired your design?

Using the **Bread Transporter Design** template (on the next page) students can record their design ideas, then share them with the class and compare it to the plastic, stackable crates we use in the present day for transporting bread.

Following this design phase, perhaps your class can take it to the next level and 'make' their designed invention and see which bread transporter is the most successful at keeping bread in its pristine condition.

[ **ACTDEP015** – Technology & Enterprise: Generate, develop, and communicate design ideas and decisions using appropriate technical terms and graphical representation techniques ]

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Learn more about Leslie Trotter via the online Biographical Dictionary of Coorow, Carnamah and Three Springs at [www.carnamah.com.au/bio/alfred-leslie-trotter](http://www.carnamah.com.au/bio/alfred-leslie-trotter)

# BREAD TRANSPORTER DESIGN

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Name of Invention:

What materials will your Bread Transporter be made from and how many loaves can it carry?	How does your Bread Transporter work?	What inspired your design?



# OLD FASHIONED BAKING

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Carnamah's first bakery was operated by Leslie Trotter, who also manufactured soft drinks to sell in Carnamah. Trotter ran the local bakery until 1928.

Wood-fired oven baking was the most common method for cooking prior to the availability of electric and gas ovens.



This theme is a great platform for students to examine old-fashioned recipes and compare them to modern day cookbooks.

## OLD FASHIONED PROCEDURAL WRITING TASK

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### Preparation

- Print out a class set of the Old Fashioned Baking Recipe BLM (on the next page).
- Provide examples of modern cookbooks for students to explore, choose one with photos and clear instructions. Also have examples of early published cookbooks. Old Country Women's Association (C.W.A.) cookbooks are ideal.

N.B. If you do not have access to an old recipe, use a recipe of the Scones and Loaves page from the North Midland Division C.W.A. Recipe book, year unknown (on page 20). This page also includes hints for show cooking, should you wish to enter your baking into competitions.

### Recipe Examination

- Identify how an old recipe book is different to a modern cookbook (e.g. no photos, no separate ingredients list, instructions are not clear to someone who is new to baking, etc...).
- Select a recipe to bake and use the Old Fashioned Baking Recipe BLM and re-write it in the format of a modern recipe. See the Old Fashioned Baking Recipe Example sheet (page 18) that organises a recipe from the Scones and Loaves page of the North Midland Division C.W.A. Recipe Book.
- As a rule a 'hot oven' is 205- 230°C, 'moderate oven' is 175°C, 'slow oven' is 120-135°C. You may need to use an online conversion chart to change measurements from pounds to grams: [www.mamtaskitchen.com/tip\\_display.php?tip\\_id=3](http://www.mamtaskitchen.com/tip_display.php?tip_id=3) is suitable or simply type the required conversion into a Google search, such as two ounces in grams!
- Once the recipe has been made, students can draw a picture of the finished product

[ **ACELA1478** – Understand how different types of texts vary in use of language choices, depending on their purpose and context (for example, tense and types of sentences) ]





# OLD FASHIONED BAKING RECIPE

*Select an old fashioned recipe and re-write it in a modern day format*

**Recipe name:**

**Cooking time:**

**Ingredients:** *(write one per line)*

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*(draw the finished product above)*

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**Method:** *(number each step)*

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# OLD FASHIONED BAKING RECIPE

Select an old fashioned recipe and re-write it in a modern day format

**Recipe name:** Tea Cake

**Cooking time:** 45 minutes

**Ingredients:** *(write one per line)*

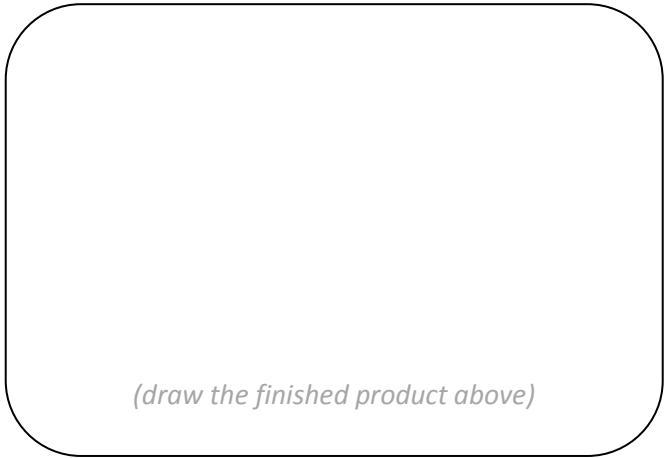
1 cup sugar

1 cup mixed fruit

1 teaspoon bi-carb soda

1 tablespoon butter

1 cup boiling water



2 cups self raising flour

1 teaspoon mixed spice

1 egg

**Method:** *(number each step)*

1. Preheat oven to 175°C.

2. Put 1 cup sugar, 1 cup mixed fruit, 1 teaspoon bi-carb soda and 1 tablespoon butter in a heatproof bowl.

3. Carefully add 1 cup boiling water and stir to dissolve sugar and melt butter.

4. Sift 2 cups self raising flour and 1 teaspoon mixed spice into the bowl and mix

5. Add 1 egg and beat well.

6. Line 2 loaf tins with baking paper as mixture is soft.

7. Bake at 175°C for 45 minutes.



# CAKES AND SPONGES

## BASIC CAKE MIXTURE

Plain Cake— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. margarine or butter,  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup sugar, 2 eggs,  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup milk, 1 heaped cup S.R. flour.

Beat butter and sugar, add eggs, then milk and flour alternately. Bake in moderate oven 350 degrees (gas).

Coconut Cake—To above add 2 tablespoons coconut.

Chocolate Cake—Add 1 heaped dessertspoon cocoa.

Spice Cake—Add 1 dessertspoon cocoa and 1 dessertspoon mixed spice.

Sultana Cake—Add 3 tablespoons sultanas or mixed fruit.

Caraway Seed Cake—Add 1 tablespoon caraway seeds.

## CRUMB CAKE (eggless)

$1\frac{3}{4}$  cup flour, 4 level tablespoons butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon ground cloves, 1 teaspoon carb soda, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup raisins, 1 teaspoon cinnamon. 1 cup of sour milk or butter milk, a pinch of salt.

Crumb together the flour, brown sugar and butter (keeping out a heaped tablespoon of crumbs) to sprinkle on the cake. Add raisins, ground cloves, cinnamon, salt and carb soda. Mix well with the milk, put into a greased tin, sprinkle crumbs on top and bake in a moderate oven for 1 hour.

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## BASIC CAKE RECIPE for JELLY CAKE, etc.

2ozs. butter, 3ozs. sugar, 4ozs. S.R. flour, 2 eggs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk with teaspoon lemon juice.

Cream butter and sugar, add beaten eggs, milk and flour alternately. Drop into paper patties on hot slide. Bake 20 mins. in hot oven.

## TEA CAKE

Put in basin, 1 cup white sugar, 1 cup mixed fruit, 1 teaspoon bi-carb soda, 1 tablespoon butter. Add 1 cup boiling water and stir to dissolve sugar and melt butter. Sift 2 cups S.R. flour and 1 teaspoon mixed spice. Add to basin, mix. Add 1 unbeaten egg and beat well. Line 2 bar tins with paper as mixture is soft. Bake 45 minutes in moderate oven.

## BLOCK CAKE

$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. plain flour, 14oz. S.R. flour, 1lb. 6oz. margarine,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sugar, 8 eggs, 1 packet peel,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. raisins, 1 pint milk.

Cream sugar and margarine, add beaten eggs and then rest of ingredients and bake slowly for about 3 hours. Can be cooked in large baking dish lined with paper or two smaller tins. Makes a large cake which keeps well.

## CANTERBURY CAKE

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. margarine or butter, 1lb. sugar,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. plain flour, 1 dessertspoon baking powder, 4 eggs, 1 cup milk, 1 cup of sultanas and little peel. Cream butter and sugar, add beaten eggs, milk, flour and fruit. Keeps well.

## BOILED FRUIT CAKE

$1\frac{1}{2}$  cups sugar, 1 cup currants, 1 cup sultanas,  $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. butter, 2 tablespoons coconut,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon mixed spice, 2 teaspoons cinnamon, 1 cup cold water.

Put these ingredients into a saucepan and boil for 5 minutes whilst stirring, then allow to cool for 5 minutes. Add 1 cup S.R. flour, 1 lge. cup plain flour, 1 teaspoon carb. soda, 2 well beaten eggs. Stir well and put into a greased cake tin and bake in a moderate oven for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

## DUNDEE FRUIT CAKE

8oz. butter, 8oz. sugar, 4 or 5 eggs, 10oz. plain flour, 8oz. currants, 8oz. sultanas, 4oz. mixed peel, 2oz. cherries, 4oz. almonds, pinch salt, 1 teaspoon essence almond, 1 grated orange rind,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon carb soda, dissolved in 1 teaspoon milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  glass brandy.

Cream butter and sugar, add eggs and some sifted flour alternately to creamed butter and sugar, beat well until smooth and thick, stir in fruit, lastly, essence, brandy and soda in milk. Bake  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours in slow oven.

## PLAIN TEA CAKE

2oz. butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar, 1 egg,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cup S.R. flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup milk, vanilla.

Second cake method. Put in a greased sandwich tin, bake 15 to 20 minutes. While hot spread butter on top of cake, sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar. When cold, cut through centre, spread with butter, rejoin.

## WELSH CAKES

2 cups S.R. flour, 4oz. butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar, 1 egg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon nutmeg, 1 tablespoon Sunshine milk sifted with flour, 4oz. currants, water to mix.

Rub butter into flour and milk, nutmeg and sugar, then add egg and lastly currants and water to a soft dough and roll out as for scone mixture. Cut with a scone cutter and cook on a hot girdle iron. When cold split and butter, then roll in icing sugar. Very nice.

## TEA CAKE

2oz. Sunshine milk, 6oz. S.R. flour, 4oz. sugar, 2oz. melted butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup water, 1 egg.

Topping—1 tablespoon butter, 2 tablespoons brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon nutmeg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cinnamon, 1 cup cornflakes.

Sift flour and Sunshine milk and add sugar. Put water into melted butter and beat into this 1 egg and add to dry ingredients. Mix well and pour into 8in. greased tin. Sprinkle with topping and bake in moderate oven (350) for 35 mins. Serve slice with butter hot or cold.

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# Hints for Show Cooking

**SCONES**—Same height, evenness of colour, should ring hollow when tapped with pencil. Cooked on greased slide, preferably with olive oil.

**BISCUITS**—A basic mixture finished in various ways, does not constitute variety. Variety of mixture is essential. Daintiness is essential. Shape, colour and variety of shape, colour depending on variety, crisp and even throughout with flavor suitable to variety but not predominating.

**SPONGE ROLL**—The sponge should be of even thickness and thin. Jam evenly spread not too heavy or it will soak into roll; no cracks on surface.

**FRUIT CAKE**—Fruit evenly distributed, no one flavour dominating, smooth even top and no holes in cake, moist but not heavy.

**SPONGES**—Smooth in appearance and well risen, golden brown in colour, elastic to touch, close fine texture, showing no holes.

**PLAIN CAKES**—Should be smooth and even, well risen with smooth sides and good shape, slightly raised towards centre but not peaked. Surface should not be sticky. Cakes should be evenly browned but colour light. Surface should not be sugary or sticky. Cooking should be even, not soggy or crumbly. Added flavouring should not predominate or detract from natural flavouring.

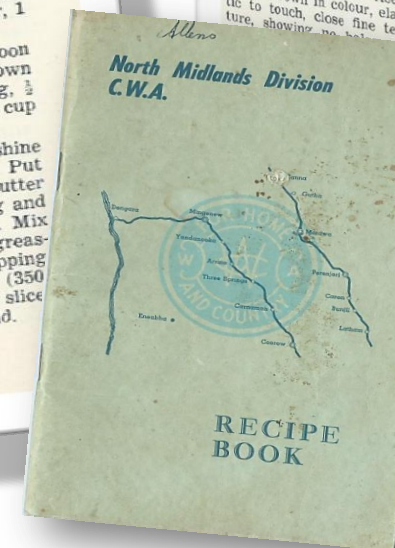
**CHOCOLATE CAKE**—Should be a good dark colour, but not advisable to use spices.

**PUFF PASTRY**—Crisp, flaky, pale golden brown, well risen in distinct layers.

**LAMINGTONS**—Must be butter cake not too big. Icing not to soak into cake. No surplus coconut.

## ★ Points to Watch in Show Cooking

Cakes should be neat and attractive in appearance, no sided, uneven in shape to be taken when put in paper in tins. Grease and paper with unsalt fat. A basic biscuit mixture finished in various ways does not constitute a variety.



These old fashioned recipes come from a North Midlands Division C.W.A. cookbook. It offers recipes of savoury dishes and desserts, and includes hints for *Show Cooking* to assist women who plan to enter their baking in a competition at their local Agricultural Show.

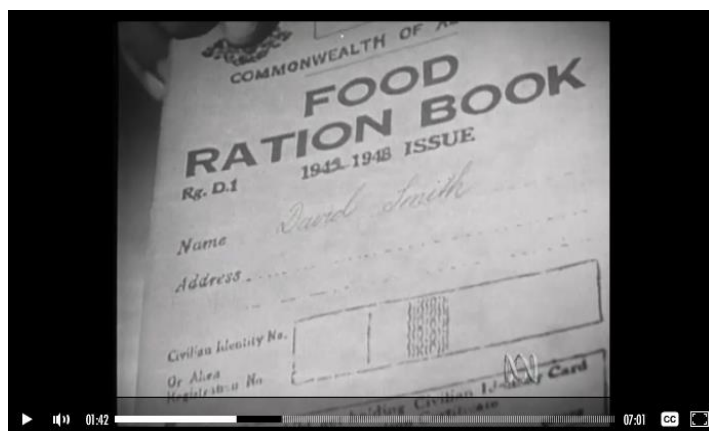
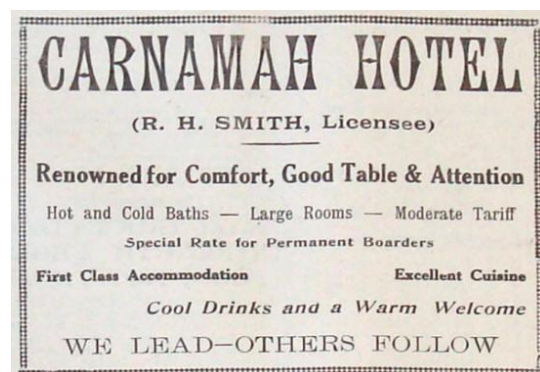


# WAR TIME RATIONING

As mentioned in the [Business Houses virtual exhibition](#), the Carnamah Hotel opened in 1924, offering drinks, meals and accommodation to locals and travellers alike. During the Second World War (1939-1945), it could have become the pub with no beer as shown by Kevin Smith's comments:

*"Beer was rationed during the war. Supplies came up once a week or perhaps once a fortnight, by train from Perth and Lionel Ferguson carted it to the hotel. Reg Smith was a good publican as he didn't drink much himself. He rationed out the beer so that anyone who came in could get a glass. Beer was mostly in kegs as bottles were very hard to come by."*

Western Australia was not as adversely affected as other parts of Australia when it came to beer making supplies. There was enough available to avoid strict rationing, however it was decided that WA must adhere to a beer rationing regime to 'be fair' to others around the country.



ABC Splash has a seven minute clip that explains the concept of rationing and how a ration book was used. Great footage of people shopping in the past and it also demonstrates how Coolgardie Safes and Ice Chests were used.

NOTE: Watch yourself first to decide if the full video or just segments are suitable for your class.

<http://splash.abc.net.au/media/-/m/102780/rations-and-coupon-shopping>

## Historical Inquiry Task – War Time Rationing

Working in pairs using the War Time Rationing Historical Inquiry sheet (on the next page), students are to use different sources to learn more about war time rationing. Potential sources include:

- Digitised newspapers, photos and objects on Trove – [www.trove.nla.gov.au](http://www.trove.nla.gov.au)
- Ergo – <http://ergo.slv.vic.gov.au/explore-history/australia-wwii/home-wii/food-shortages-rationing>
- Australian Bureau of Statistics  
[www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Previousproducts/1301.0Feature%20Article11944-45?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=1301.0&issue=1944-45&num=&view](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Previousproducts/1301.0Feature%20Article11944-45?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=1301.0&issue=1944-45&num=&view)
- Skwirk Online Education – [www.skwirk.com/p-c\\_s-14\\_u-91\\_t-201\\_c-674/rationing-and-other-controls/nsw/rationing-and-other-controls/australia-and-world-war-ii/government-control](http://www.skwirk.com/p-c_s-14_u-91_t-201_c-674/rationing-and-other-controls/nsw/rationing-and-other-controls/australia-and-world-war-ii/government-control)

# WAR TIME RATIONING HISTORICAL ENQUIRY

1. What does 'rationing' mean?

2. Why was rationing introduced during the war?

3. Why were 'coupons' so important during war-time rationing?

4. Other than beer, what else was rationed during the war?

5. Do you think rationing was fair? Explain your answer.

6.

*(Write your own inquiry question, then find the answer)*



# ADVERTISING IN THE PAST

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Scrolling through the [Business Houses virtual exhibition](#), we learn that businesses in Carnamah have used a wide variety of methods to advertise their goods and services over the years.

The Carnamah Hotel for example, has advertised its business through promotional bottle openers, novelty matches and advertisements in papers and show schedules. Even their branded dining plates remind you of who has cooked your meal.

It's interesting to note how even the materials used to make the promotional items have changed over time. The hotel bottle opener is made from steel and leather and the dining plates are made from china clay and ink. As time moved on, promotional items were made from synthetic materials like the plastic R&I Bank money box in the shape of Western Australia, which is also displayed in the Business Houses virtual exhibition.

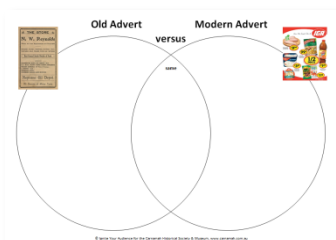


Discuss the promotional and advertising items displayed in the virtual exhibition and consider how they are similar and/or different to adverts and promotional products that can be ordered from online sites (such as [www.promo2u.com.au/shop/](http://www.promo2u.com.au/shop/)). Continue your analysis with the below Advert Comparison Activity.

[ **ACHHK061** – ONE important example of change and ONE important example of continuity over time in the local community, region or state/territory; for example, in relation to the areas of transport, work, education, natural and built environments, entertainment, daily life ]

## ADVERT COMPARISON ACTIVITY

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Display the N.W Reynolds advert for “The Store” featured in the Virtual Exhibition and have a collection of recent IGA catalogues to compare the content with and record the similarities and differences between the two on the Advert Comparison Venn Diagram (page 25). Alternatively, visit the IGA website at [www.iga.com.au](http://www.iga.com.au) which features all current catalogues across Australia.

Find out if IGA has a social media presence to advertise its business via Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, etc.

[ **ACHHS068** – Locate relevant information from sources provided. **ACHHS051** – Identify and compare features of objects from the past and present ]

# BRAND COMPARISON ACTIVITY

As well as looking at how methods of advertising have changed over time, the actual branding logos or catch phrases that businesses use are interesting to examine. Locate the Wesfarmers brand logo in a vintage photo featured in the virtual exhibition and compare it to the current day Wesfarmers logo. Has it changed that much?



Look through the Virtual Exhibition, to see how many other brands you can find that are still operating today (i.e., Shell, Vegemite and Kraft). Have their logos changed that much or do they remain the same?



# CARTOON NARRATIVE

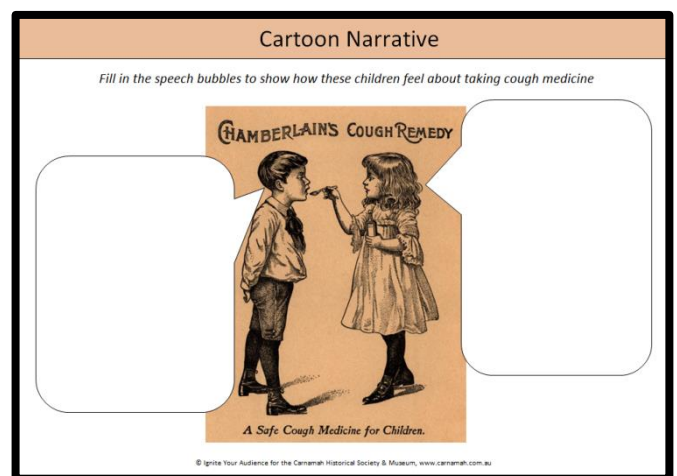
If you've got access to some old glass medicine bottles, display them in your classroom to generate a discussion about how different the packaging of medicines are today compared to the past. View the Chamberlains Cough Remedy advert in the virtual exhibition and ask students to imagine they are the boy having to take the medicine and ask the following questions:

- What do you think old fashioned medicine would taste like?
- Do you think they would have added ingredients to make fruity flavours like children's medicine today?
- How would you feel if your sister was giving you the medicine?
- Would you behave differently than if it was mum or dad giving it to you?

Now ask students to imagine they are the girl giving her brother the medicine and discuss the following questions:

- If you were trying to give medicine to a younger sibling how would you do it? Talk in a soothing voice and reassure them? Boss them around until they take it? Threaten to 'dob' on them if they don't?
- Would you be happy to help out by giving the medicine, or would you be trying to get it done quickly so you can go play?

After this discussion, encourage students to create a dialogue between the two characters in the Chamberlains Cough Remedy advert and record it on the Cartoon Narrative template (page 26).



[ **ACHHS068** - Locate relevant information from sources provided ]

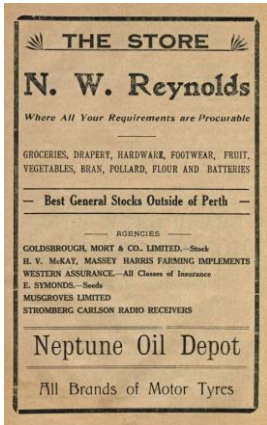
[ **ACHHS051** – Identify and compare features of objects from the past and present ]

# Old Advert

# Modern Advert

versus

same





# Cartoon Narrative

*Fill in the speech bubbles to show how these children feel about taking cough medicine*





# CARNAMAH SHOW

Saturday, September 8th, 1956

Centenary Park, Carnamah

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**£175** Prize Money, Championship **£175**  
Ribbons and Prize Cards

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G. H. Millett  
Secretary

Telephone  
Carnamah  
27

SCHEDULE OF PRIZES



# AGRICULTURAL SHOWS AND SHOW SCHEDULES

The annual 'Show' is always a highlight in the community calendar of both small towns and large cities across Australia. These are organised by agricultural societies established by the town or district. Australia's first agricultural society was established for the protection of animals in Tasmania in 1821 and they held their first show the following year. Now there are over 600 agricultural societies across the country and they make up Australia's longest continuously operating institution.

An Agricultural Show allows communities to celebrate the skills, knowledge, and capabilities inherent amongst its residents from all facets of life, including baking, sewing, cattle breeding and horse riding. Shows are a source of education and entertainment, and remain an important social and professional networking event for many communities around Australia.



Every show has a **Show Schedule**, which is like a programme. It outlines the categories of competition, the timetable for competitive and community events, the exhibitors on display, valued sponsors of the event, etc. Show schedules provide a wonderful snapshot of not only the activities the community participated in, they also reveal which businesses were operating locally at the time. Many local businesses who wouldn't normally advertise made an exception for the annual show schedule.

## Show Schedules Quick Explore

Explore the digitised Show Schedules as a class. These can be found via [www.carnamah.com.au/shows](http://www.carnamah.com.au/shows). Randomly select some show schedules to look through – but don't choose any of the Carnamah ones yet. Ask students to identify the different types of information included in the schedules. Discuss any odd or interesting pages, adverts, titles, etc., as you go.

## Show Schedule Online Rummage

Book the Computer Lab for a session and print out a class set of the Show Schedule Rummage sheets (pages 30-32). Now using the seven Carnamah Show Schedules available online, students search for items featured on their Rummage Sheet, tick them off as they go and record the time they start the rummage as well as their finishing time.

**SHOW SCHEDULE RUMMAGE C** [www.carnamah.com.au/shows](http://www.carnamah.com.au/shows)

Visit each of the digitised Show Schedules online listed in the table below. Tick it off as you visit each one while you're looking for your rummage items.

Starting Time =  
Finishing Time =  
Total Time Taken to find all items =

1933 Carnamah	
1939 Carnamah	
1945 Carnamah	
1951 Carnamah	
1956 Carnamah	
1963 Carnamah	
1970 Carnamah	

How many show schedules did you need to use to complete your rummage chart?

Flower Competition

Newspaper Advert

Tea Rooms Advert

Show held on a Saturday

Musical Chair Event

List of Show Regulations

## Bonus Sleuthing

Can the class locate any advertisements for the businesses highlighted at [www.carnamah.com.au/business](http://www.carnamah.com.au/business)

[ **ACHHS068** – Locate relevant information from sources provided ]

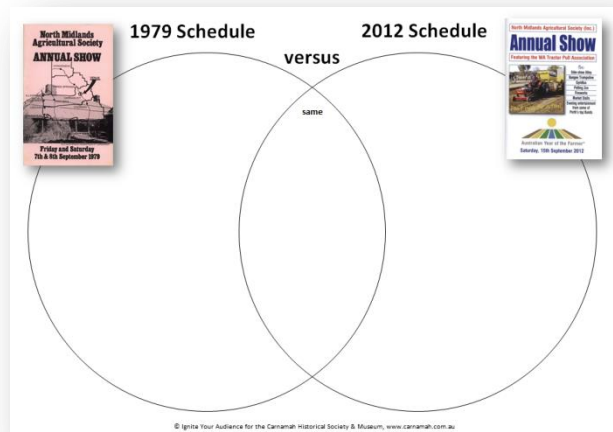
[ **ACHHK046** – The impact of changing technology on people's lives (at home and in the ways they worked, travelled, communicated, and played in the past) ]



# SHOW SCHEDULE COMPARISON ACTIVITY

Take your exploration of old [show schedules](#) further by examining the North Midlands 1979 and 2012 show schedules. Identify their similarities and differences and record them on the Show Schedule Venn Diagram (on page 34). Please note there is a Venn Diagram answer page, for your reference, on page 35.

Upon completion, discuss as class why some things have stayed the same while others have changed. The Show Schedule Comparison Discussion sheet is available on page 36 to accompany discussion of these themes.

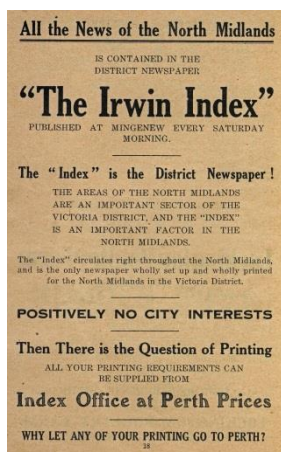


[ ACHHS068 – Locate relevant information from sources provided ]

[ ACHHS051 – Identify and compare features of objects from the past and present ]

[ ACHHK061 – ONE important example of change and ONE important example of continuity over time in the local community, region or state/territory; for example, in relation to the areas of transport, work, education, natural and built environments, entertainment, daily life ]

# SHOW SCHEDULE EXTENSION ACTIVITIES



*The Irwin Index* is featured in Carnamah’s 1933 show schedule. It was a very important source of news, community information and an important platform for business advertising. Search the show schedules to locate an advertisement for the ‘Irwin Index’ and discover how often the paper is printed and which areas of Western Australia it was distributed to in 1933.

Use [www.trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper](http://www.trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper) to find out what the ‘Irwin Index’ is (answer at <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article37839617>). Using the Trove database, can you find any newspaper articles about the Carnamah Agricultural Show? There are many!

Find the advertisement for the **Self-Heating Iron**, also in the 1933 schedule. Students can perform a short research task to answer:

- How were irons heated before the invention of self-heating irons?
- What materials were self-heating irons made from?
- How do irons work today?
- How similar or different are iron advertisements today?
- Are irons advertised in modern day show programs?



# SHOW SCHEDULE RUMMAGE A

[www.carnamah.com.au/shows](http://www.carnamah.com.au/shows)

Visit each of the digitised Show Schedules online listed in the table below. Tick it off as you visit each one while you're looking for your rummage items.

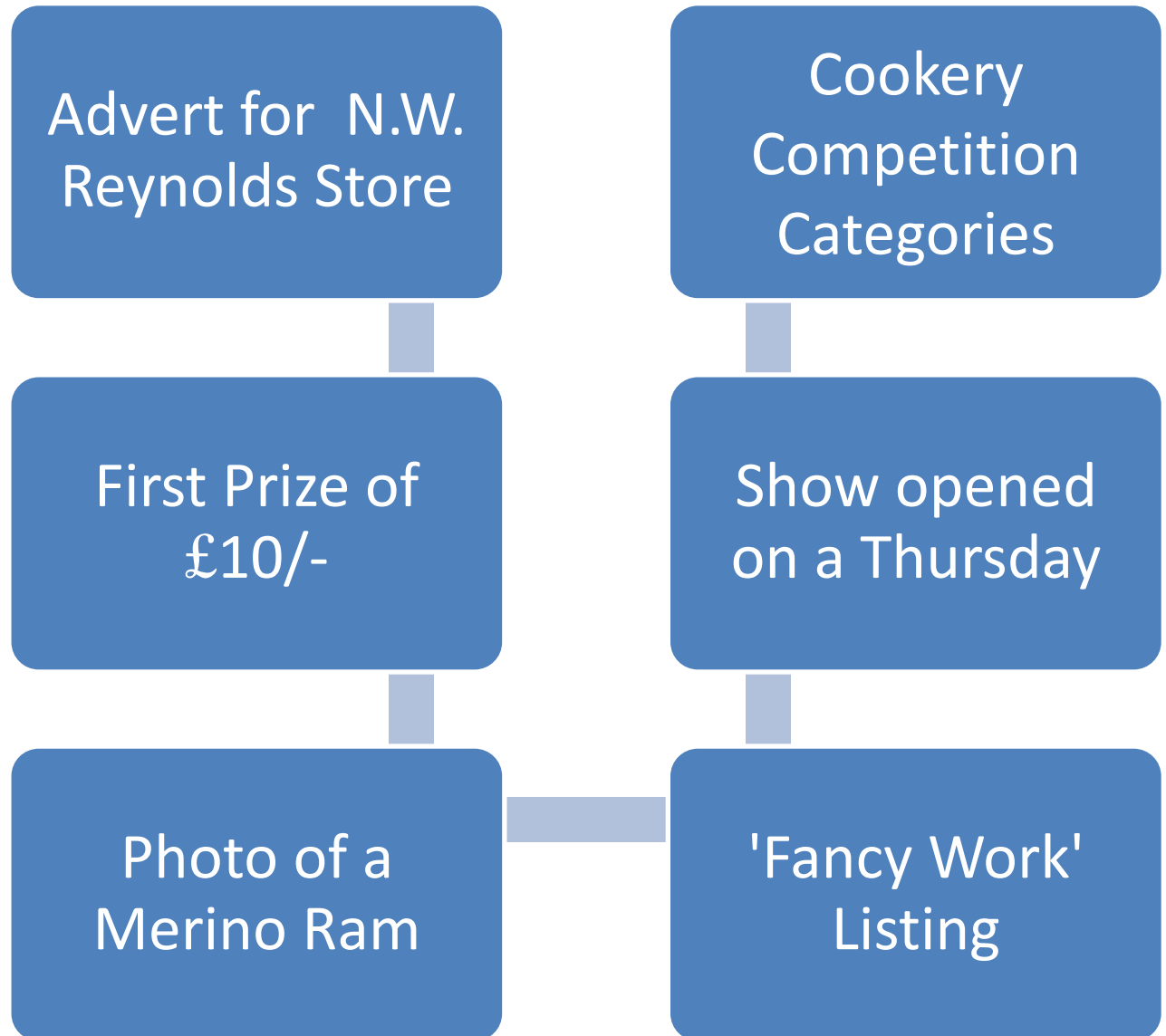
Starting Time =

Finishing Time =

Total Time Taken to find all items =

1933 Carnamah	
1939 Carnamah	
1945 Carnamah	
1951 Carnamah	
1956 Carnamah	
1963 Carnamah	
1970 Carnamah	

How many show schedules did you need to use to complete your rummage chart?



# SHOW SCHEDULE RUMMAGE B

[www.carnamah.com.au/shows](http://www.carnamah.com.au/shows)

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Visit each of the digitised Show Schedules online listed in the table below. Tick it off as you visit each one while you're looking for your rummage items.

Starting Time =

Finishing Time =

Total Time Taken to find all items =

1933 Carnamah	
1939 Carnamah	
1945 Carnamah	
1951 Carnamah	
1956 Carnamah	
1963 Carnamah	
1970 Carnamah	

How many show schedules did you need to use to complete your rummage chart?



# SHOW SCHEDULE RUMMAGE C

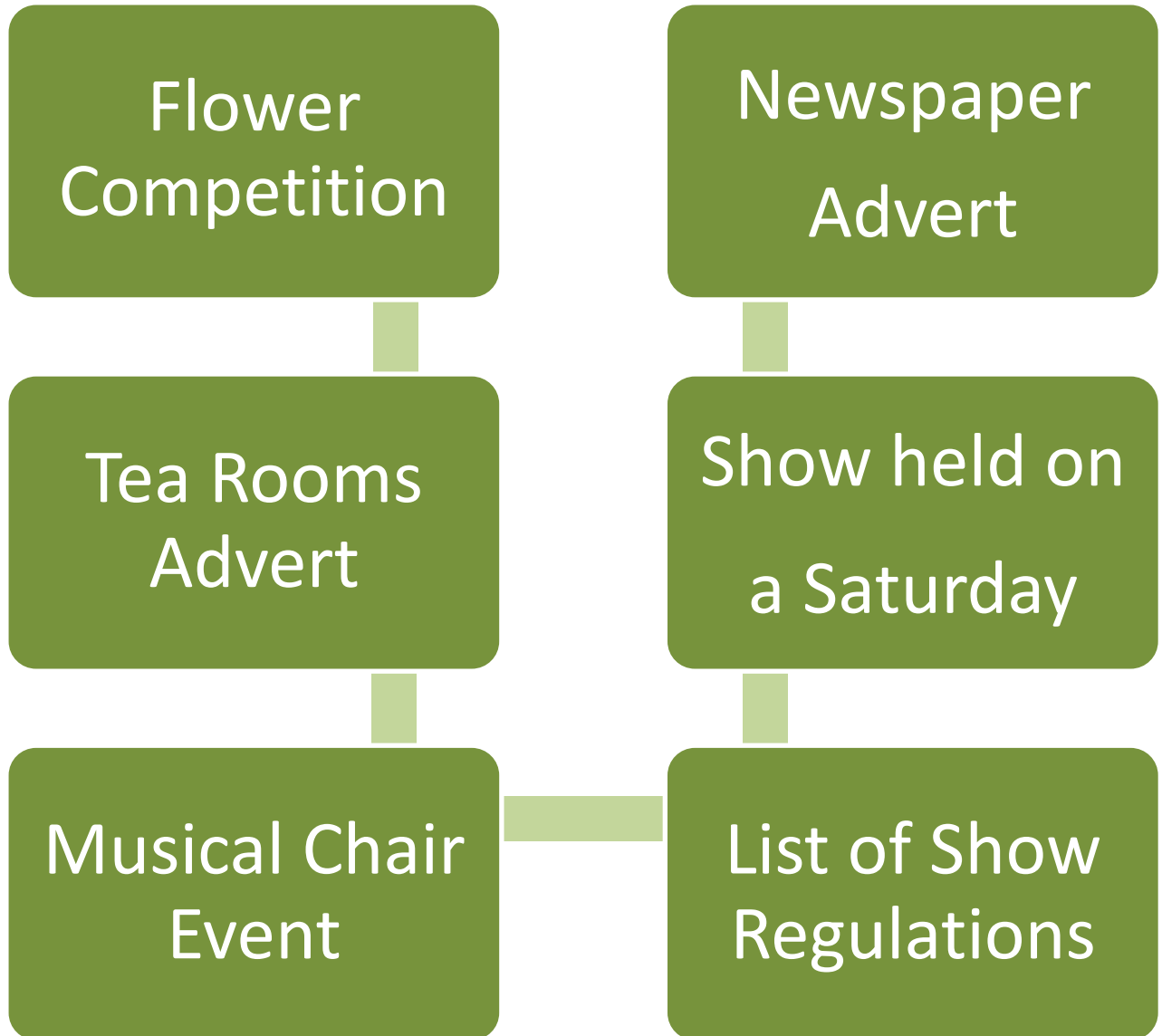
[www.carnamah.com.au/shows](http://www.carnamah.com.au/shows)

Visit each of the digitised Show Schedules online listed in the table below. Tick it off as you visit each one while you're looking for your rummage items.

Starting Time =  
Finishing Time =  
Total Time Taken to find all items =

1933 Carnamah	
1939 Carnamah	
1945 Carnamah	
1951 Carnamah	
1956 Carnamah	
1963 Carnamah	
1970 Carnamah	

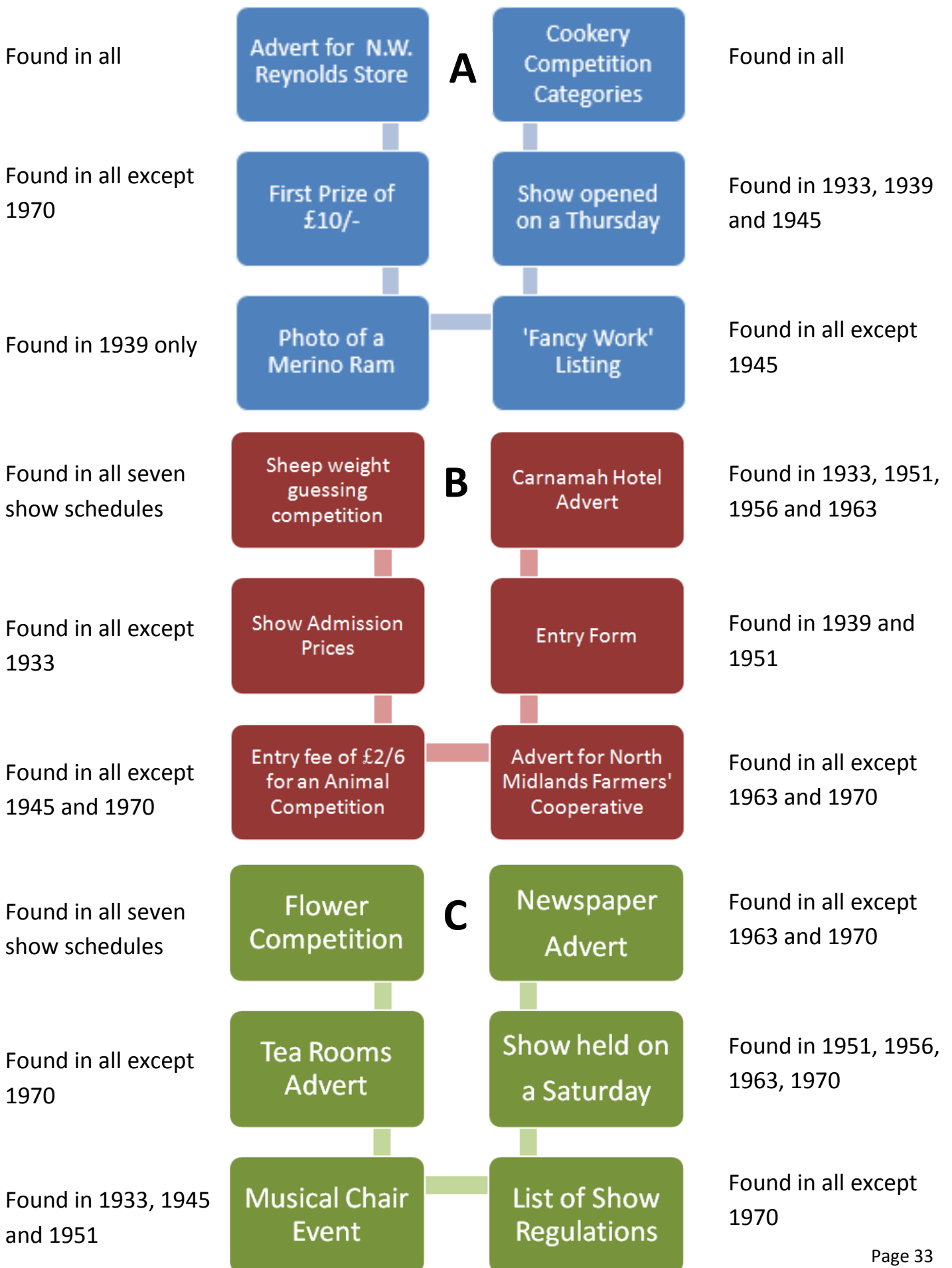
How many show schedules did you need to use to complete your rummage chart?





# SHOW SCHEDULE RUMMAGE

# ( ANSWER KEY )

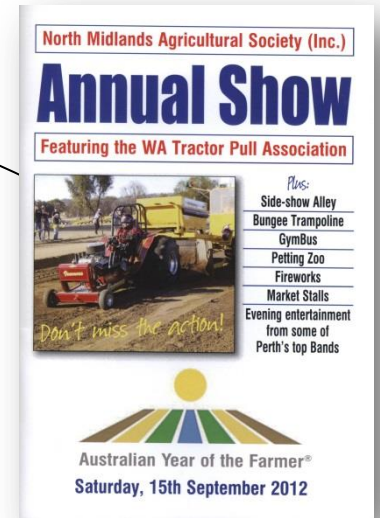
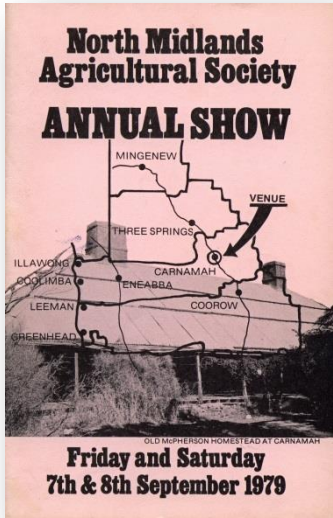


# 1979 Schedule

# 2012 Schedule

versus

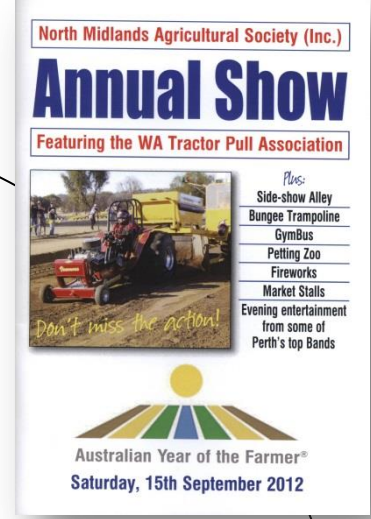
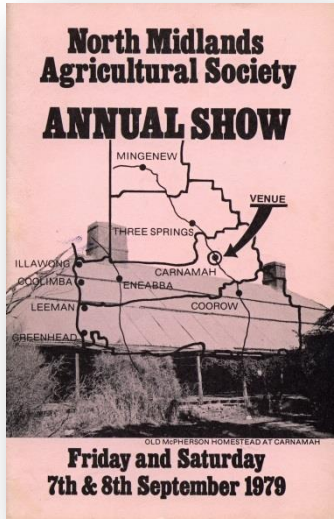
same



# 1979 Schedule

# 2012 Schedule

versus



Black and white

same

2 day show

Colour 1 day show

Admission prices

Cover page

Welcome letter from  
Agricultural Society  
President

Rules

Map included

Date of show

Entertainment List

Events, competitions &  
their entry fees

Menu No map

Entry form 84 pages long

Lists of Officials

Advertisements

No information on  
admission prices, rules  
competitions or entry  
fees

Appears to be written for  
people entering the  
competition/ events

44 pages long

# SHOW SCHEDULE COMPARISON DISCUSSION

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Below are some suggested discussion questions to get students thinking about how agricultural shows have changed over time, and what they might be like in the future, or what their future fate may be. Following each set of questions is teacher background information to assist your class discussion.

**Q: Why might the 2012 show schedule have less pages and less information than the earlier show schedule?**

**Q: The North Midlands Agricultural Society Facebook page has extra information on the 2012 show, such as admission prices, that weren't included in the hard copy show schedule. Why could this be?**

Consider our reliance on technology, such as the Internet, to find information and how this is rapidly replacing our need for printed information. What are the benefits of online information vs. printed information? (For example, online information can easily be updated if details change, is easily accessible at any time of day or night, reduces paper waste...etc.)

**Q: Do you think that the livestock competitions, baking competitions and equestrian events weren't included in the 2012 show schedule because the information was online, because the competitions/events didn't happen, or for another reason?**

These events were included for the last time in 2010. The show was scaled back due to a number of reasons, such as the local population becoming smaller; farms getting larger (i.e. less farmers); less people choosing to enter the competitions and events; and less people being involved in the running of the show.

Carnamah contributes to the Mid West display at the Perth Royal Show each year and also sends people to Perth to help man this part of the regional display. In the past, winning exhibits at shows in the North Midlands have often been sent on to compete at the Perth Royal Show. Now days, if Carnamah locals wish to enter their livestock, they can enter and exhibit at the Perth Royal Show.

**Q: The North Midlands Agricultural Society Annual Show ran in 2011 and 2012 with a focus on modern entertainment (e.g. live bands, sideshow alley games, showbags, animal rides, fireworks) rather than traditional show elements, such as livestock and produce competitions. What do you think the future of the North Midlands Annual Show is? Will it continue as it did in 2012? Will they bring back the livestock? Will it stop all together?**

A show was held in 2013 which included celebrations for the 100th anniversary of the gazetting of the Carnamah townsite (see [www.carnamah.com.au/town](http://www.carnamah.com.au/town) for the Government Gazette notice). There was no show was held in 2014. It is uncertain whether there will be one in 2015, although it is expected that the art show component will continue on a biannual basis.

**Q: If you have been to a Royal Show (or a smaller community agricultural show), what were your favourite things to see and do? Are the traditional elements, such as the animals the main reason you go? Do you go mainly for the rides, showbags and sideshow alley? Do you like a bit of both?**

**Q: How do you think people would feel if Agricultural shows stopped all together? Do you think children, adults and farmers would feel differently about it?**

The purpose of these last questions is to have students consider whether Agricultural shows are still valued by the community.



# SHOWBAGS!

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The first agricultural shows were an event for farmers to demonstrate their skills and parade their stock; farming equipment companies exhibited (and sold) the latest products to farmers; while it gave the chance for women in the community to demonstrate their domestic prowess in baking, needlework and flower arranging. And essentially, for the community to gather together for a fun day out and a break from their routine lives.



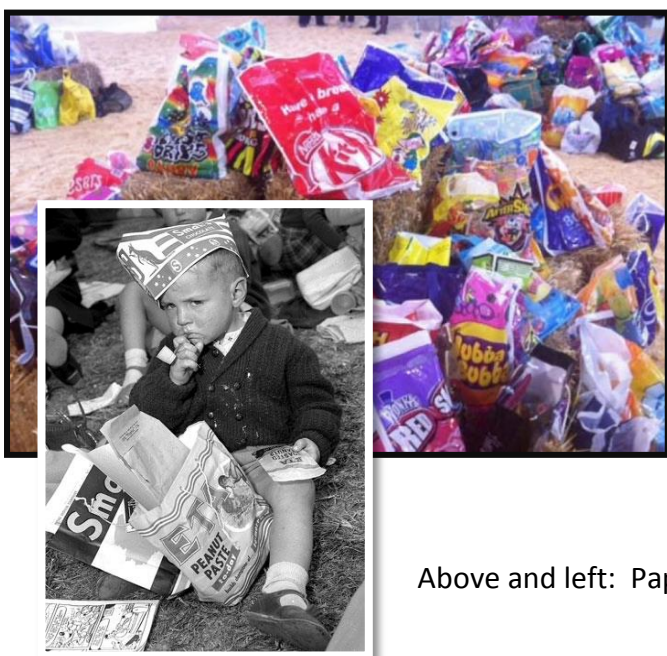
As time went on, changes in technology and the way we live daily life has seen agricultural shows change in order to stay relevant. Today's shows still retain past elements such as livestock and baking competitions, however there is now a bigger focus on rides, games and other entertainment, and particularly showbags, to keep up public interest in attending.

Showbags were originally called 'sample bags' and were given out free (or very cheaply) at agricultural shows to promote a brand and its products. The sample bags became so popular that companies realised they could sell them to make a profit. This led to more thought being given to what the contents were and what price they should be and hence, the 'showbag' was born. The first showbags were made of paper which didn't end well when it rained at the show!

Think back to the history of shopping bags activity about how shopping bags have changed over time. Showbags followed suit moving from paper to plastic and now some have items contained inside a backpack or some other type of reusable bag.

## DESIGN A SHOWBAG ACTIVITY

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Discuss the topic of showbags with your students. What were the best and the worst show bags they've ever bought? What materials have their showbags been made out of? What were the showbag contents?

Using the Design Your Own Showbag! template (page 39), invite students to design a showbag and give thought to the type of material to use for the bag i.e., paper, plastic, backpack, suitcase, shoulder bag etc.), what title the showbag will have, what contents to include, and how much it costs to buy.

Above and left: Paper showbags in 1957 and plastic showbags in 2012.

# SHOWBAG MATHS

For this activity you'll need access to a current or past Royal Show showbag catalogue. Depending on the timing, you can access show catalogues online, such as [www.eastershow.com.au/showbags](http://www.eastershow.com.au/showbags)

Students can imagine that they have a budget of \$100 to spend on showbags at the Show.

- Which showbags would you buy with this budget?
- What is the greatest number of different showbags you can buy to spend the exact dollar amount of your budget?
- Are there any showbags that would use up your entire budget?

Junior Show Bag	Mums & Dads Show Bag	Premium Show Bag	Macadamia Show Bag	Jumbo Show Bag
 <p>Now with POP-A-JAK!</p> <p>Morish Peanut 100g Morish Choc Peanut 100g Morish Nuts Junior Bag</p> <p>RETAIL VALUE \$16.00</p> <p><b>SHOW PRICE ONLY \$10</b></p>	 <p>Morish Peanut 100g Morish Hot Peanut 100g Morish Premium Nut Mix 80g Morish Savoury Nut Mix 80g Morish Peanut Brittle 150g Morish Nuts Stress Truck Morish Nuts Mum &amp; Dad Bag</p> <p>RETAIL VALUE \$32.90</p> <p><b>SHOW PRICE ONLY \$20</b></p>	 <p>Morish Cashew 100g Morish Hot Peanut 100g Morish Macadamia 100g Morish Almond 100g Morish Premium Nut Mix 80g Morish Savoury Nut Mix 80g Morish Crunch 100g SBS Feast Magazine Morish Nuts Stress Truck Morish Nuts Cabin Carry Bag</p> <p>RETAIL VALUE \$66.00</p> <p><b>SHOW PRICE ONLY \$30</b></p>	 <p>Morish Macadamia 100g Morish Hot Macadamia 100g Morish Choc Macadamia 100g Morish Regal Blend 100g Morish Premium Nut Mix 80g Morish Savoury Nut Mix 80g Morish Macadamia Crunch 100g Morish Nougat Bar 80g SBS Feast Magazine Morish Nuts Stress Truck Morish Nuts Cabin Carry Bag</p> <p>RETAIL VALUE \$65.80</p> <p><b>SHOW PRICE ONLY \$35</b></p>	 <p>Popular Gift</p> <p>Morish Jumbo Peanut 200g Morish Jumbo Hot Peanut 200g Morish Jumbo Cashew 200g Morish Jumbo Almond 200g Morish Jumbo Macadamia 200g Morish Jumbo Crunch 200g Morish Praline 150g Morish Mini Pretzels 80g SBS Feast Magazine Morish Nuts Stress Truck Morish Nuts Tote Bag</p> <p>RETAIL VALUE \$79.80</p> <p><b>SHOW PRICE ONLY \$40</b></p>
<p><b>FREE TASTINGS</b> available daily throughout the Show.</p>				

[ **ACMNA059** – Represent money values in multiple ways and count change required for simple transactions to the nearest five cents ]

# SIDESHOW ALLEY ACTIVITY

As well as showbags, games and rides in Sideshow Alley are always a favourite among children and adults. Generate a class discussion about the types of games that students have seen or played at a sideshow. Do the games rely on skill, chance, or a bit of both to win?

- Encourage students to design and make a Sideshow Alley game that can be played in the classroom. Some ideas are water bottle bowling, sticky darts, ring toss, and fishing.
- Students should plan their design before collecting materials and making their game.
- When all games are ready, plan a Sideshow Alley morning/ afternoon in your classroom where students can try out each other's games. (Perhaps they could even make up some prizes to give away.)



[ **ACTDEP018** – Plan a sequence of production steps when making designed solutions individually and collaboratively ]

[ **CTDEP016** – Select and use materials, components, tools and equipment using safe work practices to make designed solutions ]

# DESIGN YOUR OWN SHOWBAG!

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Name of showbag	Type of bag used	Cost
Contents		



# AGRICULTURAL SHOWS AROUND THE WORLD



Many Agricultural Societies host shows, not just in Australia but around the world. A particularly impressive Agricultural Show is held in Paris each year. With more than 1000 exhibitors and visitation rates of up to 700,000 people over its nine day program has cemented it as one of the most important tourism and farming events in France since its commercial beginnings in 1964.

Find out more at: <http://en.salon-agriculture.com>

How similar or different do you think agricultural shows would be in other parts of the world? Encourage students to explore the similarities and differences between Western Australia’s main show – The Perth Royal Show, a smaller WA show (i.e., Wanneroo Show or Moora Show), and an international show.

*Information on the Perth Royal Show and the Wanneroo Show can be found at:*

[www.perthroyalshow.com.au](http://www.perthroyalshow.com.au) and [www.wannerooshow.com](http://www.wannerooshow.com)

## Comparison Task

After spending some time exploring agricultural shows around the world and on a local level, students can record their findings on the **Show Comparison Task** table (on the next page).

Use it to lead a discussion on the similarities and differences that exist before considering the fate of Agricultural Shows as outlined below.

	What month is it held? How long does it run for?	What is the entry fee?	How many people attend?	What can you see and do there?	When and where was the first show held?
Perth Royal Show					
Wanneroo Show					
International Show					

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## The Future of Agricultural Shows

To wrap up your investigation of agricultural shows, invite students to write a detailed response to one of the following essay questions:

- Are ‘shows’ still important today?
- Why are regional ‘shows’ dying out, and how can we change this?
- Should today’s ‘shows’ put more focus on the agricultural elements, such as animals and produce?
- If you could make one major change to your local ‘show’, what would it be?

[ **ACELA1478** – Understand how different types of texts vary in use of language choices, depending on their purpose and context (e.g., tense and types of sentences) ]

# SHOW COMPARISON TASK

	What month is it held? How long does It run for?	What is the entry fee?	How many people attend?	What can you see and do there?	When and where was the first show held?
Perth Royal Show					
Wanneroo Show					
International Show					

# SHOW COMPARISON TASK (ANSWER SHEET)

	What month is it held? How long does It run for?	What is the entry fee?	How many people attend?	What can you see and do there?	When and where was the first show held?
<b>Perth Royal Show</b>	September/October  8 days  Source: <a href="http://www.perthroyalshow.com.au">www.perthroyalshow.com.au</a>	Adults - \$28 Children – Free Child/secondary student/pensioner- \$14 Family (2A, 2c or 1A, 4C)- \$70 Senior - \$17- *2014 prices.  Source: <a href="http://www.claremontshowground.com.au/events/event-details/2014-iga-perth-royal-show.aspx">www.claremontshowground.com.au/events/event-details/2014-iga-perth-royal-show.aspx</a>	The record is over 460,000 people. This was reached in 1997.  Source: <a href="http://www.perthroyalshow.com.au">www.perthroyalshow.com.au</a>	Sideshow Alley with rides and games; showbags; animals; fireworks; roving entertainers; live music; food tasting; art and photography exhibitions; agricultural hall of fame; wood chopping; cow milking; pavillions...  Source: <a href="http://www.perthroyalshow.com.au">www.perthroyalshow.com.au</a>	November 7, 1834.  The first show held at the current location (Claremont showgrounds) was in 1905.  Source: <a href="http://www.perthroyalshow.com.au">www.perthroyalshow.com.au</a>
<b>Wanneroo Show</b>	November  2 days  Source: <a href="http://www.wannerooshow.com">www.wannerooshow.com</a>	Adult - \$13 Child (Under 5 years)- Free Child (5 to 15 years, inclusive)- \$5 Seniors -\$10 Family(2 A, 2C) - \$30 *2014 prices.  Source: <a href="http://www.wannerooshow.com">www.wannerooshow.com</a>	30 000 in 2009  Source: <a href="http://weekend.inmycommunity.com.au/news-and-views/local-news/Wanneroo-Show-gets-set/7542443/">http://weekend.inmycommunity.com.au/news-and-views/local-news/Wanneroo-Show-gets-set/7542443/</a>	Sideshow Alley with rides and games; showbags; main stage for entertainment; fireworks; animal farm; Light Horse demonstrations; pavilions; cow milking  Source: <a href="http://www.wannerooshow.com">www.wannerooshow.com</a>	August 21, 1909  Source: <a href="http://www.wannerooshow.com">www.wannerooshow.com</a>
<b>International Show</b>	<i>Students to select their own choice of international agricultural show to record details of.</i>				



# HISTORY CURRICULUM LINKS

## Year 2 Australian Curriculum – History

- What aspects of the past can you see today? What do they tell us?
- What remains of the past are important to the local community? Why?
- How have changes in technology shaped our daily life?

Historical Knowledge and Understanding	Historical Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The impact of changing technology on people’s lives (at home and in the ways they worked, travelled, communicated and playing) in the past.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore a range of sources about the past.</li> <li>• Identify and compare features of objects from the past and present.</li> </ul>

## Year 3 Australian Curriculum – History

- How has our community changed? What features have been lost and what features have been retained?
- What is the nature of the contribution made by different groups and individuals in the community?
- How and why do people choose to remember significant events of the past?

Historical Knowledge and Understanding	Historical Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ONE important example of change and ONE important example of continuity over time in the local community, region or state/territory; for example, in relation to the areas of transport, work, education, natural and built environments, entertainment, daily life. (Businesses and Agricultural Shows still exist today but have changed over the time. Some elements still remain the same.)</li> <li>• Celebrations and commemorations in other places around the world; for example, Bastille Day in France, Independence Day in the USA, including those that are observed in Australia such as Chinese New Year, Christmas Day, Diwali, Easter, Hanukkah, the Moon Festival and Ramadan. (Agricultural Shows are a significant event on the social, economic and community calendar right around the world.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sequence historical people and events.</li> <li>• Locate relevant information from sources provided.</li> <li>• Identify sources.</li> <li>• Locate relevant information from sources provided.</li> </ul>

# CROSS-CURRICULUM LINKS

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## Year 3 Australian Curriculum – English

- Understand how different types of texts vary in use of language choices, depending on their purpose and context (for example, tense and types of sentences).

## Year 4 Australian Curriculum – Maths

- Represent money values in multiple ways and count change required for simple transactions to the nearest five cents.

## Year 3 Australian Curriculum – Science

- Compare results with predictions, suggesting possible reasons for findings.
- Reflect on the investigation, including whether a test was fair or not.

## Year 3 Australian Curriculum – Technology and Enterprise

- Generate, develop, and communicate design ideas and decisions using appropriate technical terms and graphical representation techniques.
- Plan a sequence of production steps when making designed solutions individually and collaboratively.
- Select and use materials, components, tools and equipment using safe work practices to make designed solutions.

# BONUS INQUIRY TASK!

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The cover of this resource uses a promotional notepad cover from the 1920s general store of N. W. Reynolds in Carnamah. The full and larger image is featured in the [Business Houses virtual exhibition](#).

**Which Australian magazine published an image of the N.W. Reynolds notebook cover on its own front cover in 2013?**

The answer, including the cover, can be seen in our [July 2013 blog post](#)

# CARNAMAH MUSEUM

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The Carnamah Historical Society's physical [museum](#) is located at 10 Macpherson Street near the centre of the Carnamah townsite, approximately 300 kilometres north of Perth. It is open Friday afternoons from 1.30 to 5pm or on other days or times by prior arrangement. Admission is free with donations greatly appreciated.

## On-site Booking Inquires:

Jill Tilly

[jill@carnamah.com.au](mailto:jill@carnamah.com.au)

0458 576 658

## Virtual Museum Inquiries:

Andrew Bowman-Bright

[andrew@carnamah.com.au](mailto:andrew@carnamah.com.au)

0457 911 984

## Education Resource Inquiries:

Shiona Herbert

[shiona@carnamah.com.au](mailto:shiona@carnamah.com.au)



# ONLINE INTERACTION

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For extension ideas follow the society on [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#), [LinkedIn](#), [Google+](#) or [Instagram](#).

We'd love to hear from you, your class or your school:

- Leave a class comment at the end of one of our virtual museum exhibitions
- Provide us with anonymous feedback on our education resources through our [feedback form](#)
- Allow us to share your class's work on our [blog](#) (nice for us and for your students!) by e-mailing scanned copies or photographs to [mail@carnamah.com.au](mailto:mail@carnamah.com.au)



