

ONE VOICE

A HISTORY OF THE
CANADIAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION



C.A.V. Barker
T.A. Crowley

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MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

C.A.V. Barker and
T.A. Crowley

The title of this book echoes the sentiments of Dr. Wallace R. Gunn, Livestock Commissioner for the British Columbia Department of Agriculture in 1949 who in a letter of August 24th to the secretary-treasurer of the newly chartered Canadian Veterinary Medical Association said the C.V.M.A. should provide "one voice for Canadian veterinarians, and of course the bigger the voice the more influence it has."

One Voice is a collaborative effort by an academic veterinarian and a professional historian revealing the conflicts that have surfaced since 1876 in founding a national veterinary association in Canada. It examines national licensures;

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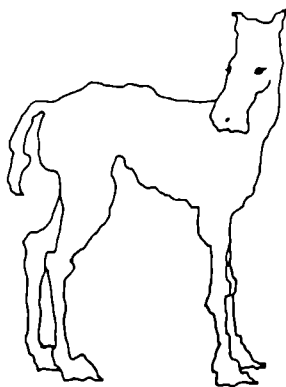
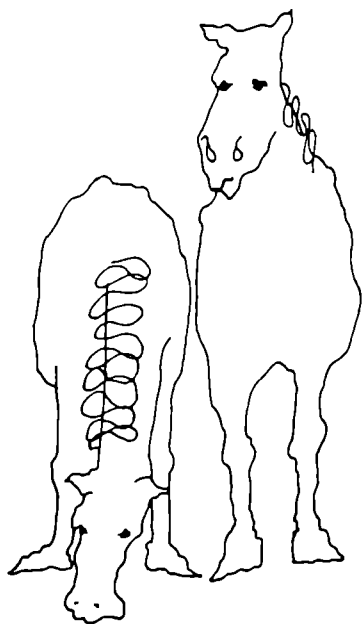
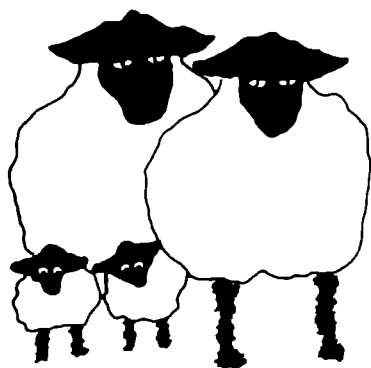
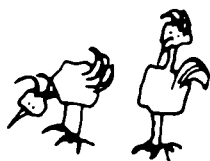
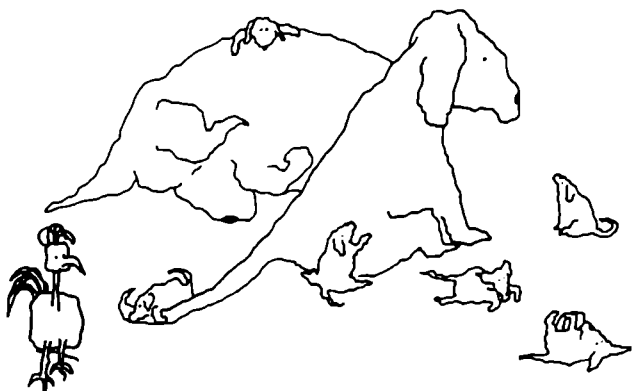
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If Canada does not often produce great artists, scientists and professional men, it is not because the material is not amongst us, but because we do not know how to handle it. The characteristics of genius too often arouse our suspicion and distrust, whence it comes that our prophets are so often without honour in their own country.

B. K. Sandwell, **Saturday Night**
(1939)

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C.A.V. Barker
T.A. Crowley

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L'Association Canadienne des Vétérinaires

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Preface

A history of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, which has been almost as long in appearing as the organization itself, has experienced some false starts and sudden deaths similar to those of the Association. In 1945 at the forty-first annual meeting of the Central Canada Veterinary Association the president of the Ontario Veterinary Association, H.S. MacDonald, opened his talk by requesting C.A. Mitchell to write the history of veterinary medicine in Canada. In 1948 C.D. McGilvray, Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College, suggested that a history of the veterinary profession be written and the Ontario Veterinary Association appointed a committee to collect historical materials. In 1956 the national association's executive discussed the matter and two years later it was reported that Charles Mitchell was collecting material. It is regrettable that he could not find the time to write a history of the Canadian Association.

Work actually began on a book in 1963 when Orlan Hall, who had served as the organization's secretary-treasurer for fourteen years, was appointed by the C.V.M.A. executive as its advisor with special responsibility for the preparation of a history. With his usual diligence Hall began to assemble documents and searched out various sources of information to add to the files that he had collected in the 1940's and early 1950's. Unfortunately Hall produced only a few notes on the incorporation of the association in 1948.

The Canadian Veterinary Medical Association is young even by the standards of Canadian professional organizations. What is generally not recognized is that as far back as 1876 there were numerous attempts to form a national association of Canadian veterinarians. Over the course of three quarters of a century all but one of these initiatives failed completely. The one success, the abortive Canadian National Veterinary Association, lasted for only two years from 1923 to 1925. The history of the C.V.M.A. is therefore much older than the Association and includes the repeated inability of Canadian veterinarians to move beyond provincial boundaries.

Up to the 1950's the veterinary profession in Canada was very small in numbers, largely indigenous in the origin of its personnel, and extremely publicity shy. Beginning with the formation of the Ontario Veterinary Association in 1874, veterinarians in one province after another campaigned against empiricism and for recognition by government of professional standards in the delivery of veterinary services. That battle, although essentially won by the 1960's, continued until the establishment of the Newfoundland-Labrador provincial association in 1971 and more recent regulations concerning the practice of veterinary medicine in the Northwest Territories.

Veterinary medicine developed in intimate association with agriculture; perhaps the links were too close as Charles Mitchell once suggested. Originally a support service for the horse, veterinary medicine branched out in the twentieth century to encompass other farm animals. Only over the

last three to four decades has it come to acquire a considerable expertise for a wide variety of domesticated and exotic animals. And whereas modern veterinary medicine is based firmly in science, the "art" of the profession was traditionally more heavily emphasized until the 1960's. Up to that time little research was conducted at Canada's two veterinary educational facilities. Pink coloured formaldehyde solutions, blue (undefined) medicines, and even a touch of witchcraft were prescribed in difficult and unfathomable cases. Only rarely in times of crisis, did the profession acknowledge its foundations in science rather than art. Yet without apparent contradiction many veterinarians still subscribe to the convenient generalization that the public could not understand even simple procedures and should be shielded from that little bit of knowledge which might become a dangerous thing. As a result the profession seldom sought a larger role in society before the 1960's, avoided the public spotlight, and did little to increase public awareness of veterinary medicine

For the historian of veterinary medicine in Canada many primary sources of information are lacking. Despite the professed concern for a history of the C.V.M.A., the profession as a whole has not been conscious of the need to preserve its records. Newspaper accounts are scarce, private papers are generally lacking, and some organizations have disposed of or lost their records. The papers of the now defunct Western Canada Veterinary Association were destroyed several years ago and the early minutes of provincial associations in Alberta and the Maritime provinces cannot be found. This account has therefore had to rely principally on minutes, published proceedings, journals and papers collected by Orlan Hall. These sources have been supplemented by government documents, oral interviews, and other materials where they exist. While our focus has been on organized veterinary medicine in Canada, we have attempted to relate pertinent information about the development of veterinary medicine generally.

Footnotes have been omitted from the text but may be found in the biographical notes. Although at the beginning of this project the authors agreed to a division of labour, the final result has been a collaborative effort but the senior author assumed complete responsibility for the biographical section.

Many individuals have read drafts of the manuscript. In particular we thank J. Archibald, R. S. Butler, L.P.E. Choquette, Guy Cousineau, J. F. Frank, G. F. Hamilton, T. J. Hulland and the late E.E. Ballantyne, C.A. Mitchell and Maurice Panisset. For typing the final version of the manuscript we thank Judith Fletcher and Mary Sinclair.

The opinions and views expressed are ours and do not necessarily reflect those of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association. For errors of fact or interpretation we are responsible.

Guelph, Ontario
June 1, 1989

C.A.V. Barker
T.A. Crowley

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(credits in italics)

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CHAPTER I

Introduction

Over the centuries animals have provided man with food, energy, and prestige. Livestock flourished in the earliest settlements in Canada — Acadia (Nova Scotia) and Quebec — and served to distinguish the Canadian from his European ancestors. Much to the chagrin of authorities in Europe, the Canadian habitant during the French regime maintained an inordinately large number of horses. Horses were a mark of pride, a symbol of distinction that served to differentiate the habitant from the Old World peasant. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries when it was difficult to keep animals over the winter due to low agricultural productivity, French authorities could not understand why horses were kept rather than animals such as cows and pigs which were of greater nutritional value. Like British officials after them, the French did not understand that Canada was different from Europe, that the bounty of North America had produced not only a new economy, but a new social structure and collective outlook.

The healing of animal and human ailments has been a preoccupation of man unbounded by time and place. Human medicine became institutionalized and professionalized much before veterinary medicine. In the Middle Ages, faculties of medicine were popular in many European universities and, as early as the thirteenth century, Frederick II promulgated strict requirements for licences to practice medicine in the kingdom of Sicily. Physicians, however, remained a rarity for many centuries and folk remedies sufficed for man and beast. Canada was home to only four physicians before 1760; yet there were many barber-surgeons who were skilled not only at cutting hair but also at letting blood.

The veterinary art did not become institutionalized until the eighteenth century when the first veterinary schools were opened in the French towns of Lyons and Alfort in 1761 and 1764. Graduates from these courses probably did not come to Canada because immigration from France was halted following the British conquest of 1760. But the veterinary art was formally transferred to England by Charles Vial de Sainbel who founded the London Veterinary College in 1791, the same year in which provision was made to create the province of Upper Canada (Ontario) from the old province of Quebec. A second school in Britain was founded in Edinburgh by William Dick in 1823.¹ Graduates of the Edinburgh Veterinary College (Royal Dick) are the first known to have practiced the veterinary art in Canada with a diploma from a chartered school. Of the 818 veterinarians who graduated from there prior to 1868, at least seven had a Canadian address. For example, M. A. Cuming, an 1846 graduate who settled in Saint John five years later

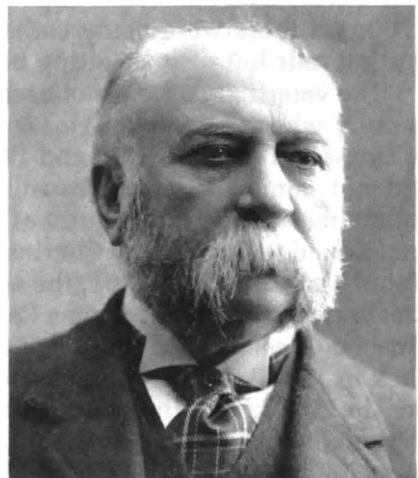
but who died in 1859, was probably the only veterinary surgeon in the colony of New Brunswick at that time.²

The very few British graduates who practiced in the British North American colonies before 1861 were undoubtedly outnumbered by farriers who had no specialized veterinary training in the veterinary art. This lack of properly trained persons prompted the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada, founded in 1851, to seek the advice of William Dick concerning the selection of a veterinary surgeon to begin a winter course of public lectures in agricultural and veterinary subjects in Toronto. In 1861 Andrew Smith,³ recently graduated from Dick's school, arrived in the city. He began the first regular course the following year. Eventually this course formed the basis of the curriculum for the Ontario Veterinary College. In 1866 the first three Canadian graduates received diplomas, granted by the Upper Canada Board of Agriculture, that certified competency in the veterinary art.⁴ During the Smith era of the college (1862-1908) over three thousand people received diplomas, but many graduates did not remain in Canada because they had come from the United States and other countries. In 1908 the Ontario government assumed jurisdiction and the proprietary stage of the O.V.C. came to an end. The oldest veterinary college in North America re-located in Guelph in 1922.

Quebec, the other cradle of veterinary science in Canada, established standards which were higher than those that prevailed at Smith's college in Toronto and these led to a rivalry between the two. In 1866 the Chamber of Agriculture of Lower Canada voted the sum of three hundred dollars to begin a veterinary school and appointed another Scot, Duncan McEachran, as professor.⁵ In that same year McEachran opened the doors of the Montreal Veterinary College. Although a fellow student with Smith at Dick's School and Smith's first appointment to his Toronto faculty, McEachran intended his college to be more scientifically rigorous and required matriculation for admission to the longer, three-year course that he offered. From the



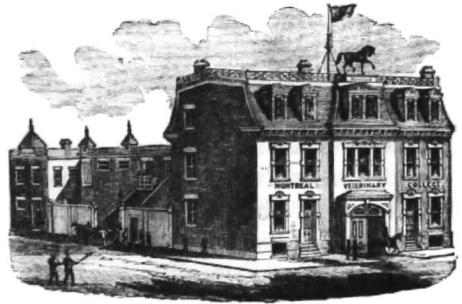
Ontario Veterinary College: 1877.



Professor Andrew Smith: 1888.



Professor Duncan McEachran.



Montreal Veterinary College: 1877.

beginning, his students took their non-clinical subjects in the McGill medical faculty. In 1889 this relationship was formalized when the Montreal Veterinary College was incorporated into McGill University as its Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science.⁶

The quality of veterinary education given in Montreal, perhaps the highest in any Anglophone country of the time, is best illustrated by the pioneering research in comparative pathology undertaken by the great physician William Osler, at the urging of McEachran. Osler, who was then on the McGill medical faculty, but who taught veterinary students, shared with McEachran a common interest in comparative medicine and made important advances in understanding several animal diseases, notably hog cholera. But a form of Gresham's law made it difficult for the Montreal school to attract students. In contrast to the thousands who graduated from Smith's facility, only 127 veterinarians (including 29 Francophones) received their diplomas from the Montreal Veterinary College.⁷ Feeling that his attempts to improve veterinary education had not met with acceptance by the profession, McEachran retired in 1903 and the McGill faculty closed.

Duncan McEachran was also the founder of Francophone veterinary education in Canada. The French language schools that grew out of the Montreal Veterinary College retained many traditions from the former, especially McEachran's vision of comparative medical education and affiliation with a university, something the Ontario Veterinary College lacked for many years. In 1876 McEachran began to offer courses in French with two of his graduates, J. Alphonse Couture and Orphyr Bruneau, and Dr. Georges Leclère as the first lecturers. Three years later Victor Théodule Daubigny took charge of the French section that had developed within the college. Couture, Bruneau, and Daubigny each subsequently established his own school (two in Montreal and one in Quebec City) but at the urging of the Quebec government the three were merged into Daubigny's L'École vétérinaire française de Montréal. Incorporated two years later as L'École de Médecine comparée et de Science vétérinaire de Montréal, it was affiliated

in 1899 with Laval University which operated a college at Montreal (the forerunner of the Université de Montréal). At the same time the veterinary school was placed under the auspices of the Quebec Department of Agriculture. Twenty years later it became the first school to affiliate with the newly chartered Université de Montréal. Experiencing financial and enrollment problems, it was moved to Oka in 1928 where the Trappist Fathers operated an agricultural institute.⁶ In 1947 it moved once again, this time to the former Canadian army barracks at Saint-Hyacinthe where it assumed the name of Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec. Still located in Saint-Hyacinthe but in new buildings, the school has become the Faculté de Médecine vétérinaire de l'Université de Montréal.

Education and specified courses of study provided the basis from which the professions, as we know them today, came to be organized during the nineteenth century. Men who had studied in school and learned from master practitioners wanted society to recognize their special qualities and the services they could provide. Moreover, professionals were anxious that unqualified persons not be allowed to dupe an ill-informed public. They therefore attempted to discredit charlatans by forming exclusive organizations with standards of service and codes of ethics from which the unqualified were excluded. Like the fourteenth-century legislation of Frederick II, acts were passed by governments giving individual professions the right to determine who should practice and to exercise disciplinary powers. The Law Society of Upper Canada, established in 1797 but not incorporated until 1822, was the first professional group in Canada. Others followed. Local medical societies began forming as early as 1826, and in 1867 the Canadian Medical Association was founded, although it would not achieve its goal of national registration for physicians until 1912.⁷ The passage of the first Dental Act in the world and the incorporation of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario in 1868 were yet another example of what has been called the "protective impulse" that led nineteenth-century professionals to seek regulatory powers from legislatures.⁸

Veterinarians in Canada also organized themselves into corporate associations in the nineteenth century, but only along provincial lines. The first was the Ontario Veterinary Medical Association which was established in 1874 and incorporated without the word "Medical" in 1879.⁹ Yet the history of this organization shows that there was but a small group of dedicated men who kept organized veterinary medicine alive in its early years. Few veterinarians cared to attend annual meetings even though programs were intended for their benefit. Although several hundred veterinarians were advised by mail of these meetings and reduced railway fares were offered, the Ontario association frequently held meetings with less than fifty members present. Most of those who attended were graduates of Smith's college and did so out of loyalty to him.

Other provinces followed Ontario's lead in establishing associations for the mutual benefit of their members. The Manitoba Veterinary Medical Association was formed in 1890 and re-formed in 1891. Subsequently, other associations were begun in Quebec in 1902, Alberta in 1906, British Columbia

in 1907, Saskatchewan in 1908-09, Nova Scotia in 1913, New Brunswick in 1919 and Prince Edward Island in 1920. Each body was an autonomous entity recognized by provincial legislation passed under Section 92 of the British North America Act (1867). In turn each formulated by-laws to govern its membership. The right most highly prized was the power to decide who should be admitted to practice by virtue of holding a recognized veterinary diploma. The Manitoba association was the first to exercise this power when it excluded from practice those individuals who had not attended a veterinary college with a program lasting at least three years. Thus in the late 1890s, and for some time afterwards, graduates of the Ontario Veterinary College could not become members of the Manitoba association unless they had taken further training at another college, usually in the United States.

Veterinary medicine in Canada developed along strong provincial lines and was frequently characterized by a narrow provincialism. The causes were many. One province, Ontario, clearly predominated in numbers; for many years there were few members of the profession practicing east of Quebec or west of Ontario. The 1871 census of Canada, under the category "Farriers and Veterinary Surgeons", showed 247 men in this occupation; seventy-five per cent lived in Ontario and only twenty-six individuals practiced in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Communications were slow and travel expensive. Even after the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed in 1885, about three weeks were required to travel across the country. Yet the cost of travel did not impede the emergence of a national organization in the United States or the formation of the Canadian Medical Association. Other causes must have prevailed. Veterinarians were not affluent in the nineteenth century; neither were many interested in the organization of their profession on a broader basis. Most could not see what a national association could do for them that was not already being accomplished by the provincial association. The American Veterinary Medical Association, founded in 1863, also acted as a deterrent to a Canadian organization because it provided a larger forum for the few who desired it.

Early veterinary medicine in Canada also lacked leadership. The two founders of the profession, Smith and McEachran, competed with each other for students and held opposing views on the nature of veterinary education. Their differences soon degenerated into a personal feud when, in 1877, McEachran publicly censured Smith "for persistently refusing to make reforms in the curriculum of his school, which the advancement of science has long ago demanded".¹⁰ Smith, and the others who leapt to his defence in the fury that erupted in the *American Veterinary Review* during its first year of publication, interpreted McEachran's scathing comments on the quality of education at the O.V.C. as a personal attack on its founder and principal. In a weak rebuttal, Smith defended himself by noting that with sixty students the O.V.C. was the largest such institution in North America and counterattacked with the charge that McEachran's article was an advertisement for his own college disguised as a scholarly report.

With such personal acrimony between the two founders of veterinary education in Canada there was little hope for a national association until



S.F. Tolmie: 1921.

they had retired. By that time the profession had grown and changed significantly. While numbers increased very slowly before 1881, the profession trebled in the three decades thereafter until it stood at 1,150 in 1911.¹¹ Moreover, the opening of the West had decreased the proportion of veterinarians resident in Ontario. The four western provinces now claimed thirty per cent of the profession while Ontario had declined to fifty per cent. It was at this point, on 15 August, 1912 - four years after Smith had retired from the O.V.C. - that the British Columbia Veterinary Medical Association approved a motion by T. R. Hoggan and S. F. Tolmie "That the secretary write to all the veterinary associations in Canada with a view to having a Dominion Veterinary Association formed". This resolution began the current that led to the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association. But provincial loyalties and suspicions ran deep. It would take thirty-six years of intermittent discussions, negotiations, committees, and debates before an act constituting the C.V.M.A. would finally be passed by the Parliament of Canada.

CHAPTER II

A Dominion Association and Veterinary Education

The resolution adopted by the British Columbia Association is the first recorded motion of any provincial association suggesting that a Dominion association be formed. Yet as early as 1876, less than ten years after Confederation, a circular letter had been received by the Ontario Veterinary Association. At a meeting of its executive on February 11 chaired by its president, Andrew Smith, the first item on the agenda was the reading of a letter from a Mr. Sermon, Veterinary Surgeon of Montreal, proposing the formation of a Dominion Veterinary Medical Association. This veterinarian was George Sermon M.R.C.V.S., a member of Duncan McEachran's faculty at the Montreal Veterinary College and a graduate of Edinburgh in 1862. Professor Smith, the ten directors and officers, and a visitor, Dr. M. Barrett (a physician), discussed Sermon's suggestion at length. Dr. Barrett explained his view that "the medical profession of Ontario do not think it advisable to mix themselves up with the medical institutions of the sister provinces".¹ The Ontario veterinarians took this opinion to heart for they feared that a national organization might supersede their newly formed provincial association. The executive thereupon passed a motion:

That the Veterinary profession in this country being a comparatively young body, and as we have recently formed a Vet. Med. Assoc. in Ontario, which so far appears to meet the requirements of the profession in this Province - It is not expedient just now to form a Dominion Association, to become the corporate body of the profession in this country.

The secretary was instructed to send the motion to the members of the association and to Mr. Sermon. The issue died at that point and would not be resurrected in Ontario until 1913.

Was Sermon's circular dispensed with in this way deliberately? Certain facts suggest that Smith and the association secretary, C. H. Sweetapple, may themselves have decided beforehand that the matter should not be pursued. Because this initial proposal for a Dominion association had emanated from a member of McEachran's college in Montreal, it is likely that it got caught in the rivalry between the two founders of veterinary education in Canada. From 1866 McEachran had been outspoken in deploring the admission standards at the Ontario Veterinary College. Smith may very well have visualized a Dominion association criticizing his school, or he maybe suspected that McEachran was the instigator behind Sermon. Further, while Smith was president of the Ontario association from its founding in 1874 until its successful incorporation in 1879, the only recorded directors'

meeting is that at which Sermon's letter was read and the proposal squelched. All the directors were Smith's former students, extremely loyal to him and attentive to his opinions on veterinary affairs. The presence of Dr. Barrett, a member of Smith's faculty who had recently been made an honorary member of the O.V.A., is another peculiarity. As he was not present at any executive meeting before or after, it is likely that Barrett only attended at Smith's behest in order to express an opinion in conformity with the views of his Principal. In Toronto, at least, Sermon's circular was doomed from the day of its arrival, but the reception that it received elsewhere is unknown.

It would be another four decades before another attempt would be made to forge a national association. During those intervening years provincial associations were founded in Manitoba, Quebec, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. During their growing years, all the associations encountered great difficulty in sustaining membership at a level necessary to maintain the authority granted them by the law. Each frequently found itself short of the funds necessary for recognition as a self-governing professional association. As the economy of its province fluctuated, so did its coffers, and the treasurers not uncommonly reported small bank accounts. No association ever considered itself affluent — quite the reverse!

Each provincial association guarded its own domain. In general, provincial veterinary acts permitted associations to register any person qualified according to their own stated definition. In some provinces individuals could be registered by examination only; in others, examination was optional. Veterinary acts conferred several other rights, but the main function of each association was to make certain that only qualified persons practiced the profession. To carry out this function it was necessary to prosecute anyone who was alleged to be practicing without proper educational qualifications ("empirics" or "quacks") and those who claimed to have a diploma from a veterinary college or school but who had failed to register with the provincial association. Enforcement of registration was a particularly sensitive issue because each new association was confronted by non-qualified persons who had been treating sick animals for many years. Qualified graduates moving from province to province, especially from east to west after the 1880's when the western provinces began to grow, caused other problems for the provincial associations. As a result of the settlement policies of Wilfrid Laurier and his Minister of the Interior, Clifford Sifton, immigrants arrived in the prairie provinces from many countries and those from the United States frequently brought livestock. The increasing population created a greater demand for veterinary services generally, and especially for federal government action to prevent American settlers from introducing disease with their livestock. Quarantine stations had been established as early as 1875 in eastern Canada (Quebec and Ontario in particular), but in western Canada the entry of animals was more difficult to control. The veterinary section of the North West Mounted Police, active in disease control after 1897, was responsible for enforcing contagious disease regulations. Many of these men were graduates of McEachran's college in Montreal.

Eastern prejudices were therefore carried west. Following McEachran's educational standards, the Manitoba association required graduation from a three-year course in veterinary science before being accepted for registration in that province. Probably as a result of some O.V.C. graduates being unable to pass registering examinations, this requirement was put in the Manitoba veterinary act in 1899 with the object of pressuring Smith into stiffening his admission standards and lengthening his course to include more subjects. But as McEachran's McGill Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science closed four years later, the effect of the law was to send those who intended to practice in Manitoba to colleges in the United States, mainly Chicago, where three-year courses had become standard. At the time of Smith's retirement in 1908, the Manitoba association passed a resolution recommending to the government that the time had come to establish a veterinary college in Winnipeg in the near future.²

Personality differences and educational standards had inhibited collective action among veterinarians at the national level. But in the decade following 1902 several developments helped to remove some of the obstacles. The closing of the Montreal Veterinary College in 1903 heightened the importance of improving educational standards at the O.V.C. now that it had become Canada's only Anglophone veterinary school. The retirements of both McEachran and Smith were equally important, as was the example of the Canadian Medical Association that finally achieved national registration for medical doctors in 1912. As well, after 1902 the new provincial and regional associations showed greater initiative in exploring areas of co-operation, especially following 1908-09 when the Saskatchewan association was initiated with bylaws similar to those in Manitoba. In 1910 suggestions concerning provincial reciprocity in registration and amalgamation were voiced at the Saskatchewan annual meeting and later pursued. F. Torrance, Manitoba Registrar, wrote to his counterpart in Saskatchewan, J. J. Murison, saying that he did not fully understand "provincial reciprocity", but that if it entailed permitting a man qualified in either province to practice in the other, he was in favour and thought that it would be supported by the other Manitoba members.³ At the Manitoba annual meeting in 1911 Torrance expanded on his views:

The question of exchanging registration or recognizing qualifications of members in these two provinces is probably one which will meet with a favourable answer from most of us for the simple reason that our qualifications are practically the same. There may, however, be some legal difficulty in the way of carrying this out. We may possibly have to have some amendment to our Act, which at present, as you are aware, only permits us to register members who have passed their examination and registered here. We might possibly get over that difficulty by a mutual arrangement permitting members registered in Manitoba to practice without molestation in Saskatchewan and vice versa. If an arrangement of that kind could be made satisfactory to both Associations, it might possibly get over the difficulty of having an amendment to the Act. Personally, I think it would be a pity, if it can be avoided, to go before the Legislature with any amendment to the Veterinary Association Act. It would throw open the whole Act to amendment and we might possibly have it amended by some of the members in a direction we might not wish. However, the matter is now open before you.

I think a great deal might be said in favor of our having some reciprocal arrangement with the Saskatchewan Association as to registration, but there is one point, however, in connection with the matter which we should not lose sight of. I understand that when the Saskatchewan Veterinary Act was brought into effect, there were certain men who were not recognized graduates who had become members of the Association, and it would not be right that these men should have the same privileges as recognized graduates. I think, if I remember rightly, our Act was amended in 1899, so that all graduates prior to that time were eligible for a registration here, provided they passed the examination. The Saskatchewan Act was not brought into effect until several years later, which would not allow of all their members being eligible for registration here.

The discussion that followed Torrance's remarks revealed not only the concerns of the hour, but opinions that would endure for years afterwards:

(W. E. Martin) I am strongly in favor of leaving matters as they are at the present time. If we go to the Legislature to get some amendment to our Act, we will certainly get amendments we do not want. We have the best Veterinary Act in the world to-day, and it would be too bad to have it spoiled.

(S. A. Coxe) I am not quite in accord with Dr. Martin on that point, and I also think that it will only be a very short time before we have to amalgamate in all the provinces by Act of Parliament. I know that the Medical profession have to amalgamate.

There is one point also in connection with our Act. Dr. Torrance informs me that our Act does not include dentistry, which I think you will agree with me should be included, and it has occurred to me if we are going to get our Act amended in any way, we could put in the word "dentistry". I think so far as the Legislature is concerned, the majority of the members are in favor of our Act.

(J. A. Stevenson) Along the line of Dr. Coxe's remarks, I might say that it is of course the Dominion Parliament who are dealing with the Medical Practitioners' Act, and I understand that a uniform Act is being framed for the whole of the Dominion. They had some trouble to get all the provinces into line, but have done so, and are going to make an Act which will qualify any medical practitioner to practice anywhere in the Dominion of Canada. Now it seems to me that it would be a good thing if the same course were followed in connection with the veterinary profession. We have only one Veterinary College in Canada, and it looks a little hard to a beginner, if he graduates there and comes West, that he is only allowed to practice in the province in which he registers.

However, at the same time, I think it would be advisable to leave this matter in abeyance, and the delegates who go from here to attend the meeting of the American Association in Toronto this summer could discuss the matter with veterinarians from various parts of the Dominion there, with a view to ascertaining whether it would be possible to have an Act framed to govern the whole of the Dominion, the same way that the Medical profession are doing.

(R. A. McLoughry) Mr. Chairman and gentlemen. I think in approaching this subject, the members of this association should feel that whatever praise is due in connection with the advancement of the veterinary profession in Canada, it is due to the Manitoba Veterinary Association. They were the leaders when things were at a low ebb from one end of the Dominion to the other, while in the province of Saskatchewan, not many years ago, a man who was willing to make a statement that he had made his living for six months by the practice of the veterinary profession, as he called it, and went before a magistrate and made a declaration to that effect, could register. Now, of course, such men are barred out, but we have men to-day who are not graduates, in fact very far from it, who are still members of the Association. Up to two years ago, 1909, when the Act came into force, men could register who did not possess very high

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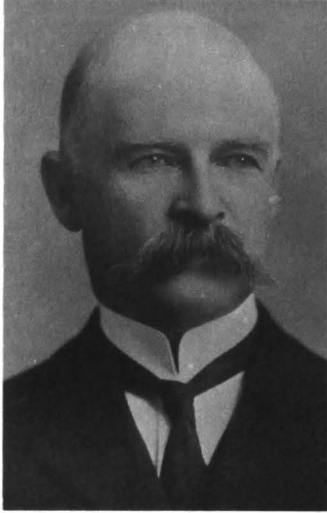
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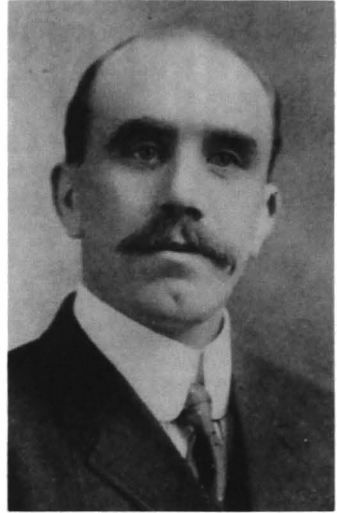
qualifications. They did not require to have papers from a College of very high standing, nor did they require to pass an examination even if they did have the necessary papers. When I joined the ranks in Saskatchewan I was not required to do anything but send in my papers and was registered with the Department of Agriculture, much in the same way as they register stallions.

We have not got a good Act in Saskatchewan and the men who register today will compare in every way with the men who register in any other part of the Continent of America. At the same time, I and other members of the profession, naturally are not going to take a back seat because we did not pass an examination when we registered, but the fact that we registered in Saskatchewan is no guarantee that we possess the qualifications you would like to recognise. Setting this point aside, however, what other advantages would be likely to be gained by amalgamation? It seems to me from a financial point of view it would result in decreased incomes to both Associations. If a man takes his examination in Manitoba and then goes to Saskatchewan, the Saskatchewan Association will be short that amount. So it seems it would carry with it a loss of money and no advantages as far as the elevation of the profession is concerned. I know that when the matter was first brought up before the Saskatchewan Association it looked all right, but when we began to consider more fully the results of such a course, it was not looked upon so favorably by some of us, as we felt we were going to lose a considerable sum of money for doubtful value.

Torrance, however, urged that "uniform qualifications for the whole of Canada" not be turned down hastily, but that a committee be formed to meet with Saskatchewan veterinarians.⁴ He and C. D. McGilvray were then appointed to form that committee. Unfortunately, when the Saskatchewan association discussed reciprocity the next month, they were negotiating with



Fred Torrance: 1921.



C.D. McGilvray: 1921.

their provincial university with a view to using its faculty for registration examinations. This agreement was reached, but reciprocity in registration was left in abeyance for several years.

Despite the peculiarities of each, the provincial associations confronted similar problems and, apart from Ontario, maintained similar qualifications for registration. In British Columbia a newly formed association was confronted after 1907 with difficulties in having the legislature pass a veterinary act that met all its requirements. The B.C. association had to change its bylaws regularly and attempted to amend its veterinary act to cover situations arising from applications for registration. Registration requirements were nearly the same as those in Manitoba and Saskatchewan: a three-year course was desired, but as not all applicants could meet this standard, lesser qualifications were accepted; oral and written examinations were prepared by members of the provincial and federal government services. Members were agreed that high standards should be maintained both at the point of admission and afterwards. Practice by empirics and their legal prosecution were discussed each year, but annual meetings were attended by less than twenty members and there was little interest in the presentation of scientific papers.

Quebec was at once similar but different. The association there was formed in 1902 not just as a corporate body, but as a "college" that governed admission to the study of veterinary science as well as the right to practice. As Quebec's veterinary schools were attached to universities, it was the latter that officially examined individuals who wished to study veterinary medicine or practice, although ultimate authority rested with the Board of Governors of the Quebec College of Veterinary Surgeons. Quebec's requirements for registration were the most stringent in Canada. Those wishing to practice in the province had to be British subjects and graduates of schools in Canada,

Great Britain, or Ireland that required a matriculation examination for admission, offered a three-year program with terms of eight months, and taught subjects which were specified in its act (including botany and chemistry).⁵ Examinations were also required for registration.

But the Quebec association had to confront problems absent in other parts of Canada and seek unique solutions. The traditional rivalry between its two pre-eminent cities was formalized in its executive. Semi-annual meetings were to take place alternately in each of the districts and this provision caused considerable rancour in the early years. Like Ontario, Quebec had also to deal with the educational facilities established in its province. In the opinion of one member of the Board of Governors, the association had not originally "had the assistance and co-operation of the universities, and had been ignored by them".⁶ In 1903 V.T. Daubigny protested the consequent lack of university representation on the executive and secured changes in the governing laws to permit this.

Quebec was also different in that the majority of its members were Francophone, although Anglophones were active in its early years. While relations were generally cordial, tensions could sometimes erupt. After A.T. Lyster had been proposed for a seat on the Board of Governors in 1904, the name of W. P. Nelson was put forward. One Anglophone member thereupon objected "on the ground that Dr. Nelson was a French Canadian and it was the right of an English-speaking Canadian to hold this seat on the Board".⁷ A compromise candidate was then agreed upon. Quebec also found a unique solution to the problem that all the early associations faced in having to deal with individuals who had been practicing the veterinary art for many years but who did not possess a diploma. Their act differentiated between "veterinary doctor" and "veterinarian". Those non-graduates who had practiced for at least ten years prior to 1902 were permitted, upon payment of fees, to be enrolled in a separate register as "veterinarians", while those who had been practicing for less than that time were given one year in which to sit the regular registration examination. One of the first cases the Quebec college investigated thereafter was a member of its own Board of Governors, A. T. Lyster, who was alleged not to have held a diploma while claiming the title of "veterinary doctor". Lyster was later exonerated of the charge.

Like Quebec, Ontario was more concerned with its own internal affairs. The continuing struggle to gain recognition as a professional body extended over many years. Empirics were a constant source of annoyance as were veterinarians who ignored membership but continued to practice. Graduates of the O.V.C. as well as those from other colleges in Canada and Great Britain were, with very few exceptions, admitted to membership upon the payment of dues. In addition, the Ontario association welcomed Canadian graduates living in the United States. Whether the diploma had been obtained from a two- or three-year course was immaterial in that province. Criticism of the course at the Ontario Veterinary College was voiced intermittently by members, but Andrew Smith successfully defended his institution. On succeeding Smith as Principal, E. A. A. Grange felt constrained to lengthen the program in 1909.⁸ Still, Ontario rested in its secure position as the

provincial association in Canada's most prosperous province and with the largest membership. Reciprocity with other provinces was never raised at any annual meeting nor was the formation of a Dominion association discussed before the correspondence from the British Columbia association was considered at the 39th annual meeting on February 6 and 7, 1913.

Of Alberta and the Maritimes associations during these early years we know little because they either did not preserve their registers or have been unable to uncover them. There were so few veterinarians in the Maritime provinces that provincial associations formed later than in the rest of Canada. Empirics who had bought the one-book London (Ontario) Veterinary Correspondence School course, with its fancy diplomas, were to be found in the Maritimes as in other parts of Canada, and they gave rise to the same complaints.⁹

Regional associations of veterinarians also began to appear, although they had no statutory basis and they did not govern the right to practice. Their goals were individual self-improvement and advancement for the profession. As such they were sometimes at loggerheads with what they perceived as the sluggishness of their provincial counterparts. One of the most influential early regional organizations was the Central Canada Veterinary Association. This group was begun in 1903 by John Gunion Rutherford who had just become McEachran's successor in charge of federal control of contagious diseases of animals. After the American Veterinary Medical Association had accepted Rutherford's offer to meet in Ottawa that year, he formed the association from Ottawa veterinarians who could help with the meeting, but it soon included most practitioners in eastern Ontario. Among its membership were some of the most competent veterinarians in Canada at the time. They and Rutherford led a continuing fight for better veterinary legislation in Ontario and higher veterinary educational standards in Canada. In 1912 Rutherford resigned as Veterinary Director General of the Health of Animals Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, and moved from Ottawa to Calgary. But before he left he addressed the Central Canada association meeting in February of that year and spoke on the recent attempt by the Ontario association to amend its veterinary act, commenting that the association seemed "to lack vitality".

The continuing controversy over educational standards at the Ontario Veterinary Association initially invigorated the response to the 1912 resolution from the British Columbia association proposing the formation of a Dominion organization, but when the College lost A.V.M.A. accreditation (as Daubigny's school in Quebec had several years previously), that issue overwhelmed all others. The Central Canada Association then assumed the lead, spurred on by its frustration with the inability of the Ontario association to act effectively. When the C.C.V.A. executive met on 12 December 1912 it immediately took action and notified the British Columbia secretary.¹⁰ Letters were sent to all provincial secretaries requesting their views on a Dominion veterinary association and asking them to "bring the questions before their next meeting". At the 39th O.V.A. annual meeting in Toronto, President W. Cowan referred to the formation of a Dominion veterinary

association and Dominion registration in his presidential address. Eventually the members voted to heartily support the formation of both and endorsed immediate co-operation with the British Columbia and Central Canada associations.

At that Toronto meeting in 1913 the education question recurred. E. A. A. Grange, Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College, announced the intention of the federal government, through the Department of Agriculture, to give \$20,000 to each of the veterinary colleges in Ontario and Quebec for the advancement of veterinary science. Grange omitted any reference to curriculum reform at the O.V.C. but expounded on the new facilities then under construction for the college in Toronto. When the C.C.V.A. executive met in Ottawa the next week, they discussed the granting of federal money to the Ontario college. As a result, a letter was drafted to the Minister of Agriculture, Martin Burrell, regarding the curriculum of colleges supported by federal money and drawing his attention to the undesirability to giving aid to a college supported by a provincial legislature that did not protect graduates from uneducated empirical practitioners. A copy of this letter was sent to Fred Torrance, the newly appointed Veterinary Director General and their honorary president in Ottawa.

The Central Canada Veterinary Association played a significant part in arranging for the first national gathering to explore the formation of a Dominion organization. But there is little doubt that this objective was bound to their desire to improve veterinary education and activate the O.V.A. The third annual meeting of the Canadian Public Health Association that was planned for Regina on September 18-20, 1913 appeared to provide the best opportunity for veterinarians to discuss the B.C. letter because sessions were scheduled on veterinary public health. This suggestion was likely made by either the secretary of the Saskatchewan association or J. B. Hollingsworth, who expected to attend in his capacity as Chief Food Inspector of Ottawa and Convenor of the Veterinary Hygiene, Food and Dairy Inspection section of the C.P.H.A. Once the place was agreed upon, letters were sent to all veterinary associations in Canada asking them to send good delegates to confer with others at Regina. Progress was reported to J. H. Frink of Saint John, New Brunswick, and information sought from him about the opinions of the Maritime provinces. Special letters requesting co-operation went to S. F. Tolmie, British Columbia president, and J. C. Hargrave, Alberta president. "It was the idea of this association", the letters opened, "to advise other associations of our desire for a Dominion Veterinary Status and with this object in view their co-operation was asked." Later they acknowledged "the fact that a great deal of difficulty will be experienced before a Dominion Registration Act is obtained as there are many influences that will be naturally brought into play by parties inimical to such measures".¹¹ The suggestion was also made that "prominent influential" veterinarians be chosen to represent the association. And lest the rose be nipped in the bud by an unidentified fifth column, reminders were sent to associations in May.

The long awaited veterinary meeting in Regina was held in the district office of the Health of Animals Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture,

on September 19, 1913. The official delegates of the associations were: L. A. Willson, Toronto (Ontario); J. B. Hollingsworth, Ottawa (Central Canada); W. A. Shoults, Winnipeg (Manitoba); R. A. McLoughry, Moosomin (Saskatchewan); and F. A. McEwan, Red Deer (Alberta). For unknown reasons British Columbia, Quebec, and the Maritimes were not represented. Present also were the former and the current Veterinary Directors General, J. G. Rutherford and F. Torrance. Four other Saskatchewan members also attended: J. A. Armstrong and D. S. Tamblin of Regina; W. Boucher, Kindersley; and J. J. Murison, Arcola. After Willson was elected chairman and Shoults secretary, discussion then proceeded on four topics. Concerning federal registration, the eastern delegates failed to produce any concrete proposals while their western counterparts would not consider a federal register until there was some uniform standard of professional qualification throughout Canada. The subject was closed by a motion "That any decisive action regarding federal registration is not advisable at this time". Most delegates felt that "in view of the general apathy of the average veterinarian, such an organization would die a natural death". It was agreed that "the time is not opportune for forming a Dominion Association". The feasibility of a western federation or federal union of the four western provinces was explored, but no resolution advanced.

Most of the time for discussion at Regina was devoured by a more consuming topic than the forming of a national association: veterinary educational standards. In the opinion of Shoults, who reported to a special meeting of Council of the Manitoba association, this was the reason for calling the meeting.¹² A resolution was passed asking representatives of organized veterinary medicine across Canada to attend the next meeting of the Ontario association to inquire into the reasons for "the present low standing" of the O.V.C. and prepare plans for its improvement. Only in this matter did the Regina meeting bear fruit. Delegates gathered in Toronto in February of the following year and their suggestions eventually helped raise standards at the Ontario Veterinary College.

Was the 1912 letter from British Columbia suggesting a Dominion association simply an enticement to discuss the more pressing question of education? Any answer must remain speculative, although it should be noted that the British Columbia president in 1912, S. F. Tolmie, failed to attend the Regina meeting, but his association appointed him to go to Toronto in 1914 just as soon as the minutes of the Regina meeting were received and only three weeks after the national gathering had occurred. Veterinary education in Canada benefitted from the B.C. initiative, whatever the motive, but a national association remained a vision.

CHAPTER III

Failure and Success

In 1914 the cloud of war that had hung over Europe for so long finally burst into a global conflict that engulfed Canada as one of the members of the British Empire. Although the country had sent a small contingent to the South African War at the turn of the century, the First World War would truly be Canada's Great War. Over 66,000 people died and triple that number were wounded in what was perhaps the most tragic episode in Canadian history. Disagreement over participation in the war, and conscription especially, left scars on the relations between the country's two founding peoples that were every bit as real as the wounds suffered by her soldiers. Rebuffed at the national level, French Canada turned increasingly inward, but most Canadians emerged from the victory of the battlefield with a new sense of pride and national purpose. During the peaceful decade of the 1920's Canada evolved from a British colony into one of the self-governing Dominions officially proclaimed by the Statute of Westminster in 1931.

For many Canadians, like those veterinarians who had served in the Canadian Veterinary Corps, military service brought contact with fellow countrymen from all regions for the first time. The common experiences shared in wartime helped to integrate the profession nationally, but the subsequent economic depression of the 1930's muffled any attempt to form a national association. Then, in 1939, Canada once again went to war, but this time as a sovereign nation that served its declaration of war one week after Great Britain had formally entered the deadly duel with Hitler's Germany. While the divisive issue of conscription returned, veterinarians found themselves united in an effort to counter personnel policies of Mackenzie King's wartime government. From this concerted action the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association was finally born in 1948.

During the First World War there was little attention given to a national veterinary association apart from discussion of a Dominion Veterinary Board at the annual meeting of the British Columbia association in September, 1914. There was, however, an attempt to follow up the suggestion of a federation of Western associations that had been made at the Regina meeting in 1912. A committee for this purpose was formed in Manitoba in 1915 under C. D. McGilvray. At that time McGilvray commented that the war inhibited any broader effort: "I certainly think that as it does not seem possible under existing conditions to organize a Dominion-wide organization that we should adopt some plan of this kind. The interests of the associations in the West are more similar with one another than with the associations in the east". Further it seemed easier to create a regional grouping for, in the opinion

of W. A. Shoults of Winnipeg, a Western federation would not require legislative enactment. To Shoults, at least, reciprocity in legislation was also still a desirable end:

It would be just a matter of the Association uniting, but it seems to me that the matter of the examinations is important. People's ideas regarding examination of this kind differ considerably, for instance, in the case of old practitioners, it would seem more reasonable that they should be set an examination of a more practical kind rather than a highly technical one. A similar examination for the whole of the four Western Associations would do away with the remarks that are made that the examination of any particular Association is too hard, or too easy, in comparison with the examination in an adjoining province. The same examination would be held for each province, the examination papers would be set by the examiners from each province, and if an examination was being held at Winnipeg the papers set by the joint examiners of the four Associations would be sent to Winnipeg for that examination and the same in the case of examinations held in the other provinces.¹

The need for a Dominion association was becoming increasingly apparent. In 1907 the federal Meat and Canned Foods Act was passed by Parliament and many veterinarians were soon employed in abattoirs across Canada inspecting meats and foodstuffs for export. Salaries were not good, but for some individuals the salary was better than the income of a private practice. A qualified veterinarian earned \$75 a month for the first three months in 1909 and \$25 a week thereafter. In an attempt to improve salaries and working conditions, a Dominion Meat Inspectors Association was formed. With no national organization to lobby on its behalf, the association began sending letters to the Central Canada Association which, in the latter's opinion, could only be handled at that time by the Veterinary Director General's office rather than by itself.²

The old concern over veterinary education was another area that called for a national organization. In its absence, the Manitoba association in 1917 formed a committee to improve the standard of Canadian veterinary education and make recommendations in regard to grants to veterinary colleges under the federal Agricultural Instructional Act. At the Manitoba meeting in 1918, its secretary-treasurer, C. D. McGilvray, reported on the work of that committee and suggested the formation of an advisory board on veterinary education to be composed of representatives from all the provincial associations as well as the Veterinary Director General. McGilvray had concluded that one association could not act alone on this question, and when his proposal was adopted, it was sent across the country. As a result the Minister of Agriculture called a veterinary conference to be held in the office of the Veterinary Director General in Ottawa on May 14-15, 1918. At that meeting there appears to have been agreement to act on McGilvray's proposal, but there is no record that the government ever established a Dominion Veterinary Advisory Board. Nonetheless, in 1919 the Manitoba association appointed J. B. Still, its secretary-treasurer and registrar, to this non-existent board. Further, the executive of the association in Ontario passed a motion in December, 1919 that "Dr. S. F. Tolmie and F. Torrance be communicated with re the perpetuation of the Veterinary Advisory Board

that was instituted a year ago for the welfare of the profession and the livestock industry''.

The answer to this seeming anomaly lies in the Ottawa conference itself and the appointment of C. D. McGilvray as principal of the Ontario Veterinary College that was an indirect consequence of the gathering. After assuming his new position in September, 1918 McGilvray began to institute the long needed reforms in the O.V.C. program and to formulate a veterinary science act for Ontario that would close the London Veterinary Correspondence School a few years later.³ The favour with which the profession viewed these developments was expressed at the Manitoba meeting in 1920 when J. B. Still reported that veterinary educational conditions were better throughout the country and made particular reference to the work of McGilvray.

Despite the successful resolution of the education controversy, the idea of a Dominion association and national registry did not die. The appointment of laymen to positions that should have been filled by veterinarians had repercussions nationally, but in the absence of a central body there were only the provincial association to struggle for national recognition of the profession. In 1920, for instance, the City of Winnipeg was about to appoint lay inspectors for milk and meat inspection that the Manitoba association considered unqualified for the task. In their efforts to have veterinary inspectors appointed, the association had to stand alone. Such problems led Alfred Savage of Macdonald College, Sainte Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, to forecast a Dominion Veterinary Council at the meeting of the Ontario Veterinary Association in August, 1920. Envisioning a body similar to the



A. Savage: 1951.

Dominion Medical Council, Savage predicted that the veterinary council would be empowered to legislate, set standards of veterinary practice, and control advertising. Reflecting on the influenza epidemic that had ravaged the country in the winter of 1918-1919 and the subsequent formation of a

federal Department of Health by Robert Borden's Unionist government, Savage forecast that the veterinary council could also advocate a national Board of Health to amalgamate the human and animal branches of medicine.

The movement to form the first national association of Canadian veterinarians began at this point in 1920. F. Torrance, the Veterinary Director General, and S. F. Tolmie, federal Minister of Agriculture since 1919, both appeared on the same program as Savage. Some communication was then sent to the provincial associations because the following year the president of the Ontario association opened their annual meeting by emphasizing the need for a Dominion association and advocating support for the movement. The British Columbia annual meeting also discussed the subject later, in August of 1921, and sent a resolution to Torrance, Tolmie, and McGilvray asking for a conference to discuss a Canadian veterinary association and a Dominion examining board. With support from at least Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Ontario and British Columbia, Torrance arranged for a national conference in Ottawa for the autumn of 1921.

The Ottawa Conference of Veterinary Surgeons, as it was officially named, was held in the office of the Veterinary Director General on November 21-22, 1921.⁴ Representatives from all the provincial associations and the two veterinary schools were present. Unfortunately, Tolmie was absent from Ottawa at the time but Torrance acted as chairman and J. G. Rutherford addressed the conference. Subjects relating to the livestock industry, which officially justified the calling of the meeting, were discussed first: tuberculosis testing, government control of hog cholera, and co-operation between the medical and veterinary professions regarding food inspection especially. Then three questions pertaining to professional organization arose: whether the *Canadian Veterinary Record*, founded by five students at the O.V.C. in the previous year, should be maintained as the official publication of the profession; how to increase attendance at the O.V.C.; and lastly, the most important issue of Dominion registration of veterinary surgeons.

The Ottawa conference exhibited a degree of unanimity rare in the Canadian veterinary profession. From it emerged the first concerted attempt to form a national veterinary body although, unlike the future Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, its sole purpose was to create a national registration that would permit veterinarians to be licensed in any Canadian province. Following initial discussions on registration, a committee was established under C. D. McGilvray to draft a bill that could be submitted to Parliament. Closely modelling their legislation on the Canada Medical Act, the committee produced a draft creating a Canadian Veterinary Council with powers to establish "a qualification in veterinary science, such that the holders thereof shall be acceptable and empowered to practice in all provinces in Canada". To be composed of three members named by the Governor in Council and a representative of each provincial association and veterinary school, the Council could determine qualifications for registration and set examinations in professional subjects only. (Appendix) It was not, however, permitted to establish conditions for the study of veterinary medicine or for obtaining licences to practice. Provision was made for a Board



OTTAWA CONFERENCE: 1921.

Front l. to r. A.E. Moore, A. Dauth, F.T. Daubigny, M.C. Baker, F. Torrance, D. Warnock, C.D. McGilvray, R. Barnes.

Second row l. to r. W.H. McKenzie, Wm. Moynihan, J.M. Fawcett, M. Barker, J.C. Hargrave, J.B. Still, J.A. Allen.

Third row l. to r. T.C. Evans, W.B. Price, G. Townsend, E.H. Cook, M.P. McLellan, A. Savage, H.J. Pugsley, O. Hall.

Back l. to r. W.B. Rowe, M.J. Kellman, L.J. Demers, W.W. Stork, J.A. Campbell, J.A. Munn, K.C. Chester.

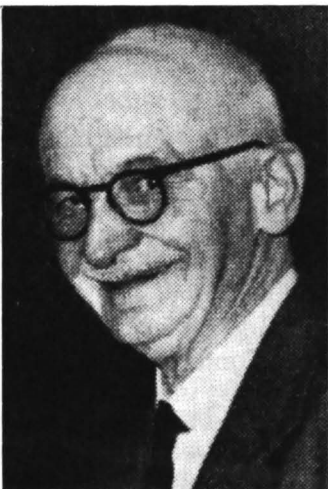
of Examiners, but no candidate could be examined for national registration unless the registrar of a provincial association certified that he held a recognized veterinary diploma or degree. After some debate on these and other terms, a committee composed of F. Torrance, C. C. McGilvray, J. A. Campbell, F. T. Daubigny, and M. C. Baker was appointed to prepare a final draft for consideration by the provincial associations.

Despite agreement in most areas, the project for a Canadian Council faltered over one clause of the draft bill. Section 29 attempted to cope with the varying qualifications of those who were already practicing in some provinces and who would desire to be registered nationally. It provided that any licensed veterinarian practicing prior to the implementation of the act could be registered without examination. But just as physicians and the provincial associations at the time of their incorporation encountered difficulties in this regard, so did the Ottawa Conference of Veterinary Surgeons. Manitoba and Quebec worried about those individuals who had previously been admitted to practice in provinces whose standards were lower than their own. An attempt was made to meet this objection by adding a proviso concerning credentials to section 29. This proviso permitted all licensed veterinary surgeons to be registered nationally provided that "if

the veterinary council of any province is not satisfied with their credentials they may, as a condition to provincial registration, exact an examination in final subjects from practitioners registered under this subsection". The physicians had perhaps been wiser in not permitting the contentious issue of credentials to intervene. They only provided their provincial medical councils with the power to determine the number of years that a physician had to be in practice before re-examination for registration might be necessary.⁵

During the next two years the re-examination controversy raged and spilled over in the pages of the *Canadian Veterinary Record*. (Appendix) At the conference the British Columbia delegate, Kenneth Chester, had attacked the re-examination proviso for containing the potential to destroy what national registration was intended to accomplish. He saw the Manitoba position as selfish and narrow-minded. The British Columbia association subsequently supported Chester's position but also proposed an amendment that would have removed the proviso while ensuring that graduates of correspondence and non-recognized schools were excluded from registration.

The Manitoba association also supported its delegate, J. A. Munn, who had insisted on the proviso. Manitoba was a growing livestock province and it feared it would be inundated with graduates from the old two-year course at the O.V.C. even though such eminent veterinarians as S. F. Tolmie and G. Hilton were included among their company. At its annual meeting in February, 1922 it referred the matter to a committee chaired by Munn that returned with a minor change which, nonetheless, left the proviso unaltered. In Ontario, the provincial association had an opportunity to consider the draft bill in the printed form in which it had arrived from Ottawa. The association responded by sending the Veterinary Director General a resolution which supported the original draft but stated that it would consider "emendations" as long as they did not lower the standards of veterinary qualifications then enforced in any province.



K. Chester: 1965.



G. Hilton: 1925.

The battle lines were drawn and they soon became public. In a letter to the *Record* in 1922 Munn defended the position of his province. (Appendix) To oppose the proposed bill on the grounds of the proviso, he maintained, was akin to throwing out the baby with the bath water. Munn also attempted to de-emphasize the significance of the proviso:

I cannot see why it matters a great deal if the proviso in Clause 29 remains as it is. It will not affect the position of our present day practitioner one iota. If his credentials at the present time do not come up to the standard of certain Provincial laws and he is barred from practising in that province he will be no worse off by the passing of the Dominion Act. As I understand it, those graduating after the passing of the Act will take the Dominion Examination and will be eligible to practice in any part of the Dominion without examination, and those who have graduated prior to the passing of the Act, become members without examination and are eligible to practice in any Province in the Dominion where their credentials are recognized, upon complying with the provisions of the laws of that particular province. Therefore we stand to lose nothing by the passing of the Act, but on the contrary will benefit immeasurably. Let us all get behind this proposition and "boost"; give those who are trying to get it through Dominion Parliament our support.⁶

In a reply that was fired off for the next issue, Chester defended his own position and that of British Columbia. At that time he pointed clearly to the fallacy of Munn's argument:

The British Columbia Veterinary Association will welcome a Dominion Registration Act that confers Dominion Registration in fact, on existing graduates of recognized Veterinary Colleges, which the proposed Act does not; also might I point out the foolishness of the above proviso, as what present day graduate is going to the trouble and expense of taking Dominion Registration, if as under the proposed Act any Provincial Association can say "no we will not accept this Dominion certificate, it is not good enough for us, you must pass an examination set by us". It is too absurd, and the British Columbia Veterinary Association would like the Manitoba Association to explain why it insists on having this power of not accepting a Dominion Registration certificate.⁷ (Appendix)

The great hopes for a Canadian Veterinary Council had been dashed on the rocks of provincial differences. In December, 1922 an editorial in the *Canadian Veterinary Record* dimly prognosticated that the "present generation will perhaps pass into oblivion before a Dominion Veterinary Surgeons' Act comes into existence and immeasurably benefits which could be enjoyed by the present generation will be lost until some reasonable understanding in regard to this Bill can be arrived at".⁸ (Appendix) That understanding was not reached despite one last attempt by A. E. Cameron, then director of the Veterinary Research Station in Lethbridge, Alberta. In 1923 Cameron proposed an ingenious compromise clause that was intended to meet the objections of both Manitoba and British Columbia:

All graduates of recognized veterinary colleges practising in Canada or employed by the Provincial Government or the Dominion Government who have been members in good standing of a Provincial Association for the two years preceding the passing of the Dominion Registration Act could on application obtain Dominion Registration without examination. Such registration would not entitle a veterinarian to practice in a Province until after a period of three years during which time he would have to take any examination which might be required by the Provincial Association. After three years, however, he would

be entitled to practise in any Province in the Dominion without examination, provided he conformed to the Provincial requirements as to fees etc.

All veterinarians wishing Dominion Registration subsequently would be required to pass the examination set.⁹

But it was too late. The bitter issue of credentials had forced veterinarians to retire into the shells of their provincial associations. F. Torrance, who was to have the bill presented in Parliament, decided that such action was inadvisable without unanimous provincial agreement.

On the debris left by the abortive Canadian Veterinary Council rose the first national organization of Canadian veterinarians. Although the subject had not been formally broached during the 1921 Ottawa conference, the thought of a national association was not far from the minds of many in those difficult years of post-war recession and adjustment. The *Canadian Veterinary Record* revived the issue in the spring of 1923, and J. H. Villeneuve of Montreal took the initiative in publicly challenging veterinarians to effect what they had discussed for so long. He invited all those who were interested in a national association to meet with him during the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association in Montreal later that year.

The result of Villeneuve's invitation was the short-lived Canadian National Veterinary Association, founded in the Mount Royal Hotel on the evening of August 28, 1923. The stated objects of the association were to knit together the profession in Canada, to advance the interest of the veterinary profession, and to promote research on veterinary problems. Any graduate of a recognized veterinary school who was a member in good standing of a provincial or state veterinary association was to be admitted to membership upon payment of a one-dollar fee. Meetings were to be held during the month of September each year with the place being determined by the association's council. That group was to be composed of a president, secretary, and treasurer as well as nine vice-presidents who would represent each of the provincial associations. Following agreement on these points, the officers elected were: President - F. Torrance (Ottawa); Secretary - J. H. Villeneuve (Montreal); Treasurer - G. A. Dauth (Coteau-du-Lac, Quebec); and Vice-Presidents - F. T. Daubigny (Montreal), C. D. McGilvray (Guelph), J. C. Hargrave (Medicine Hat), J. A. Allen (Charlottetown), M. Barker (Regina), A. T. McLean (Moncton), J. B. Still (Winnipeg), George Townsend (New Glasgow, N.S.), W. H. McKenzie (Vancouver). Shortly afterwards, however, the Maritime representatives agreed to have only one member on the council. Little other business was transacted, but it was decided to have the minutes printed and distributed throughout the country by the vice-presidents. The first annual meeting was then set for September 5, 1923 so that it would coincide with the Ontario Veterinary Association meeting.

Despite attempts by the two grey eminences of the profession in that era - Torrance and McGilvray - to promote the new national association, it did not fare well from the beginning. The *Canadian Veterinary Record* publicized the first meeting but did not publish its minutes. Attendance was most likely very small.¹⁰ Even the Ontario annual meeting was poorly attended that year; few veterinarians came to hear Sir Arnold Theiler, the distinguished guest

speaker from South Africa. For the second annual meeting McGillvray tried to drum up greater support and more substantive matters to discuss. When Torrance resigned in 1923 and the position of Veterinary Director General fell vacant, McGillvray wrote the Ontario Association executive urging a meeting of the Canadian National Veterinary Association at the earliest date in order to consider this vacancy as well as the future of both the *Canadian Veterinary Record* and Dominion registration. The Ontario executive supported McGillvray's efforts and permitted the fledgling association a captive audience by having the C.N.V.A. second meeting begin at the conclusion of the O.V.A. morning session on August 13, 1924. For this annual meeting McGillvray acted as president and Villeneuve as secretary, but only routine matters were discussed. Membership was reported as nearing the one hundred mark and the treasury stood at \$24.41! The secretary reported on his endeavours to secure a grant-in-aid for meetings which had been unsuccessful. George Hilton, the new Veterinary Director General, was elected president upon the nomination of McGillvray and H. H. Ross, while all the remainder of the council was re-elected.

The Canadian National Veterinary Association died a quiet death thereafter. The organization had sprung from the top of the profession rather than the bottom, and it had failed to gain support from either the provincial associations or the grassroots. Unable to materialize its objectives into concrete activities, it had also failed to gain legislative authority. Disagreements among provincial associations over the contentious issue of national registration were too recent. Without the continuing financial support that could have come from the provincial associations if they had desired to co-operate, the organization lacked funds with which to initiate a program. The choice of the Veterinary Director General was also probably an error as a major function of a national association would be to represent the significant section of the profession that worked for the federal government. An association headed by the "boss" was unlikely to criticize and attempt to ameliorate conditions and salaries of employees. In short, the Canadian National Veterinary Association had been hatched but never learned to fly.

The hope for an effective Dominion association remained strong in the West. B. I. Love, secretary of the Alberta association from 1929 to 1935 and superintendent of Elk Island National Park from 1936 to 1959, was a fervent believer in the benefits that would accrue from a national organization. During his term as secretary he began a campaign to promote this end that was carried on by correspondence and by speaking wherever possible to other provincial bodies, to the federal and provincial Departments of Agriculture, and to members of the veterinary and medical professions. Reaction was generally favourable, but non-committal about responsibility.

In 1928 the Saskatchewan association came forward with the idea of forming a western Canadian association whose principal purpose would be to foster a larger national entity. A meeting of representatives of the four western associations was held on September 3, 1929 in Medicine Hat, Alberta, where the Western Canada Veterinary Association was formed. Official

delegates and the officers elected were: J.A. Munn (President); - Manitoba; Graham Gillam (First Vice President) - British Columbia; Seymour Hadwen, Mark Barker (Second Vice President) - Saskatchewan; T. Frank Cairns, B.I. Love (Secretary-Treasurer) - Alberta. Shortly after this meeting Love went to Vancouver to address the British Columbia Veterinary Association convention on the desirability of obtaining a charter to form a Dominion association.

Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan continued to discuss the formation of a national association in the early 1930's. In April, 1931 a special general meeting of the British Columbia association considered a draft proposal and correspondence relating to such a body. The old difficulty about reconciling provincial autonomy with national registration had not been solved. B.C. members noted a contradiction within the draft proposal between the clause which gave the Dominion association the right to permit recognized graduates to practice anywhere in Canada and that which allowed provincial associations to impose examinations on veterinarians. The matter was referred to the association's lawyer and was next discussed at another special general meeting in October. Although some opposition was voiced to a national examination that would confer the right to practice, the meeting gave general approval to a Dominion association. The secretary was appointed provincial delegate in the event of a meeting being called in Ottawa and the following year W.R. Gunn was authorized to represent B.C. Gunn reported to the annual meeting in 1932 about an agricultural conference he had attended, but the substance of his address is unknown. By a vote of fourteen to three, the annual meeting in 1933 went on record: "That in the event of a Dominion Association being formed the B.C. Association will agree to there being one examination for the whole Dominion for the right to practice, provided that this Association has the right to fix a registration fee for future members of their association, subsequent to the formation of a Dominion Association". But when a letter asking for cooperation in forming a national body was received in B.C. from the Alberta association in 1936, the secretary was ordered to file it. Not until 1943 was the subject raised again in British Columbia.

Ontario showed much less interest. The Ontario executive raised the matter once in October of 1932 but quickly forgot it. In Saskatchewan, however, the annual meeting in 1931 ordered its council to keep abreast of developments concerning a Dominion association and also to consider affiliation with the American Veterinary Medical Association. In the following year Council endorsed a national association with one examination providing national right to practice. This action was approved in 1933 and followed by a letter from the federal Minister of Agriculture in 1934 expressing his hope that a meeting to form such an organization would be called as soon as possible. Although Saskatchewan volunteered to finance its delegate, no meeting occurred. In 1936 the association decided only to forward the letter from Alberta to the Minister in Ottawa, although in 1940 it became an affiliate of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

Schedule of Veterinary Fees

Town Calls

\$2.00 for the first call; not less than \$1.00 on all subsequent calls on the same case.

Mileage

1st mile, \$2.00; each additional mile, 50 cents.

Parturition Mare

\$5.00, and mileage.

Parturition Cow

\$5.00, and mileage.

Removing Placenta

\$2.00, and mileage.

Dentistry

\$1.00. Extracting Molars, \$2.00 to \$5.00.

Single Drench

(Horse or Cow) \$1.50.

Advice and Medicine

\$1.00 to \$3.00.

Telephone Advice

\$1.00.

Castrating

Yearlings, \$2.00; \$1.00 for each additional year up to \$5.00; Ridgling, \$15.00.

Blackleg Vaccine

Liquid, 75c.; pellet, 50c.

Firing and Blistering

\$3.00 to \$5.00 and mileage.

Lumpjaw operations

\$1.00 to \$3.00 and mileage.

Reducing Fracture

\$2.00 to \$5.00 and mileage.

Operation Hernia

\$2.00 to \$5.00 and mileage.

Examination for Soundness or Insurance

\$2.00, and mileage.

Night Calls

(Those received from 9:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.) an additional charge of \$1.00 will be added to the regular fee.

Above Fees do not include medicine.

Adopted by the Following:

Dr. Norton Owen Sound
 " Halbert Gravenhurst
 " Kelly Orillia
 " Hammond Allenford
 " Glendenning Orillia
 " Stevenson Bradford
 " Mitchell Owen Sound
 " Currie Elmvale
 " Davis Hillsburg
 " Morgan Shelburne
 " McKelvie Shelburne
 " Bailey Orangeville
 " Riddell Orangeville
 " Hughes Grand Valley
 " Durkin Mount Forest

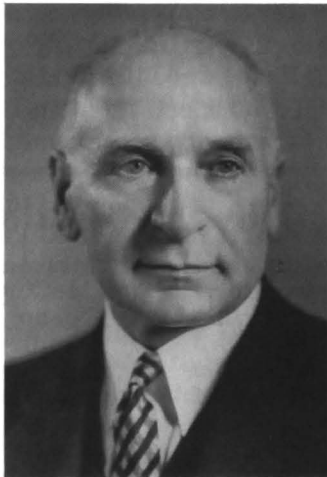
Dr. Beacom Mount Forest
 " McCluskey Alliston
 " Nichol Beeton
 " Leadley Cookstown
 " Banting Cookstown
 " Butcher Creemore
 " Hanna Stayner
 " Stubbs Caledon
 " Shepard Elora
 " McCabe Bolton
 " Jaques Fergus
 " Harvie Guelph
 " Reed Guelph
 " Short Erin
 " McFadden Collingwood

SCHEDULE OF VETERINARY FEES (ONTARIO): 1925.

The second large scale effort to form a national association had crested in the height of the Great Depression and subsided by the time its worst economic effects had passed. While hard times had increased the desirability of national registration in some quarters, economic conditions made it more difficult for veterinarians to travel. The many letters that B.I. Love wrote were not just as effective as personal contacts. Attendance at the two

veterinary schools dropped and few graduates entered the profession as practitioners, preferring instead to seek employment in government positions. The number of veterinarians in practice declined from 1,306 in 1921 to 1,046 in 1931. When another world war erupted in 1939, veterinarians in some provinces were once again unable to attend professional meetings in other provinces. The issue of a united Canadian veterinary profession was thus put aside initially.

In the problems created by the global conflict of 1939-1945 grew the seeds that eventually formed the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association. As the war dragged on, staffing difficulties became more acute for the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture. After the passage of the National Resources Mobilization Act by Parliament in 1940, veterinarians and others were conscripted for home defence irrespective of the country's need for a productive agricultural sector supported by the veterinary profession. Disease control programs, in particular, were placed in jeopardy by the loss of personnel.

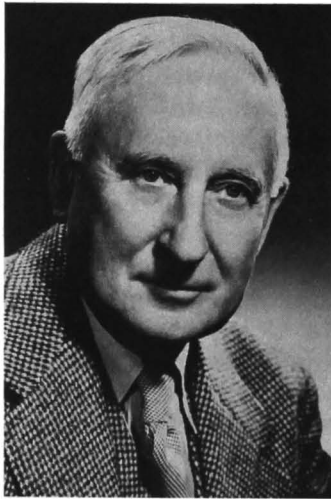


A.E. Cameron: 1943.

A.E. Cameron, who had succeeded George Hilton as Veterinary Director General in 1939, confronted these problems daily in Ottawa and he, perhaps more than any other Canadian veterinarian, realized the consequences of the disunity within the profession. Nearly twenty years before he had attempted to find a compromise to the deadlock over national registration, and the conditions created by the war now led him to raise the question of a national veterinary association. In a letter to provincial associations and a short article in the *Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science* in 1943, (Appendix) Cameron urged the formation of a Dominion Council of Veterinarians. While recounting many of the old arguments for a national body, he also noted that veterinarians stood apart from other professions in that they had no national voice that could supply authoritative information to the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel.

Education was no longer a deterrent to national co-operation, the Director General argued, because educational standards had been raised to acceptable levels. Quebec required a baccalaureate from a *collège classique* for admission to the three-year program at the Ecole de Médecine Vétérinaire, although those without the degree were permitted to sit for a qualifying examination. Ontario now offered a five-year course, but beginning in 1940 those with Grade 13 or equivalent were allowed to enter Second Year.

Although Cameron wisely avoided the contentious issue of national registration that had produced such discord in the past, he envisioned a new Dominion Council as being empowered to have "one examination which would...enable successful candidates to practice anywhere in the Dominion insofar as professional qualifications are concerned and upon payment of the provincial registration fee and annual dues".¹¹ Further, he suggested that the nucleus for this new statutory body should be members of the provincial associations and veterinary schools and, perhaps, the Health of Animals Branch. Initially, however, these representatives could meet as an advisory body to set the foundations.



C.A. Mitchell: 1956.

Cameron's suggestion for a Dominion Council struck a responsive chord. Veterinarians were generally dissatisfied with what they perceived as the federal government's disregard of their profession during the war. In particular, the government's decision to disband the Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps had created bitterness for it symbolized a failure to appreciate the veterinarian's role in both agriculture and public health.¹² Cameron spoke to Charles Mitchell, Dominion Animal Pathologist, Hull, who welcomed his suggestion and called the first meeting of the Dominion Veterinary Medical Council for Ottawa in June, 1943. Provincial response was favourably inclined towards co-operation, although some of the former specific differences remained. In British Columbia the annual meeting in

1943 desired co-operation but worried about the suggestion of one examination nationally. As a result it passed the following resolution:

Whereas a Dominion organization acting on behalf of the local Provincial Associations as their representative in Dominion affairs is considered advisable by this association and whereas we feel definitely that every association wishes to maintain their local autonomy and provincial jurisdiction therefore be it resolved that we are in favor of establishing a Dominion body as the elected representative of each provincial association. That each association elect one delegate only with one vote in the Dominion body. That the province retain the right to set provincial examinations. That the provincial schools have representation in the Dominion body by and through their local provincial association only.

Two months later the B.C. Council accepted the views of S.N. Wood concerning the formation of a Dominion association and forwarded them to the other provincial associations and to Mitchell in Ottawa. The response of Quebec was similar. In April, 1943 the secretary of the Quebec College of Veterinary Surgeons, Gérard Lemire, informed his Board of Governors about Cameron's proposals. The project was accepted in its entirety "à l'exception de l'article 4 du projet, auquel on s'oppose, voulant laisser à chaque province le contrôle des examens à la licence".¹³ E. Poitras opposed this position. But while British Columbia and Quebec maintained reservations about examinations, the other provincial associations replied without recorded qualification. Cameron himself was appointed to represent the Ontario association and R.A. McIntosh the Ontario Veterinary College. Manitoba chose Alfred Savage, while Saskatchewan's initial appointment, J.L. Millar, was replaced later in 1943 by J.S. Fulton.

Little was recorded about the first organizational meeting of the Dominion Council although delegates from every provincial association attended. Its primary objective was to seek the opinions of the provinces about forming a national association. As each representative voiced the views of his respective provincial council, the pitfalls encountered by the Canadian National Veterinary Association in 1923 were avoided. On June 5, 1943 Cameron submitted a report to each association that summarized the recommendations of the meeting. While the exact contents of that letter are unknown, A. Savage of Manitoba gave a brief outline of the Ottawa gathering to the Saskatchewan association in November:

Frankly there is very little to add to what Dr. Cameron has written. If you know what a man means, you will not be misled by what he says. It might, however, be well to give you some idea of the feeling of this meeting and the attitude taken by the various delegates. There were, as you know, representatives from every Provincial Association and each of these men presented a different viewpoint or mental attitude to the various questions brought up for discussion. At present each association has its own laws and sets its own examinations; they are very jealous of these privileges they now enjoy. I was probably responsible for the suggestion that a Dominion Council be formed, with each province retaining its own rights and in this way have a body to speak for the profession in obtaining gasoline, tires, instruments, and many other things which we at present cannot get. In short, they were willing to form a federation which would be of benefit to the profession as a whole provided the Dominion Council so formed would in no way infringe on the rights they now enjoy.

By early 1944 each association had appointed a delegate for an anticipated second meeting of the Dominion Council. It never occurred. The first and only Dominion Council meeting had been a success in initiating a new round of discussions among the provinces, but the body foundered because it failed to appreciate Cameron's point that its formation would only be preliminary to establishing a national association. Delegates thought a Dominion Council sufficient and planned to proceed from year to year as an advisory body. They did not realize that they were not a legal entity and that no government would attach much weight to their recommendations. It also seems that Mitchell sensed the futility of continuing the Council after 1943 unless it could act as the voice of a national association, and so no further meetings were called although provincial delegates were prepared to go to Ottawa. The *Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine*, which Mitchell had helped to found and on whose editorial board he served, explained in an editorial in 1944:

A Dominion Veterinary Medical Council has value only if supported by the rank and file of the profession. Too often the burden of carrying on organized veterinary science in this country is left in the hands of a few. This is not a healthy condition. It leads to apathy on the part of many and sometimes to a feeling that a 'clique' is in charge of matters pertaining to veterinary medicine.¹⁴

The other obstacles to a national association were also noted: a numerically weak profession separated by great distances where the provinces, by virtue of the British North America Act, held authority over education and licensing. Although not the subject of editorial comment, Cameron's decision to retire from his position as Veterinary Director General in September, 1943 and assume military responsibilities hastened the demise of the Dominion Council. His successor, Mark Barker, would lend encouragement but not leadership.

While spirits flagged in eastern Canada, new initiatives were begun in the West that would result in the formation of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association. B.I. Love, superintendent of Elk Island National Park where buffalo herds had been moved from the Northwest Territories, had not ceased to be a proponent of a national organization despite the failure of his activities in the 1920's and 1930's. During the war Love became increasingly concerned about the shortage of veterinarians in Canada. A profession whose numbers had declined together with the equine population in the 1920's had stagnated in the 1930's. The 1941 census revealed that there were 45 veterinarians on active service in the armed forces and 1,050 in the country - only 14 more than in 1931. Love felt that the supply of veterinarians needed to be increased and that a national association would contribute to this end.

At Elk Island, Love had continued in his capacity as secretary-treasurer of the Western Canada Veterinary Association even though since the mid-1930's it had ceased to be active. Now, a decade later, Love and J.C. Wainwright, secretary of the Alberta association, decided the times were propitious to reactivate the moribund organization. A meeting was called for April 20, 1945 at the Corona Hotel in Edmonton and the four western

associations replied immediately. S.N. Wood was appointed to represent British Columbia, D.W. McDonald for Saskatchewan, J.K. Morris for Manitoba, and Love for Alberta. Also attending were William Hilton and Alfred Savage of Manitoba and J.G. Anderson, Percy R. Talbot, and Wainwright of Alberta. In the elections that were held at the meeting, Wood became the new president of the Western Canada association, J.K. Morrow first vice-president, McDonald second vice-president, and Wainwright secretary-treasurer. Others appointed to the directorate were: F.W.B. Smith, J.E. Bennett (British Columbia); J.G. Anderson (Alberta); W. Robertson, A. Chambers (Saskatchewan); William Hilton, Alfred Savage (Manitoba).

Two strategies emerged at the 1945 meeting in Edmonton: one centred on beginning activity in the West, the other wanting to start promotion at the national level immediately. Some delegates hoped that the Western Canada Veterinary Association would be able to provide one examination that would permit successful candidates to be licensed in any of the four western provinces. Such an achievement would be a first step towards a national association, according to this line of reasoning, because it would prod Ontario and associations in the East to form their own organization on a similar basis. The eastern and western associations would then be able to unite nationally.¹⁵

Love, however, subscribed to the second strategy. He believed in a larger vision of a national association emerging from the existing provincial structures rather than through the cumbersome intermediary of regional organizations. He was convinced that the time was right for the larger step and he was prepared. Too much effort had previously been spent with too little result. Albert E. Archer of Lamont, Alberta, was contacted and agreed to speak to the Edmonton meeting. As a former chairman of the General Council of the Canadian Medical Association, Archer had been actively involved in fostering and securing passage of the Braddock Bill which provided for the establishment of a Medical Council in Canada. Love felt that any national association had to be sanctioned in law and knew that the experience of physicians would be beneficial to veterinarians.

Love went one step further. Prior to the meeting he had prepared a series of recommendations for a national association that could serve as a basis for discussion among the provincial associations. After opening the Edmonton meeting, he immediately presented his draft proposal and secured agreement in principle even before officers were elected. This document, the first to use the name Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, contained many elements that would later be incorporated into the charter and administrative by-laws of the new organization. It wisely skirted the sensitive matter of a national registration and defused the critical issue of a national examining board by providing that it would not come into existence until two or more provinces had assigned duties to the board by a two-thirds majority in a vote of the provincial membership at an annual meeting. With these recommendations agreed to, and encouraged by Dr. Archer, the Edmonton meeting appointed Love as the representative of the Western

Canada association to discuss the formation of a Dominion association with veterinarians in the East.

During a trip to Ontario and Quebec later in 1945, Love had an opportunity to discuss the western proposals with central Canadian veterinarians. In Montreal he met with L.A. Gendreau, president of the Quebec association, G.T. Labelle, a member of the Quebec executive, and G. Couture. "I found them to be staunch supporters of the cause," he later reported, "and ready to take a leading part in organizing the association." In Toronto he talked with Ontario President H.S. MacDonald and in Ottawa with Veterinary Director General Mark Barker and Orlan Hall, Chief Veterinary Inspector for the Department of Agriculture. All expressed their support and plans were made for calling a second meeting of the Western Canada group in July, 1946

In 1945 it was clear that the profession was at last ready to lend its support to a national association. The response of the provincial associations was less qualified than it had been two years before. Disagreement over some matters remained, but there was a greater measure of goodwill and a stronger resolve not to fail again. The Ontario association responded at once to a letter from Love after the first Edmonton meeting. On June 22, 1945 its Council passed a motion to the effect that "immediate steps be taken to call a meeting of delegates and other representative veterinarians of the East to undertake the formation of a Dominion Veterinary Association to procure the enactment of a Dominion Veterinary Act thus enabling the formation of a properly formed Dominion Council."

In British Columbia S.N. Wood reported the work of the first Edmonton meeting to a special meeting of his association in June and asked the nineteen members present to send him suggestions regarding a Dominion association. At that time it was felt that a permanent secretary should be secured to promote the work and that the A.V.M.A. should be approached for information that might be useful in forming the new national body. When B.C. was told of the July meeting in Edmonton for 1946, Wood was reappointed to go with R.G. Cuthbert. As a B.C. Council member, Wood was given a "free hand" in discussions concerning the Dominion association. However, while the B.C. association indicated its unanimous approval of the movement underway, it had decided that membership in the Dominion association could only be secured by being a member in a provincial association. Further, it thought inadvisable to assign examination rights to the new organization because its province in particular would be flooded with superannuated or semi-retired veterinarians, many of whom would become part-time practitioners.

Nova Scotia was aware of the benefits that would accrue from a national association and welcomed the opportunity of being relieved of the burden of examinations. At its meeting in June of 1945 it did, however, suggest a re-wording of the proposed section referring to an examination board. In contrast to British Columbia, their resolutions committee suggested that provision be made for the establishment of a National Examining Board which would provide facilities for all the provinces. This board would begin when

all the provinces assigned such duties to the board by a two-thirds majority vote of the provincial membership at an annual meeting after a notice of motion had been given six months previously. Graduate veterinarians would then be able to practice in all the provinces. Following the adoption of this change, the Nova Scotia association then approved the work of the Edmonton meeting.

Thoughts were beginning to crystallize on major points, but as there was no unanimity, leadership was more than ever necessary. That direction was soon provided by the Ontario association and its president, A.R. Campbell. The Ontario Council appointed an investigating committee on March 7, 1946 and immediately decided to invite provincial representation to its meeting during the annual gathering of the Central Canada Veterinary Association in Ottawa in April. As E.F. Johnston was president of the C.C.V.A. and vice-president of the O.V.A., Campbell encountered no difficulty in securing a place for discussion of a Dominion association on the C.C.V.A. agenda.



E.F. Johnston: 1950.



L.A. Gendreau: 1950.

Soon after the C.C.V.A. meeting opened on April 4, 1946, numerous out-of-town guests arrived who were introduced by C.A. Mitchell. These guests were A.R. Campbell, President, Ontario Veterinary Association; L.A. Gendreau, President, Quebec College of Veterinary Surgeons; E.E.I. Hancock, President, Nova Scotia Veterinary Association; J.M. Veilleux, Director, Veterinary Services, Province of Quebec; S.N. Wood, Council member, B.C. Association; G.C. Bishop, Council member, Prince Edward Island Association; J.T. Akins, Director, Veterinary Services, New Brunswick; G.A. Edge, Secretary-treasurer, Ontario Veterinary Association, F.W. Schofield, J.S. Glover and F.J. Cote, Ontario Veterinary College; and Paul Genest and W.G. Stevenson from Quebec. A short time later J.L. Millar, Council member from Saskatchewan, arrived. Guests were not present from Alberta or Manitoba.

When the regular business of the C.C.V.A. meeting was concluded, President Johnston introduced the subject of forming a Dominion Veterinary

Council and called on C.A. Mitchell to outline the present status of the Council and the work accomplished. He was followed in turn by Wood, Hancock, Gendreau, and Campbell who each stated the support of his own association for the creation of a national organization. Akins promised full support from New Brunswick. Johnston suggested that provincial representatives should meet to discuss the problems that might be encountered. Campbell called on Johnston to nominate a committee at once and suggested the members from Ontario should be C.A. Mitchell and F.J. Cote. Johnston acted by adding Campbell, Gendreau, Akins, Bishop, Hancock, Wood and Millar. Wood was appointed Chairman and instructed to bring in a committee report that day. This committee met briefly and Wood reported that all members supported the formation of a Dominion Veterinary Council or Association.

It was still necessary to secure support from Quebec where fears lingered that a federal body might encroach on provincial autonomy. Gendreau, the Quebec president, was the most enthusiastic supporter of the movement and he acted as the principal liaison. In April, 1946 he reported to his Board of Governors about the proposed structure for the new organization and the position of secretary that he had assumed, but he perhaps erred in mentioning a suggested membership fee of ten dollars because a decision on Quebec's involvement was postponed after some discussion. At the annual meeting of the Quebec association in August, 1946, Gendreau was elected as representative to the national association, but no general approval was sought or received from the general membership. In October of that year, however, the Board of Governors decided "d'appuyer le mouvement en cours pourvu que l'autonomie du Collège soit sauvegardé."¹⁶

At least one more meeting of the Western Canada association was held in Edmonton on July 2, 1946. Little is known about what transpired at this gathering except that Love reported the favourable response he had received in the East. It may also have been at this time that the Western association approved proposals for a bill to be presented to Parliament and administrative by-laws that were then sent to the eastern associations under its name. These documents, probably composed by Love, were heavily influenced by the Canada Medical Act. Although they would be altered significantly, many sections would later be incorporated into the constitution of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association.

Campbell, Johnston and Mitchell in Ontario were determined to realize their goal of forming a national organization. Following the Ontario council meeting in July, 1946 they made further plans. E.F. Johnston was elected president of the association in January of the following year and Campbell, in his final act as president, emphasized that Ontario must take the decisive lead in creating a national body. At the urging of Mitchell, a committee was established to pursue this task and money to cover the initial costs of legal services was voted. The members chosen by council in February, 1947 were eminently qualified: E.F. Johnston, successful practitioner from Carp, Ontario, a leader in veterinary circles in Ontario over the past ten years and active in municipal politics; J.A. Charlton, recently elected Conservative M.P.



J.A. Charlton: 1952.



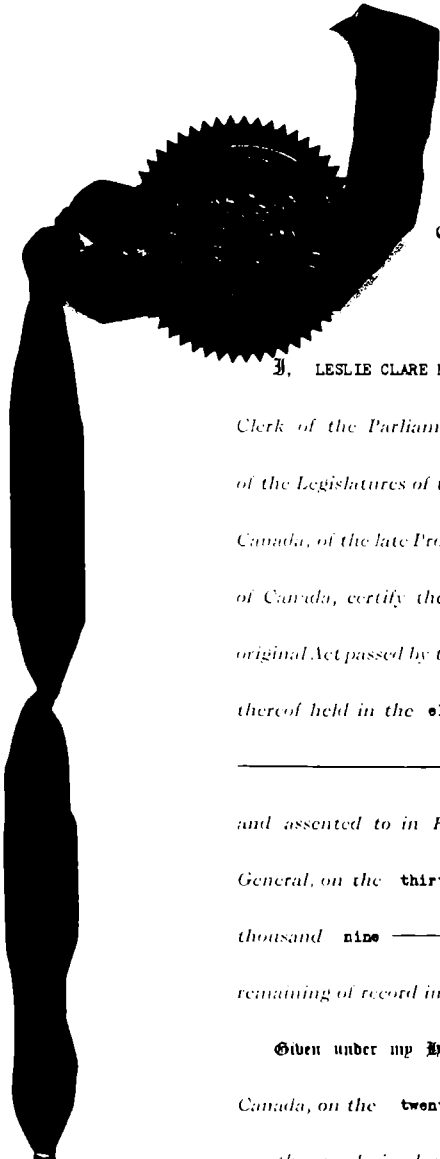
Orlan Hall: 1950.

for Brant-Haldimand (Ontario), private practitioner and farm owner active in the Ontario Federation of Agriculture; C.A. Mitchell, Dominion Animal Pathologist who, in addition to directing the main federal laboratory at Hull, Quebec, had frequently toured Canada and had recently been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada; and Orlan Hall, Chief Veterinary Inspector, Department of Agriculture, who served as secretary-treasurer. Since all these men lived in or near Ottawa, meetings could be easily arranged at little cost. Soon after their appointment they decided to engage a lawyer and request from each province a letter of concurrence or approval for establishing a national veterinary association. Since not all associations replied quickly, it was not until January of 1948 that Hall could report the successful results of the committee's work.

The committee engaged the services of James H. Stitt, an Ottawa lawyer. It was a wise choice. As a former member of the House of Commons from Selkirk, Manitoba from 1930 to 1935 and of the Civil Service Commission of Canada from 1935 to 1945, Stitt was well aware of parliamentary procedures and able to offer the committee sound advice. In preparing the legislation he used the Acts for the Canadian Medical and Dental Associations. He suggested that the presidents of the nine provincial associations serve as petitioners for the bill and that Johnston and Hall act as president and secretary until elections could be called. Further, he framed the legislation so that the association would be able to amend its own by-laws without recourse to Parliament and recommended that the name be incorporated in English and French. Because he felt that Parliament had "become very jealous of the rights of minorities in Canada", he thought it would be helpful to have the president of the Quebec association present when the bill reached committee stage.¹⁷

Early in 1948 the bill was ready to be presented to Parliament. The petitioners were:

- Ernest F. Johnston, Carp, Ontario
- Lionel Aldei Gendreau, Sherbrooke, Quebec



CANADA:

Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments.

I, LESLIE CLARE MOYER, _____

Clerk of the Parliaments, Custodian of the Original Acts of the Legislatures of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, of the late Province of Canada and of the Parliament of Canada, certify the subjoined to be a true copy of the original Act passed by the Parliament of Canada in the Session thereof held in the eleventh and twelfth _____ year of His Majesty's Reign, and assented to in His Majesty's name by the Governor General, on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight, remaining of record in my office.

Given under my Hand and Seal at the City of Ottawa, Canada, on the twenty-fifth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight.

Leslie Clare Moyer
Clerk of the Parliaments.

William Ray Wood, Summerside, Prince Edward Island
 John Thomas Akins, Fredericton, New Brunswick
 Edward Hugh Sproston, Vancouver, British Columbia
 J. Gordon Anderson, Calgary, Alberta
 Norman Douglas Christie, Regina, Saskatchewan
 William Hilton, Winnipeg, Manitoba
 Ryland McGregor Archibald, Junior, Truro, Nova Scotia
 and
 Orlan Hall, Ottawa, Ontario

Each of the petitioners except Orlan Hall was president of his respective provincial association. But even before the bill had been gazetted, the committee members and veterinarians across Canada took steps to ensure its passage. Some provincial associations contacted their federal Members of Parliament and in March the Saskatchewan association sent a letter to every M.P. in that province urging support for the bill. Ontario lacked the exuberance of the west, and when Hall asked at the annual meeting in 1948 if Ontario members should be lobbied, the answer was negative. The Ontario Council, however, provided more material support. C.D. McGilvray, trustee of the "Rutherford Fund",* approved the use of the balance of the fund to pay part of the legal fees.

Several provinces, especially Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia feared for the autonomy of their provincial associations if a national body were formed. Quebec continued to present a special problem despite the active support of individuals like Lionel Gendreau, Gustave Labelle (Director of L'Ecole de Médecine Vétérinaire), and J.M. Veilleux (Chief, Health of Animals Services, Quebec Department of Agriculture). Some individuals objected to the clause in the bill that proposed that an aim of the association would be "to establish an examining board to examine candidates for admission to the veterinary profession and to grant certificates of qualification". It was pointed out, however, that this section did not give the central association the right to grant certificates to practice veterinary medicine, only certificates of qualification. The bill left room for a provincial association to delegate its examining powers to the national examining board if it so desired.¹⁸ Even though the Quebec executive had instructed its secretary to write Quebec association members encouraging their personal collaboration in securing approval of the bill, John Charlton thought it prudent to visit Quebec Senators and M.P.'s, and Gendreau spoke to Charles Howard, a Senator from Sherbrooke.¹⁹

Such extensive preparations ensured smooth passage of the bill through both Houses of Parliament. Introduced into the Senate rather than the Commons because it was less costly, John T. Haig of Winnipeg presented

*The "Rutherford Fund" was a fund initiated by J.G. Rutherford in 1903 with \$111.65, the surplus of contributions over expenses of the Ottawa meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association in 1903. The object of the fund was to encourage the profession in Ontario to obtain better legislation for itself. Rutherford was treasurer, and on his death in 1923, C.D. McGilvray became trustee of the fund. Andrew Smith contributed \$100.00 to the fund in 1903.

the bill on March 8, 1948. When it was referred to the Special Bills Committee ten days later, Johnston, Gendreau, Hall, Charlton, and Stitt appeared to answer questions from Senators. Successfully passing second and third reading that day, the bill was forwarded to the House of Commons on March 22 where it was introduced by Charlton. After the bill was again referred to committee, all except Gendreau, who returned to his general practice in Sherbrooke, appeared for discussion. The bill remained unaltered as it passed third reading in the Commons on May 21. When royal assent was received on June 30, 1948 the Act to incorporate the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association/l'Association Canadienne des Vétérinaires at last made the national veterinary association a reality. (Appendix)

Much remained to be done before the association would be known and accepted by Canadian veterinarians. To familiarize the profession with the new Act it was published in the September issue of the *Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine*. But who was to run the association until by-laws were formulated, a membership meeting was called, and officers were elected? As there was no money to hold even a meeting of the original petitioners, James Stitt devised a mail ballot even though Orlan Hall remained highly dubious of the propriety of the procedure. The results of the election were predictable. Johnston, Gendreau and Hall were present at the first meeting of the new Board of Directors on November 24, 1948 when Hall read the unanimous decision of the balloting that they be president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the association. Hall had already secured copies of the nine provincial veterinary practice acts to aid their solicitor in the formulation of the by-laws. After some changes the three directors approved these temporary bylaws. The secretary was then asked to send them and the Charter to the provincial associations and to draw their attention to the sections on membership. After approving the solicitor's bill, what was probably the shortest meeting in the history of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association ended.

In the light of the endless rancour and past debate over national registration, the provisions in regard to examinations that were written into the by-laws reflected a compromise that attempted to avoid provincial antagonisms. The Council of the new association was empowered to establish a Dominion Examining Board, registrar, and national register of veterinarians. The board's realm, however, was clearly circumscribed by the power of the provincial associations. One clause provided that the Board was to be formed and the registrar appointed "when any provincial association has procured legislation from its provincial legislature enabling it to assign such duties to the Canadian Veterinary Medical Council". Further, it was clearly stated that there should be "no compulsion on any provincial association to assign such duties to the Council or to accept for membership or license to practice any veterinarian holding a certificate of qualification from the Dominion Board". Candidates who passed the national examinations could "apply for and obtain membership in any of those provinces that have assigned their examination duties to the Council, or may thereafter make such assignment". Examinations could be taken in either French or English and the passing

standard was not to be "lower than the highest standard for like purposes then established for like qualifications for registration in any province of Canada".

During the three years after 1948 the triumvirate of Johnston, Gendreau, and Hall set the foundations of the C.V.M.A. At a time when the national association remained little more than an ideal in the minds of a few and had almost no resources, they worked to gain acceptance for it from Canadian veterinarians. Each man had experience in veterinary affairs and a distinguished record of service to the profession. Gendreau's co-operation was especially critical for it provided the link to Quebec and Francophone veterinarians. A graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College (1931), he was a successful general practitioner from Sherbrooke where he maintained a special interest in equine medicine. Fluently bilingual, he had frequently given addresses across Canada and served as President of the Quebec College of Veterinary Surgeons from 1945 to 1949. His special interest was the cause of civil service veterinarians whose low salaries and poor working conditions he had come to know through a friend who was district veterinarian for the federal Department of Agriculture. Gendreau was convinced that a national association could be a force to improve conditions for not only civil service veterinarians, but the profession as a whole. Elected as the association's second president, he told the third annual meeting in 1951 that the "C.V.M.A. is not an organization to serve one group only. We realize the importance of serving all parties such as, government employees, public health workers, practitioners, laboratory and research workers as well as our high standard colleges".²⁰

Orlan Hall was the mainstay of the new association. Johnston and Gendreau were men busy with the concerns of their private practices and duties as presidents of their provincial associations. As there were no funds, they were only able to meet with Hall in Ottawa once more before the first annual meeting. All business was conducted by correspondence through Hall, and he was an individual eminently suited for this task. After graduating from the O.V.C. in 1910, he had entered general practice in Aylmer, Ontario, for two years and then joined the Contagious Diseases Division of the federal Department of Agriculture as Veterinary Inspector. Active in the Ontario and Central Canada associations, he also took special interest in the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association. In 1945 he was promoted to Chief Veterinary Inspector. Over the years he had come to relish administrative detail and develop a keen financial sense. From his office in the Confederation Building in Ottawa where his secretary, Miss M. Lamb, gave as unsparingly of her time as he did his, Hall acted as the association's clearing house and information centre until C.W. McIntosh, a retired veterinarian, was appointed executive secretary in November, 1949. Although this was only the beginning of Hall's contribution to the association, in March of 1949 A.E. Cameron wrote:

Without detracting from the efforts and wise counsel of many others, including the President and Dr. Charlton, M.P., I would like to say that I am aware of the fact that the main burden of the work has fallen on you. That work has been

prolonged and persistent. It included consultations with the lawyer, getting the concurrence of the Provincial Associations and having these co-ordinated and embodied in the Act — a really enormous task. But the Act has come into being and I am sure the veterinary profession owes you a definite debt of gratitude for the work you have done on its behalf.²¹

That gratitude was first expressed in 1949 when Hall and Johnston were jointly honoured with the Veterinarian of the Year Award by the Ontario Veterinary Association. Later, in 1953, the national association selected Hall to receive the Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Award Medal.

To Hall fell the primary responsibility of communicating with the provincial associations and supervising the myriad of details surrounding the planning for the first convention. In November, 1948 he presented a report to the Council of the Ontario association requesting more money to pay for legal service. Financial assistance was again provided on the basis of the original understanding that after the first convention the costs, which eventually rose to only \$825.07, would be apportioned on a per capita basis to all the provincial associations. A.E. Cameron generously donated the \$125.00 he had received that year from the American Veterinary Medical Association as the winner of the International Veterinary Congress Award. Hall also had to see to the translation of the by-laws and seek provincial membership. Two types of membership had been created in the new organization: ordinary and constituent. Any veterinarian who was a graduate of a recognized college or university and a member in good standing of a provincial veterinary association was eligible for C.V.M.A. membership upon receipt of dues of five dollars, but provincial associations were to be made constituent members when their officers applied. By the beginning of 1949 Hall had secured provincial compliance.

Planning for the first annual meeting was the top priority in 1949. The initiative for the association had emanated from the West, but the logic of events had shifted the focus to the East. An invitation from the Manitoba association to hold the first convention in Winnipeg was therefore welcomed so that the C.V.M.A. would not become identified with any one region of Canada. With Hall providing co-ordination, preparations were undertaken by J.M. Isa of the Veterinary Laboratory, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, who was secretary-treasurer of the provincial association, and Alfred Savage, a distinguished veterinarian who directed the laboratory and who would become the C.V.M.A.'s third president in 1952. Johnston originally thought that constitutional matters would occupy most of the three-day sessions, but in the end Isa and Savage secured four papers to be presented on one of the afternoons. A last minute flurry occurred when less than two weeks from the meeting it was learned that F. Schofield of the O.V.C. would not be returning to Canada in time to present his paper on developments in European veterinary colleges since the end of the Second World War. Orlan Hall was forced to abandon the mails in favour of the more expensive telegraph, but in the end C.P. Zepp Sr., the President of the American Veterinary Medical Association who was planning to be at Winnipeg, agreed to fill the breach in the limited programme.

The founders of the C.V.M.A. had managed to avoid the stumbling blocks and hurdle the summits that had defeated previous attempts to form a national association. The full co-operation of the provincial associations had been vital to securing the legislation that satisfied the desires of each association. A small group of devoted individuals had worked hard on behalf of the profession and were now planning its first convention. But in 1949 it remained to be seen whether the C.V.M.A. could wrestle Canadian veterinarians away from their traditional attachments to local and provincial associations that in some instances stretched back into the nineteenth century.

Initial response was enthusiastic from all quarters. The *Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine* hailed the Winnipeg meeting as an "event of the greatest importance to all veterinarians in the Dominion". While it noted that the national body could not assume the privileges and responsibilities of the provincial associations, it hoped it could "co-ordinate and consolidate their views and ideals and unite ten whispers into a single voice seeking to improve all matters dealing with veterinarians".²² Wallace R. Gunn, Livestock Commissioner and Chief Veterinary Inspector for the British Columbia Department of Agriculture, wrote Orlan Hall saying that the C.V.M.A. should provide "one voice for Canadian veterinarians, and of course the bigger the voice the more influence it has".²³ The Veterinary Director General, Thomas Childs, threw his personal weight behind the association in an attempt to gain support from veterinarians employed by the federal government. In his first circular issued in 1949 Childs informed his employees:

As this Association is now in being and as its objects are to promote the welfare of the veterinary profession in Canada, it is the opinion of the Veterinary Director General that all members of the veterinary profession in Canada should support this Association in a manner that will ensure its success.²⁴

Hopes and aspirations were not immediately translated into active support. By July, 1949 only 150 of the more than 500 veterinarians in Ontario had joined when G.A. Edge, Ontario association secretary, issued a circular urging a greater response. The number of new members was bound to remain low until the C.V.M.A. could show veterinarians that it had a useful service to provide the profession. Already Johnston, Gendreau and Hall had moved beyond the numerous details of internal organization and taken steps to ameliorate the position of veterinarians within the Civil Service. At Winnipeg there would be concrete results to demonstrate the potential of the national association, but it would be several years before the entire profession would be convinced.

CHAPTER IV

Hesitant Beginnings

Canada emerged from the Second World War as one of the wealthiest and strongest nations in the Western international community. The usual post-war depression was averted through the incorporation of Keynesian economics into government planning and the further integration of the Canadian and American markets. During the 1950's Canadians came to taste a prosperity unparalleled in their history. But at the same time it was a complacent decade when the country was content to reaffirm old values and reap the benefits of North American society. Although Canada sent a force to aid the Republic of Korea as part of the United Nations effort, Canadians did not become entangled in the web of the Cold War to the same degree as did Americans. The country seemed safe and secure with the corporation lawyer, Louis ("Uncle Louis") St.-Laurent, at the helm of state.

While values remained the same, Canada and her veterinary profession were experiencing profound changes. By 1951 sixty-three per cent of Canadians lived in urban areas, only thirty-seven per cent in the countryside.¹ The number of people gainfully employed in agriculture had dropped ten per cent in the previous decade to the point that they comprised only 15.5% of the labour force, but agricultural production had grown as it mechanized. The value of farm animals, apart from horses and sheep, was increasing. Canadian cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep alone were valued at 1.2 billion dollars in 1948; and six years later the Deputy Minister of Agriculture in Ontario estimated that 70-75% of the average farm income in that province was derived from livestock production.² The export market for Canadian cattle was exceptionally high in 1948-51 and 1957-60, while beef export showed a considerable increase in the five years following 1944.

For veterinarians, the days of the "horse doctor" were over. After the war horses, were still used on the farm in some parts of the country and as a vehicle of transportation in the cities, but their numbers had declined steadily from a high of three and a half million in 1921 until they were one-sixth that number by the early 1960's. Most veterinarians, however, continued to earn their living in direct or indirect relation to agriculture. In 1948 there were 1,053 veterinarians distributed unequally in Canada: nearly three-quarters lived in Ontario and Quebec, over twenty per cent in the western provinces, and less than five per cent in the Maritimes. As well, veterinarians were divided into different occupations and did not always agree on what was best for the profession. Most were self-employed in what was called "mixed" or "general" practice where services were provided for both farm and small animals.

Governments were also a major employer of veterinarians. In 1954 it was estimated that the federal government employed a third of all practicing veterinarians and that forty per cent worked for various governments. The Health of Animals Division of the Department of Agriculture employed almost 600 graduates, including 160 on a part-time basis.⁴ One section of this division was concerned with the prevention, control and eradication of contagious diseases while the other dealt with meat and canned food inspection across the country. A much smaller number worked for the Animal Pathology Division that maintained laboratories in Sackville, Sainte Anne de Bellevue, Hull, Lethbridge and Vancouver.

As Canada entered the prosperity of the 1950's, there were signs of change within the profession that claimed 50,000 members worldwide. More veterinarians were engaged in teaching, research, or new industries such as those making pharmaceuticals. As the cities grew, so did the tendency to specialize in small animal practice. As well, the profession was moving beyond meat and livestock inspection and disease control into the broader area of public health. In 1940 McGill University had established a graduate program in veterinary public health and the University of Toronto School of Hygiene followed suit in 1945. By 1954 fifty-three veterinarians had obtained Toronto's Diploma in Veterinary Public Health.⁵

Despite this growth, several factors worked against the formation of a strong national association in the post-war era. Division within the profession, the vast expanse of the country itself, and the nature of her constitution were all important. Even though Air Canada had been created in 1937, most of those who travelled across the country still did so by steam powered railway. The sleek new Canadian Pacific trans-continental train inaugurated in 1954 and called "The Canadian" promised faster and more luxurious service, but transportation would not be revolutionized until the advent of commercial jet planes in the 1960's. Radio and movies were still the chief forms of mass entertainment; not until 1952 did Canadian television slowly begin to serve as an integrating factor in Canadian life.

Veterinarians, like other Canadians, were strongly influenced by regional, provincial and local particularisms that had been typified as Canada's "limited identities".⁶ Each province, apart from Newfoundland which joined Confederation in 1949, had its own association and practice act to govern itself and the services it delivered to the public. Professional loyalty to the province and region was complicated by Canada's duality of language, an additional factor that made co-operation at the national level difficult. Cultural and language differences were compounded by education: nearly all Anglophone veterinarians graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College while their Francophone colleagues attended the *Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec*.

The much larger and older American Veterinary Medical Association also served as a pole to attract those Canadian veterinarians interested in keeping abreast of developments in their profession. Two Canadians had served as A.V.M.A. presidents — J.G. Rutherford (1908-9) and T.F. Torrance (1917-18) — and the American association had held three conventions in Canada:

Ottawa (1903), Toronto (1911), and Montreal (1923). Bonds of mutual respect united the Canadian and American professions to such an extent that some individuals like J. Gordon Anderson of Calgary felt that the "survival of 10 Canadian Associations was . . . dependent on A.V.M.A. affiliation."⁷

Economic grievances in the post-war years provided the stimuli that united this heterogeneous profession into a national association in a manner similar to the way they helped prompt the formation of the Canadian Association of University Teachers in 1951. Low salaries and slow advancement for veterinarians in the federal civil service had irritated many in the profession since the end of the war. Because the federal government was the country's single largest employer of veterinarians, its policies influenced the entire profession. As well, there were few veterinarians in private practice who did not know that the local district veterinarian earned a salary lower than his own or who were not affected by the meagre *per diem* rate paid by the Department of Agriculture for part-time veterinary services.

Although the provincial associations had spoken out on these matters, they had met with only partial success. In 1945, and again in 1948, the Ontario association adopted resolutions that noted the widespread dissatisfaction and resignations from the Health of Animals Division and asked that salary revisions be implemented. Under President Gendreau in 1945, the Quebec association had asked that the *per diem* rate be increased, a request that the federal government did eventually meet by raising from ten to fifteen dollars a day the amount it paid part-time veterinarians in its employ.⁸

The cause of the federal government veterinarians was championed most vociferously by John Charlton after his election in 1945 as the only veterinarian in the House of Commons. A graduate of both the Ontario Veterinary and Agricultural Colleges, and an active farmer as well as veterinarian, Charlton was well qualified to voice the concerns of veterinarians and signal their contribution to Canadian agriculture. James G. ("Jimmy") Gardiner was Minister of Agriculture in the government of Mackenzie King and later in that of Louis St. Laurent, and Charlton took special delight in roasting his political opponent in Parliament whenever the occasion presented itself. Every year from the time of his election until 1950 Charlton raised in the House of Commons the question of Civil Service veterinarians. In 1945 he noted that there was a disproportionately low number of veterinarians in the Health of Animals Division earning \$3,000 or more, while two years later he showed that veterinarians employed by the United States government earned twice as much as their Canadian counterparts. He lamented Canada's slow progress in eradicating bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis (contagious abortion) which, he pointed out, "probably cost the cattle producers the greatest loss of any disease in the country".⁹ Brucellosis damaged human health in the form of undulant fever for which there was no sure medical cure.

Gardiner and the Liberal government admitted that the Department of Agriculture needed more veterinarians to pursue its programs vigorously but attributed most of the problems to postwar adjustment and a general shortage in the profession. To Charlton, who was a Progressive Conservative,

this was the "lack of help bogey".¹⁰ Like veterinarians across the country he asserted that the department was short-staffed because salaries were too low and promotions too slow. Gardiner hoped that the government would be able to add the 120 veterinarians it lacked in 1948 by hiring graduates from the greatly expanded classes at the veterinary colleges following the war, but Charlton showed that this would not remedy the situation as the problem was not supply, but remuneration. The Health of Animals Division could not keep young men because it paid too little. Many of its staff were near retirement and had been trained, like Veterinary Director General Thomas Childs, before or during World War One. Too many government officials, Charlton asserted, were "still back in the horse-and buggy days".¹¹ With an insufficient number of veterinarians and many whose knowledge was dated, Canada ran the risk of being unprepared for an outbreak of a contagious disease that could have disastrous economic consequences. In 1948, for example, 126 areas in Canada were awaiting tuberculin testing. Farmers were discontented because they could not always get the certification needed to export their livestock. Charlton was therefore not alone in expressing concern. On one occasion he sparked a lively debate in the Commons among members whose constituents had whole herds destroyed or who had been prevented from exporting due to a shortage of government veterinarians. An outbreak of avian pneumoencephalitis (Newcastle Disease) on Vancouver Island early in 1950 showed how costly any contagious outbreak could be: by June, 307,127 birds had been slaughtered and \$421,357 had been paid in compensation.¹²

The government's failure to remedy these grievances led the Ontario and Quebec associations to co-operate. Following the meeting of the Ontario association in January 1948, Lionel Gendreau, president of the Quebec College of Veterinary Surgeons, Jacques Saint-Georges, secretary of the Ecole de Médecine Vétérinaire, Principal A.L. MacNabb of the O.V.C., and A.R. Campbell, past president of the Ontario association, met in Ottawa in April with the chairman of the Civil Service Commission, Charles H. Bland. At that time 38 veterinarians in the Public Service were classified in the lowest grade and earned between \$2,100 and \$2,400; 313 were classified as Senior Veterinarian Grade 1, but only 59 held the two grades above. MacNabb, as chief spokesman, had prepared a brief that argued the veterinarians' case persuasively.¹³ Five years of education after senior matriculation (or after a B.A. in Quebec) were now required of prospective candidates, and whereas students previously may have had fifty hours of lectures and seventy-five of laboratories in physiology and clinical chemistry, now between four and five hundred hours in physiology, biochemistry, and clinical chemistry were mandatory.

MacNabb emphasized to the Civil Service Commission that veterinary graduates were performing an essential service that could not be undertaken by technicians. To illustrate this point he recalled an experiment undertaken by the O.V.C. whereby meat inspectors in Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg were asked to submit any tissue suspected of malignancy to the college's pathology laboratory for diagnosis. In every instance laboratory experiments

confirmed the diagnosis of the veterinary inspector. Canada would jeopardize this service, the delegation argued, if veterinarians were attracted to the United States by higher salaries. At this meeting the *per diem* rate for part-time veterinarians was also discussed. MacNabb pointed out that the current remuneration hardly amounted to more than the mileage allowance for veterinarians who travelled 150 miles a day, as many did.

The delegation's arguments impressed the Civil Service Commission and led to adjustments. Although in most instances the ranges for each grade were not altered, significant increases were accorded to employees. There were also a number of reclassifications resulting in promotions to higher grades. By August, 1948 those classified as Senior Veterinarian Grades 2 and 3 had jumped from 59 to 135. As starting salaries for young veterinarians and the *per diem* were not yet satisfactory, the new officers of the recently formed Canadian Veterinary Medical Association saw an area for action. When word reached Orlan Hall that the Commission planned a new classification for veterinarians, he, Johnston, and Gendreau arranged to meet government officials in Ottawa on November 2, 1948, armed with statistics that Hall had gathered from sources in the United States. Again success was forthcoming. Salary floors were increased, especially to the benefit of young veterinarians who would now start with the government at \$3,000 annually, and reclassifications occurred at all levels.

Gendreau, who was most actively interested in the salary issue and who had visited Department of Agriculture officials on his own, was especially gratified with the changes effected. He wanted the story publicized to show the effectiveness of the new national association, but Orlan Hall, ever cautious, restrained him as he felt that publicity might aggravate ill-feeling harboured by some older employees who now felt that there was too little distance between themselves and their juniors.¹⁴ Nonetheless, the next year at the first annual meeting in Winnipeg, President Johnston would be able to tell delegates how the fledgling organization had been able to better conditions for a significant portion of the profession.

Problems associated with adjustments to large scale immigration to Canada following the war also helped to unite the veterinary profession. At the turn of the century when the West was being settled, Canada had been a mecca for immigrants from Europe as well as the more traditional areas of Britain and the United States. But as governments began to fear that the French/English balance in the country would be disturbed and as the economic depression wrought its vengeance, immigration reached a low ebb in the 1930's. In the aftermath of World War II, however, some fifteen million refugees and displaced persons were crowded into Western Europe alone. Canadian immigration policy changed and, assuming the responsibilities entailed in her new international status, Canada worked with the International Relief Organization of the United Nations after it was formed in 1946. Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced in 1947 that the government would thereafter promote population growth through immigration and in 1947-48 Canada received more refugees and displaced persons than any country except the United Kingdom. From that time until 1951, only the United

States, Australia, and Israel accepted more refugees than Canada. East Europeans predominated and Poles alone accounted for over one-third of the Canadian total.¹⁵ The different customs and languages of the new arrivals were bound to be unsettling to Canadians who had become unaccustomed to immigration, especially in Ontario and Quebec where nearly three-quarters of the immigrants intended to settle. Until the 1960's large numbers of Asian immigrants would be excluded, however, for in the words of the ever discreet Prime Minister, any "considerable oriental immigration would . . . be certain to give rise to social and economic problems of a character that might lead to serious difficulties in the field of international relations".¹⁶

Post-war immigration into Canada in 1948, the year the C.V.M.A. was founded, reached 125,414, and continued strong until it attained a peak of 194,391 three years later. Only a small portion were professionals and fewer still were veterinarians, but the profession, which had developed its own traditions and become introverted, reacted with some dismay at this assault on its ranks. While Canadians were unfamiliar with many of the countries from which the new immigrants had come, let alone their veterinary colleges, the position of most veterinarians was that any who desired to practice the profession had to have an education equivalent to that given in a Canadian school. "Make no mistake," Orlan Hall wrote in 1948:

European veterinarians are anxious to enter this country to practice . . . We cannot prevent veterinarians from entering Canada but, if they desire to practice their profession, then in my opinion they should be graduates from a school equal in standing to our own schools and, if they are not, then they should be requested to spend one, two or three years, as the case may be, in our College before being given a licence to practice their profession in this country.¹⁷

As the right to practice in Canada was controlled by the provinces and their veterinary practice acts, there were no uniform standards across the country and no adequate means by which to evaluate all European veterinary schools. There was, however, agreement that colleges accredited by the A.V.M.A. in the United States and veterinary schools in the United Kingdom offered an education acceptable in Canada. Quebec required five years residency in the country and citizenship before permitting individuals to sit for examination. British Columbia submitted academic credentials to A.L. MacNabb at the O.V.C. for evaluation since MacNabb sat as Canadian representative on a recently formed A.V.M.A. committee on European veterinary colleges. The Ontario Practice Board examined the academic qualifications of each individual before examination.

The provincial associations needed a stronger voice to present their views to the federal government on matters such as immigration. Across the country there was genuine concern that veterans, who then composed about seventy per cent of the student body at the two Canadian veterinary schools, would be unable to find jobs upon graduation if they were filled by refugees and displaced persons. Enrolments at the schools had dropped during the war but expanded significantly at its termination. At the O.V.C., for instance, 118 were expected to graduate in 1949, 140 in 1950, and 153 in 1951.¹⁸ The Saskatchewan association insisted that displaced persons become citizens

before being permitted to practice and Manitoba considered the same requirement. From Ottawa Orlan Hall advised moderation, noting that “we are treading on dangerous ground when dealing with Citizenship and the length of time that a veterinarian should be in Canada before being eligible to register in any Provincial Association”.¹⁹ Some individuals like A.E. Cameron of Ontario or J.M. Isa of Manitoba thought there was room for both European veterinarians and the new graduates. Isa, who was secretary of the Manitoba association, noted that the number of practitioners in that province had declined with the horse population from 120 in 1920 to only 36 in 1948. But western agriculture was being transformed from the “bonanza type” of farm to a more intensive form, and as Manitoba’s population was composed of large groups of Europeans, more practitioners were needed, especially those who commanded a language in addition to English. In Manitoba, Isa concluded, “there is ample room and opportunity for some of those well qualified European veterinarians and I feel that some effort should be made to encourage and even assist these men to establish in Canada and in territories where their profession could be well used”.²⁰

At the first annual meeting of the Association on September 21-23, 1949, concerns about immigration and the federal civil service naturally assumed second place to organizational matters, but they were never very far from the surface. With only ninety-two registrants, the convention was as small as expected. The conference opened with words of welcome on behalf of the province of Manitoba brought by the Hon. J.C. Dryden, Provincial Treasurer, to which John Charlton replied. President E.F. Johnston then gave a short address in which he recounted how the association had been formed, the importance of veterinary medicine in Canada, and the accomplishments of the association to date:

Due to the fact that we are yet only in our infancy, we have not a great deal to offer as accomplishments but we still feel we have made ourselves known and felt where opportunity presented itself. On two occasions we have organized deputations to wait on the Civil Service Commission in an effort to better conditions for those in departmental work. On both those visits we were well received and since then our recommendations have been closely complied with resulting in salary adjustments and increases more in line with the duties and responsibilities of the different positions. This included an increase in the daily remuneration for part-time veterinary inspectors, and also an increase in the number of days they were permitted to work each month. This has resulted in an increase in veterinary personnel in the department as well as more satisfaction within the ranks. When we undertook this project we had in mind not only improving conditions for the veterinarian, but our export market was in grave danger, should the inspection service become depleted.²¹

Johnston also noted that the executive had twice visited the Deputy Minister of Agriculture: once in reference to the influx of European veterinarians and the other time to urge that the Health of Animals Division be separated from Production Services and be formed into “Veterinary Services” with a veterinarian as director. Following his address, Charlton presented the President with the original charter that had incorporated the C.V.M.A.



E.F. Johnston (r) accepting Act of Incorporation from J.A. Charlton 1949.



E.F. Johnston (r) accepting gavel of president's office from C.P. Zepp: 1949.

Most of the first day was occupied with greetings and addresses by C.P. Zepp, Sr., President of the American Veterinary Medical Association; J.F.C. Anderson, President of the Canadian Medical Association; T. Childs, Veterinary Director General of Canada; Charles Mitchell, Chief Animal Pathologist of Canada; Gustave Labelle, Director of the Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec; and Principal A.L. MacNabb of the Ontario Veterinary College. The presidents of the provincial associations each wished the new organization well and reflected on the state of veterinary medicine in Canada. N.D. Christie of Regina noted that a lack of organization both individually and among the provincial associations had been a drawback to the advancement of the profession, while E.H. Sproston of British Columbia felt that Canadian veterinarians needed a stronger voice for dealing with the federal government. J.M. Veilleux of Quebec, vice-president of the A.V.M.A. in that year, expressed the hope that the new association would aid communication among veterinarians and bring needed prestige and publicity while leaving regional and provincial groups free to participate or not. On behalf of Ontario, D.J. McLellan noted that there were many obstacles to be overcome, but expressed his pleasure that at least there was a voice of authority to speak for veterinarians across the Dominion. He stressed the need to build a strong financial structure as the basis for a successful organization and hoped that Canada's only veterinary journal would now become more responsive to the profession as a whole. McLellan also alluded to one of Ontario's chief concerns: foreign veterinarians. "During these most difficult days", he said, "when so many graduates of foreign schools are entering Canada and clamouring for recognition and the right to practice their profession", Ontario appreciated the necessity of "a Canadian Register and Advisory Board for the express purpose of securing a uniform standard for admission to practice in the respective provinces so that ... there would be no back door entry".²²

Although the next two days of the Winnipeg meeting centred primarily on professional business and discussion of the proposed by-laws, time was found for a social and scientific program arranged by the Manitoba association. At the banquet on the first evening nearly 150 people heard the president of the University of Manitoba, Dr. A.H.S. Gillson, stress the need for strengthening the social structure of the world through a spiritual language. Four scientific papers were presented. C.P. Zepp, Sr. dealt with skin diseases of dogs and their treatment; J.S. Fulton, Saskatoon, spoke on viruses and virus diseases; Charles Mitchell presented a discussion on studies concerning tuberculin; and James Henderson, O.V.C., spoke on breeding problems in South American cattle. A visit to the Kelburn Farms of James Richardson and Sons Limited, fifteen miles south of Winnipeg, where outstanding Shorthorn cattle were bred, and a golf tournament on the last afternoon, rounded out this part of the program.²³

The by-laws submitted for the approval of delegates were long and somewhat confusing. They had been prepared by the association's solicitor in co-operation with Orlan Hall who had secured copies of all the provincial practice acts. Subsequently they were modified by the first executive. The



C.V.M.A. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: 1949.
Front l. to r. L.A. Gendreau and E.F. Johnston.
Back l. to r. J.T. Akins, O. Hall, G. Anderson.

MEMBERSHIP 1949

This is to certify that

Cr. C. A. V. Barker
.....
is a Member of the

CANADIAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

in good standing and entitled to all the
privileges of Membership for the calendar
year 1949.

C.A.V. Barker
.....
Signature of Member

Olan Hall
.....
Secretary-Treasurer

original charter placed few constraints on the organization of the association; by law any veterinarian in good standing of a provincial veterinary association was eligible for membership in the C.V.M.A., and its affairs were to be conducted by a council and board of directors. Otherwise, the association was free to determine its own form. The act of incorporation had designated Ottawa as the location of the head office and had set forth the objectives of the association. These objectives were reiterated in the by-laws:

(a) to cultivate and advance the art and science of veterinary medicine and surgery and to maintain the honour and interests of the veterinary profession;

(b) to conduct, direct, encourage, support or provide for exhaustive surgical and medical veterinary research;

(c) to elevate and sustain and improve the professional character and education of veterinarians in Canada;

(d) to promote mutual improvement and good will among members of the veterinary profession;

(e) to enlighten and direct public opinion in relation to surgical and medical veterinary science and to promote the public health in connection with such science;

(f) to publish veterinary journals, reports and treatises;

(g) to establish an examining board to examine candidates for admission to the veterinary profession and to grant certificates of qualification;

(h) to establish qualifications in veterinary science so that the holders thereof shall be acceptable and privileged to practice in any of the provinces of Canada or throughout the whole of Canada, subject only to the provisions of registration in any of the provincial associations;

(i) to establish a master register for Canada of veterinarians and to publish and revise the same from time to time;

(j) to make grants of money out of the funds of the Association for promotion of veterinary medicine and allied sciences in such manner as may from time to time be determined;

(k) to be a national body, representing the profession as a whole and among other things to represent the profession as adviser and arbitrator with regard to employment and working conditions for veterinarians; and

(l) to do all such other lawful acts as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects and without being limited by the foregoing to promote the general welfare of the veterinary profession in Canada.²⁴

The new constitution reflected the primacy of the provincial associations in the veterinary profession. Two levels of membership and three of governance were created. Provincial associations were considered as "constituent" members while any graduates of recognized colleges or universities and members in good standing of provincial associations were "ordinary" members. Annual dues were to be collected by the provincial associations and forwarded to the national body. The Canadian Veterinary Medical Council became the governing body of the association with a mandate to "establish the general policy of the association ... and have jurisdiction over its property, financial and business affairs". It was to be composed of one member from each provincial association, one member elected by each veterinary science faculty in Canada, and the executive of the association which was called the Board of Directors. Voting for the offices of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, and eastern and western representative was complex. This executive was to be elected at each

convention by Council members and voting delegates apportioned to the provinces on the basis of one delegate for every fifty members in the association. In the election of eastern and western representative, voting took place along geographic lines with the Ontario-Manitoba boundary as the demarcation point. The president could hold office for only one year, but the rest of the executive were elected for three-year terms. Council members were permitted to serve from one to three years. At the last level of governance, the general membership, any five association members could submit nominations for the Board of Directors and any two suggest amendments to the constitution to Council. If Council considered them suitable, they would be forwarded to the annual meeting, but if rejected, the matter could then be discussed by a two-thirds resolution of voting members at the convention. Other areas outlined in the constitution included the employment of an executive secretary as the general manager of the association, the calling of council meetings and conventions as well as the latter's order of business, and the composition and functions of seven standing committees on budget, education, legislation, program, public relations, working conditions and employment, and resolutions.

The first full election returned the triumvirate of Johnston, Gendreau and Hall to the positions that they had so ably fulfilled for the past year. J.T. Akins of Fredericton and J. Gordon Anderson of Calgary were added to the executive for two-year terms as eastern and western representatives. Following the election, Dr. Zepp formally presented President Johnston with a symbolic link to the roots of veterinary medicine in Canada. Charles Mitchell and Ronald Gwatkin had donated an historic gavel made from wood taken from the country's first two veterinary schools: the head had formed part of a banister at the Montreal Veterinary College, and the handle, part of a seat from the old Ontario Veterinary College in Toronto. A silver inscription on the gavel with the words "Historic Gavel - Canadian Veterinary Medical Association" reminded its holders of its attachment with the past. As the founders of these two Canadian schools had both graduated from the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in Edinburgh, the gavel was housed in a box made from wood taken from that school and donated by its principal, Professor William Mitchell.²⁵ (Appendix)

Much had been accomplished at Winnipeg but much more remained to be done if the C.V.M.A. were to become a force in Canadian professional life. Throughout the 1950's the association would fight an uphill battle to carve a role for itself and wrestle complete loyalties away from the provincial organizations. The C.V.M.A. had of necessity to move deliberately and avoid contentious issues that might strangle itself, even though it ruminated continually about the need to improve its public relations. Not all provincial associations had agreed to include the new five-dollar membership fee in their own dues structures, although the Quebec association executive had gained unanimous membership approval for the collection of C.V.M.A. fees as part of provincial dues at its annual meeting at St. Jean in 1947. Only half of Canada's veterinarians joined the association in 1949. Ontario remained recalcitrant, troubled by the legality of the procedure, the increased

cost to members, and doubts about the effectiveness of a national organization. The C.V.M.A. executive worried about Ontario because it represented over half the profession in the country but only a third of Ontario veterinarians. The active role that the C.V.M.A. quickly assumed as advocate for the profession before the federal government, and continued to perform as its chief function in the 1950's, convinced the Ontario association of its usefulness. Ontario raised its membership fees in 1951 to the twenty dollars collected in Quebec and included in that the amount of the fees paid to the national association. By 1952, most of the profession belonged to the new organization

The C.V.M.A. quickly found an issue on which it could speak for nearly all Canadian veterinarians. Concern over the introduction of foreign veterinarians into Canada deepened into greater anxiety when, early in 1950, the Department of Agriculture publicly announced its plans to upgrade to the position of Veterinarian Grade 1 some "displaced veterinarians" whom it had employed as technical officers but who did not possess provincial licences to practice. The Veterinary Director General, Thomas Childs, explained that the government's decision resulted from a reluctance by Easterners to assume veterinary positions in western Canada and from the general shortage of veterinarians that had curtailed the delivery of essential services in the West especially. These technical officers, Childs explained, had served at least the year required of all people who entered Canada as displaced persons, and their promotion was well deserved personally and a benefit to the federal government.²⁶

The profession could not accept this argument. It insisted that foreign veterinarians who wished to practice in the private or public sector first submit their academic credentials to a provincial association and, if accepted, meet its requirements for practice. This tested procedure had been the chief means by which the profession had improved its services and driven out "quacks". Ill-feeling against foreign veterinarians and the Department of Agriculture ran deep in some parts of the country. Quebec was perhaps most adamant. When the Veterinary Director General published his plans, the Quebec executive replied publicly in a direct and pointed rebuttal. A shortage of veterinarians did not in fact exist, they said, but had been falsely created within the Health of Animals Division by low salaries and poor working conditions. The provincial associations alone and not the federal government, the Quebec executive rightly proclaimed, were empowered to govern the right to practice veterinary medicine. "Pour ces causes," their resolutions concluded,

le Collège des Médecins vétérinaires de la province de Québec s'oppose énergiquement à la proposition émise dans la lettre du Directeur Général Vétérinaire et croit que les médecins vétérinaires européens mentionnés (sic) dans cette lettre devraient être soumis d'abord aux conditions de citoyenneté imposées par la loi (au Québec) et ensuite, comme citoyens canadiens, soumis aux mêmes obligations regardant les qualifications professionnelles que les citoyens canadiens.²⁷

Feelings ran almost as high in Ontario where it was reported in 1950 that there were fifty-eight displaced persons practicing veterinary medicine

or waiting to be employed, but that only two had passed the Practice Board examination. In light of the government's decision, Ontario considered the situation extremely serious. In accordance with a decision of its council, A.E. Cameron, (former Veterinary Director General), was delegated to meet with Childs in the spring of 1950 and express the association's views. Manitoba and Saskatchewan were also deeply concerned, but Alberta appeared more flexible because it felt that farmers needed more veterinary services than could be supplied in the province at that time. As British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island had not experienced an influx of foreign veterinarians similar to that in the other provinces, they were less involved in the question.²⁸

The profession's feelings on displaced persons who wanted to become veterinarians was evident, but the C.V.M.A. had to see that both the profession and the public were served. President Johnston met with G.S.H. Barton, special assistant to the Minister of Agriculture, and representatives of the International Relief Organization to discuss the refugee problem and plans to settle veterinarians in Canada. A further meeting was arranged in Ottawa in April, 1950 between the I.R.O., the C.V.M.A. executive, A.L. MacNabb of O.V.C., Paul Villeneuve, secretary of the Quebec association, and A.E. Cameron. The director of the Ecole de Médecine Vétérinaire was unable to attend but his director of studies, Joseph Dufresne, sent a telegram regretting that the school "could not be represented but registering their objection to the introduction into this country of foreign veterinarians".²⁹

Two representatives of the International Relief Organization described to this contingent the plight of European refugees and displaced persons. They were particularly concerned about the forty-three veterinarians out of the one hundred and twenty in their care who were over the age of forty-five. As these men were not young enough to serve as manual labourers, they could only be gainfully employed through the exercise of their professional skills, although it was admitted that they would be unable to qualify as veterinarians in any Canadian province. The plan proposed by the International Relief Organization was, therefore, to settle the entire family unit of these older veterinarians so that all members of the family could contribute to the maintenance of the home. But before a family could be asked to come to Canada, it was necessary for a veterinarian or an organization directed by a veterinarian to agree to provide accommodations for a year and to employ the family head at work in which he could apply his professional skill and receive commensurate remuneration. The I.R.O. intended to meet some of the objections from the profession in Canada by being selective in choosing those older veterinarians that it intended to sponsor. Towards this end it had secured the agreement of the Department of Agriculture to send a representative to Europe with a delegate from the C.V.M.A. to examine academic credentials, knowledge of veterinary science, and the personal qualifications of those who might benefit under the scheme.

The proposal by the International Relief Organization was not warmly received by either those assembled or the membership. Veterinarians at the meeting interpreted the plan as another attempt by the Department of

Agriculture to alleviate the manpower shortage for which it was itself responsible. A.E. Cameron, who had studied the question for the Ontario association, noted that the federal government could not make individuals qualified veterinarians by appointing them as veterinary inspectors and that any attempt to do so would further restrict the country's export trade. The fate of the 518 students then studying at the two Canadian veterinary colleges also weighed heavily in their minds. But the matter was not yet entirely closed. President Johnston sent a questionnaire concerning the I.R.O. plan to the secretaries of all the provincial associations and asked that they forward it to their members with instructions to return the form directly to the C.V.M.A. "When the replies were recorded," Johnston noted in his presidential address during the second annual meeting in Montreal in 1950, "every one was negative".³⁰ For the association the subject became "a closed book". The issue subsided as immigration declined and as better salaries and more rapid advancement began to attract more veterinarians into government service.

The federal government was the most active concern of the C.V.M.A. in its earliest years. All the resolutions passed at its first three conventions in Winnipeg, Montreal, and Banff were directed towards changing the policies and practices of the Canadian government. The profession had not adjusted to the 1937 re-organization that had divided the work of the Department of Agriculture into five services, each with a director reporting to the deputy minister. Health of Animals became a division under the Veterinary Director General who reported to the Director of Production Services. Animal Pathology became a separate division. Some veterinarians like Orlan Hall resented this new scheme not only because it separated the government's veterinary services, but also because they felt the Health of Animals unit, being the largest area within Production Services in terms of expenditures and employees, warranted being an independent section that would not have to communicate with the Deputy Minister through a non-veterinary director. The division's work in regard to livestock and public health, they argued, would be enhanced if there were fewer bureaucratic channels.

The organization of veterinary services within the Department of Agriculture was first raised by the C.V.M.A. at the Winnipeg meeting in 1949 when a resolution was passed requesting that the Veterinary Director General be permitted to report directly to the deputy minister. The first of many delegations to the Department ensued, but the government was strongly opposed to this recommendation. Nevertheless, the C.V.M.A. continued to pursue the idea in several mutated forms throughout the 1950's. Yet not all veterinarians were satisfied with the Winnipeg resolution. Some argued that it had not been demonstrated that the proposed changes would provide more efficient service and, further, that the policy "weakened our position by focusing attention to the fact that, someone now stands between us (veterinarians) and the Deputy Minister".³¹ In 1954, therefore, the C.V.M.A. Council agreed that the new executive should send a delegation to Ottawa to confer with the Minister of Agriculture and secure the appointment of

the Veterinary Director General to the position of Director of Production Services which had become vacant. This proposal also failed, but the association subsequently concentrated on uniting the Health of Animals and Animal Pathology Divisions into a "Service of Veterinary Sciences". This approach achieved partial success in 1957 when Animal Pathology became a section of Health of Animals, but the old idea of autonomy for veterinary services lingered on. By 1958 when Council passed its last motion asking that the Veterinary Director General report directly to the deputy minister, everyone knew that the issue was dead and that another delegation would achieve no more changes than those already obtained.

Veterinarians also desired to see the federal government extend greater recognition to the public health role that they had increasingly come to assume over the past two decades. The profession had never concurred with the government's decision in 1940 to disband the Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps. As the pursuit of war had become so heavily mechanized, the Department of National Defence reasoned that there was no longer any need to maintain a unit whose chief function they saw as the care of horses. Veterinarians countered this position by arguing that it overlooked their role in food inspection and public health, functions that could prevent diseases communicable to humans. As well, veterinarians would assume responsibility for animals in territories newly acquired by the army.

Throughout the 1940's the provincial associations had agitated unsuccessfully to recreate the Army Veterinary Corps, but it took the strength of a national association to secure a partial remedy to the profession's grievance. At the second C.V.M.A. annual meeting in 1950 a general resolution called on the federal government to re-establish the Veterinary Corps and either attach it to, or associate it with, the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. While the Department of National Defence was unwilling to go that far, it appointed Captain Norman Sanderson, a veterinarian from the Temiskaming Health Unit in New Liskeard, Ontario, to the newly created post of administrative veterinary officer in the Medical Corps. Sanderson's first task was to evaluate the services that public health veterinarians could provide the Director of Medical Services. In other areas, however, the new association was less successful. The two resolutions adopted at the third convention in Banff called upon the Minister of National Health and Welfare to establish a division of veterinary public health in his department and urged provincial governments not only to do the same, but also to participate in a federal-provincial training program by sponsoring graduates in veterinary medicine to take training in public health at recognized schools.

Nor did the C.V.M.A. cease to be the outspoken advocate of veterinarians employed by the federal government. In 1950 President Johnston continued the crusade for these employees when he stated:

Working conditions have been very materially improved in the last working year for Veterinarians in the Civil Service and in most cases salaries have been revised. There is still room for improvement in many instances, mostly as to grades, but the Commission is beginning to realize the importance of the veterinarian in our export market as well as in maintaining the health of our livestock and controlling communicable diseases. Part-time employment is due

for revision as the present per diem remuneration with nothing for expenses is not sufficient.³²

Veterinarians agreed. A resolution adopted by the membership at the annual meeting criticized the Civil Service Commission of Canada for its failure to secure adequate veterinary staff for the Health of Animals Division due to low salaries, unsatisfactory methods of classification, and a slow rate of advancement. Another resolution directed to the Minister of Agriculture brought to his attention the plight of older employees who were overburdened by the staff shortage in the Health of Animals Division and whose duties called for a high degree of professional skill, but who were classified in the same category as less experienced veterinarians. The inadequacy of the fifteen dollars a day rate for practitioners employed part-time was also decried in a formal resolution at that meeting.

These protests from the nascent association were not registered without effect, especially as an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Saskatchewan in November, 1951 drove home to the government the need for adequate veterinary services. Although the deadly disease was eventually contained by February of the following year and eradicated by May, over four thousand animals and fowl had to be destroyed with compensation paid to farmers. By 1954 the Veterinary Director General was able to announce that in the preceding six years the salaries of both divisional veterinarians and the staff of the Health of Animals Division had doubled. Compensation paid to practitioners employed part-time had increased from ten to twenty-five dollars and there was no longer a limit of fifteen days per month on the work they could devote to the government.³³

Although the C.V.M.A. continued to be the advocate of the profession before the federal government throughout the 1950's, the role of lobbyist did not exactly suit the new organization. President Charles Mitchell noted in 1957 that the C.V.M.A. lacked greater effectiveness due to the small number of veterinarians in Canada. "If there were 5,000 members or even 2,000 paid-up members," he said, "the C.V.M.A. would have a great deal more strength than it does now".³⁴ The association therefore limited itself to informal approaches to government officials and did not enter the more costly arena of legislative lobbying. From the time of a resolution adopted at the Montreal convention in 1950, it continued to argue that all veterinarians employed by governments be registered with a provincial association. Not until 1957, however, was this principle finally acknowledged on the federal level by the new Veterinary Director General, Kenneth Wells, after the C.V.M.A. had registered a firm protest to the Civil Service Commission and Department of Agriculture over the hiring of Francesco Vergati, an Italian graduate who was not a member of a provincial association and whose academic credentials had been judged by the C.V.M.A.'s Academic Standards Board as inferior to those of Canadian graduates. In the same year the executive of the association responded quickly to an announcement by the Director General that the collection of blood samples by non-veterinarians under the federal Brucellosis program would be considered if the project were delayed by a lack of trained veterinary personnel. Because the new

Ontario practice act defined the drawing of blood as an operation to be undertaken only by a registered veterinarian, and as many in the profession feared that the uncontrolled use of laymen to perform veterinary duties would have severe consequences, the C.V.M.A. executive asked for a meeting with Dr. Wells.

The association also moved to insure that veterinarians were considered in regard to federal legislation concerning drugs. Two members of the executive, Orlan Hall and Claude Kealey, met with officials of the Department of National Health and Welfare in 1956 to discuss proposed revisions in the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Although they were informed that no changes affecting veterinarians were contemplated, Hall and Kealey took the opportunity of discussing the use of Diethylstilbestrol for fattening cattle and asking that only veterinarians be permitted to buy and implant the material if Canada permitted its use. In 1958 the C.V.M.A. Council attempted to secure a tightening of regulations governing the importation of biologics by laymen, but the Department of Agriculture rejected its proposals as undemocratic and contrary to the restraint of trade policies of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

More positive, and more successful, were the stands taken by the association on questions involving the larger public. With the alarming spread of rabies in the mid-1950's, the C.V.M.A. offered its assistance to the government and undertook to publish information on the subject. As a result of a resolution from the British Columbia association adopted by the C.V.M.A. annual meeting in Vancouver in 1957, the Veterinary Director General announced new quarantine regulations for foreign dogs entering Canada. In order to minimize the spread of the disease, dogs were no longer permitted to be quarantined with their owners but must be kept in official quarantine stations, approved kennels, or approved veterinary stations. The next year the national association responded to another initiative from British Columbia that was intended to aid the movement of animals across the United States/Canada border. As American regulations required animals to be vaccinated against rabies one month prior to entry into that country, the C.V.M.A. pressed the Department of Agriculture to bring Canadian regulations into line. As well, the association's executive was able to get the Minister of Agriculture to investigate inhumane slaughter of food animals reported by the Saskatchewan association in 1957.

While the C.V.M.A. of this period did not seek a wider public role and shunned contentious issues such as the notorious "Cairns affair" involving horse racing in Ontario,³⁵ on one occasion it did assume the role of consumer advocate even though nothing in its charter thrust this function upon it. Canada did not have any public regulation of the canned dog food industry. Container sizes varied and content descriptions were generally inadequate or misleading to the consumer. A product marketed under the label "Horsemeat and Gravy" could vary from being all horsemeat, with a little flour to thicken the juice, to being one-quarter meat and three-quarters cereal. The profession also objected to reference to veterinarians in product promotion. Certain brands were said to be approved or used by veterinarians,

while some manufacturers claimed that their plant was inspected by a member of the profession.

A C.V.M.A. committee headed by Allan Secord of Toronto studied canned dog foods and brought forward some farsighted recommendations to the fourth annual meeting in Ottawa in 1954: that all canned dog food be accurately labelled to indicate contents; that the maximum percentages of protein and fat and minimums of moisture, fibre, and ash be clearly stated with all other ingredients on the can; that standard container sizes be established so that the consumer could determine more easily if variations in price were due to differences in content. The council adopted this report and forwarded it to the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, but its recommendations were too far ahead of their time to be acted upon by government in 1954. The executive therefore asked Secord and his committee to consider proposals forthcoming from the Department of Agriculture and, if necessary, to write manufacturers about content listings and package standardization.



PLANNING THE ANNUAL CONVENTION: 1954.

Seated l. to r. R. McG. Archibald, J. Dufresne. Back l. to r. R.V.L. Walker, C. Kealey, P. Villeneuve, G.F. Barton.

CHAPTER V

Growing Pains

Internal and professional matters were the chief concerns of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association in the 1950's. Limited financial resources determined both the nature of its activities and its internal organization. As President James Henderson noted at the annual meeting in Guelph in 1959, "the C.V.M.A. was born poor and it has suffered from financial anaemia throughout its life". There was no central office and neither a full-time executive secretary nor stenographer. Initially it was thought that the association's solicitor might be hired as secretary, but when his estimate proved too expensive, the first executive committee appointed a retired veterinarian, C.W. McIntosh, in 1949. When McIntosh resigned the following year and was replaced by A.B. Wickware, the hiring of a layman was contemplated but ultimately rejected. Wickware received a modest honorarium of \$1,100 in 1950, raised to \$1,500 in the following year, but he found the position too burdensome and retired. As early as 1951 the hiring of a full-time executive secretary was mentioned, but when Wickware resigned in 1953, the Board of Directors attempted to solve the problem of permanency by appointing Claude Kealey, a veterinarian practicing in Ottawa who was past president of the Central Canada Veterinary Association.

From 1953 to 1961 Claude Kealey followed the example of his predecessors and conducted the association's business from an office in his home where he had a minimum of equipment and stenographic assistance. In the first year after his appointment nearly 9,000 pieces of mail were handled and, as there was no addressograph, it required nearly thirty hours just to type envelopes for members. Although a professional stenographer was hired to record annual Council and general meetings, Kealey served as secretary to the Board of Directors and as Registrar of the association's National Examining Board. As well, he either chaired or served as secretary on several committees and was charged with responsibility for compiling the first national directory of veterinarians in Canada which appeared in 1958. At the same time he continued his practice at the Animal Hospital of Ottawa, which he sold in 1958 to return to the Health of Animals Division of the Department of Agriculture. Kealey's honorarium as executive secretary increased over the decade until it reached \$2,400 in 1958; but stenographic assistance was also paid from this sum as needed.

Orlan Hall was the most enduring fixture in the early organization. As secretary-treasurer from 1949 to 1962, Hall became the jealous guardian of the association's membership rolls and the vigilant watchdog of its finances. Pugnacious and sometimes testy, he opposed anything that he considered

as frivolous expenditure but agreed with practical programs such as the malpractice liability insurance for members that was adopted in 1954. He opposed, however, belonging to international veterinary organizations such as the International Veterinary Association that had been founded in Germany in 1863 by John Gamgee, an Englishman, but whose headquarters had moved to Utrecht in the Netherlands. Each year the C.V.M.A. considered joining this body, but Hall and others preferred the less costly expedient of being formally represented by Charles Mitchell who sat on its permanent committee on behalf of the Canadian government. In 1954 when Hall was away in England and unable to attend the annual meeting, Council agreed to pay the international fee of one shilling for each C.V.M.A. member. Payment was not renewed for the next several years even though some Council members, especially those like D.C. Maplesden and J. Archibald of the O.V.C., favoured participation in the international community and opposed the parsimony that reflected unfavourably on a developed country.

Membership in the International Veterinary Association was hotly debated by Council in 1956. Orlan Hall assumed the same stance he had taken for many years;

It is an international organization. I think they do good work. It probably gives us a little prestige to belong to that organization; but I think we are an infant organization, struggling, and they have something like \$35,000 in their Fund. Since we are not a rich organization but poor, and trying to get ahead, and \$175 means a lot to us at this particular time, I can't see where we would benefit by belonging to this organization, because the vast number of our members will never hear anything of the International Veterinary Congress unless they see papers printed in the AVMA Journal, or if they buy an individual report at the cost of \$5 or \$6. True, it is only one shilling a member, but even at that I can't see, in our stage of development, how we can afford to take on that luxury.²

Council was swayed by Hall once again, but this victory did not avert final defeat. Although Kenneth Wells, the Veterinary Director General, was appointed to be the C.V.M.A. representative to the World Veterinary Association Congress in 1958 after Mitchell had resigned, the picture changed in 1959 when James Henderson and James Archibald held the positions of president and vice-president. Council that year voted to renew membership in the international body and continued it in succeeding years. The C.V.M.A. had reached a more mature stage, as its active participation in a number of international bodies in the 1960's would show.

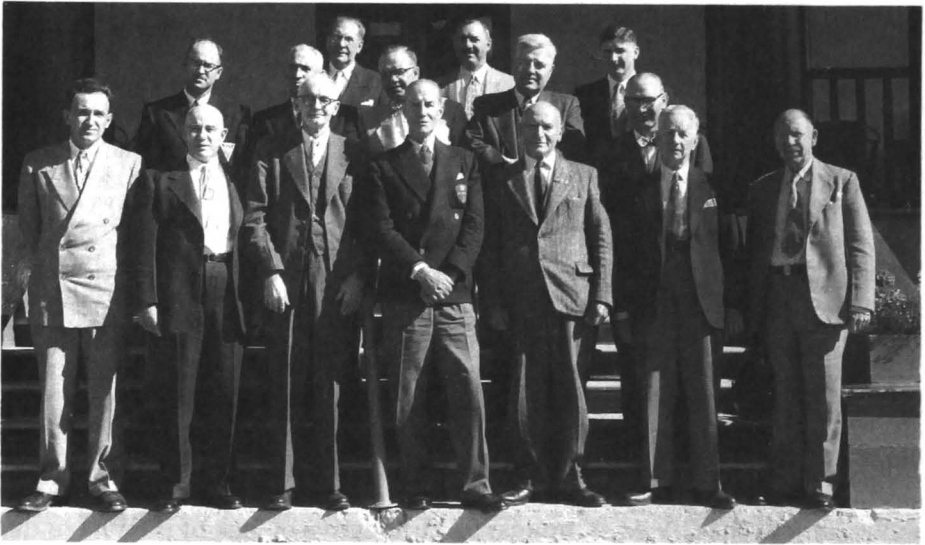
The C.V.M.A. was frequently criticized for general inactivity and a failure to communicate what it did accomplish to the general membership and the provincial associations. The association had not yet fully defined its role, nor was it able to enter new areas due to its meagre income. Caught in a "Catch-22" situation, as early as 1950 President Johnston had publicly advocated raising the membership fee, but no one dared to do so until the membership had been shown that the association could meet their needs effectively. Yet until the C.V.M.A. had more money, it was unable to meet this demand. In the meantime Orlan Hall's gospel of frugality was accepted as the general rule. The association's annual income of \$5,000 to \$7,000 did not permit it to mount impressive programs or even to pay travel costs except for the president and other members of the executive on certain

occasions. Nonetheless, this policy and the foresight of the early executives laid a sound financial structure to support the association's long-term objectives. Following authorization by Council in 1953, a \$5,000 Canada bond was purchased that bore three per cent interest and was to mature in 1966. In 1958 this bond was converted to one that brought a higher rate of return. As a result, the C.V.M.A.'s assets quadrupled from less than \$5,000 in 1950 to \$19,580 in 1960 when the association launched its most ambitious project, the publication of its own journal.

Finances and membership were the subjects that constantly pre-occupied the association. The two were inextricably intertwined because the association was almost totally dependent on the annual five-dollar membership fee paid by its own members. Ontario's participation in the C.V.M.A. had initially caused concern, but that problem was soon solved. Government veterinarians also showed a reluctance to join despite the organization's work on their behalf. A list of sixty-nine recalcitrants employed by the federal government in Ontario was prepared late in 1950 and the Veterinary Director General wrote a stern letter admonishing them that non-membership in the C.V.M.A. appeared "indicative of lack of interest in the welfare of the profession as a whole, a lacksadaisical (sic) attitude towards the progress of veterinary science and a willingness to accept the benefits that may be derived from the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association without contributing anything thereto".³ Although it was thought that most veterinarians had joined by 1952 and that membership had crested at 1,591 in 1956, the salaried veterinarians continued to present a problem. In 1957 a membership committee was formed and Allan Perry of Vancouver named chairman. Their report concluded that the majority of Canada's 161 veterinarians who did not belong to the C.V.M.A. were employed by the Health of Animals Division.

The formal resignation of Veterinary Director General Thomas Childs from the C.V.M.A. in 1952 did not result from any questioning of the association's usefulness but from a running quarrel between the Veterinary Director General and John Charlton, M.P., who was elected C.V.M.A. president in that year. For many years Charlton had criticized Department of Agriculture officials in Parliament and only recently had revealed to the House of Commons the inept manner in which the initial outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease in Saskatchewan had been handled. Nearing the end of his career Childs not only chose to resign in protest, but at the fourth annual meeting at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, he presented a distressingly long justification of his role in the Saskatchewan outbreak that was deceptively titled, "Foot and Mouth Disease, Saskatchewan, Canada, 1951-52". Many years later, when time had removed the sting of the confrontation, Charlton would say that Childs "hated my guts".⁴

A much more serious challenge to the association's well-being than this personal quarrel stemmed from the action of the Quebec College of Veterinary Surgeons in 1957. Up to that point the provincial associations in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba had charged their members a lump sum from which the treasurers deducted the C.V.M.A. fee; in Prince



COUNCIL MEMBERS AT ST. ANDREWS-BY-THE-SEA: 1952.

Front l. to r. S. Magwood, E.L. Brown, K. Chester, A. Savage, A.E. Cameron, A.B. Wickware, O. Hall; middle l. to r. R. McG. Archibald, B.I. Love, G. Anderson, M.I. Lowrie, J.A. Charlton; back l. to r. J.D. McLellan, J. Dufresne, T.L. Jones.

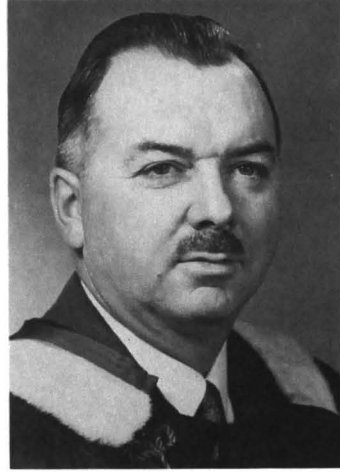
Edward Island (which, from 1958, included veterinarians from Newfoundland where there was no provincial association), Alberta, and British Columbia two separate fees were charged and veterinarians had the opportunity to refuse C.V.M.A. membership. For 1957, however, the Quebec association decided that it would retain the entire \$25 fee and not remit five dollars for each individual to the national association. The C.V.M.A. subsequently dropped by 408 members over the previous year.

Quebec has never been a province like the others in Confederation, but the action of its association in 1957 stemmed more from general dissatisfaction with the C.V.M.A. than from cultural differences. The French Canadian presence in the early association had been strong and the C.V.M.A. responsive to the special needs of its Francophone members. Veterinarians like Lionel Aldei Gendreau and Paul Villeneuve, practitioners at Sherbrooke and Joliette, J.M. Veilleux and Laurent Choquette who worked for the Quebec government, and Joseph Dufresne and Jacques Saint-Georges of the Ecole de Médecine Vétérinaire, participated in the national association because it provided them with benefits and opportunities unrestricted by provincial boundaries. As well, Gendreau interpreted his election as second president as more than personal recognition, but also as an acknowledgment of the province of Quebec:

Mon élection à la présidence de l'Association a justifié des prétentions. Je suis fier d'avoir mérité la considération de nos confrères de langue anglaise. Personne ne pourra prétendre que la Province de Québec a pu imposer un des siens à l'Association Canadienne des Vétérinaires.⁵



L.P.E. Choquette: 1960.



J. Dufresne: 1954.

Joseph Dufresne and Laurent Choquette became presidents in 1953 and 1960. Paul Villeneuve served as vice-president from 1954 to 1956 and, in those days when the association had two regional representatives, as eastern representative from 1957 to 1960. As well, Quebec women participated in the C.V.M.A. Ladies Auxiliary from its inception.

The C.V.M.A. was also sympathetic to the ideal set for it by Gendreau during his 1951 presidential address: "L'Association Canadienne des Vétérinaires, par sa constitution même, pour recevoir dans son sein tous les membres soucieux du progrès de la profession, pour être nationale, d'office, doit être bilingue".⁶ Annual meetings were conducted in both official languages, a translator was hired so that the proceedings and all other official documents could be published in both, and correspondence was generally conducted with respondents in their native tongue. But like all voluntarist organizations where the majority speaks a different language from the minority, the C.V.M.A. sometimes fell short of Gendreau's ideal. Thus, minutes of executive meetings were recorded only in English and committee reports, through force of financial necessity, appeared in the language in which they were written except in the official proceedings.

When Francophone members raised language concerns to the C.V.M.A., the association responded. There was little that could be done in 1949, however, when it was pointed out that the association should have been incorporated as *l'Association Médicale Vétérinaire Canadienne*. The Quebec College of Veterinary Surgeons admitted to its oversight, but the error could not be corrected without recourse to Parliament.⁷ In other areas changes were effected. During these years when the C.V.M.A. did not have its own journal, Francophones objected to the policy of the *Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine* that only permitted translations of articles submitted in French to appear. Insult was inadvertently added to injury, therefore, when the association's first appointments to the editorial board of that journal in 1956



C.J.C.M. EDITORIAL BOARD: 1958.

*Front l. to r. L.P.E. Choquette, J.W. Pullin, R.V.L. Walker, C.A. Mitchell, J.M. Baker.
Rear l. to r. E.E. Ballantyne, G.C. Fisher, C.A.V. Barker, and W.R. Mitchell.*

did not include a Francophone. Jacques Saint-Georges was quick to point out this oversight. The executive was initially defensive, saying that appointees had been chosen "due to their position and their ability to gather material for publication", but the criticism was heeded.⁸ The next year Saint-Georges was appointed to the editorial board and the association adopted a policy that one member should always be a Francophone. Articles in French began to appear in the *C.J.C.M.*; and when the association's own journal began in 1960, it not only published articles in the language in which they were written, but also translated some C.V.M.A. material into French. But unlike the official proceedings after 1961, the entire format of the *Canadian Veterinary Journal* was not completely bilingual.

The stand taken by the Quebec association in 1957 caused considerable worry for the C.V.M.A., and although it was reversed the next year when Quebec returned to its former method of collecting memberships, it helped prompt a review of the association's financial situation. The executive had considered raising membership fees in 1956, but impetus was added when members of Council raised the subject the following year. While some individuals desired a membership drive, more felt that a raise in fees was inevitable if the C.V.M.A. were to expand its services. In this, as in so many other matters, the opinions of the provincial associations were sought, and after much discussion it was agreed to make the new membership fee of ten dollars effective in 1960.

Through the devoted efforts of countless individuals the C.V.M.A. annual conventions became a central feature of the professional lives of Canadian veterinarians and a benefit to the association itself. Following the precedent set in 1949, provincial associations extended invitations to the national body to meet in their province and undertook to arrange details in co-operation with the C.V.M.A. executive. By carefully controlling expenses and arranging for commercial exhibitors, the association was soon able to realize a small profit on the conventions while providing members with an opportunity to keep abreast of developments in veterinary medicine and enjoy themselves socially. By bringing Canadian veterinarians together regularly, annual meetings served an essential purpose in helping to integrate the profession nationally. Care was taken not to have too many meetings in central Canada where the profession was heavily concentrated, and four of the first twelve meetings were held in the West and three in the Maritimes. Canadians and international speakers presented papers or participated on panels in all fields of veterinary medicine; in all the programs there was also some item for practitioners, government veterinarians, scientists, and veterinarians employed in private industry. In 1950 at Montreal a C.V.M.A. Ladies Auxiliary was formed with Mrs. E.F. Johnston as first president; thereafter a separate program to entertain wives was prepared annually. The industrious Maritime associations also planned a round of activities for children at the 1960 Halifax convention, following the example set by the Ontario association in its planning for the 1959 convention at Guelph. The year 1953 was a departure from others in that the C.V.M.A. met jointly with the A.V.M.A. in Toronto and only conducted a business meeting while members attended the American sessions.

These policies met with success; the sixth meeting at Ottawa in 1954, for instance, attracted triple the registrations of the first convention in Winnipeg. Later, the date of conventions was changed from September to July with beneficial results. The most successful meeting in terms of numbers was held in 1959 at the O.V.C. in Guelph when 1,071 people were reported to have attended. At Banff in 1961, however, some thirty per cent of the registrants were Americans who had come north not only to hear an excellent round of scientific papers, but also to holiday at one of Canada's most famous resorts.

As the association grew, so did the planning and preparations for its annual meeting. With the number of regional veterinary groups growing, some argued that regional conferences might be more appropriate than such large annual meetings, but this suggestion was never implemented. It was found necessary in 1963, however, to issue directives governing planning for conventions which accorded the C.V.M.A. vice-president direct responsibility for the scientific and professional sessions.

Meetings in central Canada always drew the largest numbers, but smaller provincial associations, in co-operation with the C.V.M.A. executive, mounted impressive conventions. The ninth annual meeting in 1957 at Vancouver illustrated the format that had evolved for these gatherings as well as the breadth of the papers presented and the diversity of speakers.

As was customary, the Council met in Vancouver two days before the convention to transact the association's business. Then, at the opening session on July 23, 1957 under the chairmanship of the president, Charles Mitchell, an invocation was given by Rev. G. Stegen, and greetings were extended by a representative from the Vancouver City Council, Honorable Kenneth Kiernan, Minister of Mines representing the provincial government, and Mrs. G.J. (Ethel) McDonald of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, President of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the C.V.M.A. Orlan Hall conducted the regular memorial service, after which the President's address was presented by Mitchell.

In the afternoon, following the presentation of greetings and a discussion on public relations within the profession by General Wayne O. Kester, President of the American Veterinary Medical Association, scientific papers were presented by: H.D. Branion, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont., "Poultry Nutrition"; F.J. Fielder of the Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N.J., "Indications and Uses of Corticosteroids"; C.E. DeCamp, Pitman Moore Co., New York, N.Y. "Cats in Your Practice"; and M.H. Phillipson of Las Vegas, Nevada, "The Veterinarian Himself and the Public". Following these sessions, the new executive were installed.

Scientific papers presented during the second day were: "Conditioned Copper Deficiency in Canadian Cattle" by J.A. Henderson, O.V.C., Guelph, Ont.; "Parasitology in Small Animal Practice" by A.G. Misener, Chicago, Ill.; "Experimental Surgery" by G. Lord, New Brunswick, N.J.; "Research on Fowl Leucosis" by C. LeQ. Darcel, Lethbridge, Alta.; "The Changing Mastitis Picture" by W.G. Stevenson, Guelph, Ont.; "Small Animal Anaesthesia" by J.K. Bone, Chicago, Ill.; "How the Federal Brucellosis Program will Affect the Practitioner" by K.F. Wells, Veterinary Director General, Ottawa, Ont.; "Some Ancient Aspects of Horse Practice" by J.C.C. Gandier, Montreal, P.Q.; "Treatment and Diagnosis of Lameness in Race Horses" by E.N. Anderson, Winnipeg, Man.; "Swine Diseases" by J.M. Veilleux, Quebec, P.Q.; "Parenteral Enzyme Therapy" by H.L. Easterbrooks, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. and "A Retention Bar for a Dislocated Hip" by A.B. Johansson, Montreal, P.Q. On the third day the following papers were presented: "Fur-Bearing Animals in Practice" by Joan Budd, O.V.C. Guelph, Ont.; "Canine Orthopedics" by R.L. Leighton, New York, N.Y.; "New Trends in Public Health" by J.H. Steele, Atlanta, Ga.; "An Approach to Equine Practice" by General Wayne Kester; "Traumatic Gastritis" by L. Coghlin, Listowel, Ont.; "Equine Surgery" by Martin Trépanier, L'Ecole de Médecine Vétérinaire, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.; "Veterinary Radiology" by F.G. Fielder; "Canine Distemper Prophylaxis" by R.L. Ott, State College, Pullman, Wash.; and "X-Ray Therapy" by Myron Thom, Pasadena, Calif.

On the evening of July 21, the British Columbia Veterinary Association with their President, Allen Perry as host, held a pre-convention gathering in the Hotel Georgia, after which many took advantage of an opportunity to visit the famous Chinatown section of Vancouver. On the evening of July 22, the president's reception, banquet and dance was held in the main ballroom of the Hotel Vancouver. The guest speaker for the occasion was

Mr. Carl Agar who gave a graphic account on "The Helicopter in Canada's Northland". The evening of July 23 was free, but on July 24 a Banquet and Dance sponsored by the Province of British Columbia was held in the main ballroom of the Hotel Georgia under the guidance of the B.C. Veterinary Association.⁹

Between these annual meetings, committees were the vehicle of the association and the executive was its motor. As presidents were elected annually while the rest of the executive was elected for longer terms, the role of the association's chief officer was de-emphasized. Although the president served as chairman, Charles Mitchell concluded at the end of his term in 1957 that the president had "a very significant role to play. He does not inflict upon the executives his opinions and have action taken, rather, he is the servant of a continuing executive which is much more able to carry out the work than he is".¹⁰ Election as president, however, was an honour that the profession bestowed upon five practitioners, three government veterinarians, and two from the veterinary colleges before 1960. (Appendix) An important part of the president's role was to maintain close relations with the provincial associations by visiting them annually. In the first presidential address in 1950, E.F. Johnston advocated that the chief executive officer should at least attend one annual provincial association meeting in each region of Canada. Some of his successors did better. L.A. Gendreau visited all provincial associations but two in 1950-51, as did E.E. Ballantyne in 1955-56, but the third president, Alfred Savage, became the first of several who would travel to all the provinces during his tenure in office. This practice was formalized in 1957 when the executive adopted as one of the association's prime objectives the financing of one trip every year to each provincial association.

The original constitution had rigidly prescribed seven standing committees. Not all proved effective, but even a less active one such as that on working conditions and employment collected useful data that was published for the membership in the annual proceedings. The committee on education made the least headway as education is a provincial responsibility jealously guarded in Canada. Education was conceived in the narrowest sense to include the veterinary schools and the academic qualifications of foreign veterinarians desiring to establish a practice in Canada. The association nonetheless felt that it should take stands on matters pertaining to education. Like the "gnashing and grinding of teeth" that had greeted the suggested move of the O.V.C. to Guelph in the early 1920's, Council in 1950 reacted negatively to a proposal that the Ontario Agricultural College, Macdonald Institute, and the O.V.C. in Guelph be amalgamated and their ties with the University of Toronto severed. Although the national association left an evaluation of the quality of instruction at the two veterinary schools to its provincial counterparts, the C.V.M.A. executive received letters in 1952 noting rumours to the effect that it was trying to influence the O.V.C. to restrict the number of students entering after post-war expansion had come to an end. There is no evidence to support this fabrication, and the executive moved quickly to squash it. In fact, the association appreciated the desire

for a new veterinary college in Western Canada when the subject was first discussed at length in 1956. As early as 1944 Charles Mitchell had forecast the need for two more such facilities in Canada, but the continuing shortage of veterinarians in that part of the country during the 1950's gave expression to part of this idea. In 1957 Council formally went on record in favour of a western school and thereafter the association actively supported the movement up to the time that the Western College of Veterinary Medicine was begun in Saskatoon in 1965.

The idea of a national registration or Dominion Licencing Board was a hope long cherished by some Canadian veterinarians but as adamantly opposed by others. (Appendix) Despite these objections the C.V.M.A. charter had set as one of the association's objectives the establishment of "an examining board to examine candidates for admission to the veterinary profession and to grant certificates of qualifications". Another of the association's stated aims was to "establish qualifications in veterinary science so that the holders thereof shall be acceptable and privileged to practice in any of the provinces of Canada or through the whole of Canada, subject only to the provisions of registration in any of the provincial associations". The early C.V.M.A. was, however, too weak to enact these provisions. Rather, the committee on education was formed into an Academic Standards Board in 1951 and charged with the duty of evaluating the qualifications of foreign veterinarians who desired to practice in a Canadian province and whose provincial association had submitted their names. Although the Board was



*C.V.M.A. ADVISORY BOARD: 1954.
Left to r. J. Dufresne, J.A. Charlton, A.E. Cameron, O. Hall.*

merely intended to supply a service to the provinces, old fears remained for provincial autonomy. As a result, only Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, and Manitoba submitted credentials to the Board for evaluation, and then on a very irregular basis. In no year did it receive more than five applications. Trevor Lloyd Jones, Dean of the O.V.C. and Ontario president in 1953, justly concluded that the C.V.M.A. did not have "sufficient power to convey the strength needed" in dealing with foreign veterinarians who wished to practice in Canada.¹¹

The post-war period created the need for a better and more uniform manner of processing applications from graduates of foreign veterinary schools who wanted to practice veterinary medicine in Canada. Prior to World War II nearly all veterinarians who emigrated to Canada were graduates of schools in the United Kingdom and provincial associations granted them licences to practice without examination. Many provincial associations also used the American Veterinary Medical Association's list of recognized schools to determine if non-British graduates should be granted a licence without further examination, or be permitted to write the provincial examination on the basis of having graduated from a recognized school.

Following the war more non-British graduates, especially from Eastern and Western Europe, sought the privilege of practising veterinary medicine in Canada. In addition to immigrants, large numbers of refugees also applied from war ravaged Europe and from such countries as Hungary following the uprising of 1956. As each provincial association set its own standards for licensure, graduates of foreign schools would often apply to all the provinces in the hope of being accepted by one of them. This situation not only led to useless replication of paper work but also created peculiar anomalies because there was no mutual recognition of qualifications. A foreign graduate might be licensed in one province and accepted as a member of the C.V.M.A. but then be refused permission to write an examination in another province in order to practice there.

The Canadian veterinary profession needed to end this confusion and put its house in order. Members of the C.V.M.A. education committee for 1952-53, especially T.L. Jones, E.F. Johnston, and Claude Kealey, felt that the national association could ensure uniform standards across the country and facilitate the movement of veterinarians between provinces. As secretary of the committee, Jones polled provincial associations about their views on forming a national board of examiners which would not only decide on qualifications, but which would also administer an examination in veterinary science and issue certificates. Although the provincial response was negative and Jones was forced to conclude that there was no support for a national examining board, the idea did not die. First the C.V.M.A. was able to secure agreement from the provincial associations that they would inform the central association about applications to their practice boards in order to avoid duplication or varying standards if unsuccessful applicants later applied to other provinces. Then, at the annual meeting at Saskatoon in 1955, Council supported the report of the education committee that a National Examining Board be established by the association.

As accepted by Council in 1956, the National Examining Board of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association was to be chaired by the association's vice-president and composed of the secretary treasurer, registrar, and a member appointed by Council. It was to administer examinations in French or English for candidates who had been accepted by a provincial association only when that association made application. The first part of the examination was written in three sections: (1) anatomy, physiological chemistry, physiology and pathology; (2) bacteriology, hygiene, parasitology, pharmacology and therapeutics; (3) physical diagnosis, medicine, surgery and obstetrics. The second part consisted of an oral examination. Provision was made for examining centres in the Atlantic provinces and one other place, but it was understood that centres could be established in any province if an association formed its own examining board and then relinquished its powers to the national body. A minimum of fifty per cent in each section and a combined grade of seventy per cent was required to pass the examination. Successful candidates were to be issued certificates, while those who were not, were permitted to attempt the examination only twice unless they had improved their academic qualifications. Provincial registrars were to be informed of examination results.

Although the National Examining Board examined its first six candidates in 1957, the body was not universally recognized by a profession that continued to be divided between its national and provincial loyalties. Care had been taken in devising the guidelines for the N.E.B. so that they did not infringe on the provincial right to grant licences to practice. Candidates could only be examined upon application from a provincial association and the provincial associations also retained the right to interpret the C.V.M.A. certificate of qualification in the manner they saw fit. The standard of the examination, however, was set above the highest of any province in order to induce acceptance.

The year 1956 showed there was a disinclination to accept national involvement, despite its obvious benefits especially to smaller associations, in any area that had traditionally been a provincial preserve. Council that year considered a resolution from the British Columbia association concerning the Civil Service Commission of Canada using the services of the Academic Standards Board to evaluate the credentials for positions as veterinarian in the Health of Animals Division. The report submitted by the committee on resolutions, chaired by D.C. Maplesden, clearly revealed the provincial jealousy that governed the minds of many. The B.C. resolution was firmly opposed because it was "in conflict with the status quo which recognizes that provincial legislation will deal with matters of professional standards and education" and, further, the committee maintained, because they thought the C.V.M.A. should not be "a dictatorial group telling the provinces whom they shall accept or reject".¹²

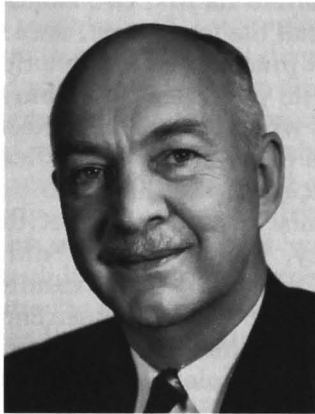
The Atlantic provinces and Manitoba nonetheless welcomed the N.E.B.'s intervention because it relieved them of the difficult task of examining individuals wishing to practice in their provinces while ensuring that high standards would be maintained. Alberta and Saskatchewan, however, could

not avail themselves of the service as their practice acts entrusted examinations to the universities in their respective provinces. Quebec had traditionally been suspicious of a national examination, but Paul Villeneuve and Paul Genest had been present at all stages of the N.E.B.'s gestation to ensure that the views of that province had been taken into account. Thus, after considerable pains had been taken to translate the highly technical examination, Quebec submitted its first two candidates in 1958. Ontario, which represented nearly half the profession, once again proved reluctant. Involved in preparing a new practice act, the Ontario Veterinary Association also worried about losing its provincial autonomy. Its president, C.A.V. Barker, made arrangements with the C.V.M.A. executive to have the N.E.B. give the written part of the examination to applicants from that province while the provincial association continued to administer its own oral examination. Although Ontario requested that the C.V.M.A. accept its proposal as general policy, the association did not alter its form of examination nor would it grant successful candidates from Ontario the certificate of qualification. By 1960, when sixteen candidates were examined, the N.E.B. had only achieved limited acceptance among the profession. Nor had the C.V.M.A. attempted to implement the examination of all Canadian graduates; only then could the association's objective of free movement of qualified veterinarians through the whole of Canada be realized.

In contrast to the struggle by the National Examining Board for acceptance stood the great strides taken in educating Canadian veterinarians for a role in the event of emergencies created by thermonuclear, biological, or chemical warfare. Within a month of the dropping of the first two atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August of 1945, Canada had entered the nuclear age when, by an ironic twist, the first chain reaction was recorded at the country's only nuclear plant at Chalk River on the same day as the notorious Gouzenko spy affair began.¹³ As the divisions among the wartime allies, already apparent in 1945, hardened into the steely animosity of the Cold War, the country became increasingly aware of the threat posed by powerful biological and nuclear weapons. Overshadowing the military and ideological conflicts of the 1950's - the Korean War, the McCarthy Senatorial investigations that Canadians near the border watched on their fascinatingly new television sets, the Hungarian uprising of 1956, Kruschchev's shoe hammering demonstration at the United Nations - loomed the threat of a global conflict that terrified in its new potential for human and material destruction. By the latter part of the decade many Canadians had taken to building bomb shelters for protection in the event of a confrontation.

Within this climate the interest shown by veterinarians in the role they could play in civil defence developed naturally from wartime experiences and the employment of many veterinarians by governments. In the early and middle 1950's biological warfare attracted the greatest attention from veterinarians, but as the decade advanced, a thermonuclear confrontation became the chief concern. Some individuals thought the profession should not only be prepared for the paramedical role veterinarians would assume in such an eventuality, but also to understand the nature of the threat so

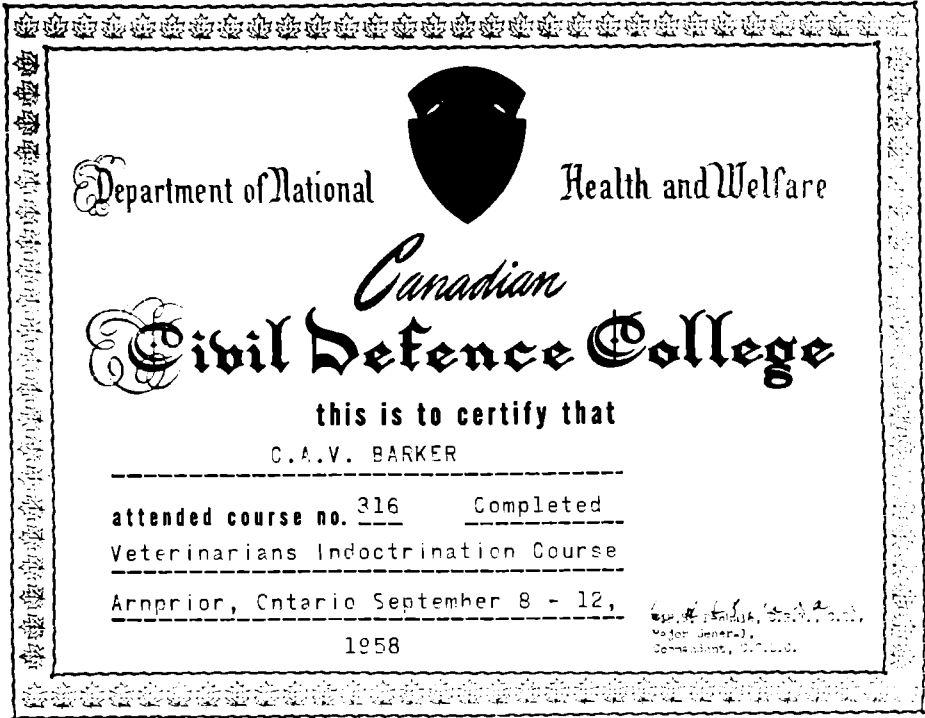
they could help ensure an adequate, uncontaminated food supply in the face of fallout that might include the highly radioactive Strontium 90. At the 1951 C.V.M.A. convention, A.E. Cameron first mentioned to the association the value of veterinary service to civil defence.¹⁴ Nothing further developed until 1955 when E.E. Ballantyne of Edmonton became C.V.M.A. president and R.V.L. Walker of Ottawa was serving on the executive as eastern



R.V.L. Walker: 1956.

representative. As Director of the Veterinary Service Branch, Alberta Department of Agriculture, since 1947, Ballantyne had acquired an interest in civil defence and represented the profession on the Alberta Civil Defence Headquarters Staff. His interest was shared by Walker who had been employed by the Health of Animals Division since his graduation from the O.V.C. in 1926, except for six years of active military service during the Second World War. After his election as president, Ballantyne secured executive approval to form a committee on civil defence with himself as chairman and Walker, K.F. Wells, and Paul Villeneuve as members. From that point until 1962 Ballantyne and Walker spearheaded the most successful and popular program that the association had seen.

The committee on civil defence worked constantly to secure recognition for veterinarians in civil defence planning and to educate the profession about biological and thermonuclear warfare. Articles were published in veterinary journals and the activities of the provincial associations were monitored and encouraged. The committee's first major achievement was the establishment in 1958 of a course in veterinary civil defence at the Canada Civil Defence College at Arnprior, Ontario, with the co-operation of the Health Services Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, the federal agency responsible for civil defence. Forty veterinarians, representing all the provincial associations (and Newfoundland), the C.V.M.A., the veterinary colleges, the Department of Agriculture, as well as the National Defence Research Board, attended the initial five-day course from September 8 to 12. Lectures and demonstrations were given on biological warfare; radiation injuries to mammalian systems; direct and indirect radiation contamination



CIVIL DEFENCE COLLEGE CERTIFICATE: 1956

of livestock, livestock products, water, soil, crops, milk, and food supplies, as well as handling such radiation; radiation safety measures; monitoring techniques; and alternate slaughtering facilities. In presenting this varied program, personnel from the Civil Defence College, the Health Services Division, the federal Department of Agriculture, Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, the Alberta Department of Agriculture, and the Ontario Department of Health addressed veterinarians. In all, it was an impressive program that permitted delegates time to discuss the issues under consideration and it met with a favourable response. Similar courses were therefore held for the next three years and two were given in 1962. By then attendance had grown; a total of one hundred and fifty attended two of the gatherings in 1961 and 1962. As a mark of its gratitude, in 1960 the C.V.M.A. presented an oil painting to hang in the officers' mess at the Civil Defence College.

Ballantyne, Walker, and their committee were scouts eager to educate the profession and see the professional training of veterinarians recognized. Prior to the formation of their committee, the Department of National Health and Welfare had thought that dietitians would supervise food supplies in an emergency. After the activities of veterinarians were explained to department officials by the C.V.M.A. representatives, civil defence planners agreed in 1957 that veterinarians should be entrusted with the care of livestock and the safety of foods, especially those of animal origin. As a result of the committee's initiative and association support, Walker, who had

become veterinary advisor to the Department of National Health and Welfare as well as Health of Animals Civil Defence Officer, was appointed in 1960 as veterinarian for the advisory committee of the newly formed Emergency Measures Organization. Two years later the association appointed Ballantyne as its representative to this committee. This C.V.M.A. initiative in civil defence laid the basis for a total agricultural civil defence program and brought good co-operation between veterinarians and agrologists.

Over the seven years from 1955 to 1962 the civil defence committee laboured to give lectures, publish articles, prepare transparencies, and cooperate with American associations interested in the lead that the C.V.M.A. had taken in this area. Ballantyne also found the time to prepare a manual of over one hundred pages on veterinary civil defence. But when he proposed to Council in 1960 that the association publish the manual, the initial response was negative because finances were not strong and the association was pooling all its resources in launching a new journal. Outside funding was suggested, especially from government, but despite efforts by both the executive and Ballantyne to secure a subsidy, none was found. When Ballantyne presented the committee's final report to Council in 1962, enthusiasm for civil defence had waned and some newer members had little interest in the project. Ballantyne noted that the Alberta Veterinary Medical Association had requested that half of the \$2,000 profit made from the 1961 Banff convention, returned to the C.V.M.A., be used to defray part of the publication costs for the manual, but he found little sympathy. C.M. Fraser of the O.V.C. spoke forcefully against association funding and James Archibald, also of the O.V.C., declared the matter a dead issue. Council thereupon thanked the committee for its efforts but noted that the Emergency Measures Organization would have to publish Ballantyne's work.

Fewer results were achieved in C.V.M.A. initiatives in other areas. With growing urbanization, small animal hospitals and clinics in post-war Canada had proliferated. Although some belonged to the American Animal Hospital Association, which set standards for membership, there had been little effort in this direction within Canada, and some associations such as Ontario did not even know how many hospitals and clinics there were within their domain. On motion of Paul Villeneuve in 1954, a committee which was initially chaired by R. McGregor Archibald of Truro, Nova Scotia, was formed to review existing facilities in the country and to make recommendations regarding the basic requirements that should be established for small animal hospitals and clinics. This task proved to be more complex organizationally and more costly than had been originally assumed, but veterinary inspectors were appointed in various regions and establishments inspected without advance notice. The ultimate goal was to certify hospitals and clinics, meeting set standards, and then to provide an annual review. "After it gets working," Claude Kealey prognosticated in 1956, "it won't be too much of a job".¹⁵ In that prediction the executive secretary proved dead wrong. In 1957-58, under the chairmanship of J.M. Baker of Montreal, a national survey was attempted which only succeeded in inspecting thirty-six hospitals and clinics in four provinces. The following year Willard Persson of Vancouver, a past

president of the association, was able to increase the number of inspections to sixty-one, but the national survey was still incomplete and certification appeared to be two or three years away. The committee lapsed into inactivity during the first year that it was chaired by A.J. Cawley of the O.V.C., but in the 1960's Cawley would lead his committee to provide an effective service to both the profession and the public.

The increasing use of animal health, or lay technicians as they were originally called, was not unrelated to the growth of small animal hospitals and clinics during the 1950's. Once the bulge of war veterans had passed through the veterinary schools, enrolments decreased, and some parts of the country found that there was an insufficient number of veterinarians to meet even the most obvious part of the rising demand. The profession was divided on the use of lay technicians to relieve the shortage of veterinarians, the definition of their duties, and the training they should receive if they were accepted as part of veterinary medicine. The Health of Animals Division had used veterinary technicians, known as Meat Inspection Assistants, for forty years. By the middle of the decade, however, many practitioners were disturbed by the federal government's conclusion that their inability to complete the brucellosis testing programme within a reasonable period necessitated the establishment of regulations to govern the hiring and training of technicians by practitioners. Lay assistants began to take blood samples as part of the brucellosis eradication program. In the private sector, small animal practitioners had already trained technicians to help with matters such as the routine administration of medicines and grooming, but those in large animal or general practice were frequently averse to using assistants to perform elementary veterinary functions.

In 1958 the subject of animal health technicians was first raised in Council as a result of an issue of *Veterinary News* (the Alberta Veterinary Medical Association newsletter) devoted by its editor, G.R. Whenham of Edmonton, to discussing views on the subject. Opinion was polarized. For Whenham the question was "not one of attempting to decide whether technicians are necessary, but rather to accept the fact that technicians are a part of veterinary medicine, and to make recommendations regarding the utilization of such personnel".¹⁶ Others were more skeptical. Some reacted with an engrained conservatism to Whenham's foresight and argued, like C.M. Fraser, that solutions to problems should be sought in relieving the shortage of professionals rather than in attempting "to train men to be 'half-baked' veterinarians".¹⁷ This view held sway and the first committees that examined the question of lay assistants between 1958 and 1961 achieved little. Nothing was accomplished the first year under R.H. Lay of Winnipeg as chairman, but subsequently D.C. Maplesden of the O.V.C. and J.G. O'Donoghue of Edmonton solicited the views of the provincial associations on lay assistants. Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba were negative on the issue, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan expressed a need for properly qualified technicians, and Alberta thought more information should be gathered.

In 1961, when the committee on lay technicians was disbanded, the climate of opinion was already changing in favour of the views so cogently

and comprehensively discussed by Whenham in 1958. In an editorial, the *Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine* took the stand that "perhaps the time has come to reflect a little on the whole question of lay help" and suggested that assistants might be compared to legal secretaries, furthering the analogy made by others to nurses in the medical profession.¹⁸ The C.V.M.A. of the 1950's was not prepared to grapple with the complexities of the issue; but in the 1960's it would show itself prepared to accept the challenge.

In its early years the greatest failing of the association was its repeated inability to project a positive public image. At root, too many members and executives shrank before the immensity of the task and the lead taken by the provincial associations in this area. Neither was the association willing to finance the costs of effective public relations; at no time did C.V.M.A. funding of public relations approach that of the Ontario association. As committees could not meet at conventions, many individuals thought that the problem could only be solved when a permanent office and full-time executive secretary would be established. Further, successive committees on public relations for many years laboured under non-specific terms of reference and were unable to decide if their task was to project an image of the association before its members, or to communicate with the larger public on behalf of the profession as a whole. In the latter, little progress was registered despite some earnest attempts. The chairman in 1954, Charles Mitchell, suggested exploring liaison with humane societies, feed manufacturers, and livestock associations. Nothing materialized. Criticism about the structure imposed upon this committee, like all others, by the original by-laws then ensued. In 1955 chairman George Fisher of Charlottetown suggested that members be appointed to represent the five regions of Canada rather than east and west as provided for in the by-laws. When this change was implemented in the following year, the C.V.M.A. committee became a monitor of the public relations activities of the provincial associations, but initiated nothing to promote the C.V.M.A. itself.

The profession as a whole, however, was mindful of its public image. The small associations in Alberta and Nova Scotia were particularly active. Alberta secured 320 radio broadcasts in 1956-57 by having its members prepare tape recordings on twenty-five topics which were then distributed to radio stations. In 1958 it instituted a speakers' bureau that succeeded in having seventeen veterinarians, dispatched with newly prepared speaker's kits, address twenty-one Chambers of Commerce and service clubs. In Nova Scotia 135 radio broadcasts dealt with veterinary medicine in 1956-57, only fifteen less than in Ontario, and later the association undertook to publicize the profession at country fairs. Perhaps for this reason Ontario budgeted \$1,000 for publicity in 1958. In 1956-57 forty articles concerning the profession appeared in the lay press of Prince Edward Island, or four times more than in Alberta. Television was not yet the prime medium, but Quebec initially led the way with six broadcasts in 1956-57. Two years later, however, Ontario achieved fifty television broadcasts on veterinary medicine. As well,

most associations had veterinarians give talks to lay groups and distributed prizes and trophies.

C.V.M.A. public relations improved when George Fisher returned to chair the committee in 1958 with H.C. Carlson, Elmer Clark, W.R. Mitchell, and Ephrem Jacques. Up to that point the only substantive achievement had been the beginnings of a slide library following a donation from Alberta. Fisher and his committee were able to distribute seventy radio scripts (mostly of A.V.M.A. origin) to the provinces and to prepare thirty-one news releases and thirty-four short notes on animal diseases that were distributed to all Canadian newspapers and magazines as well as to a limited number of radio stations. This undertaking, which for the first time necessitated a public relations budget of \$160, was especially ambitious in light of a requirement set by the executive that all material "be checked by each member of the committee in order that all controversial material be deleted before publication."¹⁹ When Fisher was elected C.V.M.A. president in the following year while he retained the chairmanship of the committee, less was accomplished. In 1960, under H.J. Neely, the press release system was abandoned, but it was suggested that the association establish Humane Act and Veterinarian of the Year awards and begin a recruiting program for veterinary students.

During the 1950's the association was much more concerned with its image before its own members than its relations with a larger public. Considerable time and effort were expended on matters of varying importance that were also sometimes simply imitative. The first C.V.M.A. bylaws did not include a code of ethics. This omission was remedied at the third annual meeting at Banff in 1951 when the A.V.M.A. code was adopted by the Canadian association. Discussion about a veterinary oath later arose following the adoption of such an oath by the A.V.M.A. and an address by A.L. Kassirer before the O.V.C. Science Association Council adopted the same oath at Ottawa in 1954. Claude Kealey presented it to the membership meeting saying that "physicians had the Hippocratic Oath, the dentists have an oath they take; the nurses have the Nightingale Oath, and the druggists have the Aesculapian oath. We are the only profession in the allied medical field that have no oath that is taken on graduation."⁵⁴ The statement adopted at that time read:

I solemnly dedicate my knowledge and position as a veterinarian to the benefit of society, to the conservation of our livestock resources and to the relief of suffering of dumb animals. I will practice my profession conscientiously and with dignity. The health of my patients, the best interests of their owners, and the welfare of my fellow man will be my primary considerations. I will, at all times, be humane and temper pain with anesthesia where indicated. I will not use my knowledge contrary to the laws of humanity, nor in contravention to the ethical code of my profession. I will uphold and strive to advance the honour and noble traditions of the veterinary profession.

These pledges I make freely in the eyes of God and on my honour.²⁰

In 1956 the executive decided that past presidents should be presented with an appropriate scroll with words printed in Latin. The executive also adopted a veterinary emblem for the association. Following a contest at the



Official seal: 1949.



First crest.



Second crest or logo.



Current logo.

two veterinary colleges in 1955, a rather prosaic design, inspired by the O.V.C. symbol and not inappropriate to the times, was adopted. Created in the form of a circle, the design contained four maple leaves, a beaver, and two serpents entwined about a winged pole overlaid by a large "V". Once the colours of red, blue, green, and black with white and gold lettering had been chosen, the executive ordered jackets, crests (designed by President Ballantyne), licence plate holders, decals, and lapel pins. With so much money tied up in these items, the executive did not dare raise the question of an increase in fees that year! This expenditure proved to be the only one that was made unwisely in this period. Interest was less than anticipated and returns were consequently smaller than investment. Some took exception to the twin serpent motif which, in the minds of people, was associated with moneylenders. In 1961 Council adopted a resolution from the Ontario Veterinary Association that requested that the insignia not be used until it was corrected to contain only one serpent. The association thereafter abandoned the design and returned to a simple seal that only bore its name in both official languages.

Plans were made to have students at the two veterinary schools form student chapters — “junior chapters” they were then called — but they proved fruitless. President Dufresne first raised the matter in 1954 but without result. In 1957 the executive gave their blessing and pledged their support to D.C. Maplesden who desired to form a student chapter at the O.V.C. Nothing emerged from this initiative either, but Council in that year asked the president to invite student representatives to meet with the C.V.M.A. executive following the annual meeting in 1958. Again nothing transpired. James Henderson and George Fisher were asked to report on the question to the executive in 1960. Henderson expressed the opinion that he found little willingness among the Guelph students to break their affiliation with the A.V.M.A. because it brought tangible benefits. Council then decided that the C.V.M.A. should send speakers to the campuses in order to make the association more visible.

Finding a way to communicate with its members on a regular basis proved to be a more formidable hurdle. Beginning with a report to Council in 1950 from Kenneth Chester, president of the British Columbia association, the C.V.M.A. was frequently berated for its failure in this regard. The solution to the problem - the establishment of an official journal - was also apparent from the beginning and even incorporated into the charter as one of the association’s aims. At Winnipeg in 1949 President Johnston had said that a publication “that will be of interest and value to all branches of the veterinary profession” should be “one of the first things which the new Board (of Directors) should undertake”.²¹ Nothing had been accomplished by 1952, however, when President Savage worried about that:

the child has no voice. Unless it learns to speak and has something to say, it is not likely to reach useful maturity. In plainer terms there is no easy means of communication between the Council and the members of this organization. The various constituent associations do not know what each other are (sic) doing. This state of affairs is perilous. The C.V.M.A. needs a publication.²²

The diagnosis and prescription for the problem were correct; but the ways and means of administering the cure evaded the association for twelve years.

Canada already had one monthly veterinary journal of international reputation, the *Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science*, founded by T.W.M. Cameron and Charles Mitchell in 1937 and published by National Business Publications of Gardenvale, Quebec. By 1958 this publication had achieved a circulation of 1,700 in Canada, 158 in the United States, 58 in the United Kingdom, and 104 in other countries. But as a research journal intended for an international market, the C.J.C.M. was not geared to the varying interests of the Canadian profession. A lack of case reports and other items immediately useful to the practitioner and the little attention paid to professional news were the two most frequent complaints about the journal. A summary of the association’s annual proceedings had been published by the journal from 1949 to 1952, but the cost was considered high and was about to rise further. The editorial board had not changed for five years and articles, which were slow being published, frequently contained typographical errors. Francophones in the C.V.M.A. also complained about the journal’s policy of publishing articles, but not

association material, only in English even though the submission had originally been in French.

Dissatisfaction with the *C.J.C.M.* soon mounted to the point that in 1953 president Dufresne, Claude Kealey, and other members of the C.V.M.A. committee on publications met with two senior members of its editorial board. Feeling that some of the problems had been successfully resolved, the committee submitted a report to council the following year that recommended (a) that the journal publish papers from the annual meeting without charge; (b) that the association actively solicit articles of a "practical" nature from its members for the journal; (c) that the association not purchase the journal or begin a publication of its own; (d) that the C.V.M.A. underwrite the cost of publishing resolutions in the journal and consider the advisability of publishing its entire annual proceedings.

President Dufresne, discontented with the *C.J.C.M.* following this meeting because he had not observed any change, and inspired by the example of the Agronomists of Quebec who were publishing a journal even though they had fewer members than the C.V.M.A., determined that the association should have its own quarterly journal. While he managed to swing Council to this position without formal motion in 1954, his announcement of this departure at the membership meeting incurred criticism from two men who would later play a prominent role: C.A.V. Barker and Laurent Choquette. Barker thought the move hastily planned and the finances shaky; Choquette objected on the grounds that such a publication was premature because it would not be able to gather articles of sufficient interest to the whole profession. By the end of 1954, then, there was agreement on only one point: any C.V.M.A. journal would be bilingual to the extent that articles would be published in the language in which they were submitted and with a summary in the other official language.

In 1955 the executive decided to implement one of the recommendations of its publications committee and began the publication of the complete annual proceedings so that members could be acquainted with the activities of the association. But when a C.V.M.A. editorial board was begun in 1955 to work with the staff of the *C.J.C.M.*, Choquette's prediction came true. In 1956 the *C.J.C.M.* began to finance eight pages in each issue for use by the association. The C.V.M.A. proved unequal to the task and was unable to find sufficient material, especially articles useful to the practitioner, to fill the space that it had been accorded. Nonetheless, the interest in publishing something that the association could call its own remained. At Council in 1958 Paul Villeneuve and James Henderson revitalized the question by securing a motion instructing the executive to examine the feasibility of taking control of the *C.J.C.M.*, establishing a publication, or permitting the situation to remain as it was.

Thus began a long succession of meetings and decisions that two years later would result in the publication of the association's first journal, *The Canadian Veterinary Journal/La Revue Vétérinaire Canadienne*. Behind the unfolding of events stood the optimism that membership had never been higher, that finances were sound, and that an increased fee to be implemented

in 1960 permitted new initiatives. But there was despair as well, expressed in the conviction that the C.V.M.A. was forced "to establish a journal on its own or it will be forced out of business".²³ Discussions were held with Kenneth Wells, who offered the use of a newsletter published by the Health of Animals Division, but this solution was rejected. Negotiations with Charles Mitchell, editor of the *C.J.C.M.*, and representatives of National Business Publications were held that led to the expectation that the C.J.C.M. would soon become the voice of the association. These proposals were thrashed out at Council meetings in 1959. Ten years after Johnston's advocacy of getting on with the task, the association was near to reaching unanimity on having a journal of its own. That year the four western provinces and Prince Edward Island submitted a resolution aimed at strengthening the C.V.M.A. Adopted by Council, the resolution urged the association to hire a full-time executive secretary, establish a permanent office and official journal, and double the fee in 1960 to twenty dollars in order to sustain this program. G.R. Whenham, editor of the *Veterinary News* in Edmonton, also submitted a long statement on the policies and functions for the proposed publication.

Consensus had been reached, but discord remained. "What we are not in complete agreement on", president Henderson told Council in 1959, "is how we should go about taking over a journal for the C.V.M.A. Our disagreement is largely on the basis of finances and just how we are going to manage the business arrangements".²⁴ C.H. Bigland, the Alberta representative who was familiar with the operation of the *Veterinary News*, remained suspicious of the proposed financial arrangements with National Business Publications and was firm in the conviction that the association could profitably run its own journal which, in turn, would then support other activities. Expressing the sentiments of others, he remarked that the *C.J.C.M.* was a fine magazine and that Mitchell and his colleagues deserved credit for being pioneers in the advancement of veterinary medicine in Canada. William Turnbull from Saskatoon, as western representative on the executive, felt that the association had the men and the ability to publish a journal without National Business Publications. "We will make mistakes sure", he said, "but we will make just as many mistakes if we take ten years to do it". Raymond Kennedy of Nova Scotia expressed his dislike of the cautious reserve of some members and suggested that G.R. Whenham be asked to be the editor of the new journal. James Henderson represented the opposing opinion. Convinced that official journals did not make money, he threatened his resignation. "I want to make one point clear, that the member of the O.V.C., if this goes through, will not be James Henderson". In the end the majority accepted his position, and on motion of George Fisher and H.E. Knapp (two Maritime members), it was agreed to use the services of National Business Publications to begin an official journal on January 1, 1960. *The Canadian Veterinary Journal* was launched later that year.

Thus, over the course of its first twelve years the C.V.M.A. had advanced considerably. The profession itself had developed rapidly and had nearly doubled since the time when the association was formed, although regional distribution had remained proportionally the same.

Occupation of Canadian Veterinarians in 1959

General practitioner	750	Research	43
Small animals	180	Teaching	69
Special practice	84	Commercial	12
Government of Canada	512	Inactive or retired	124
Provincial governments	135	Other classification	37
Municipal governments	58	Nonclassified	52

In 1959 membership reached its highest point to date - 1,611 - representing a thousand more members than in 1949. Greater confidence was inspired not only by higher membership and more secure financing expected as a result of the fee increase for 1960, but also by the infusion of new men interested in activating the association. As early as 1957 Charles Mitchell, in his presidential address, had perceived the change that was occurring:

We of an older generation are shuffling off the stage and the younger members are coming on from the wings. They will find conditions immensely better than they were a few years ago, but this is no cause for complete satisfaction. Struggles still lie ahead and there is no place in the ranks for the smug and the fainthearted. We know that veterinary medicine can make an immense contribution to the welfare and progress of this country, but others do not grasp, as yet, the magnitude of the contribution that can be made.²⁵

The determination of a younger generation and a greater interest in the national organization, especially in the West, augured well for a new surge in C.V.M.A. activities in the 1960's. Already signs were apparent. In 1960 President Fisher was optimistic about C.V.M.A. student chapters being established, and five of the nine provincial associations not only wanted a full-time executive secretary and permanent office established, but they were also prepared to see fees doubled. After so many years of introspection, the association was also looking to greater international participation. Its executive secretary had been sent to the A.V.M.A. meeting of constituent secretaries at Chicago in 1959 and, in an unprecedented move, it was agreed to pay expenses for an official C.V.M.A. delegate to attend the A.V.M.A. convention in Denver. International participation was also more broadly defined than this traditional orientation. In 1960 the association joined the International Association of Veterinary Food Hygienists and established a permanent committee on International Veterinary Congresses in order to secure Canadian papers to be presented there.

At the end of the decade an emerging self-criticism was another healthy sign when contrasted with the defensive posture that had often been assumed in the earlier years. In his presidential address at Guelph in 1959, James Henderson noted that the Canadian profession had not adjusted to the new realities of Canadian life. Specialization, mechanization, and vertical and horizontal integration were becoming the hallmarks of Canadian agriculture; yet in the case of the poultry industry, poultrymen had turned to others than veterinarians for solutions to problems that the profession might formerly have handled. The image of the veterinarian as only a physician had to die, Henderson advocated, and with their clients veterinarians had to think about

economic production and profitability. The *C.J.C.M.* applied the same critical spirit to the C.V.M.A. itself in 1960. Noting that "if the ordinary member is uninterested or apathetic, the association as a whole is similarly weakened", the *C.J.C.M.* urged that the C.V.M.A. open itself to its membership by having critical issues discussed at membership meetings and annually inviting all members to give papers on subjects of interest to themselves.²⁶

To these problems of both the profession and the association's internal structure, new men less drawn from government, would address themselves in the 1960's and 1970's. First some old myths, some antiquated practices, and some old, faithful servants had to be removed. But buoyed by greater confidence and less attached to provincial loyalties, the association was better prepared to tackle the problems that lay ahead.

CHAPTER VI

Expansion

The C.V.M.A. entered the decade of the 1960's with new blood and a greater confidence than it had possessed in the past. The era was one of accelerated change that placed greater strains on the veterinary profession. Modern veterinary medicine increasingly depended on the kind of specialized research that had come to underpin much of Canadian life. Society as a whole placed greater emphasis on education, and under the weight of heavy immigration and the post-war baby boom, the educational system mushroomed. As the number of Canadian universities proliferated, students and faculty nearly quadrupled between 1954 and 1976.¹ The Technical and Vocational Assistance Act, passed by the Conservative government of John Diefenbaker, proved a great boon to technical training. By 1964 the government had accepted projects of over half a billion dollars to provide 293 new schools.²

As part of the expansion in post-secondary education, activity in Western Canada spearheaded by C.H. Bigland and H.C. Carlson, and supported by the Alberta Deputy Minister of Agriculture, E.E. Ballantyne, laid the basis for a new veterinary college in that region. In the early 1960's, Veterinary Director General K.F. Wells became interested and discussions were arranged with the federal Minister of Agriculture, Harry Hays, and his counterparts in the four western provinces. Agreement was reached to build a new veterinary college in the West and J.A. Henderson was appointed to chair a committee to choose a site. In 1963 Saskatoon was selected and the following year D.L.T. Smith of the O.V.C. was appointed dean. The first class at the Western College of Veterinary Medicine was admitted to the University of Saskatchewan in 1965; four years later the first twenty-seven students graduated. On July 2, 1969 one of the most successful C.V.M.A. conventions was held in Saskatoon when dedication ceremonies for the new college took place.

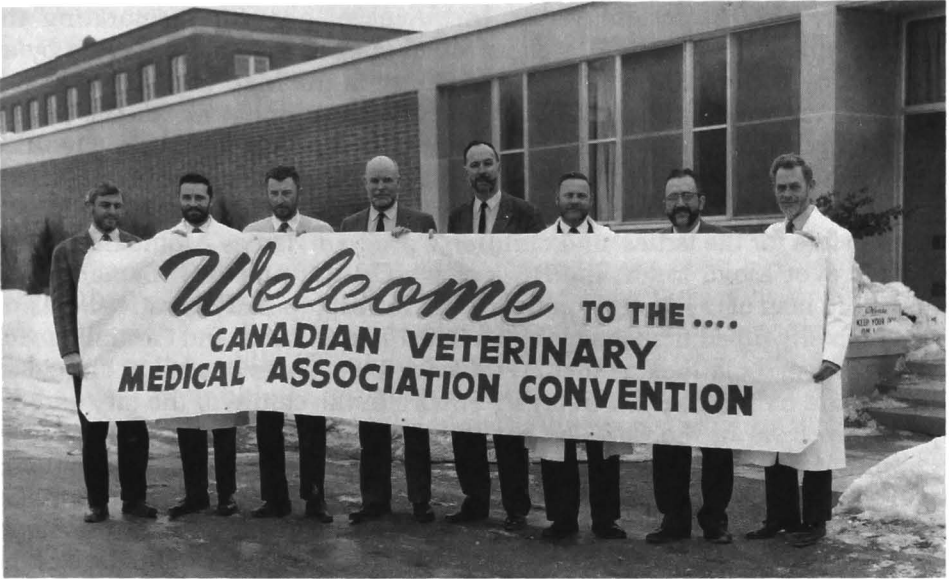
The establishment of the Western College of Veterinary Medicine provided needed expansion and diversification for veterinary education in Canada. It also served to provide the Ontario Veterinary College with some healthy competition, a spur that had been essentially lacking since the closing of McEachran's Montreal college at the beginning of the century. More veterinary graduates increased the strength of the profession and permitted greater specialization. By 1960 the profession was a third larger than when the C.V.M.A. was founded, and by 1973 the association's membership had grown to 2,582. Large numbers of foreign veterinarians sought entry into the profession in Canada and technicians became increasingly important,

especially in regulatory veterinary medicine. Veterinarians became aware that their knowledge was more quickly outdated at a time when scientific advances were made so rapidly. The profession began to make greater provisions for the continuing education of its members and to recognize special achievements.

In agriculture, the traditional interest of veterinarians, change occurred apace. There were fewer people living on farms, fewer farm units, and fewer farm workers, but agriculture grew in terms of capital employed, volume of business, and acreage of improved land. Livestock and dairy production, where veterinarians were most heavily involved, continued to hold a key place in agricultural output and the country's exports. Sales of cattle and hogs neared the one billion dollar mark in 1964 while dairy products, poultry, and eggs amounted to well over three-quarters of a billion.³ Animals and animal products were second only to grain in the country's agricultural exports.

In order to protect and expand this investment, the federal government had initiated several major programs that relied heavily on veterinarians and advances in veterinary science. The federal campaign against bovine tuberculosis, which the Department of Agriculture had begun in 1919, reached its climax in 1961 when the last herd in the 711 areas established throughout the country was tested in the Peace River district of Alberta. The program had involved fifty million tests up to that point and as many dollars - but it detected a half million infected cattle and reduced the infection rate to only .87 per cent in 1960. Another significant undertaking was the federal brucellosis (contagious abortion) program that had begun in 1957 and which was based on extensive calfood vaccination programs in the provinces. During its first four years more than 80,000 cattle had to be slaughtered and in 1960-61 alone over a million calves were vaccinated. Such programs were mammoth in scale and costly, but they were necessary to avoid the devastating economic effects that could result from disease. The Foot and Mouth disease outbreak in Saskatchewan in 1952 had cost over half a million dollars and the spread of hog cholera beginning in 1959, especially in Quebec, had led to the slaughter of about 55,000 swine.⁴

The veterinary profession had always been divided along geographical lines, but in the 1960's a new fragmentation occurred as a result of specialization. The many worlds of veterinary medicine were perhaps revealed most humorously during the celebrations of the O.V.C. centennial when the C.V.M.A. held its annual meeting in Guelph from July 14-18, 1962. The Local Arrangements Committee under C.A.V. Barker had planned for special festivities to mark the occasion. Beards were grown, an impressive collection of horse-drawn vehicles and period costumes were assembled for a parade through Guelph, and an "Old Tyme Dance" at the Guelph Armouries was planned for Monday evening. The College was open to visitors on Sunday and a short "Town and Gown" ceremony took place in War Memorial Hall on the campus. The following day W.A. Stewart, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, T. Rae Connell, Minister of Public Works, and C.A.V. Barker, president of the O.V.C. Alumni Association, turned sods for what was



O.V.C. FACULTY BEARD GROWING CONTEST: 1962.

Left to r. T.J. Alexander, F.D. Horney, C.M. Fraser, D.L.T. Smith, C.A.V. Barker, C.K. Roe, H.D. Neely, M. Connell.



BEARD GROWING CONTEST WINNER AND JUDGES: 1962.

Left to r. J.G. Hood, A.E. Cameron, H.M. LeGard (winner), A.B. Wickware.

expected to be the new Alumni Hall and building for the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology. An historical plaque commemorating the establishment of the O.V.C. was unveiled later in the day, followed by an address by F.E. Gattinger entitled "History is the Map of Time".

The warm evening on Monday proved accommodating for the parade planned prior to the dance. In a gleaming white convertible Cadillac preceded and followed by mounted horses sat three eminent Canadian veterinarians and Mrs. Hilda Archibald who, with Mrs. D.C. Maplesden, had been responsible for the ladies' and children's program. James Archibald chatted with Trevor Lloyd Jones, the Dean of the O.V.C., and A.E. Cameron, the grand old man of the profession who loved the bagpipes of his native Scotland and annually piped in meetings of the Canadian, Ontario, and Central Canada veterinary associations. Amiable conversation came to an abrupt end when the parade halted near St. George's Square in the centre of the city and the horses in front of the Cadillac began, disconcertingly, to backstep out of control. As an accident seemed imminent, Jones leaned over to Archibald and told him that as a surgeon he would have to hop out of the car if any were injured. Archibald protested that he was a small animal man who knew little about horses. "But I'm a pathologist", retorted Jones in the face of the onslaught, "and can only deal with them after they are dead". A.E. Cameron piped up that the only thing he was capable of was playing a lament when the carnage was over. Fortunately, the veterinary profession was saved embarrassment when the horses were brought under control.

By the 1960's the profession was both more diversified and more specialized than in the past; this change sometimes led to greater internal divisions. But at the same time there was a new determination to make the C.V.M.A. a more effective vehicle for the profession as a whole. This drive was expressed by Laurent Choquette in his address to Council during the annual meeting at Banff in 1961. The association had not yet stirred sufficient interest among the profession in Canada, he noted. The recently founded *Canadian Veterinary Journal* would further this end, he felt, but public relations must be improved and the association must take matters of particular interest to its members at large. Part of the problem he defined as structural: Council members served for only one year although the constitution placed no specific time limit on their term of office. If Council members were elected by the provincial associations and veterinary colleges for two or three-year terms, Choquette thought, they would be able to establish a better working relationship between their constituent bodies and the central organization. The president also expressed the need, most fully articulated by members from the West, for the reorganization of the executive secretariat, but unlike them he did not think that the association had the means to hire a full-time secretary.

Indicative of this change within the association, C.A.V. Barker of the O.V.C. followed Choquette's address by launching a series of questions asking what actions had occurred as a result of business transacted in 1960. Some initial steps had been taken to sound out the provincial associations about the 1960 Saskatchewan resolution calling for a permanent office and fulltime

secretary, but a resolution to this question was far from complete. Nothing had been accomplished in regard to the honorary memberships discussed in 1960, and while reports on C.V.M.A. activities had been prepared for the Journal, they had been stalled in the hands of Orlan Hall. The recommendations of the Committee on Hospitals and Clinics had not been implemented, nor had the resolution been acted upon to provide provincial registrars with confidential information about candidates seeking admission to a provincial association after having previously failed for reasons other than academic.

There were other signs of a healthier and more open C.V.M.A. in the early 1960's. Council in 1961 issued its first press release in an attempt to bring the work of the profession and the activities of the association to the attention of the public. The indiscriminate use of the new "wonder drugs", the advent of antibiotic resistant bacteria, and the economic costs to the producer were all discussed in sessions at the annual meeting that year and encapsulated in a short press release. Two years later Council voted to provide simultaneous translation for the 1964 meeting in Montreal and over fifty people applied for the C.V.M.A. group flight to attend the XVIIth World Veterinary Congress in Hanover, West Germany. And, as a result of the second annual Canadian secretaries' meeting held in Ottawa, the American Veterinary Medical Association revised its by-laws so that from 1964 the status of Canadian members was changed to that of associate members who retained the same benefits but not the right to vote. In further recognition of the role the C.V.M.A. had come to play, provincial associations were no longer considered constituent members of the American organization and posts filled by Canadian representatives on the A.V.M.A. executive board were eliminated.

In 1962 the most ambitious and successful attempt to relate the veterinary profession to the general public was organized under C.V.M.A. auspices. Entitled "Vetoscope '62" and presented at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, this professionally designed display attempted to show the diversity of the profession and some of the techniques used in modern veterinary practice. Through the efforts of D.S. MacDonald (general chairman), W.G. Whittick (co-chairman), and a committee from Quebec and Ontario that represented the spectrum of veterinary medicine, 396,600 people saw sixteen different booths covering such diverse topics as the treatment and handling of fur-bearing animals, the activities of the Health of Animals Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture, aero-space animal medicine, and organized veterinary medicine in Canada.⁶ One presentation centred on veterinary medicine as a career, while in another a completely equipped small animal surgery permitted daily demonstrations of surgical procedures involving live patients. The C.V.M.A. presented MacDonald and Whittick with awards for their efforts on behalf of the profession and, as Vetoscope had proven so popular, it was repeated the next year but with different exhibits.

The C.V.M.A. also made a more concerted attempt to keep the provincial veterinary associations informed of its activities and facilitate exchanges on



VETESCOPE AWARD RECIPIENTS

Left to r. G.C. Fisher, D. MacDonald, J. Archibald (presenting), W.G. Whittick.

common problems. Two years after the American Veterinary Medical Association held its first meeting of constituent association secretaries in Chicago in 1959, the C.V.M.A. followed suit and held four such meetings in Ottawa up to 1965. The purpose of these meetings was to keep provincial associations abreast of current developments and aid communication between the central and provincial associations. Typical of the format was the third meeting held in March, 1964. President E.B. North presided and addresses were given by S. Magwood concerning a proposal for a comprehensive survey to be undertaken by the Department of Labour in conjunction with the C.V.M.A. and the provincial associations concerning the earnings of Canadian veterinarians; by C.M. Fraser of the O.V.C. who spoke of the *Canadian Veterinary Journal*; by W.T. Oliver, also of the O.V.C. and chairman of the C.V.M.A. Committee on Drugs, who related changes in federal drug regulations. The National Examining Board and the recently formed Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism were also discussed.

When these annual secretaries' meetings ended, some individuals wanted provincial association presidents to meet annually under C.V.M.A. auspices, but the executive committee was reluctant to initiate such a meeting without a specific agenda. Rather, provincial presidents were invited to attend Council meetings as observers during the 1967 Convention in Toronto with Paul Boulanger (Quebec), O.M. Radostits (Sask.) and K. Macdonald (Alberta) attending. The next year, during the convention in Ottawa, only Paul Boulanger, president of the Quebec College of Veterinary Surgeons, accepted the offer. At the same time, C.V.M.A. presidents attempted to visit as many provincial associations as possible. Gavin Hamilton, president in 1966-67,

visited five meetings (including the combined Maritimes meeting). President N.O. Nielsen in 1968-69 attended the meetings of six provincial associations to discuss the proposed Canadian College of Veterinarians while vice-president J.A. Hutchison represented the association at two other provincial meetings.

In the early 1960's the C.V.M.A. experienced some significant changes in personnel as well as in organizational outlook. Orlan Hall, the association's link with its earliest days, was not in good health. In 1962 president James Archibald appointed Hall as advisor to the Board of Directors with special responsibility for collecting materials to write a history of the C.V.M.A. As well, the resignation of Claude Kealey from his post as executive secretary in 1961, after the Department of Agriculture announced his transfer to western Canada, re-opened the question of having a full-time secretary and a permanent C.V.M.A. office. When this subject had previously been raised, the Ontario Veterinary Association had offered to have one executive secretary for both organizations with offices in Toronto or Guelph, but the Board of Directors rejected this solution because members felt "that the C.V.M.A. must not affiliate itself with a provincial organization and that its offices must be in Ottawa as outlined in the Constitution."⁷

In 1961-62 Laurent Choquette served temporarily as executive secretary and it was decided to advertise for a full-time position. However, while the majority of provincial associations supported the expansion of the C.V.M.A. secretariat, others - especially Ontario - could not reconcile the cost with the association's revenue. After Ontario renewed its offer to share personnel and space with the national association, the C.V.M.A. executive under president William Turnbull carefully considered all the options open to the association and detailed them to Council in 1962. Council opted not to establish a permanent office or to employ a full-time secretary. Instead, Laurent Choquette was appointed with the provision that he be provided the assistance necessary to fulfill his duties efficiently. For the next three years Choquette ably combined the roles of executive secretary and secretary-treasurer until the burden of work became too heavy. A new position of full-time assistant to the secretary treasurer was then created and R.V.L. Walker appointed. In 1965 permanent offices were also at last secured at 255 Stewart Street, Ottawa. As part of its long-range planning, Council in the following year approved the establishment of a building fund to acquire a property that would belong to the association.

A major restructuring of the association occurred following the adoption in 1961 of a resolution proposed by C.A.V. Barker and C.M. Fraser to review its constitution and by-laws. The original by-laws, heavily influenced by the organization of the A.V.M.A., had already been subjected to closer scrutiny and changed on two occasions. In 1954 life membership was abolished because it was felt that it contained a potential conflict with provisions that C.V.M.A. members had to be members in good standing of a provincial association. At the same time the secretary-treasurer, rather than the executive secretary, was made custodian of all property, and the president was allowed to appoint a replacement to a vacancy on the Board of Directors

until the next annual meeting when a successor was to be elected to complete the unexpired term of office. In 1957 the committee on legislation chaired by Claude Kealey proposed some minor changes and some major revisions aimed at strengthening the association's leadership by ensuring greater continuity. When adopted in the following year, a new position on the executive - past president - was created, while the vice-president was made president-elect and his term of office reduced from three years to one. The term for the secretary-treasurer, however, was lengthened in the same manner that the vice-president's had been shortened. Also important was a change in the order of business at the annual meeting to provide for a report from Council.

The constitutional changes accepted in 1963 entailed a fundamental reorganization that was considered by the association's president to be "one of the largest tasks undertaken in the Association since its inception".⁸ The committee that initially assumed this function was chaired by Laurent Choquette and composed of G.F. Hamilton, E.J. Rigby, J.F. Frank, and C.A.V. Barker. E.B. Jolliffe, a Toronto lawyer, was retained in 1963 to serve as the committee's legal advisor. The constitution was entirely rewritten with significant changes to make it more flexible and more equitable. When adopted by the annual meeting in 1963 and published subsequently, the new constitution removed constituent membership but created two new forms of membership: associate membership for graduates of Canadian veterinary colleges or members residing outside Canada; and honorary membership for persons designated by Council to have rendered distinguished service to the profession. Life membership was reinstated by the new constitution in 1963, but this time as an honour to be bestowed by Council on members who had rendered distinguished service to the profession. In 1965 E.F. Johnston and Orlan Hall were the first individuals to be honoured with this life membership. (Appendix) The presentation of the scrolls attached to this honour was sometimes a moving, memorable experience. "I remember journeying to St. Hyacinthe in the company of Julius Frank to present Jean Guy (Lafortune) with his scroll" recalled R.S. Butler, C.V.M.A. president in 1973. "The ceremony brought tears to his eyes, I suspect primarily because of my inept attempt to speak French."

In 1967 Dr. Jacob Markowitz, Professor of Physiology at the University of Toronto, was recognized as the first C.V.M.A. honorary member. His pathbreaking book, *Textbook of Experimental Surgery* (1937), had appeared in five editions up to 1964, and the later volumes were prepared in collaboration with James Archibald and Harry G. Downie.

In the method of voting and governing the association the 1963 constitution departed radically from its predecessor. The board of directors was abolished and replaced by an executive committee of Council composed of the president, vice-president, and two others appointed by Council. Gone were the positions of eastern and western representative as well as the complicated system of voting delegates for the election of the executive. This system, based on the number of members from each provincial association who belonged to the C.V.M.A., had permitted Ontario to control nearly one-

half of the votes or, together with Quebec, to appoint seventy per cent of the voting delegates. The term of office for Council members was extended to three years but with provisions to ensure that not all provincial associations changed their representatives in the same year. The standing committees outlined in the original by-laws were abolished as they had frequently been ineffectual in the past. Committees were thereafter to be appointed by Council or its executive and chairmen designated by the association's president. In all, the 1963 constitutional revamping was an impressive advance that had been achieved through exemplary collaboration among the committee members and the work of Choquette and Barker especially. James Archibald, in his presidential address at Saskatoon in that year, hailed the new constitution as

probably the greatest step forward since the inception of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association. It reflects the confidence of your Executive in the maturity of the Profession. By instituting this method of voting and governing, we are attempting to recognize and promote unity within the Profession. It is important that we think of ourselves as Canadian Veterinarians and avoid the pitfalls of narrow provincialism. The time is past when we can think of ourselves as Easterners or Westerners, or of agitating for privileges which can only have selfish and local benefit.⁹

The 1963 constitution proved durable and required few changes in subsequent years. The initial amendments added new representatives to Council from the Western College of Veterinary Medicine (1965), the new provincial association of Newfoundland and Labrador (1971), and the Canadian Veterinary Students' Association (1971). In 1973 the constitution was further amended on the recommendation of a committee composed of T. Hulland, J. Hutchison, and Guy Cousineau. A one-man nominating committee was provided with responsibility for securing written approval from two councillors who would stand for the presidency in case the president-elect could not assume office. As Council members were sometimes elected to the executive near the end of their three-year term, another amendment recognized that some members might have to be re-elected by their constituent groups. Lastly, another provision added a fifth member to the executive and ensured that the association would always have both a president and a vice-president (who was designated as president-elect).

Despite the success of the new constitution, Archibald's call for an end to divisions within the profession based on province and region had little effect. Ontario did not react well to its loss of formal influence in the association. At a meeting in 1969 between the C.V.M.A. executive and representatives from Ontario and Quebec, the latter not only expressed their views about the relation of the central to the provincial associations, but Ontario, in a scene reminiscent of George Brown's advocacy of "rep'by pop" in the legislature of the province of Canada in the 1850's, called for constitutional revision. A select committee composed of three active association past-presidents (J. Archibald, L.P.E. Choquette, and C.A.V. Barker) was established subsequently, but it strongly opposed a return to representation by population in a report submitted at Winnipeg in 1970. In a move surprising for three central Canadian veterinarians, two of whom

were associated with the O.V.C., the committee also advocated dropping college representation on Council in favour of forming a liaison with the Association of Faculties of Veterinary Medicine in Canada. Council, however, did not approve this recommendation.

Another achievement of the early 1960's was the firm establishment of the *Canadian Veterinary Journal* as a major contribution to veterinary medicine in Canada. In the forefront of this activity were James Archibald, first editor, D.C. Maplesden, business manager, and P.P. Fitzgerald, secretary and editorial board member. Also included on its first editorial board were R.V.L. Walker (associate editor), L.P.E. Choquette (Quebec editor), G.R. Whenham (western editor), and C.A. Mitchell (consulting editor). With only stenographic assistance and a subsidy of \$8,500 for its first eighteen months of operation, the Journal was launched from offices at the Ontario Veterinary College. Those who had predicted that the association could publish its own journal were vindicated. Although the budget for its first year of operation in 1960 was forecast at \$25,000., advertising alone soon surpassed that figure and the budget had to be revised to over \$40,000. Handsomely printed by the University of Toronto Press, the Journal attempted to publish research articles, material of special interest to practitioners, and news about organized veterinary medicine from the local to the international level. The 1960 volume, for instance, contained articles on clinical subjects, case reports, veterinarians and taxation, and veterinarians and civil defence. At this time it was decided that not only would the C.V.J. publicize activities of the C.V.M.A. but that it would also be given first opportunity to publish papers presented at C.V.M.A. annual meetings. About 2,600 copies of the journal were distributed monthly during its first year of operation.

When the C.V.M.A. Council met in July, 1960 members were elated at what the journal's editorial board had been able to accomplish in so little time and moved to commend and congratulate it on the tremendous effort expended. The formal relationship between the Journal and the association, however, had yet to be devised. Terms of reference for this purpose were submitted to Council in the following year. By these terms the editorial board was recognized as an integral part of the association. Elected annually by Council, the editorial board was held accountable through an annual report and financial audit. Its editorial freedom was ensured by a clause that accorded the editorial board "discretionary powers over all matters pertaining to the *Canadian Veterinary Journal*."¹⁰

In some respects the successful beginnings of the journal had paralleled that of the association itself. Paid assistance remained at a minimum, tight budgeting was the rule, and numerous individuals devoted many hours of their time voluntarily. During these years when subsidies were necessary, economies had to be realized in some areas, but the editorial board would not compromise on the quality of paper or printing. Still, the journal did not move into its own offices at 20 Douglas Street in Guelph until 1961. Such policies soon set the journal on its own feet, and when Archibald retired in 1962, the journal began to repay its loans to the association. Repayment was completed in 1963. For these two years the *C.V.J.* also published the

proceedings of the C.V.M.A. annual meeting at a cost lower than the association had previously paid.

Some policies adopted by the *Canadian Veterinary Journal* incurred criticism from the association's membership. At the 1964 annual meeting the journal's practice of supplying reprints to authors (with a small markup over cost) was attacked by R.J. Ketchell of Scarborough and F. Clark of Saskatoon, but defended by C.A.V. Barker who, as business manager of the journal, had to admit later in the meeting that the publication expected a profit of \$4,000 that year. Remi Gauthier of Ancienne Lorette, Quebec, also felt that the journal and the association should exercise greater control over drug company advertising. "They claim too much for their drugs", Gauthier asserted, "and we know this is not right".¹¹ Yet the journal editors found themselves in the same position as all medical personnel in regard to pharmaceuticals; everyone had to rely on the standards established by the Food and Drug Directorate of the Canada Department of Health and Welfare.

Volunteer effort continued to be the backbone of the C.V.J. Initially the regional composition of its editorial board was expanded by the addition of R. McG. Archibald as Maritimes representative in 1961, but three years later this regional division was abandoned in favour of an enlarged board. Particularly important to the success of the journal were its editors. (Appendix). Miss Joanne Tolton proved to be an invaluable addition to the small paid staff in 1962 when she joined the journal. First as secretary and then as assistant to the editor and managing editor in 1967, Miss Tolton came to assume a key role in the journal's operation during its Guelph days.

The *Canadian Veterinary Journal* was promptly accepted by the profession in Canada and recognized internationally. In 1961 it had 365 foreign subscribers and by 1972 it was being distributed in 56 countries with a total circulation of 3,512. Still, the tides of fortune can reverse quickly in publishing. During its lean years from 1965 to 1968, the journal experienced financial deficits that had to be assumed by the C.V.M.A. Despite hard times, the association acquired a second publication in 1968. Although it had a longstanding international reputation, the *Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science* had not been able to compete for readership in Canada with the C.V.J. National Business Publications had offered to sell the assets of the journal to the C.V.M.A. for one dollar, and the transfer was effected by Editor Julius Frank with the assistance of Charles Mitchell. When the offices of both journals were consolidated that year with those of the C.V.M.A. in Ottawa in order to reduce costs, the Editorial Board was lucky to find a worthy successor to Joanne Tolton as managing editor in the person of Miss Nella McKellar. A new editorial board was also created with Julius Frank as chairman and C.J.C.M. editor and R.H. Dunlop as editor of the C.V.J.

The C.V.M.A. had acquired the *C.J.C.M.* with the intention that it should function as the association's research journal and permit the *C.V.J.* to expand its role as a vehicle for the entire profession. While the latter publication had always attempted to provide material of current interest to the profession, it had never been easy to secure sufficient material about organized veterinary medicine or about the activities of individual veterinarians. During the

difficult financial times of the mid-1960's this element received less attention in the pages of the journal than it had in the past. But when both publications began to show a profit in 1969, the *C.V.J.* was able to publish more news as well as case reports and articles on clinical subjects. In 1970 Douglas Dale was appointed news editor and in 1972 the *C.V.J.* followed the *Canadian Medical Journal* by adding a yellow insert in each number where news items could be published a month after submission. T. Lloyd Jones succeeded Dale as news editor in 1972.

Buoyed by the success of its journal, the C.V.M.A. began a concerted campaign to establish the National Examining Board as the pre-eminent body in assessing the academic credentials and qualifications for foreign veterinarians who desired to practice in Canada. The need was apparent. Not only did the provincial associations have differing standards by which they judged the educational backgrounds of foreign applicants, but each also had its own method of examination. Instances were known where the credentials of foreign veterinarians had been rejected by one province and the applicant not permitted to sit for examination, but then accepted by another province and permission granted him to be examined. Aware of these anomalies, president James Archibald raised the matter with the second meeting of provincial and national secretaries in Ottawa in 1963.

Agreement in principle was reached on the desirability of a uniform system of evaluation, but not all were in accord how this ideal could best be achieved. Nonetheless, Archibald brought the question of the National Examining Board to the attention of the membership during his presidential address at Saskatoon later that year when he stressed that "one of the most pressing needs of the Profession" was "the adoption of a standard examination (for Canada) as administered by the National Examining Board of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association". A reorganized and revitalized N.E.B. would serve all veterinarians by evaluating veterinary standards around the world. In this way it would be in a better position to assess foreign credentials and ensure higher standards than the provincial associations had been able to do in the past. A strong National Examining Board, Archibald concluded, "would elevate the Profession and ensure the public of a more uniform quality of veterinary service".¹¹

In 1963 the C.V.M.A. Council adopted a resolution calling on the executive to establish terms of reference for the N.E.B. that would make it "a workable and effective part of the C.V.M.A."¹² Archibald was subsequently appointed to chair a committee on the N.E.B. that Orlan Hall and Laurent Choquette joined. The provincial associations were polled and their agreement to a stronger national board was secured. With this support Choquette and Archibald presented Council in 1964 with a revised concept for the N.E.B. They envisioned the Board as the body that would (a) act as a clearing house for information concerning candidates for a licence to practice in any Canadian province; (b) examine and verify documents submitted by foreign candidates as proof of educational qualifications; (c) require such applicants to produce proof of citizenship and quality of character; (d) prepare and keep current a list of foreign veterinary schools

approved by the C.V.M.A. examining team; (e) offer an examination in English or French to ensure consistently high standards of educational qualifications across the country; (f) provide applicants with accurate information about the veterinary profession in Canada.

Council readily accepted these functions for the N.E.B., but there was more disagreement in regard to the proposed terms of reference of the Board. Not all agreed with the assumptions of Archibald and Choquette that an influx of veterinarians trained in foreign schools was desirable. Those who guarded the right of provincial associations to licence veterinarians objected to a proposed clause that would have allowed the Board "to establish the qualifications and conditions necessary for registration of a candidate". Such wording might permit a significant shift in prerogative from the provincial to the national level; consequently, the word "examination" was substituted for "registration" in the approved terms of reference:

- (1) *to examine candidates for admission to the veterinary profession and grant certificates of qualification*
- (2) *to establish qualifications in veterinary science so that the holders thereof shall be acceptable and privileged to practice in any of the provinces of Canada or throughout the whole of Canada subject only to the provisions of registration for any of the provincial associations*
- (3) *to establish the qualifications and conditions necessary for examination of a candidate*
- (4) *to establish, fix and determine the examinations to be undergone with respect to professional subjects. The standard of examination shall not at any time be lower than the highest standard for like purposes then established as qualification for registration in any province of Canada*
- (5) *to fix the method of conducting examinations, the time and place or places where examinations may be held*
- (6) *to select examiners*
- (7) *to report the results of examinations to the Association's Executive Committee*

The foundations of the new National Examining Board were thus set in 1964, but there were to be significant changes in procedure and outlook before it became fully operational in 1965-66. Part of the new system rested on the ability of Board members to assess academic credentials in order to decide whether they were comparable to those in Canada. If they were not, the candidate was not permitted to sit for examination; but if they were, the Board might decide that the candidate either be required to write or be granted the C.V.M.A. Certificate of Qualification without examination. Judging the programs of veterinary schools around the world therefore became a critical function of the National Examining Board. In the past the Canadian association had relied on the list of recognized foreign veterinary schools maintained by the American Veterinary Medical Association. Archibald,

however, was severely critical of the manner in which the A.V.M.A. extended or withheld its approval of foreign schools. Not only were its methods sometimes arbitrary, but inspection of foreign schools was often cursory, inspectors were not always well-qualified, and international political considerations seemed to influence the A.V.M.A. "recognized list". The N.E.B. began its own list of recognized schools based on reference works such as the *World Directory of Veterinary Schools* (published by the World Health Organization) and inspection tours. The first such inspection took place in 1963 when Archibald and Choquette, largely at their own expense, visited thirteen West European facilities. Yet this initiative was hampered by the enormity of the task and financial considerations. Inspections continued thereafter, beginning with a tour of three Italian schools by C.A.V. Barker and D. Mitchell in 1964, but they only occurred randomly when Canadians were visiting a particular country for other reasons. Results of inspections were not published after 1964.

Although the new N.E.B. had deficiencies, it clearly represented an advance over the past performance of the provincial associations. In addition to credentials the Board required candidates to produce evidence of good moral character substantiated by submission of a police record and a declaration by two respondents, one of whom had to be a practicing veterinarian who was a member of the executive of a regulatory organization with the veterinary profession in the candidate's country of origin. Candidates had also to prove that they possessed a "proficient knowledge" of either the French or English language. While some graduates of veterinary colleges in the United States, the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, South Africa, and Australia were deemed by the Board to have educational qualifications equal to those in Canada and were granted the Certificate of Qualification without examination, in all instances the burden of proof rested with the candidate who applied. The eligibility of graduates from other foreign veterinary colleges was to be determined by the N.E.B. on the basis of whether they had graduated from a veterinary college or faculty with an educational programme in veterinary medicine "equivalent to that required in Canadian schools".¹³

From its inception until 1974 the new N.E.B. was directed by four men: James Archibald (chairman), J.P. Best, Laurent Choquette (registrar until 1968), and R.V.L. Walker (registrar after 1969). Their aim was to ensure that all individuals granted the C.V.M.A. Certificate of Qualification possessed the requisite academic knowledge acceptable for veterinary practice throughout Canada. For this reason the Board adopted the carefully prepared multiple-choice examinations provided by the A.V.M.A. National Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners of the Professional Examination Service of the American Public Health Association.¹⁴ Questions for these examinations were submitted by faculty from all the North American veterinary colleges, while their impersonal form averted any of the local prejudices that may have entered some examinations at the provincial level previously. And as the majority of American state veterinary associations availed themselves

of this same service, those who succeeded in Canada could move their practice with fewer restrictions.

The new N.E.B. was finally launched in 1965-66 when 171 dossiers from foreign applicants were considered. Each provincial association was informed of the candidates examined, where they came from and the decision taken in regard to their application. The next year a list of those who had received the Certificates of Qualification was published, a marked departure from the secrecy that shrouded the Board's activities in the previous decade, but a precedent that was not followed in succeeding years. At the same time the N.E.B. had to secure agreement from the provincial associations that they would use the national examinations for all foreign veterinarians seeking a licence to practice in their province. The provinces guarded closely their right to examine all candidates, but each agreed that the N.E.B. should assess credentials, examine, and grant Certificates of Qualification to those foreign veterinarians eligible to practice in Canada. Both the Board and the C.V.M.A. hoped that the provinces would find the national examinations sufficient in establishing the academic qualifications of foreign veterinarians and that they would examine only the clinical proficiency of certificate holders. Provincial autonomy was so strong that the N.E.B. was never able to challenge the right of provincial associations to require further examinations that the provinces alone could determine. Thus, although Ontario (where Archibald also sat on the examining board) decided in 1966 to require C.V.M.A. certification as a prerequisite for foreign veterinarians wishing to be licensed, it did not waive its right to further unspecified examination. But Alberta led the way in this regard when it began to use the N.E.B. to assess academic qualifications rather than the faculty of the University of Alberta as it had in the past.

While some provincial associations remained suspicious and recalcitrant, the new N.E.B. shifted part of the governing of the profession from the provincial to the national level. Major points of contention remained, however. One centred around how many times a candidate should be permitted to write the national examinations; another concerned the advice that the N.E.B. had initially given individuals whose education was not equivalent to that in Canada. In order to give candidates some direction, the Board had advised them to undergo further training towards obtaining a Canadian veterinary degree, but the country's already crowded veterinary colleges were then inundated with many new requests for admission. Some also questioned the efficacy of multiple-choice examinations and a resolution from the Saskatchewan association in 1967 asked the N.E.B. to "review the current examinations as to the actual practicality of these examinations as a screening media". Others desired that the N.E.B. add a clinical examination, particularly when some certificate holders, despite N.E.B. insistence on demonstrated language ability, failed to pass provincial examinations due to an inadequate grasp of English. While the academic qualifications of those who had been certified by the C.V.M.A. may not have been open to doubt, some veterinarians questioned their ability to practice veterinary medicine.

When some of these issues were aired at a C.V.M.A. Council meeting in 1967, the veterinary profession had been sensitized to the delicacy of the question of foreign applicants by two recent events. While making a visit to Japan in 1966 the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, the Honourable Jean Marchand, had made a statement to the effect that Canadian immigration laws would be modified to facilitate immigration into Canada. But at the same time a committee of the Canadian House of Commons was investigating alleged discrimination by the medical and legal professions in admitting foreign graduates to their ranks. The initial response of the C.V.M.A. executive to these developments combined confidence in veterinary practice in regard to foreigners with a fear that the Minister's statement was a portent for a large influx of professionals from the Third World. The secretary was therefore directed to inform Marchand that

the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association favours the entry of qualified veterinary personnel into Canada, and that his Department should adhere to this policy, as well as to convey to him our concern relative to the danger inherent that the integral implementation of this policy might result in lower veterinary standards with dire results in the welfare and economy of Canada.¹⁵

But as the controversy involving the legal and medical professions became increasingly heated, the secretary delayed sending the letter until the next executive meeting when the former directive was rescinded.

The C.V.M.A. executive had become anxious that the veterinary profession might come under public scrutiny and be criticized in the same way as lawyers and doctors. At Council in 1967 president Gavin Hamilton levelled a series of criticisms at the policies of the National Examining Board that were either being discussed by veterinarians or that he felt personally. In particular he stressed that candidates should be permitted to write the examinations as many times as they wished and that the system was "open to perhaps legitimate criticism that it is not a true measure of the standards presently set up in Canada because Canadian graduates were not examined."¹⁰ Archibald was not present to defend the Board during the heated debate that extended over two days, but J.P. Best was able to convince members that it was impractical, inhumane, and a departure from Canadian practices to permit candidates to write the national examinations more than twice as the N.E.B. allowed. In his report, Laurent Choquette also defended the multiple-choice examinations on the basis that they were widely recognized and that they were designed to evaluate basic knowledge. Nonetheless, Council finally ended its intermittent discussions by approving a change in the Board's terms of reference to permit Canadian graduates to write the examinations and receive the Certificate of Qualification.

The level of anxiety was noticeably lower when the Council returned to discuss the N.E.B. in 1968. The tone of the discussion was much more moderate, although James Archibald had prepared a report that blasted Hamilton for what he considered to be the unwarranted and unsubstantiated statements made in the previous year. The new president, D.B. Butterwick, had attended one of the Board's meetings that year and congratulated the Board for its excellent work. Archibald followed the president's remarks by

acknowledging Council's wish that Canadian graduates be examined, but he reiterated his former stand that such should not be made mandatory. In regard to complaints from the two Anglophone veterinary colleges, Archibald indicated that the Board had only attempted to be helpful in recommending that ineligible candidates seek a Canadian veterinary degree. But it was not possible to indicate, as Council had wished, that rejected applicants seek further education from a college whose standards were equivalent to those in Canada, not only because standards varied immeasurably, but also due to the fact that some excellent colleges lowered requirements for foreign students. Archibald also emphasized that the Board assessed each application independently on the basis of educational qualifications and its past experience. He noted that Irish and South African graduates had recently been required to write examinations because some complaints had been received, but that first results of permitting Turkish graduates to write indicated that their education was satisfactory. In the same vein the Board was reviewing its policies about the wisdom of allowing Italian graduates to write. Asian graduates had not been permitted to sit for the national examinations because the Board had "accumulated information on the nature of training in these schools to show us that in no way do they approach the standard of veterinary education in our Canadian schools".¹⁷ Also noting that an Indian living in Calcutta who had graduated from the Royal Veterinary College in London had received the Certificate of Qualification without examination, Archibald concluded:

So I would like to emphasize to you, if you think we are being hard, that we are being more lenient than most countries in the world, and very much more lenient than most states in the U.S.A. We do not truly discriminate because of race, colour, religion or nationality - none of these things - but if we are discriminating at all, it is on the basis of education.¹⁸

Once the controversy that had greeted the N.E.B.'s initial operations had been quelled, the Board returned to its regular functions and later expanded its role before new difficulties were encountered. The Western College of Veterinary Medicine and the Ecole de Médecine Vétérinaire had requested recognition from the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in London so that their graduates would be permitted to practice in any Commonwealth country without further examination. While in Europe in 1971 Archibald arranged to further their applications by having the visit of an inspection team from the Royal College in Canada in 1973, although it would not occur until later.

In 1971 the N.E.B. also agreed to examine in Europe candidates who were seeking employment with the Health of Animals Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture. The Board's task, however, was rendered more complex and more delicate because the requirements for practice rested not with it, but with ten provincial associations that frequently changed their minds. Not all Canadian immigration officials were aware of these requirements and immigrant veterinarians sometimes arrived in Canada with a mistaken impression about what would be demanded of them. The N.E.B. attempted to alleviate this problem by preparing an information brochure, but was constantly prevented from publishing it because the provinces altered

their conditions. Neither was the Board totally accepted from the other side, that of the profession in Canada. Suspicions remained that the N.E.B. was not ensuring sufficiently high standards even though it had rejected 865 of the total 1640 applications received from 1965 to 1971, and had granted only 235 certificates. And even after this rigorous selection process, eighteen per cent of the 122 people who wrote the examinations failed during the years 1967-68, 69-70, and 1972-74. As a result, by 1971 some provincial associations had begun to contravene their previous agreement by not requiring the C.V.M.A. certificate before considering foreign applicants for licensing. Archibald and other members of the Board were clearly embittered as they saw their ideal of uniform standards about to crumble. In their report to Council in 1972 the Board deplored "the fact that having entered into an agreement to establish uniform standards for admission to practice in Canada that provincial associations should unilaterally abrogate the agreement".¹⁹

The National Examining Board had started to crack not only from provincial strain but also from stress within Canadian society. The issue was exclusion from examination of all graduates of Asian veterinary schools (but not Australia and New Zealand) and most from Africa and South America. Ninety-seven per cent of those applications rejected as ineligible prior to 1971 emanated from Asia or Africa, including India (541), Pakistan (93), Philippines (62), Egypt (62), and Japan²⁶. In 1972 the Ontario Veterinary Association requested more definition in the discretionary exemptions exercised by the Board, while the Quebec association had already asked that exemptions from examination for Commonwealth countries cease and that all eligible candidates be examined. Then, in January 1973, the N.E.B. received a letter from the Ontario Human Rights Commission noting that it had received complaints from graduates of Asian universities and others concerning their inability to qualify for practice in Ontario. As the Commission intended to institute formal proceedings, T. Hulland, C.V.M.A. past-president, and James Archibald met with members of the Commission to discuss the association's examination procedure, but they were subjected to polite but severe pressure to admit graduates from Asian universities to the examination.²⁰

The original concept for the N.E.B. had to be altered. Archibald noted to Council in 1972 that "there is some feeling of anti-professionalism being manifested by both government and by society" and he suggested that it was the C.V.M.A.'s duty "to conform to the needs and wishes of society" while attempting "to protect this same society by maintaining standards of excellence for the practice of Veterinary Medicine throughout Canada".²¹ Changes were therefore necessary, and some were instituted before Archibald resigned in 1974 and was replaced by J.P. Best. In 1971 the Board's terms of reference were altered to remove the prominent position accorded American and Commonwealth colleges, although the Board's right to waive examination for most of those graduates remained. The following year the Board recommended to Council that one or two non-veterinarians be appointed to the Board by an external agency. Co-operation with the

American Veterinary Medical Association was also sought. The Board wished to extend to foreign colleges the accord that had been reached with the A.V.M.A. in respect to accreditation of North American colleges. Beginning in 1968 when André Lagacé was appointed, the C.V.M.A. had named a representative to join the A.V.M.A. inspection teams; now the N.E.B. hoped it would be possible to include a Canadian member on inspection tours if a foreign veterinary school requested A.V.M.A. accreditation. Lastly, in 1973 the Board added a second part to the national examinations that had been prepared by J.P. Best in co-operation with the three Canadian veterinary colleges. These new oral examinations in clinical proficiency were to be taken as required by the Board and to be administered in six four-hour sessions at the veterinary colleges. A new fee structure was also devised which, despite a warning from Dean D.G. Howell of the O.V.C., established higher fees for foreign graduates who wished to take the national examinations.

The changes initiated from 1971 to 1973 were only preparatory to more fundamental alterations that would occur after the number of members on the Board was expanded in 1974 and the first lay representative, Mrs. M. Quackenbush, was appointed by the Secretary of State of Canada. What had essentially occurred up to this point was retrenchment and, consequently, nagging doubts and outright disagreements with the N.E.B. practices remained. Archibald had been adamant that graduates of non-recognized colleges not be admitted to examination because he felt it would be both expensive to candidates and a first step in lowering professional standards. Yet at no time had the Board specified the criteria by which colleges were judged to have standards equivalent to those in Canada. Nor had it desired that all Canadian graduates sit for the national examinations even though the idea of compulsory examination was current. The membership committee of the Ontario Veterinary Association for 1974 went on record as favouring examination of nearly every applicant for registration in that province. O.V.A. president Brian Sorrell warmly endorsed the idea in his presidential report as "a concept very dear to my heart. No graduate of a recognized school should be afraid of examination if he, or she, is serious. Nor should graduates of the Ontario Veterinary College be afraid of this".²²

Compulsory examinations of all Canadian and foreign graduates, however, would balkanize the Canadian veterinary profession even more than in the past unless they were conducted at the national level. The N.E.B.'s goals from 1965 to 1973 had been to ensure high standards while facilitating the movement of veterinarians into and around the country. For that reason the N.E.B. and the C.V.M.A. had pursued that long cherished but illusive dream of interprovincial reciprocity in registration. In his 1963 presidential address Archibald called for an end to the academic examinations conducted by the provincial associations for licensure:

In a nation of 20,000,000 and 2,000 veterinarians, and where the vast majority of these veterinarians are graduates from the two presently established veterinary schools in Canada, it is surely unnecessary if not presumptuous, for the Provincial Associations to pass upon the educational qualifications of these candidates.²³

Two years later, J.M.I. Glenroy, president of the Ontario association,

rekindled the idea but to no apparent effect. However, the C.V.M.A. Council in 1969 asked the N.E.B. to initiate talks among the provincial associations and establish a national register of veterinarians qualified to practice. Following talks between members of the Board and representatives of the Ontario and Quebec associations, Ontario in 1971 agreed to recognize all graduates of the Guelph and Saskatoon colleges and accept them for registration without further examination. At the same time the N.E.B. presented a proposal for a national register which would presuppose some form of examination. Council approved the idea but returned it to the Board to work out the innumerable details that would make it acceptable - as no such proposal had been in the past - to the provincial associations.



COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION: 1964.

Left to r. C.A. Mitchell, T.L. Jones, D.L.T. Smith, J. Dufresne, K.F. Wells.

Interprovincial reciprocity and the National Examining Board were all part of a new interest that the C.V.M.A. developed in the 1960's concerning veterinary education. In the previous decade the association had seen itself principally as a lobby, a voice for the nine provincial associations on the federal level. Now, however, it was felt that the struggle for better salaries and working conditions had been achieved and that it was time for the association to concentrate on the quality of both veterinary education and the delivery of veterinary services to the public. This orientation was outlined by an impressive committee headed by Charles Mitchell and composed of the deans of the three veterinary schools (D.L.T. Smith, T.L. Jones, J. Dufresne), the Veterinary Director General (Kenneth Wells), and C.V.M.A. secretary-treasurer, Laurent Choquette. As the affiliation of the O.V.C. to the new University of Guelph and the establishment of a veterinary college at the University of Saskatchewan were underway, the fundamental bases of veterinary education were being re-examined. The committee recommended, and the C.V.M.A. Council concurred, that preveterinary education should be extended from one to two academic years to conform with the standards of other professional courses in Canada and the United

States. Further, Council also agreed that the veterinary schools should confine themselves to professional education and permit students to take preveterinary education at universities offering suitable courses. This departure, which was intended to broaden the intellectual outlook of prospective veterinarians, marked a significant step away from the proprietary view concerning all aspects of veterinary education that had prevailed in the past.

The question of animal health technicians was also revived by the 1964 committee on veterinary education and placed in a positive light. The association had reacted negatively to the advent of para-veterinary personnel in the previous decade. The veterinary profession had been unable to draw a clear line of demarcation between the role of the veterinarian and that of the technician such as existed within the dental profession where dentists alone were permitted to work within the orifice of the mouth.²⁴ Some feared that the admission of animal technicians might lead to unwarranted incursions into the veterinary field and give rise to a modern mutant of the empirics that the profession would have to battle as it had with "quacks". Others felt that the uncontrolled use of such technicians might lessen the demand for veterinarians and hurt the profession economically. Consequently, veterinarians had not squarely faced the question of auxiliary personnel as had the medical, dental and engineering professions. Although 500-1,000 people were thought to be employed as animal health technicians by 1964, little thought had been given either to the educational qualifications or the requirements of the position itself.

Because of a scarcity of veterinarians relative to demand since the Second World War, animal health technicians had come to fill part of the vacuum by supervising routine procedures, particularly in regulatory veterinary medicine. Without the aid of technicians it would have been impossible for the federal Department of Agriculture to proceed with its Brucellosis program at a satisfactory pace. The C.V.M.A. education committee from 1964 to 1966, headed first by Charles Mitchell and then by Gavin Hamilton, determined to come to grips with the type of education such technicians should receive and the role they should play in the delivery of veterinary services. The attitude of the profession had changed radically in a few short years. The Royal Commission on Health Services in Canada, which submitted its report in 1964, had favoured expanding the number of auxiliaries employed in the health field and veterinarians realized that the time for change had arrived. The Quebec association already had plans for the training of technicians and the O.V.A. soon expressed its support for trained para-veterinary personnel. At this time, however, it was thought that technicians must be placed under the wing of the veterinary profession. The education committee, Mitchell reported in 1965, firmly believed that courses for technicians had to be offered "under the jurisdiction of veterinarians and that the gradual indoctrination of students to their place in the veterinary forces (private or public) serving the people of Canada is essential". With this conviction Council went on record that the "C.V.M.A. encourage the establishment of courses for training animal health technicians".²⁵



C.V.M.A. COUNCIL: 1965-66.

Left to r. seated D. Butterwick, G.F. Hamilton, C.A.V. Barker, R. Troalen, G. Weir. Back l. to r. J. Ballantyne, J. Nadeau, G. Purdy, N.O. Nielsen, N. Stanger, H. Wood, H. Kelly.

Mitchell's committee also presented Council with a two-year course of study for animal health technicians. As well, information was secured from the federal Department of Labour about the financial assistance it would provide to the provinces for the capital and operational costs of schools to educate technicians. In the following year the education committee conducted a national survey that showed that there were 1,000 - 1,200 technicians working in the veterinary field. As the turnover rate for para-veterinary personnel with the Department of Agriculture averaged ten per cent a year, the committee estimated that the country would need to train at least 100 to 120 technicians a year. A major shift of opinion occurred that year when Gavin Hamilton's report advocated that the association broaden its concept of the technician and thus abandon the paternalism that had governed its view of the subject. The course that had been designed was too restrictive, the committee argued, and the profession would be better served by a more broadly-based training program. Hamilton therefore outlined a course designed to train biological rather than simply animal health technicians. This program would not only permit graduates to assist veterinarians in regulatory medicine and routine procedures, but also to organize and supervise activities in laboratories. Their mobility would also be enhanced as they would not be trained solely for one profession.

Having clarified its ideas and designed a course of study, the C.V.M.A. was in a position to advise the provincial associations that wished to establish such training and to ensure greater uniformity in standards than would otherwise have been possible. Quebec already had a training program underway, but Alberta and Ontario were to start in 1967 and Saskatchewan in 1968, although there would be delays in the latter province. The 1966-67 committee on education, chaired by C.M. Fraser of the O.V.C., met with representatives from these provinces to see that their proposals were sufficiently similar to the program that the C.V.M.A. had devised. Those in Alberta and Saskatchewan were, but in Ontario, where the demand for such personnel was strong enough to permit courses specifically for animal health technicians, some disagreements over the length of the course and content had to be ironed out early in 1967.

As these new courses for technicians were about to be instituted in two provinces in 1967, the president of the Alberta Veterinary Medical Association, Kenneth Macdonald, noted the valuable part played by the C.V.M.A. through its education committee: "if it had not been for the Committee on Education at that time, I can see that we would have two entirely different training programs being set up in Canada. This is one place where the C.V.M.A. has really fulfilled a very useful role, as far as the overall profession, and I would like to commend very much the result that came from this work".²⁶ Such careful planning also proved to have beneficial results. When these programs were reviewed in 1970, it was found that demand for graduates was good, salaries were reasonable, and applications high. The ratio of male to female applicants, however, was one to five. The fears once expressed by the profession had evaporated, but in 1973 the C.V.M.A. Board of Education undertook to develop guidelines for the role of technicians in the operations of a veterinary practice.

The 1964 committee on veterinary education also initiated discussions on a subject dear to the hearts of many veterinarians: a college that would recognize specialties within the profession somewhat in the manner that the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada had since it was established in 1929. Charles Mitchell had actively promoted the idea of a Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in the 1950's and some of the provincial associations adopted this proposal. In 1961 the Ontario association suggested that the C.V.M.A. establish a Royal College of Canadian Veterinarians whose functions would be to advise on education, licensing, and internship problems, to promote continuing education programs, to establish fellowship programs, and to create a Canadian Council on Examinations. When Alberta formally reiterated the idea in a resolution in 1964, the C.V.M.A. agreed that it should be pursued with the name of Canadian College of Veterinary Surgeons.

The plans for such a college were intricately tied to a new emphasis that the profession had begun to place on continuing education. The veterinary colleges had for many years offered refresher courses but their impact had been limited by the geographical location of the two colleges. Veterinarians in the 1960's were more keenly aware that advances in all branches of science

quickly dated their knowledge and that in order to keep abreast of developments, more time would have to be spent by larger numbers than had been the case in the past. The primary responsibility for continuing education rested with the provincial associations, but a role for the national association was seen in co-ordinating and monitoring activities. A national survey conducted by the education committee in 1966-67 allowed veterinarians to express their views on the areas in which they felt they needed to update their knowledge and to note the types of continuing education facilities that they desired. Another survey in 1973 showed that on the average nearly fifty per cent of the C.V.M.A.'s membership spent thirty-five to forty hours a year in upgrading their professional knowledge. But it was also hoped that the national association would stimulate continuing education through the recognition that a Canadian College of Veterinary Surgeons would provide.

In 1967 R.J. Ketchell submitted a fifty-five page paper outlining a proposed constitution, by-laws, structure, and operations for the proposed college. Yet there were problems. Some members of Council felt that the college as envisioned would duplicate the work of the C.V.M.A. itself and that conflicts might arise. The general inclination was to move slowly, and while Council approved Ketchell's project in principle, it instructed the executive to develop the college within the framework of the C.V.M.A. C.M. Fraser, however, had an alternate proposal. He suggested that all the association's educational concerns other than its National Examining Board be co-ordinated through a Board of Education. He also proposed that the new Board be manned by seven appointees representing British Columbia, the prairie provinces, Quebec, Ontario, the Atlantic provinces, the Health of Animals Branch, and the veterinary colleges. Reporting directly to Council, the Board was intended to inspect Canadian veterinary colleges, offer advice about lay and technical training courses, promote continuing education, consider ways to upgrade the training of foreign veterinarians who had failed the National Examining Board examinations, and implement the recommendations contained in the Ketchell report. Council approved this proposal and Fraser was subsequently appointed first chairman.

The new Board of Education quickly tackled the thorny question of a Canadian College. In 1968 Fraser presented to Council a modified draft of the Ketchell report that attempted to meet the objections voiced in the previous year. Yet this second proposal was greeted with even greater rancour than the first had been. The motive behind the college proposal was simple and laudible: to stimulate education beyond basic training by formally recognizing practitioners who had improved their qualifications and refined their expertise in areas of special interest. Universities already fulfilled part of this function, but Fraser felt that they were not well suited to acknowledging exceptional qualifications in the clinical (applied medical) fields. The proposed college, formed as part of the C.V.M.A., was intended to encourage a superior level of clinical performance. While the activities of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada and the American College of Veterinary Surgeons were models, Fraser was also influenced in

his thinking by the recently formed Post-Graduate Foundation in Veterinary Science at the University of Sydney, Australia. He envisioned the Canadian college as being composed of Members and Fellows, with stringent qualifications for the latter. Examinations and subgroupings along species lines were also foreseen.

The objections to the proposal by the Board of Education were numerous, although opposition varied both geographically and within the various branches of the profession. The Atlantic provinces were most in favour and the Western provinces generally receptive, but Ontario, where the O.V.A. was actively promoting continuing education, was opposed. Quebec did not make its stand immediately apparent. The Ontario Veterinary College was most adamant in its opposition because it was in the process of reorganizing its graduate programs with a view to offering, in the words of O.V.C. Council member T. Hulland, "an excellent postgraduate programme which could be a model for veterinarians in all countries".²⁷ Hulland noted that there was "rare unanimity amongst the O.V.C. faculty" in opposition to the proposed college. It was felt that the C.V.M.A. was unable to accept the financial responsibility of an educational function. The college would be quite unlike the sponsorship that the American Veterinary Medical Association afforded specialty groups because there the national organization only examined and certified while leaving education in specialties to veterinary colleges or autonomous colleges of specialization. Secondly, it was thought that the qualifications for the "Member" classification were too low and that a double standard of Members and Fellows, undesirable on any grounds, would confuse the public. Thirdly, it was maintained that the veterinary colleges were better equipped to stimulate and provide continuing education. And finally, it was suggested that the creation of a new organization would fragment the profession and weaken the existing associations. James Archibald of the O.V.C. also felt that the proposal ran counter to recent trends in veterinary medicine by recognizing a species division rather than areas of specialization.

The proposal for a Canadian College of Veterinary Surgeons was bold, and although it was stoutly defended, there were too many disagreements to embark on such a significant venture. Although support would wane considerably, the subject was discussed for several more years and for a brief time it was thought that it might be established in 1973. Continuing education, however, had become permanently enshrined among the profession. In 1969 H.D. McCausland of British Columbia succeeded Fraser as chairman of the Board of Education and the following year Council approved the appointment of regional coordinators to maintain accurate records for members who attended approved continuing education courses. Even the attitude of the college veterinarians towards continuing education had changed. In 1971 T. Hulland spoke of the "abandonment of the old attitude of proprietary interest by the Canadian veterinary schools" towards continuing education and noted that such programs could only survive with "the whole-hearted acceptance of C.E. (Continuing Education) by all groups".²⁸ The feeling that some form of recognition would encourage

participation in continuing education programs remained, and under Chairman A. Bildfell, the Board of Education in 1973 collected information about how other countries acknowledged such improved qualifications.

The C.V.M.A. in this period expanded not only the number of its activities, but also its representation. Veterinarians in Newfoundland and Labrador were unorganized until they initiated a movement in the late 1960's to form a provincial veterinary association and secure the passage of a practice act through their legislature. Newfoundland and Labrador had become one of the last places in Canada where veterinarians with marginal educational qualifications could go without encountering the long arm of the now vigorous National Examining Board. The C.V.M.A. wanted to bring this province into line with the others as one more step towards ensuring uniform standards across the country. The C.V.M.A. Council actively promoted the formation of a provincial veterinary association in Newfoundland and Labrador and deputized W.G. Hilliard of Nova Scotia to go to St. John's to offer encouragement on behalf of the association. Further aid was extended to Newfoundland veterinarians in the form of a loan to finance the cost of preparing legislation and securing its passage through provincial legislature in 1971.

In 1971 one of the association's long-term objectives was finally achieved. For nearly two decades the C.V.M.A. had hoped to form student chapters at the Canadian veterinary colleges. That aspiration had initially been frustrated because student chapters of the American Veterinary Medical Association had been long established on Canadian campuses. The A.V.M.A. actively courted student interest on Canadian campuses - at O.V.C. in particular - and was successful in keeping lines of communication with student groups open. The changes planned by the A.V.M.A. for its Canadian members in 1964 added impetus to the formation of C.V.M.A. student chapters but a number of problems remained. Several C.V.M.A. presidents such as A.E. Lewis and E.B. North met with students in the mid-1960's, but misunderstandings occurred, and some students interpreted the actions of the association as an attempt to influence student government. As well, students at Guelph were interested in forming a larger national organization of Canadian veterinary students, but they were slow in gaining acceptance for this idea from the other two colleges.

Relations between the C.V.M.A. and veterinary students improved after 1966. Council in that year approved a by-law empowering the association to grant affiliation to organizations of veterinary students at schools or colleges of veterinary medicine. In 1967 Terry Church of Saskatoon, Orlan Dowdeswell of Guelph, and Serge Hamel and Maurice Barrette of St. Hyacinthe met with the Council during the annual convention. The path had been cleared of previous obstacles and the student associations maintained their individual identities in affiliation with the C.V.M.A.: the Western Veterinary Medical Students' Association; the Guelph chapter of the Canadian Veterinary Students' Association; and l'Association des Etudiants de l'Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec. Relations with the new affiliated groups remained distant at first, but in 1969

Council advised that a student should attend its meetings as observer and in the following year C.V.M.A. advisor/co-ordinators were appointed to each of the three groups. The idea first expressed by the Guelph students finally found fruition in 1970 when student representatives from the three schools met at St. Hyacinthe to found the Canadian Veterinary Students' Association.

Under president Guy Cousineau and vice-president T.J. Hulland, the C.V.M.A. executive was very supportive of this initiative and provided financial assistance for the meeting. Cousineau also attended the discussions in the role of observer. After the St. Hyacinthe constitution was accepted at each of the three colleges by referendum, the C.V.S.A. was granted full representation on the C.V.M.A. Council in 1971. Lazlo DeRoth, a Senior at St. Hyacinthe, was elected C.V.S.A. president and he became the first student to sit on the C.V.M.A. Council.

In the 1960's the C.V.M.A. proved its effectiveness in Canadian veterinary life. The launching of one journal and acquisition of another, the provision of leadership in the training of para-veterinary personnel, and of stimulus to continuing education, showed that the C.V.M.A. had broadened its role. But as the association grew it also came to assume functions that were of direct benefit not only to members, but to veterinary science and the general public. By abandoning its pre-occupation with solely professional concerns and by attempting to grapple with issues that affected the whole of society, the C.V.M.A. would show that it was approaching maturity.

CHAPTER VII

Towards Maturity

As the C.V.M.A. neared its third decade in 1968, it had come to be a leader within the profession nationally and internationally. It had also begun to look beyond itself and the immediate concerns of its members and seek a wider role in Canadian society. As a national association it worked for the betterment of veterinary medicine through such projects as the development of a national inspection of veterinary hospitals and clinics as well as the establishment of a veterinary research trust fund. Concurrently it continued its traditional role as the exponent of the profession's concerns before the federal government. Initially, however, it shied away from assuming public stands that might result in controversy or challenge ingrained assumptions. But as it embarked on investigations into new areas such as humane practices or the effects of the new "wonder drugs", and began to assume public positions as a result, it showed that maturity of a professional association was approaching and that there was self-confidence.

Indicative of the association's broader outlook was the support that the C.V.M.A. gave to the founding of the Commonwealth Veterinary Association in 1968. Secretary-treasurer Laurent Choquette had been particularly interested in this project and in 1967 had attended the first organizational meeting at Southport in the United Kingdom where a constitution was written. A second meeting held in The Gambia, under the chairmanship of its Prime Minister, Sir Dawda Jawara, revised the constitution and sent it to constituent members for ratification. The initial programs of the new association, which were partially funded by the Commonwealth Foundation, were intended to encourage the interchange of personnel between neighbouring Commonwealth countries, to assist specialists to visit developing countries, to aid libraries and associations to obtain journals in countries where there were exchange controls, and to provide financial assistance to establish national associations where none existed. The association also hoped to publish a journal of tropical veterinary medicine.

The response of the C.V.M.A. to the formation of the Commonwealth Veterinary Association reflected a curious blend of altruism and self-interest. The election of Laurent Choquette as the new association's first secretary-treasurer and the establishment of the Commonwealth offices in Ottawa were a mark of pride to the Canadian profession. Further, there was a genuine desire to aid the poorer countries of the Commonwealth and allow the Canadian profession to stretch beyond its national boundaries. The Commonwealth association, James Archibald said, afforded Canada the chance "to make a remarkable impact on veterinary medicine throughout

the world".¹ The profession had already seen the benefit of such international co-operation as a result of a grant from the Commonwealth Foundation for O.V.C. faculty to hold lectures and seminars with Caribbean veterinary officers and farmers. Such action, concluded T. Hulland, O.V.C. representative on the C.V.M.A. Council, "and what might be provided by the Commonwealth Veterinary Association could be of extreme value in contributing to the development of education programmes in the veterinary field in some parts of the world".² The C.V.M.A. therefore joined the Commonwealth Association, although it retained its customary scepticism of international associations that did not bear fruit. Following an unsuccessful attempt to find out what benefits the association derived from its membership in the World Veterinary Association and what was the long-term role Canada could or should play, the C.V.M.A. decided to withdraw for 1972 but later changed its mind after K.F. Wells emphasized the organization's value to small and emerging nations.

A new public service of the C.V.M.A. was the certification of veterinary hospitals and clinics that met established standards. The association had always been interested in improving the proficiency of veterinary personnel and the efficiency of veterinary facilities across the country, but the task had appeared to be beyond the resources of a voluntary organization. Until 1961 the primary purpose of C.V.M.A. inspections had been to evaluate the physical plant and operations of such facilities, but incentive was lacking to improve those that were inadequate. The long-standing committee on hospitals and clinics was further hampered by the absence of information about the facilities operated in each province. Slowly these problems were overcome and an efficient inspection service was established. Many people contributed but A.J. Cawley, chairman of the hospitals committee from 1959 to 1970, and his successor, J.A. Hutchison, were primarily responsible for the initiative the C.V.M.A. assumed in this area.

Before the C.V.M.A. could begin to inspect facilities and provide certificates that would gain the public's confidence, it had first to tackle the difficult question of what constituted minimal standards of practice and then organize inspections on a nation-wide basis. The first step was taken in 1963 when the committee on hospitals and clinics proposed minimal standards that were based on the association's previous experience as well as that of the American Animal Hospital Association and the veterinary profession in the State of New Mexico. The established standards covered all areas in the operation of an animal hospital or clinic: facilities (physical plant, personnel, equipment); service (surgical, medical, pathological, nursing); professional responsibility. Inspections were therefore intended to be much more than cursory, and inspectors were required to investigate such diverse areas as the construction of kennels, the care of animals, the manner in which the surgical area of an animal was prepared for an operation, the diagnostic facilities available, and how business records were maintained. In this way it was hoped that the C.V.M.A. would not only provide a service to the public but also elevate the level of veterinary care where required.

These recommended minimal standards were then published for the entire profession to read and discussions with the provincial associations undertaken. This action prompted some associations such as Ontario to examine the number of clinics and hospitals within their jurisdiction. In 1965 Cawley returned to Council with a detailed brief outlining the organization of the proposed inspections. C.V.M.A. Vice-President C.A.V. Barker responded affirmatively by pointing out that inspections would be a valuable service that the association could provide the provinces. He then raised some suggestions that he had discussed with the Ontario association in regard to the respective involvement of the associations at both levels when inspections occurred. Following a subsequent meeting between Cawley and the Ontario association's hospital committee, it was agreed that the provincial association would accept the C.V.M.A. inspection service and that a trial run would be attempted.

In 1968 pilot projects were initiated in the Toronto and Hamilton areas, and even though only eleven of the seventeen hospitals inspected met the standards that entitled them to certification, a major breakthrough had occurred and Council encouraged Cawley to continue. In 1969 and 1970 voluntary inspections were extended to Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. When Cawley left the Ontario Veterinary College to accept an appointment at the University of Illinois in 1970, J.A. Hutchison carried on by personally initiating inspections in the prairie provinces in 1971 with the help of W.G. Jones. Regional directors were also added to the program in that year. In 1972 the process of re-inspection was begun with a new form that incorporated increased requirements. Two hospitals that had previously been certified failed to meet these higher standards. As small animal facilities had so far been the main object of attention, the C.V.M.A. executive added two new members to the committee on hospitals and clinics in 1972 in order to develop standards of practice for large animal clinics.

What had begun as an attempt to survey the country's animal hospitals and clinics in the 1950's had finally blossomed into a major service that the C.V.M.A. offered in the interests of better veterinary care. The inspection system showed how the profession could organize for self-regulation when it could rely on the devotion and hard work of its members. While it was true, as one American veterinary publication noted, that the establishment of national standards for Canadian animal hospitals made "the quality of service to the public defensible by the profession as a whole", inspection was not simply a rearguard action.³ One of its primary objectives from its earliest years had been the improvement of animal health services generally. Invidious comparisons between American Animal Hospital Association standards and those of the C.V.M.A. were sometimes made, but critics failed to realize the very different objectives of the two programs. The Canadian plan tried to provide definitions of minimal standards to which all hospital owners could reasonably aspire. The American Animal Hospital Association scheme, in contrast, set out to create an elite grouping that could serve as a model for continuing progress, but without the expectation that most could achieve these standards.

Despite these differences between the C.V.M.A. and A.A.H.A. inspections, Canadian standards were applied equitably. Of the fifteen establishments inspected in 1969-70, one-third failed to achieve certification; and in 1971 one-fifth of the twenty that volunteered for inspection in the prairie provinces were also unsuccessful. C.V.M.A. activity in this area had a salutary effect on the provincial associations as well. Associations, at least in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta began to incorporate minimum practice standards into their policies while British Columbia, which had always been a leader in this area, continued to update its requirements.

In the flurry of other activity the C.V.M.A. did not cease to be the representative of the veterinary profession before the federal government, but this role became more circumscribed than it had been. Still, as issues arose the C.V.M.A. attempted to make the position of the profession known. Cognizant of the sale of meat unfit for human consumption, the association made representations to the Prime Minister, the Minister of Agriculture, and the Veterinary Director General in 1962 to expand the authority under the Canada Meat Inspection Act to require federal inspection of all meat products slaughtered and processed in this country. Discussions were held with senior officers in the Department of External Affairs to inquire about activities to encourage foreign graduates especially from Latin America to study veterinary medicine in Canada. In 1969 the association drew to the attention of the Minister of Manpower and Immigration the plight of foreign veterinarians, especially Czechs who had been welcomed into Canada following the 1968 invasion of their country by the Soviet Union, and who had completed his department's English course but who could not afford to work for small salaries in private practice even though it might update their veterinary knowledge. Following a resolution adopted by the Ontario Veterinary Association, the C.V.M.A. suggested that the federal government offer a clinical orientation course to those veterinarians and provide them with financial assistance that would be repaid over a five-year period.

At other times the association expressed the direct interests of members or spoke for the profession on national questions. In 1964-65 it once again took up the cudgels in regard to the *per diem* rate paid to casual veterinarians employed by the federal government and secured an increase in the hourly payment. Along with several other professional organizations the C.V.M.A. was also successful in influencing the federal government to remove the eleven per cent excise tax on veterinary biologics and pharmaceuticals in 1967. The national body joined associations in Ontario and Alberta in presenting briefs to the government after Finance Minister Edgar Benson tabled a White Paper that proposed to include research grants and scholarships in taxable income. Another broad ranging report prepared in 1970 by the C.V.M.A. large animal committee for the federal Task Force on Agriculture noted the contribution of veterinarians to agricultural production and stressed the need for more specialists and research to stem economic losses from disease. It was, however, indicative of Canada's two solitudes that neither the C.V.M.A. nor any of the provincial associations except Quebec had any recommendations to make to the Royal Commission on

Bilingualism and Biculturalism that was initiated by the government of Lester Pearson in 1963.

Drugs were one area within the authority of the federal government where the C.V.M.A. showed a continuing interest. Following the Second World War, the use of drugs in all medical fields and the drug industry itself had grown enormously. A small manufacturer of veterinary medicines such as Gardo Products of Waterloo, Quebec, saw its sales increase twenty-five per cent in the five years after 1955.⁴ As agriculture consolidated into larger business units, there was a tendency to circumvent the veterinarian and buy directly from the manufacturer. Additives such as antibiotics and growth hormones were mixed with animal feeds to promote growth in livestock. Some veterinarians moved outside their normal dispensing role and began to retail animal health products that contained antibiotics.

In the late 1950's the veterinary and pharmaceutical professions began to react against these trends. Both felt that users who bought directly from manufacturers were not properly informed of the effects of the drugs they purchased. Studies showed that the overuse of drugs in lactating animals produced residues in milk and gave rise to antibiotic resistance in disease producing bacteria. Veterinarians were also disconcerted by the misleading advertising that bombarded livestock producers with "inaccurate, incomplete, irrelevant and commercially oriented and biased information on methods of disease prevention and production . . .".⁵ Further, the veterinary profession felt that the federal Food and Drug Directorate of the Department of National Health and Welfare paid insufficient heed to veterinary research or the practical experience of veterinarians in relation to the use of drugs.

The C.V.M.A. eventually mounted a multi-pronged attack on the question of drugs, even though the original impulse sprang from self-protection. As a result of a resolution from the Quebec association in 1958 opposed to the sale of drugs and antibiotics by non-veterinarians, a committee on pharmaceutical sales was established. Although some thought that the intent of this committee should be to find ways to prevent the sale of antibiotics, hormones and other products by such outlets as feed and drug stores, the committee's report in 1961 revealed several problems inherent in drug overuse and was critical of some members of the profession. As well, the committee chairman, S.E. Magwood, provided in his report a definition of dispensing and outlined the proper role of the veterinarian:

In the practice of veterinary medicine dispensing may be defined as the preparation and distribution of medicines to those who will use them,

- 1) after examination of the patients by, or consultation with, a veterinarian has shown the need for a medicine;
- 2) by a veterinarian or a person designated by him for the purpose, and directly responsible to him;
- 3) and shall comply with the laws that govern transaction and be in accord with the provisions of the Code of Ethics of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association.⁶

The following year the subject of drug use was formally discussed at the C.V.M.A. convention at Banff and a press release issued by Council.

In 1962 the Council appointed W.T. Oliver of the O.V.C. to chair a committee charged with examining existing legislation regarding new drugs and presenting a brief to the special committee that had been formed at the request of the Minister of National Health and Welfare. A draft of recommendations was prepared and then presented to a meeting called at the Ontario Veterinary College that represented the major divisions within the profession: large animal medicine (C.R. Buck, E.F. Pallister); small animal medicine (R.J. Ketchell, J. Archibald); industry (D.C. Maplesden, C.I. Chappel); university (J. Flipo, W.T. Oliver). The resulting report was well received when presented to a hearing of the special committee at the University of Toronto later that year, and it was agreed that any legislation aimed at protecting human beings must consider the experience of veterinary medicine and the control of veterinary medicinals.

With Oliver as chairman the C.V.M.A. drug committee went on to make further strides in succeeding years. Oliver himself addressed seven national and provincial organizations about the problem in 1963-64. In an attempt to improve drug quality through clinical experience, both the C.V.M.A. and the Canadian Medical Association co-operated with the Food and Drug Directorate in establishing a system for practitioners to monitor untoward drug reactions. The drug committee also proposed developing a procedure whereby complaints about misleading drug advertising would be forwarded by practitioners to the national association and then to the Directorate. The drug committee was, however, critical of the Canadian government because it classified veterinarians in this regard as biologists and, consequently, offered salaries that were too low to attract qualified veterinarians. As a result of many discussions, the Food and Drug Directorate recommended the creation of two positions for veterinarians in its medical section. After several years of delay, Oliver became chief of the new Veterinary Medical Division within the Food and Drug Directorate.

The concerns of the profession in regard to drugs were not resolved by having the federal government hire veterinarians. For example, the New Brunswick representative on Council, D.B. Butterwick, noted in 1967 that the indiscriminate sale of injectables such as anti-rabies vaccine was established custom in his province. When Oliver was invited to meet with the C.V.M.A. executive early that year, he challenged the association to become more involved in an area that required increased legislative action. The C.V.M.A., he said, "could make an important contribution to public health and the economy of the country".⁷ A new drug committee was constituted as a result, with C.A.V. Barker as chairman, and L.P. Phaneuf and D.J. Campbell as members. It took several years to see the fruits of their numerous activities. In 1971 it was reported that the Canadian government had accepted the committee's recommendation that drugs which fell within Part II of Schedule F, previously available without prescription, should be available only to practitioners: those with a prolonged withdrawal period, a dangerously low therapeutic index, or any drugs or new antimicrobials whose indiscriminate use might present a hazard or lead to bacterial resistance. The government also accepted the committee's recommendation

for a Canadian Veterinary Drug Advisory Committee which was created by Order-in-Council in 1971. C.A.V. Barker was the first C.V.M.A. appointee to this body.

The drug committee ventured into other areas with less success, even though J. Raab, a veterinarian employed by the pharmaceutical industry, rounded out its membership in 1971. An attempt was made to keep the provincial associations aware of developments and co-ordinate their activities in the drug field, but only Ontario was active in this area. The committee also lobbied to have the government appoint a veterinarian to the editorial board of its prescriptions publication, *R Bulletin*. Responding to a resolution from the Consumers' Association of Canada, the committee endorsed a request asking for a therapeutic monitoring system. The addition of antibiotics to feeds drew the committee's attention, but in 1973 both the Canadian and American governments took positive action in this area that had caused concern in the veterinary profession for a decade and a half. When Louis Phaneuf replaced C.A.V. Barker as chairman in 1973, the drug committee set out to tackle the sensitive issue of price markup on prescription drugs that had already been investigated in more than one of the provinces.⁸

The 1960's were clearly the era of the "college veterinarians" in the life of the C.V.M.A. just as the previous decade has been a time when "government veterinarians" predominated. With this shift the C.V.M.A. had become more vocal on contentious issues that involved the federal government, but it had moved away from the role it had actively pursued in its early years as spokesman for veterinarians in the Public Service. While all three veterinary colleges were represented on Council and a students' representative would soon be added, a request from the Veterinary Science Group of the Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada for representation was denied by the C.V.M.A. executive in 1969. Underlying tensions were dramatized at the 1968 annual meeting in Ottawa when G.D. Wetherill rose to speak about changes whereby the five hundred veterinarians employed by the federal government were to negotiate contracts through collective bargaining. Wetherill felt that the C.V.M.A. had given the Veterinary Science Group of the Professional Institute insufficient support when it had been requested in the previous year, although he was unaware of the activities of executive secretary R.V.L. Walker, himself a former employee of the Public Service.

In the years following this incident the C.V.M.A. proved more responsive to public service veterinarians. With the help of the C.V.M.A. executive, the Veterinary Science Group designed a questionnaire to survey the income of Canadian veterinarians. Approximately 2,000 forms were mailed and about forty-five per cent were returned. The results of this survey, reported in 1969, showed that median salary for the entire profession stood in the range of \$13,001-\$14,000:

AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME OF CANADIAN VETERINARIANS (1969)	Years of At graduation.....	\$ 8,000-9,000
	Experience After five years.....	12,000-13,000
	After 10 years.....	14,000-15,000
	After 20 years.....	15,000-16,000

In all except the first category the actual incomes of respondents fell short of what had been anticipated for that level of experience. Few veterinarians felt satisfied with their incomes either, principally because of the long hours worked and their income position relative to medicine and other professions.

In 1971, when the veterinarians from the Public Service requested assistance from the C.V.M.A. in defining the word veterinarian for collective bargaining purposes, not all were in accord that this should be the association's function. Vice-President T. Hulland expressed the opinion that "the C.V.M.A. should be cautious in becoming identified in matters of politics". The majority did not agree. Council directed the executive to provide the Public Service Commission with the minimum qualifications required for classification as a "Veterinarian". Strangely enough it was left to Hulland, as the new president for 1971-72, to settle the matter with the Commission, the Treasury Board, and the Department of Agriculture. After much correspondence all parties agreed to accept the working definition prescribed by the association's National Examining Board. On this occasion the C.V.M.A. had fulfilled the ideal of being an organization that would represent all groups within the profession as President Lionel Gendreau had advocated two decades before.⁹ In the same way the C.V.M.A. was also able to provide Canadian practitioners with several insurance programs, including malpractice insurance introduced in 1972, which would have been unobtainable from the insurance industry without the strength of a national association.

Less was achieved in the area of public health. In the 1940's and 1950's there had been considerable interest in such matters and graduate courses in veterinary public health were offered at Canadian universities. That interest had now waned and the subject was disappearing from the curricula of veterinary schools or being incorporated in other subjects bearing on health such as epidemiology. The need for a re-assessment of the veterinarian's role in public health became apparent during the executive's deliberations on long range planning in 1966. As a result, Chris Bigland of Saskatoon was appointed two years later to head a committee on public health and he was joined subsequently by John Sterns of Ottawa, Viateur Meilleur of Montreal, and Jim Robertson of Saskatoon. Bigland set about his task with his usual vigour. One of the committee's first actions was to present Council with two resolutions in 1968 drawing the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the inter-provincial transportation of dead animals for the purposes of making pet food. Council, however, did not approve these resolutions because it thought the public would be better protected if provincial governments developed a dead stock regulatory scheme such as Ontario had.

The committee on public health revealed how the role of the public health veterinarian in Canada had declined compared to other countries and how little it was understood by even the profession. The committee first polled public health veterinarians, contacted the provincial and federal deputy ministers of Health, and consulted with medical health officers in the larger urban centres. It received only eight questionnaires in 1969 from veterinarians engaged exclusively in public health whereas there had been sixty-five four

years before. There was considerable disagreement with the committee's report when it was submitted the next year. It recommended that either veterinarians retire completely from the area due to "low salaries, uninspiring duty allocations that leave no room for mental challenge, and little or no chance for leadership or advancement", or that the profession take concrete steps to emphasize the contribution the veterinarian could make to public health. Behind the disagreement that surfaced on this issue stood the feeling that "public health" was now undertaken by the veterinary science groups in the provinces or by the expanding Health of Animals Branch at the federal level. There was also the feeling that veterinarians had been manoeuvred out of a useful and satisfying role in public health by the medical profession in the 1950's and 1960's. Consequently, no further action was taken in this area.

While little was accomplished in regard to veterinary public health, in the late 1960's the C.V.M.A. did begin to assume a larger societal role through its humane practices committee. Previously the national association had shown itself reluctant to take public stands on questions likely to evoke emotional responses. Thus when the Ottawa Humane Society made representations about the use of elastic bands in animal castration, the matter was referred to the provincial associations where the hope was expressed that it could be stopped through publicity in farm journals and through extension education by the veterinary colleges. Again in 1966 the association's executive refused to take any action in response to a letter from the president of the Ontario association, V.C.R. Walker, concerning the controversial question of the inhumane slaughter of seals in Canada each spring. With its usual cautious reserve the executive decided "that at the moment the C.V.M.A. did not wish to become directly involved in this matter, but was confident that the government agencies concerned were doing all they could for a satisfactory solution to the problem".¹⁰

The fear of professional involvement in controversial public questions slowly began to disappear in some quarters. While veterinarians as individuals had always promoted the humane treatment of animals, their organized life had emphasized other priorities and veterinary associations were reluctant to take stands where they were not fully informed. The provincial associations in Ontario and New Brunswick had moved to overcome this problem by appointing humane practices committee to collect information and suggest guidelines. The C.V.M.A. followed suit in 1968 by appointing H.C. Rowsell of the Western College of Veterinary Medicine to chair a committee on humane practices that was composed of L.P.E. Choquette, W. Moynihan, Brian Sorrell (chairman in 1973), and Eric Pallister. Rowsell was about to become heavily involved in promoting humane treatment of animals in several areas of Canadian life including the Canadian Council on Animal Care of which he was appointed chairman. Formed in 1968 as a standing committee of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and funded principally by the National Research and Medical Research Councils, the Council on Animal Care acted in both an advisory and supervisory capacity to recommend improvements in animal facilities

and care in research, advise on experimental procedures, and assist in the procurement and production of research animals.¹¹

The reports of the committee on humane practices to C.V.M.A. Council in 1971 and 1972 decried cosmetic surgery performed on small animals. "Ear cropping and tail docking are fads maintained by breed associations", they said, "and by individuals' belief that a particular breed should have a particular conformation. Left entire their conformation would remain distinctive . . .".¹² Often these operations were performed by owners with pain and suffering inflicted on animals. The committee also denounced cosmetic dentistry in exotic or wild pets, descenting of skunks, and caesarian section on brachycephalic breeds of dogs on the grounds that such animals were inappropriate as pets or that the animals should not be bred to standards that led to difficulty in giving birth. Dew claw removal in dogs and onychectomy (removal of front claws in cats), however, were condoned as sometimes unavoidable.

Another subject that the committee brought to the attention of the association was the importation for sale in Canada of animals which were not subject to domestication through breeding. Although permitted by Canadian law, the committee opposed this practice, especially as owners often requested that such animals be mutilated through the removal of their teeth and other defensive parts of their anatomy. The question of prohibiting such importation was brought before the Veterinary Director General at the same time that the Ontario Veterinary Association was pressing for a ban. Further, the committee deplored the practice in some pet stores and supermarkets of treating live animals as inert kinds of merchandise. It recommended that knowledgeable sales staff be hired and that animals be inspected by veterinarians before being offered for sale in order to avoid the spread of diseases, some of which might be communicable to man.

This was not the complete extent of the investigations of the committee on humane practices. They also examined areas such as trapping and sealing where solutions to problems of animal welfare were not so readily apparent. The committee recommended that the C.V.M.A. support the Canadian Association for Humane Trapping. Rowsell had been asked to be scientific advisor to this group as it began studies at the University of Guelph on new traps that had been designed at McMaster University. Sealing, however, was a much more contentious issue because the economic welfare of those involved in the industry was more closely at stake. Rowsell was also a member of the committee on sealing formed by the Minister of Fisheries and he advised that no action be taken until its recommendations were made public.

Rowsell's committee urged that the C.V.M.A. support the activities of the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies because it was "a federation of bona fide Humane Organizations across Canada and presents an educated and professional opinion of a concerned public on the subject of animal welfare". But recognizing that the practicing veterinarian was dependent on fees for his income, the committee recommended that veterinary associations at the provincial, regional and local levels provide financial assistance to practitioners who wanted to aid animal welfare programs. "Such

involvement would not only improve the image of the veterinarian'', the committee recommended, "but it would provide an opportunity for continuing education and upgrading of knowledge".

Not all veterinarians thought that these issues and the others raised by Rowsell and his committee fell properly within the jurisdiction of the national association. In their view this was a matter to be handled by the provincial associations. But the committee on humane practices had served to heighten the consciousness of the profession in regard to animal welfare and spurred the C.V.M.A. to action. In 1973 the association went on record as publicly opposing ear cropping of dogs as cosmetic surgery that inflicted unnecessary pain and suffering on animals. This action, it was hoped, would lead the various breed societies to change their breed standards. At the same time the C.V.M.A. approved a resolution requesting the Canadian government to introduce legislation banning the importation of exotic animals intended for purchase in Canada as pets or for resale. Although some disagreed with these stands, nevertheless it revealed that the C.V.M.A. had evolved from the obscurity of being an organization concerned exclusively with professional matters to a position where it had sufficient assurance to tackle contentious issues.

As the C.V.M.A. began to look outward it also sought to encourage science and animal care among the young, to acknowledge individual excellence, and support the furthering of veterinary medicine. In 1965 it began the precedent, which it would continue for many years, of making an annual grant of two hundred dollars to each of the Canadian veterinary school libraries to permit them to purchase more veterinary journals. At the same time it agreed with the principle of awarding scholarships and prizes to Canadian veterinary students. (Appendix). The C.V.M.A. awards that were established subsequently were judged by the faculty on the basis of achievement and leadership in student affairs with consideration given to general proficiency and academic standing. L.E. Lillie, Ontario Veterinary College, and Daniel Barrette, Ecole de Médecine Vétérinaire, were the first recipients of the awards. In 1969 the C.V.M.A. Medals were instituted at each of the schools and plaques on which to inscribe the names of recipients were ordered. (Appendix). This prize was to be accorded to the student judged by his classmates to have combined most effectively the qualities of scholarship, leadership and sportsmanship. In 1972 the *Canadian Veterinary Journal* announced the beginning of four Schering Awards for the best case reports submitted by students at the three schools.

H.C. Rowsell also brought the attention of the association to the work of the Young Science Foundation. This non-profit organization, supported by grants and donations, initially sponsored a national Youth Science Fair for secondary school students and fostered the development of local science fairs from which national participants were chosen. In 1968 the C.V.M.A. executive approved the granting of an award for the student who designed an exhibit showing scientific merit and humane treatment and care for animals. The next year the association became a member of the Foundation not only to contribute to an appreciation of science among the young, but



CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY MEDAL: 1967.

Presentation to J.M. Baker by G.F. Hamilton to commemorate anniversary of founding of McEachran-Baker-McEachran practice in 1866.



McEachran-Baker-McEachran gold medal, front.

McEachran-Baker-McEachran gold medal, reverse.



also to advise on animal care and the suitability of experiments involving animals. Rowsell was particularly active in this area, encouraging veterinarians to be involved and chairing the Foundation's committee on animal care which worked to establish guidelines for the humane treatment of animals. By 1972 the activities of the Foundation had grown to include the development of science and engineering clubs at the local level and a summer science program. At that time about 25,000 Canadian children were involved in its programs.

In 1967 the Gaines Professional Centre offered to provide five hundred dollars and a gilt medallion annually for the C.V.M.A. to recognize a veterinarian whose work in either clinical research or the basic sciences in the preceding five years had contributed significantly to the advancement of small animal medicine or surgery. Judged by the C.V.M.A. executive, the first Gaines Veterinary Award was made to James Archibald in 1968. (Appendix) The centenary of Canadian Confederation in 1967 provided another opportunity to highlight the contributions of other individuals. Veterinarians chosen by the C.V.M.A. to receive the Centennial Medal were John Dunn (British Columbia); Gordon Anderson (Prairies); H.M. LeGard (Ontario); H.R. Tetreault (Quebec); G.H. Shonyo (Atlantic Provinces).

The annual C.V.M.A. convention continued to hold a central place in the life of the Canadian veterinary profession. The basic premises for these gatherings did not alter during the first quarter century: they were a time for the association and its committees to meet, for members of the profession to keep abreast of developments in veterinary science through the variety of sessions planned, and for veterinarians, their wives and children to socialize and become familiar with another part of the country. The most noticeable change in the annual conventions was their size and complexity. For the twenty-fourth convention at the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec City in 1972, the organizing committee consisted of twenty-eight men and women headed by B. Labonté, while the silver convention in Edmonton the following year brought together some five hundred veterinarians as well as many wives and children. The first convention in Winnipeg in 1949 had managed to scrape together only four papers for presentation, but the program in the 1960's became so complicated that it was eventually divided along three lines: plenary sessions on topical issues at the beginning, general sessions designed particularly for veterinarians in small or large animal practice, and a research section. While the number of all sessions and papers expanded enormously, the research sessions grew at the fastest pace. One hundred and sixteen individuals from Canada, the United States, and England contributed to the research section of the 1969 convention at Saskatoon, while another 36 people participated in the general sessions that year.'

Though the 1973 Edmonton program was smaller than that in Quebec the previous year, it illustrates the types of subjects formally discussed at conventions. Three plenary sessions opened the meeting. In the first, "Drug Use and Misuse", D.G. Dale discussed legislative considerations, C.K. Hetherington the problems regarding residues in meat, and Lorne Laidlaw presented the cattleman's point of view. "Revolution in Meat Production"



OLD TYME PARTY, 25th CONVENTION: 1973.

Front l. to r. Mrs. H. Vance, Mrs. J. Schiebel, Mrs. P.K. Martin. Back l. to r. H. Vance, G. Nimmons, R. Hertling, P.K. Martin.

was the second and here J.T. Done, R. Berg and H. Hanna discussed developments in swine, cattle, and nutrition while E.E. Ballantyne considered the environmental aspects of the question. In the third plenary session on "Pet Population Control", P.A. Louisy spoke about the public relations aspect, T.D. Batchelder discussed surgical control, and W. Jochle examined chemical control. The last session for the day reviewed the question of technicians in veterinary medicine and included presentations by W.G. Jones on the use of technicians in small animal practice and G.F. Godkin on their use in food animal practice. In the next two days there were six sessions offered on swine, cattle, horses, small animals, and regulatory medicine. In the three sessions under the research rostrum, twenty papers on a variety of specialized topics were presented. Yet in spite of the impressive array of topics, the writer who reviewed the Quebec convention in the *Canadian Veterinary Journal* was probably correct in his assessment of what was remembered most about these gatherings:

But the truly warm and enduring memories, as always, arose through the personal contact among fellow members of the veterinary profession and their wives - new friendships formed, standing ones renewed, "shop talk" with fellow practitioners from the other side of Canada, informal exchanges of views and experience. In short, a wider outlook and a strengthened bond, experienced in terms of people, not just names and reputations.

A major achievement of the association was the establishment of the C.V.M.A. Veterinary Research Fund in 1972. The founding of this

independent trust under the auspices of the national association reflected at once a larger Canadian concern for promoting research and a particular problem that faced the veterinary profession. Canadian society had become increasingly aware of the importance of research to the country's material well-being. In 1964 the Royal Commission on Health Services (Hall Commission) had underscored the importance of medical research to health and advocated increased funding. Six years later the report of the Special Committee of the Canadian Senate on Science Policy (Lamontagne Report) approached the subject from a broader perspective and identified some critical weaknesses in the research and development sector of the Canadian economy. That influential committee argued for a Canadian science policy that would stimulate more research and development, particularly in the non-government sector, produce more market-oriented technological innovation, and serve the national purpose through the study of social problems. In two reports issued in 1970 and 1971, the Science Council of Canada discussed the specific problems of science in agriculture and identified lack of co-ordination in research, particularly between the federal government and the universities, as a fundamental drawback.¹³

As the veterinary profession developed, so did its research interests and the problems of obtaining financing, especially for the veterinary colleges. Most research had been conducted by the federal government and naturally centred on disease prevention in livestock that would avert the greatest economic losses. The Department of Agriculture budgeted nearly all its research money for in-house projects. Thus, while its research budget grew



C.V.M.A. RESEARCH TRUST FUND COMMITTEE: 1973.

Seated l. to r. R.G. Stevenson, J. Forsyth, Camille Rouillard, D.J. Smith, M.S. Mills. Back l. to r. J.R. Kinney, F. Lionel Moore, J. Carriere, Roger Sauve, Alex Colville, Ralph Boyce (absent — W.G. Jones, Sten Berg, W.G. Whittick).

at a rate of nine per cent a year for most of the 1960's and into the 1970's, its research grants to agricultural and veterinary facilities fluctuated around one per cent.¹⁴ Grants were not growing in the clinical fields, in the studies of the more than 100 zoonoses (diseases transmissible from animals to man), and in health science areas such as the effects of chemicals and biologics on the meat consumed by man. Some veterinary research simply did not fit neatly into either the medical or agricultural sphere and consequently received little support. Private industries and organizations of producers had further aggravated the problem by the low level of their support for research. In 1972-73 their contributions to research at Canada's three veterinary schools amounted to less than \$200,000.¹⁵

Veterinarians themselves were partially responsible for the lack of research funds. The country's veterinary colleges had at one time been more interested in providing professional training than in advancing knowledge. As the profession had become better qualified and more interested in research, it had failed to communicate its work to others. An editorial appearing in the *Canadian Medical Journal* in 1965, entitled "Of Sick Children and Sick Cows", indicated the lack of understanding about veterinary research common in Canadian society. Noting that Canada spent a much larger part of its smaller research dollar on agriculture than did the United States, while spending 52 per cent less per capita on medical science, the editorial pondered whether Canada should not rethink its priorities. But as C.M. Fraser of the Ontario Veterinary College noted in a public reply, the portion of agricultural research money expended on veterinary research was small and veterinary research was frequently of as much benefit to sick children as to sick cows.¹⁶

In the light of such problems and controversies, the subject of research emerged naturally from the long-range planning that the C.V.M.A. undertook in the mid-1960's. H.C. Rowsell was named chairman of the first committee on research in 1967. Laurent Choquette, C.V.M.A. secretary-treasurer, Conrad L'Ecuyer of the Animal Disease Research Institute in Hull, and D.G. Howell, the associate dean of research at the O.V.C., became members. Their first report, submitted in the following year, evaluated veterinary research facilities in Canada and their funding. They estimated that only the Ontario Veterinary College and the Animal Pathology Division of the Canadian Department of Agriculture had the physical facilities and financial support to attract many researchers. In light of Canada's established record in animal health, they decried the low level of financial support for veterinary research from the Department of Agriculture and from the livestock industry. Support for clinical studies was especially difficult to obtain and, with the exception of the Medical Research Council, there were few fellowships for veterinary graduates. Yet even the Medical Research Council considered veterinary medicine as a fringe area for its support.

The gloomy financial picture for veterinary research was confirmed by statistics accumulated over the next few years. A Medical Research Council report in 1971 showed that only 91 of the 1,158 research trainees in the health sciences were engaged in veterinary research. Of the 77 working at Canadian

veterinary colleges, 25 were located at Saskatoon, 49 at Guelph and 3 at St. Hyacinthe. Details of the financial support for research at the colleges confirmed the relatively small contribution of the federal Department of Agriculture, the significant support given the O.V.C. by the Ontario government, and the great discrepancies in research funding that existed among the three schools.

Research Funding at Canadian Veterinary Colleges, 1970-71

	W.C.V.M.	O.V.C.	E.M.V.
Canada Department of Agriculture	51,000*	17,000	10,000
Provincial agriculture departments	nil	1,180,673	58,050
Agricultural societies	55,068	37,000	36,800
Health and educational agencies and industry	nil	383,000	nil

*\$46,000 for operating expenses and
\$ 5,000 for extramural grant research

The need for more research in veterinary medicine was apparent. The federal government had long planned to construct a new Animal Disease Research Institute but had postponed its implementation. The C.V.M.A. made representations about the delay in 1969; but not until 1971 did the construction project go to tender. At the same time the association developed its own proposal to aid research. E.E. Ballantyne, had suggested the establishment of a veterinary research foundation similar to the Alberta Agricultural Research Trust that he had instituted as Alberta Deputy Minister of Agriculture. In 1968 H.C. Rowsell brought this idea to council and suggested that the association establish its own research trust fund. With its usual deliberateness, the association formed a committee of T.L. Jones, E.E. Ballantyne, and Maurice Panisset to examine the feasibility of this suggestion. Their report in 1970 furthered the cause of a research trust fund but became contentious because it advocated that some monies be used to support the continuing education of veterinarians as well as animal health research, while excluding research fellowships from the terms of reference. Some individuals felt that donors might be reluctant to contribute to a fund that was used to support a regular C.V.M.A. activity such as continuing education.

It was left to R.S. Butler of the Western College of Veterinary Medicine to refine the concept of the research trust fund so that it received approval from both Council and the general membership in 1972. The membership accepted three resolutions that represented the core of Butler's recommendations: that the association establish a research trust fund, that its monies be kept separate from C.V.M.A. finances, and that the association transfer \$2,500 to the trust fund. In the following year Council accepted terms of reference for the C.V.M.A. Veterinary Research Trust Fund. The trust was empowered "to receive, manage and disburse funds and other assets for the

support of veterinary research with emphasis on clinical research''. It was to be governed by a board of trustees which, reflecting a change in the times, was to be composed of five members appointed by the C.V.M.A. and five non-members. Alex Colville, S. Berg and R. Boyce were the first non-veterinarians appointed to the board. These terms of reference, however, were sufficiently flexible to allow the board to grant support in areas of veterinary research that it felt were inadequately funded, to supply research fellowships, and in certain limited instances, to cover such research expenses as travel costs. Bert Stevenson, the Fund's first chairman, worked hard to establish its foundations. By the middle of 1973, \$16,000 had been donated to the fund and \$100,000 was set as a practical target to be reached within five years.

In the early 1970's some important changes occurred in the association's secretariat. Since 1961 executive secretary Laurent Choquette had been a tireless worker, a source of sound advice, and a steadying keel in the C.V.M.A. Prior to 1965 he had transacted the association's business from his apartment where his wife provided invaluable assistance as secretary and translator. But as the profession had grown and the interests of the C.V.M.A. diversified, the devoted but part-time activities of individuals like Laurent Choquette and R.V.L. Walker were no longer sufficient to cope with the increased amount of work. When Choquette gave notice of his resignation as secretary-treasurer effective in 1970, he stressed the importance of his successor being bilingual and residing in the Ottawa area. In Jude Carrière, who headed the Biological Products Section at the Animal Diseases Research Institute in Hull, the association found the person who fitted these and the other requirements of the position. When R.V.L. Walker, another mainstay of the secretariat, resigned two years later, the association finally decided that it was time to hire a full-time employee, and association fees were doubled to forty dollars to pay for this and other activities. John Kinney, a native of Alberta and a non-veterinarian, was appointed as the new executive secretary. In recognition of his many services, Laurent Choquette was appointed advisor to the C.V.M.A.

One area where the hopes of some veterinarians were not immediately fulfilled concerned making the association fully bilingual. As a national body, the C.V.M.A. had attempted to avoid the problems that the medical profession had encountered whereby there had been two associations at the federal level since 1902, the Association des Médecins de la langue française du Canada and the Canadian Medical Association. All C.V.M.A. publications were bilingual and the association made a determined effort to integrate members of the linguistic minority at all levels. But despite the empathy exhibited by each language group for the position of the other, there were bound to be occasional petty vexations for the one that was the smaller in numbers. Thus in 1965 J.D. Nadeau of the Ecole de Médecine Vétérinaire, a graduate of Iowa State as well as Laval and Montreal, requested as a matter of principle that the executive minutes be put into French for the Quebec representative. These records were typed and received limited circulation; to translate them would have been very costly relative to the practical benefit.

A solution to such problems, however, lay in creating a secretariat that was functionally bilingual so that such expenses could be avoided. At a council meeting in 1972, Harry King of Saskatoon and Hugh Townsend, the representative of the Canadian Veterinary Students' Association, sponsored a resolution charging the new executive secretary "with the responsibility of creating an efficient bilingual secretariat". The motion was defeated. Rather, a resolution forwarded by the Ontario and New Brunswick representatives was carried. It proposed that the association "establish a bilingual secretariat, envisioned at this stage by the employment within six weeks of a clerk-stenographer with a working knowledge of French and English".

As the C.V.M.A. entered its twenty-fifth year, there was the feeling that the association had come of age. In his presidential report to Council for 1973, R.S. Butler noted that members of the executive had attended meetings of all the provincial associations and he expressed his pleasure with "the enthusiasm for a strong national association which has been shown by many veterinarians from British Columbia to Newfoundland". The decision to hire a full-time executive secretary, a steadily increasing membership, and a doubling of association fees to forty dollars were other bright signs for the future. For the first time the C.V.M.A. council, at the request of the Ontario Veterinary Association, met twice during the year 1972-73. In one area something less than success had been achieved. "There is one challenge to our association", Butler asserted, "which still goes unfulfilled ... We aspire to be a bilingual association. The founding of a fluently bilingual secretariat should not be delayed any longer".¹⁷

Other challenges also lay ahead.

CHAPTER VIII

Consolidation

With few exceptions the main thrust of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association after 1973 was directed towards those concerns identified in the previous decade. Rather than launching into new areas of activity, an attempt was made to improve existing programs involving hospital and clinic inspections, drugs, the National Examining Board, and the C.V.M.A. Veterinary Research Trust Fund. The association had come to see itself as the representative of all groups within the profession and actively supported the position of veterinarians employed in the Public Service. A new and consuming interest arose, however, concerning future demand for veterinary services and the extent to which the veterinary faculties should be expanded.

The need for continuing education to update skills had become firmly implanted in the profession, but the way in which to reorganize specialties remained unresolved. Specialty groups had appeared rapidly. In 1974 the Western Canadian Association of Swine Practitioners was formed. They were followed in the next year by the Canadian Association of Veterinary Anatomists and the Western Canada Association of Equine Practitioners. Remi Gauthier, chairman of the C.V.M.A. large animal committee, actively promoted the formation of a national equine specialty group while the Quebec association, now called the *Ordre des Médecins vétérinaires du Québec*, formed a committee to investigate the possibility of recognizing specialties. This had long been the dream of some C.V.M.A. members, but when a proposal for a Canadian Academy of Veterinary Medicine was brought before council in 1974, it received insufficient support and was withdrawn. The levels of continuing education already established were above the requirements for admission to the Academy, it was argued, and specialty groups would continue to form without any stimulus. Two years later the C.V.M.A. Board of Education, whose original mandate had included the formation of a Canadian college of veterinarians, was disbanded. At that time all the educational functions of the association were consolidated under the National Examining Board.

Although the National Examining Board found itself with greater responsibilities, the representation of all the provinces on the Board proved too cumbersome. In 1975 James Archibald resumed the chairmanship. The Board included a chairman, a lay person appointed by the Secretary of State upon the request of the C.V.M.A. Council, and representatives from the four regions of Canada. Ad hoc committees that could operate more efficiently were thereafter appointed to examine special concerns. Some advances were registered in the field of education. In 1975 guidelines for the accreditation

of animal health technician programs by the C.V.M.A. were adopted and revised two years later. Colleges that desired such national recognition were now to be visited by a C.V.M.A. inspection team at their own request. Further co-operation with the American Veterinary Medical Association was achieved when that association accepted a C.V.M.A. representative on its Council of Education in 1976. As Canada was already represented on the A.V.M.A. inspection teams which visited North American veterinary colleges desiring A.V.M.A. accreditation, this action ensured that the C.V.M.A. was involved in the entire accreditation process. By 1977 the N.E.B. committee on veterinary specialization, headed by N.O. Nielsen, had also begun to show progress towards the eventual recognition of special fields of interest, affiliation of special groups with the C.V.M.A., and certification of specialists in recognized areas.

Progress in other areas under the jurisdiction of the N.E.B. was less satisfactory. Because the provincial associations could not agree on the professional qualifications necessary to practice veterinary medicine in Canada, a National Register proved as elusive as it had been for more than a half century. The Board incurred increasing criticism from within the profession and from without for its policies, even though only about fifty certificates of qualification (with or without examination) were accorded annually. Some veterinarians wanted an all Canadian examination despite the fact that the Canadian profession submitted questions for the standard examination used in the United States and Canada. Others wanted all graduates, Canadian and foreign, to sit for the examination. In 1975 the Canadian Civil Liberties Association assumed the case of Jose Antony, a graduate of the University of Kerala in India, whose academic credentials had been found insufficient to permit him to write the N.E.B. examinations. Further difficulties ensued when the general counsel of that association requested that the Ontario Veterinary Association licence Antony despite the N.E.B. ruling.

In order to counter these objections to its policies, the National Examining Board attempted to specify the procedure by which foreign veterinary colleges seeking recognition by the C.V.M.A. would be inspected. Such inspections, particularly when repeated periodically, would prove costly to foreign colleges and time consuming to Canadian veterinarians. The majority on the C.V.M.A. Council in 1977 found this solution unacceptable. As a result the Board was advised by Council that "the very difficult, if not impossible task of developing an effective recognition and accreditation program for all veterinary schools throughout the world be set aside" and that its resources be devoted to developing "an effective examination system" which would also be open to all veterinary graduates in Canada.¹ A problem that had plagued the Canadian veterinary profession for more than a century remained unresolved and would be hotly contested in the future.

In the areas of hospital inspection, drugs, and humane practices the association remained active. New practice standards were devised that could be applied to the four main categories of practice: small animal, mixed animal, large animal (with hospital), and large animal (without hospital).

By 1975 most provincial associations had accepted these standards in principle and some were incorporating them or similar standards into their practice acts. The committee on hospitals and clinics also presented a brief in 1975 to the Senate Standing Committee on Agriculture that argued the urgent need for legislation to govern the manufacture and labelling of pet foods. The recommendation that went forward from the Standing Committee to the government asked it to "give serious consideration to the regulation of the nutritional quality of pet foods for the protection of the consumers of these products, the owners, and the health of the population in general".² That proposal was a belated recognition of a stand first taken by the C.V.M.A. in 1954.

The sale of veterinary drugs had become big business in Canada and the C.V.M.A. continued its interest in drug related issues. By 1976 the sale of animal health care products in Canada amounted to about \$22 million. Veterinarians controlled twenty-eight per cent of the drugs dispensed, an amount equal to that sold by pharmacies but less than the forty-three per cent purchased through non-professional outlets.³ Events in Quebec were watched closely for the initiatives that were taken there. In 1971 that province began a Contributory Animal Health Insurance program and in the following year established the Distribution Centre for Veterinary Drugs at Saint-Hyacinthe. Under the authority of the Quebec Minister of Agriculture, this centre was intended to act as a source of supply for veterinary drugs and an intermediary between pharmaceutical companies and veterinarians who were members of the insurance program. Soon, however, its clientele was expanded to include most veterinarians who wished to avail themselves of its services. During its first year of operation \$2.2 million in business was transacted and sales for 1975-76 were anticipated at \$4.5 million. Studies showed that as a result farmers paid less for animal health care products, fewer pharmaceuticals were sold directly to farmers by itinerant peddlers, and ordering and accounting were simplified for the veterinarian.

Similar conditions in Manitoba led that province to establish a veterinary drug depot in 1974. Manitoba had found that feed outlets, hatcheries, country stores, and drug stores had become outlets for drugs at relatively high prices and with the unfortunate side effect that sales clerks had become diagnosticians and dispensers. This misdirected use of drugs by farmers not only cost them money, but also initiated drug resistance in their livestock and induced residues in animal products. At no cost to the government or the taxpayer, the Manitoba veterinary drug depot was able to alleviate these problems by buying in bulk and selling on order to veterinarians who were still able to include the normal forty per cent mark-up in the retail price. Results were very positive. Drugs were supplied at cheaper costs to farmers and with specific rational instructions for their use. Both government sponsored clinics and private practitioners took advantage of the services offered and by 1977-78 sales were forecast at approximately one million dollars.

These and other matters were examined and publicized by the C.V.M.A. committee on drugs under the chairmanship of Louis Phaneuf, C.A.V. Barker

and W.D. Black. Numerous discussions were held with the Bureau of Veterinary Medicine, Health and Welfare Canada, and with the Plant Protection Branch, Canada Agriculture, about the efficacy of old drugs, drug residues in foods of animal origin, withdrawal times for veterinary drugs, and the use of particular drugs. It became increasingly apparent, however, that some veterinarians were abusing their prescription privileges. This subject was discussed at a joint meeting of the C.V.M.A. committee on drugs and representatives of provincial associations in March, 1977. The result was a set of guidelines for veterinarians writing prescriptions for the addition of drugs to animal feeds. Shortly after they were devised, some of the provincial associations accepted them for inclusion in their bylaws. In this way it was hoped that abuses could be brought to an end.

Through the efforts of its humane practices committee, chaired by R.W. Stonehouse, the C.V.M.A. attempted to join other Canadians attempting to promote the humane treatment of animals. The subjects that this committee studied and attempted to formulate policies on were broad: control of the pet trade through licensing of pet shops, "puppy mills" and the importation of large numbers of dogs from abroad, cosmetic surgery on animals, humane euthanasia, the importation of exotic animals, pet population control and sterilization, and dog fighting and dog-sled racing. In 1974 contact with the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies was established on a continuing basis. Both groups were concerned by the anti-animal sentiment and legislation that had been engendered by extensive media attention to what was termed as "a pet population explosion". With the financial support of Standard Brands Limited, the C.F.H.S. and the C.V.M.A. jointly sponsored a national symposium in 1976 on the role of pets in Canadian society. Twenty-four speakers addressed various aspects of the ecology of urban pets. As the symposium attracted over two hundred people (despite a strike by air traffic controllers) and as it received extensive press coverage, a second conference was planned for 1979. In Canada's most western province, the British Columbia Veterinary Medical Association tried to contribute to pet population control by introducing a program in 1974 that reduced veterinary fees thirty to forty per cent for neutering of dogs and cats belonging to several categories of people with low incomes, especially senior citizens.

The C.V.M.A. continued its service to the profession and the public in other ways. In 1974 the association's Veterinary Research Trust Fund made its first grant to Michel Morin to further his studies on the possible infectious causes of neonatal calf diarrhea, a problem area that caused serious economic losses to Canadian agriculture. Grants were also subsequently made to support research on corneal dystrophies in the dog, reproductive failure in cats, and equine ossification studies. The fund, however, did not initially grow at the anticipated rate. Then in 1975-76 a program of pet food testing was begun in conjunction with Standard Brands Ltd. When commercial products passed critical scrutiny, their nutritional content was certified by the C.V.M.A. Money from this program during its first year added \$25,000 to the Research Trust Fund. By the middle of 1977 the Fund stood at \$90,000, a figure that was close to the forecast predicted five years before when it was established.

Through the honours that it bestowed on individuals, the C.V.M.A. recognized major contributions to veterinary medicine and professional life in Canada. T.J. Hulland, R.V.L. Walker, and C.A.V. Barker were each presented in 1974 with certificates for distinguished service to the association at the same time that E.B. Jolliffe became the second honorary member of the C.V.M.A. Life memberships in recognition of achievement and service were awarded. (Appendix)

In 1976 the association approved a new code of ethics for the profession. Rather than altering the old code radically, the committee that prepared the revision, headed by W.R. Mitchell, simplified the language and removed outdated clauses. For instance, the paragraph that had said that "Conduct characterizing the personal behaviour of a gentlemen is expected of all members of the profession" was replaced by one that read that "Each member will practice veterinary medicine to the best of his or her ability". The two principal sections of the code — those dealing with advertising and the role of the consulting veterinarian — remained largely unaltered, although it was noted that advertising of a group should be accepted and that some provinces might accept listings which announced that a practitioner limited his practice to a certain species.

On the international scene the C.V.M.A. slowly narrowed its involvement to the Commonwealth Veterinary Association. In 1972 membership in the World Association of Food Hygienists was withdrawn because no material benefits were being derived or provided to others. The same criticism was made of the World Veterinary Association, but before the decision was taken to withdraw from that organization in 1977, greater consideration was given to the matter. Membership dues in the W.V.A. were increasing sharply, only eighteen Canadian veterinarians had attended its 1975 congress in Thessaloniki (Greece), and it was not apparent that underdeveloped nations actually benefitted from the association. While it was realized that the Canadian government might desire C.V.M.A. involvement in the W.V.A. for political or international trade reasons, the Canadian association thought that the federal government should finance C.V.M.A. participation if it felt the necessity.

The withdrawal from these organizations did not spell a return to the insularity that had characterized the Canadian veterinary profession up to the early 1960's. Rather, Canadian veterinarians sought international links through other channels and through the Commonwealth Veterinary Association which they found to be an effective medium. In 1974 the Canadian International Development Agency arranged a contract with the Ontario Veterinary College to lend its resources to support a new program in veterinary medicine in Malaysia. D.L.T. Smith, recently retired as founding dean of the Western College of Veterinary Medicine, and M.A. Soltys of the O.V.C. were the first to leave for Malaysia under this program, but their specialties in pathology and microbiology were later augmented by clinicians in medicine and reproduction. That year Ephrem Jacques, dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at the Université de Montréal, was invited by the World Health Organization to visit Haiti as consultant to revise a program

of anthrax control. Forms of co-operation under the auspices of the Commonwealth Veterinary Association included short courses in continuing veterinary education given by Canadians in the Caribbean and veterinarians from that area spending their study leave in Canada. When Smith returned from Malaysia, he fostered the C.V.M.A.'s interest in this area to the extent that in 1977 Council agreed to establish a committee on international development to promote co-operation.

In Ottawa attempts were made to strengthen the association's secretariat. The secretariat was made more functionally bilingual through the hiring of Mrs. Aline Beaudet and through the efforts of the executive secretary, John Kinney, to improve his knowledge of French. When Jude Carrière resigned as secretary-treasurer in 1976, the association continued its policy of bilingualism for that position through the appointment of Donald Landry. Quebec, however, did not consider these steps sufficient, nor had it liked a proposal to double C.V.M.A. membership fees to forty dollars in 1973. A meeting was held in Montreal that year between the administrative board of the Ordre des Médecins Vétérinaires and the C.V.M.A. executive headed by president R.S. Butler. Despite these discussions, Council voted at its July meeting to double the fees but the Quebec representative, Bertrand Labonté, expressed the opinion of his constituency by registering a negative vote. The following year the Quebec association balloted its membership to ascertain whether it preferred to remit C.V.M.A. dues directly or whether they should be obligatory and collected in the same manner as provincial dues. Included in the mailing was a statement from the C.V.M.A. outlining the benefits members derived from membership in the Canadian association. This sampling of membership opinion found 201 veterinarians strongly in favour of direct remittance, 22 quite in favour, 52 simply favourable, and 102 unfavourable. As a result, the Ordre des Médecins Vétérinaires stopped collecting C.V.M.A. dues in 1975, the year in which Labonté was, ironically, C.V.M.A. president. Quebec membership in the national association dropped by half and remained at that point.

At the national level there were developments in veterinary medicine that drew the attention of the C.V.M.A. Since 1950, the proportion of veterinarians serving rural areas and agriculture through mixed practices had declined steadily. Most provincial governments had responded to this often critical shortage of rural practitioners through a variety of subsidization schemes designed either to attract practitioners to rural areas or provide cheaper and more frequent veterinary services. In Quebec, for instance, the introduction of a Contributory Animal Health Insurance Program in 1971 by the provincial Department of Agriculture produced dramatic results. Such a plan was particularly needed in that province because eighty per cent of the value of its agricultural production was derived from animals, but in 1970 only 80 of its 600 veterinarians were engaged in mixed or large animal practice. A Quebec Royal Commission on Agriculture had estimated that in 1966 animal disease had cost the province's livestock producers fifty-five million dollars. The plan that was introduced to address this problem assumed the transportation costs of the veterinarian, contributed at least fifty

per cent to the practitioner's fees, and provided a provincial veterinary drug distribution centre. Within four years the number of Quebec veterinarians pursuing mixed practices had doubled to 166.⁵

Although all the Canadian provinces provided diagnostic laboratories to support the livestock industry and the work of veterinarians, subsidization schemes varied greatly.⁶ In New Brunswick the veterinary service program was based on the employment of veterinarians who were salaried civil servants. The prairie provinces had begun to develop programs that aimed at moving beyond single subsidization and towards the establishment of more efficient veterinary clinics. In 1972 Manitoba elaborated a scheme intended to increase livestock production by providing support for clinics and veterinary services to those municipalities outside Greater Winnipeg that were prepared to share part of the cost with the provincial government. When a Veterinary Service District Board had been established by a municipality, the province could support a hospital operation with a grant of up to \$5,000. The Manitoba program was composed of four individual plans that ranged from helping to defray prohibitive travel costs for veterinary services to providing for clinics where the veterinarian could conduct a practice on a regular fee basis or be salaried.⁷ By 1975 the neighbouring province of Saskatchewan was also providing financial assistance to twenty-two veterinary clinics.

The great variety in government subsidization, which in Ontario at least included provincial assistance in herd health programs, led the federal and provincial governments to investigate a national animal health care insurance plan. On behalf of their departments of agriculture, D.J. Skinner headed a working committee that met with the C.V.M.A. large animal committee in 1974. The reaction of the profession to this proposal was mixed, with Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, and to a lesser extent Saskatchewan, disinterested in a national "veticare" scheme. Many in the veterinary profession were still leery of government interference, particularly if it were national in scope. The C.V.M.A. large animal committee chaired by Remi Gauthier expressed the view to the working committee that both producers and veterinarians were content with provincial subsidization schemes. The C.V.M.A. committee therefore emphasized that the need for such a plan be well established before introduction and that preventive medicine be stressed. Further, it commented that the plan be designed to accommodate provincial differences, subsidize diagnostic and clinical services in outlying regions, and provide low cost loans to relieve the high cost of expanding privately owned facilities. The success of such a plan, the C.V.M.A. noted, would depend on a three-way agreement between producer, veterinarian and government, with the views of producers carrying more weight than those of veterinarians.

The special problems encountered by federal government veterinarians drew increased attention from the C.V.M.A. in the 1970's. The services provided by the Health of Animals Branch of Canada Agriculture had grown significantly, but the government experienced continuing difficulty in securing Canadian-trained veterinarians. The number of registered meat

processing plants under federal inspection had grown from 175 in 1957 to 406 in 1970. Approximately eighty-five per cent of all meats and meat products processed in Canada were inspected by about three hundred veterinarians and numerous technicians employed by the Meat Inspection division of the Health of Animals Branch. In its Animal Pathology division more than one hundred projects were underway on a variety of animal diseases. Between 1966 and 1970, however, only thirty-eight graduates of Canadian veterinary colleges had joined the branch and twenty-five of these were educated at the Ecole de Médecine Vétérinaire. Although the use of veterinarians had been maximized by increasing the ratio of technically-trained personnel to each veterinarian from 1:1 after the Second World War to 3:1 by 1970, twenty-six per cent of the veterinarians employed by Health of Animals were foreign graduates.⁸ Such a large number of non-Canadian veterinarians was undesirable in the government's view because many used employment in the Canadian veterinary service as a stepping stone in the pursuit of their careers.

In 1974 the C.V.M.A. formed a committee under Chairman J.L. Seguin concerning the special problems of veterinarians on salary (SPOVOS committee). The intention was to explore the case of federal government veterinarians before a new contract was to be negotiated between the Veterinary Science Group of the Professional Institute of the Public Service and the Treasury Board in 1975. This committee found conditions for veterinarians within the federal government strikingly similar to those that had existed prior to the formation of the C.V.M.A. in 1948. About 180 veterinary positions within the Health of Animals Branch were unfilled, turnover in personnel was high, the erosion of professional salaries relative to those of technical staff made government employment unattractive to younger veterinarians, and seventy per cent of the veterinary staff employed by Health of Animals were over forty-one years of age. The classification system also aroused discontent because eighty per cent of the staff were classified in the two lowest categories. Incentives for the development of professional skills and for promotion were so low that many were willing to engage in illegal strikes or book off sick in protest.⁹ The C.V.M.A. presented this information, prepared by the SPOVOS committee, to the Ministers of Finance and Agriculture in order to argue for badly needed changes.

The shortage of veterinarians in the public service was also part of a larger national and international shortfall in qualified veterinary graduates. In 1967 it had been forecast that the number of veterinarians in the world would have to double if the world animal protein needs were to be met and if demand for non-food employed veterinarians were to be satisfied. France encountered a considerable shortage of veterinarians; in the United States a report commissioned by the National Academy of Sciences predicted that the 26,000 veterinarians in that country in 1970 would need to be increased to 42,000 by 1980: and in Great Britain a committee of inquiry was commissioned by several Ministries in 1971. When released four years later the British (Swann) report forecast the need for between 975 and 1,625

additional veterinarians in that country where the profession then totalled 6,729.¹⁰

In Canada a lack of veterinarians had been apparent for a number of years. However, at a time when livestock production was becoming more intensive, the proportion of the profession serving farm animals had declined, although not as dramatically as in the United States where forty-two per cent of all veterinarians in 1972 were engaged in small animal medicine.

**CANADIAN VETERINARIANS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF PRACTICE
1950-1970¹¹**

		Mixed Practice	Small Animal Practice	Government Service	Other	Total
Increase in Number		352	354	322	153	1,181
	(1950	51	9	34	6	100
Percent of Total	(
	(1970	40	20	30	10	100

In both government service and private practice the Canadian profession had come to rely on foreign-trained veterinarians to fill the shortfall in Canadian graduates. Although the C.V.M.A.'s National Examining Board had been criticized, its policies in granting Certificates of Qualification to practice in Canada had been more liberal than those in the United States. In the latter country 813 foreign graduates had been permitted to sit for examination between 1965 and 1973 and only 327 were certified as having the knowledge and skills comparable to those of American graduates.¹² In Canada since 1971, about forty graduates of foreign veterinary schools had been granted the C.V.M.A. Certificate of Qualification annually. Moreover, foreign-trained veterinarians had also been successful in securing provincial licences to practice.

**Composite of the Registers of Canadian
Provincial Veterinary Associations, 1945-1969¹³**

	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1969
Foreign Graduates	12	21	62	134	188	192
Percent of Total	2.3	2.7	6.4	10	12	11.1

In the late 1960's it had also been increasingly apparent that many interested and qualified students could not gain admission to Canadian veterinary colleges. Dean Dennis Howell of the Ontario Veterinary College began negotiations about these and other problems with Veterinary Director General K.F. Wells in 1968.¹⁴ The Canadian Agricultural Services Co-

ordinating Committee (a federal advisory body composed of provincial deputy ministers, the deans of the faculties of agriculture and veterinary medicine, and representatives of the Canadian government) expressed concern in 1969 about the shortage of veterinarians and requested information about Canada's veterinary manpower situation. In that year the Veterinary Director General authorized such a survey under T.L. Jones, recently retired Dean of the O.V.C., and W.A. Moynihan, program co-ordinator of the Health of Animals Branch. When presented in 1971, the Jones-Moynihan report argued that the Canadian livestock industry was inadequately supported with veterinary services and that there was a maldistribution of veterinarians in the country. Noting that the public interest is best served when there is a slight oversupply in a profession, their report advocated increasing the number of veterinarians graduating each year at Canadian colleges to 225.¹⁵

Enrolments at Canada's veterinary colleges had not changed dramatically apart from the drastic lows experienced during the economic depression of the 1930's when fewer than twenty-five students had graduated in some years or the highs when the veterans overflowed the lecture rooms and laboratories following the Second World War. Small increases at Guelph and St. Hyacinthe as well as the opening of the Saskatoon college had expanded the number of graduates to only 119 in 1970. Nonetheless, in response to demand and recommendations, the O.V.C. increased its first year enrolment from 80 to 120 in 1972 and the Western College and Montreal faculty doubled their first year intake in 1971. By 1976, 226 veterinarians graduated from the three Canadian colleges.

**Veterinary Students Graduating at
Canadian Universities, 1945-1975** ¹⁶

	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975
Université de Montréal	7	15	22	28	23	22	56
University of Guelph	42	124	62	39	50	53	81
University of Saskatchewan	0	0	0	0	0	34	60
	49	139	84	67	73	119	197

Growth in enrolments at the three veterinary colleges put even greater stress on limited physical resources, particularly at the O.V.C. after the Ontario provincial government placed a freeze on capital funds for university expansion in 1972. Negotiations between the federal government and the colleges resulted in the formulation of a program whereby the former undertook to pay fifty per cent of the capital costs of expanding veterinary education in an agreement that called for more than eight million dollars in financial support. This program was formally implemented at the C.V.M.A. annual meeting in Guelph in 1974 when Eugene Whelan, Minister of

Agriculture for Canada, William Stewart, Ontario Minister of Agriculture and Food, and H.C. Parrott, Parliamentary Assistant to the Ontario Minister of Colleges and Universities, signed an agreement providing \$5.76 million for the expansion of the Ontario Veterinary College.

The federal government's decision to provide capital support for veterinary education and a recommendation from the Canadian Agricultural Services Coordinating Committee after it had considered the Jones-Moynihan report led the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission to appoint Dean Howell as a one-man commission to consider the feasibility of a fourth veterinary school in the Atlantic provinces. When Howell asked the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association for its comment on those factors that would influence the siting of a fourth school, he unwittingly opened a Pandora's Box that would eventually lead to a furor unequalled since the postwar controversy over "displaced veterinarians". To many in the profession the questions were not simply whether there should be a fourth school or where it should be located, but what were Canada's future veterinary manpower requirements? In the debate over this bone of contention, arguments and counter-arguments would be hurled in a continuing contest that was always animated and sometimes acrimonious.

In response to Howell's request, the C.V.M.A. appointed James Archibald to head a committee of enquiry into Canadian veterinary manpower. Originally it was thought that a broadly based governmental commission similar to that under way in Great Britain should be established in order to ensure a fair and unbiased report that would contain accurate predictions. Three ministries of the Crown were approached and the support of veterinarians who were Members of Parliament was enlisted, but to no avail. The national association then decided that it would have to conduct the enquiry on its own and H.N. Vance and T.J. Hulland joined Archibald for the arduous task. First a reply to the question of a fourth veterinary school was formulated and approved by the C.V.M.A. Council. This balanced report noted the doubts of some in the profession about a new educational facility, but more positively it supported the view that

young Canadians ought to be given the opportunity to pursue careers in veterinary medicine to the extent that a responsible society is willing to support such education and training. At the same time, it would be irresponsible for a national body such as the C.V.M.A. to promote an unlimited expansion of professional, job-oriented training if it means extensive underemployment or unemployment of graduates. Society is unlikely to tolerate for veterinary medicine the bad projection of employer's needs that have characterized some other fields in recent years. Somewhere between the need for veterinarians in support of agricultural production and the growing demand for careers in veterinary medicine lies a level of veterinary education which society can afford and which reflects an effective use of highly trained manpower.

However, the report questioned the wisdom of establishing a veterinary school in a region of the country containing less than three per cent of its farm population, less than ten per cent of its human population, and only five per cent of the farm animal agricultural income. Nonetheless, the C.V.M.A. Council agreed that a fourth veterinary college in the Atlantic

provinces was feasible and it urged that serious consideration be given to developing a strong unit to study the disease problems of aquaculture and marine animal medicine in such a college.

When Howell's report was published in 1975, it recommended the establishment of a fourth veterinary college at the University of Prince Edward Island in Charlottetown with an annual class size of fifty students, or a total enrolment of two hundred.¹⁸ This did not, however, quell the manpower controversy; it only added fuel to the debate. Meanwhile, various studies were undertaken. In Quebec, where the Université de Montréal faculty had increased its first year student numbers to seventy in 1975, a manpower study revealed that women, who had accounted for only 10 per cent of the students in the 1960's, had begun to form half of the student body in 1975. While it was suggested that this development would require some adjustments in that province, the report argued that "la féminisation de la profession ne créera des problèmes graves au sein de la profession."¹⁹ At the Western College of Veterinary Medicine the new dean, N.O. Nielsen, prepared a working paper on veterinary manpower for the Saskatchewan Universities Commission that was released early in 1976.²⁰

The plenary session of the C.V.M.A. annual meeting in Vancouver in 1976 was devoted to giving expression to the various views on the future need for veterinary services.²¹ N.O. Nielsen, W.M. Riddell, and G.R. Kelly presented a statistical forecast that showed a fourth veterinary school would push the supply of Canadian veterinarians closer to a medium demand projection for veterinary services. D.G. Howell criticized all manpower surveys as simplistic and concluded that a larger number of trained veterinarians "will mean that new graduates may no longer find themselves in the kind of sellers' market as hitherto but this surely was one of the objectives of increasing enrolments". For purposes of provoking discussion, James Archibald and T.J. Hulland staged an open debate where each assumed the extreme opposing position. While each argued specific points of past and future demand and supply, Archibald noted that:

The object of veterinary education should be the pursuit of excellence, rather than the mere production of numbers as implied in the statement of 'more scholars for the dollar'... If numbers alone do not best serve society, it is equally evident that self-fulfillment of the individual suffers where a gross oversupply of veterinarians exists, e.g. lack of opportunity for employment, limitation of the possibility of working in an appealing field of endeavour, lower remuneration and the current difficulty in practising veterinary medicine at the standard to which one has been educated.

Hulland retorted with Bernard Shaw's oft-repeated remark that "The professions are a conspiracy against the laity" and then continued that:

We as a professional group cannot be deaf and blind to the view of many Canadians that we (in their view) probably organize to serve our own selfish interests and some of those interests include restrictive practices. Any perceived attempt on our part to deny society's legitimate interests in having veterinarians to serve them would be the fastest way of ensuring that our views in the future will be ignored. If the average Canadian sees us as a self-interested pressure group, we will have lost what little leverage we have, the leverage of rational persuasion.

In light of these debates and studies, the report of the C.V.M.A. committee of enquiry on veterinary manpower came as an anti-climax when it was presented to Council in 1977 by Chairman T.J. Hlland. The number of letters that had appeared on the subject in the *Canadian Veterinary Journal* indicated a hardening of opinion that any set of statistics was unlikely to soften. Although the C.V.M.A. report was the most complete to date in Canada, there were simply too many social, economic, and professional variables to provide a reliable statistical projection that the modern, positivistic mind craves. Rather, the report attempted to clarify a number of issues and presented eight sets of demand projections. According to whatever mix was chosen, the number of veterinarians required in Canada in 1991 would be either as high as 10,824 or as low as 5,358! The future for veterinarians in Canada appeared as unpredictable as it was elsewhere.

CHAPTER IX

The Age of Equipoise

Despite the severe recession of 1982-3 and fears expressed about excessive veterinary manpower, the profession continued to expand during the decade of the 1980's. By 1987 there were some 5,500 veterinarians in Canada — close to the number that Charles Mitchell had once thought necessary to make veterinarians an effective force in national life. While regional tensions that were once so pronounced in the country declined, the veterinary profession found itself more fragmented than ever before. Research specialties, species distinctions and local organizations proliferated at a rapid rate. Groups such as the Canadian Association of Veterinary Ophthalmology, the Canadian Animal Health Technician Educators, and the Canadian Academy of Veterinary Dermatology were officially recognized. The Society of Ontario Veterinarians was formed in 1980 to pursue the educational functions once ascribed to the Ontario Veterinary Association. That province alone counted twenty-one veterinary associations concerned with continuing education of their members.¹ The largest, the Toronto Academy of Veterinary Medicine, had 230 members.

Veterinarians remained vital to agriculture, but the nature of that relationship was changing. Canada's strong reputation for herd health produced animals at the farmgate in 1982 valued at \$8.3 billion and exports of livestock and poultry worth over \$250 million.² In 1977, in the third phase of the campaign to rid the country of brucellosis, the C.V.M.A. joined with Agriculture Canada and provincial veterinary services to form a Brucellosis Consultative Committee. Vaccination was de-emphasized. Instead, methods previously conceived as unthinkable were put in place. The country was divided into regions with testing and certification required to move cattle. Cattle "dealing" became regulated with pre-sale testing at auctions. These measures were successful. In 1986 the Canadian national herd was officially declared free of brucellosis. The affliction remained, however, in isolated areas such as the Wood Buffalo National Park in Alberta where bison continued to be infected. Canadians were reminded of the extreme losses that might occur through contagious diseases by developments elsewhere. Foot and Mouth disease appeared in Denmark in 1981 and Avian Influenza surfaced in the United States in 1984 and 1986.

In recognition of the contribution of veterinary medicine to the economy, governments increased their support for education. Additions and renovations to the Western College of Veterinary Medicine costing just under \$13 million - shared by four provinces and the federal government - were officially opened in 1982. This allowed the W.C.V.M. to increase its

enrolment to 280 students. In 1988 a smaller addition to the college was also begun. Construction of a federal government pathology laboratory at Saint-Hyacinthe announced in 1985 was intended to augment the resources of the *Faculté de Médecine Vétérinaire*. The laboratory was especially designed to pursue research in relation to the swine industry. While the capital project was estimated at \$17 million, swine production sales in Quebec amounted to \$563 million annually, a third of the national amount.

Aid to the Ontario Veterinary College arrived only after limited accreditation status was received from the American Veterinary Medical Association in 1983. The inspection team noted deficiencies in classrooms, laboratories, offices, and clinical work spaces which the president of the University of Guelph attributed to the chronic underfunding of university education in Ontario. The A.V.M.A. inspectors also made a number of other recommendations such as the need to increase support staff and to allow faculty more time for research and professional development. Full accreditation was restored in 1988.

In response, the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture announced special funding of \$1.8 million annually to the O.V.C. for three years. The federal government in 1985 committed \$6.5 million to capital construction and renovation programs at the college. In that year the O.V.C. reduced its admissions from 120 students to 100. A new Agriculture Canada pathology laboratory was opened in Guelph in 1987 and an Equine Research Centre established with industry support, at the O.V.C.

The great bone of contention remained the baby elephant — a veterinary school in the Atlantic provinces. In 1979, the year R.G. Thomson, the chair of Pathology at the O.V.C., left his position to move to Charlottetown to explore further the feasibility of such an institution, the C.V.M.A. went on record opposing it. Practitioners in particular feared “flooding” of the profession. Updates of the original manpower surveys proved those apprehensions illusory. Even moderate estimates of demand were shown to have been too conservative. Veterinary graduates continued to find employment opportunities.³ While small animal practice did not initially grow at the rate anticipated, rural mixed practices increased more rapidly as did equine medicine. In 1981 the C.V.M.A. Council reversed its previous stand and came out in favour of a fourth veterinary school, but added a proviso that resources for existing educational facilities not be reduced as a result.

After its prolonged gestation, the birth of the Atlantic College of Veterinary Medicine was almost as agonizing. While the province of Prince Edward Island had appointed Thomson, Nova Scotia withheld its financial support of the college in favour of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College at Truro. When Thomson moved to Saskatoon in 1982, no announcement of the college had been made. Finally, when it appeared that the provinces were near reaching an accord, the federal government in 1983 announced a grant of \$18.25 million as fifty percent of the design and construction costs to be shared with its provincial counterparts. Thomson returned as dean in 1983.

Opened in 1986, the Atlantic College was the smallest veterinary college in the country as well as its youngest, although it combined some unique features. Designed to have some sixty full-time faculty, 200 undergraduates, and 40 graduate students, the college was organized in four departments: Anatomy and Physiology; Microbiology and Pathology; Companion Animals; and Health Management. The inclusion of a fish health care center added to the college's distinctiveness as well as to its potential impact on the economy of the Atlantic provinces.

Other traditional aspects of veterinarians' relations to agriculture were beginning to change in Canada apart from the establishment and organization of the Atlantic College. In a trend that mirrored human medicine, attention began to turn away from curing and a shift towards "production medicine" occurred.⁴ Disease surveillance to increase productivity was increasingly important. While basic veterinary skills were not in danger, the veterinarian was coming to be viewed as one of a number of professionals whose goals were directed towards profit potential. Diagnostic skills combined with an ability to recognize disease processes in animal populations were necessary. Epidemiology, now called population medicine, emerged as a more important factor in the veterinary equation, especially in conjunction with biostatistics and computer analysis.

Changes in government veterinary services reflected some of these trends. Agriculture Canada abolished its Health of Animals section and created the Food Production and Inspection Branch. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario also re-organized their Veterinary Services branches in line with this new thinking that stressed the integration of diverse skills along the entire agricultural production chain. Quebec progressed further in the area of preventive medicine. That province introduced the first voluntary system of preventative veterinary medicine in 1985. Covering the principal livestock raised there, the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture assumed half the cost of veterinary fees and controlled the prices of medicines sold to farmers.

A larger number of veterinarians assumed new roles in Canadian public life. By 1985 five sat in Parliament: A. Harry Brightwell, the first president of the Society of Ontario Veterinarians (PC - Perth); Maurice Foster (L - Algoma); Lorne Greenaway (PC - Cariboo-Chilcotin); Robert Horner (PC - Mississauga North); and Gus Mitges (PC - Grey-Simcoe). In that year C.A.V. Barker was co-recipient of the Jason A. Hannah Medal for the book he co-authored with A. Margaret Evans on the history of the Ontario Veterinary Association. Barker and Dennis Howell joined Thomas W.M. Cameron in 1986 as the second and third veterinarians to be named members of the Order of Canada.

The association also revealed itself more ready to extend honours than it had been previously. Honourary life memberships were received by the distinguished physician and microbiologist, Armand Frappier (1982), Liberal politician, Eugene Whelan (1984), artist Alex Colville (1987), and Nella McKellar (1987) who had worked with C.V.M.A. journals for nineteen years. A large number of veterinarians were also recognized with life memberships. (Appendix)

The advent of large numbers of women into the veterinary profession marked a major shift with significant impact. By the late 1980's the majority of the incoming classes at the country's veterinary colleges were women. The movement of women into veterinary medicine had been accompanied by the same struggles and vicissitudes witnessed in human medicine. Aline Cust was the first woman in Britain to complete a veterinary education. After finishing her studies in 1900 at the Edinburgh Veterinary College, she encountered the same discrimination experienced by Canada's first woman physician, Emily Howard Stowe. Cust had to wait more than two decades to sit the examinations of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons before she received her long awaited membership in 1922.⁵ The first woman veterinarian in the United States graduated from the Chicago Veterinary College in 1910.

In most areas of social progress, Canadians have generally been timid, preferring to avoid embarrassment or controversy by letting others test the waters before getting wet themselves. Not until the British precedent had been established by Cust did the Ontario Veterinary College admit its first female student, an American named E.B. Carpenter, who graduated in 1928. Another decade passed before the first Canadian woman completed her program at a Canadian college - Jean Rumney who received her degree in 1939 from the University of Toronto after studying at the Ontario Veterinary College.

The era following the Second World War stressed conventional values uncondusive to the large-scale movement of women into the workforce or demands for gender equity. North American society viewed women within the "feminine mystique" exposed by American writer Betty Freidan. Not until 1965 did the Faculté de Médecine Vétérinaire become the last of the established North American veterinary colleges to admit women. Ironically, the pace of social change in that province was so great that the college at Saint-Hyacinthe quickly became the leader in Canada in admitting women.

This second generation of women pioneers frequently encountered the sexism of an educational system and profession that had always been dominated by men. While some male veterinarians "ruminated" about their impact or proffered sexist remarks, studies at Saint-Hyacinthe and Saskatoon for the five years prior to 1987 showed that there was an equal interest in mixed animal and small animal medicine among members of both genders.⁶ Those women who persisted in the profession started to secure positions of greater prominence. In 1986 Anne Marie Taylor became Nova Scotia's representative on the C.V.M.A. Council and Susan McNabb was elected as the first woman president of the Ontario Veterinary Association.

The eventful meeting of the World Veterinary Congress in Montreal in 1987 provided the occasion for women veterinarians to take their organization a step further. Some 5,439 participants from 84 countries attended this conference where more than 700 scientific sessions were held. A World Women's Veterinary Association was formed at that time and Elizabeth McGregor of Guelph was chosen as president. The aims of the fledgling association were to promote women veterinarians and facilitate international

exchanges. In contrast to the meagre resources supporting this initiative by women veterinarians, the International Congress realized a profit of \$100,000. The C.V.M.A., which had sponsored the meeting, chose to use the money to establish a fund intended to benefit animal and human health on an international basis.

The C.V.M.A. followed the lead of the country's veterinary colleges by extending its involvement internationally, largely in the direction of the Caribbean. This area had first been explored through the Commonwealth Veterinary Association which mounted successful short courses in Jamaica and Trinidad on diseases and management of piglets and small ruminants. Canadian veterinarians — C.K. Roe, D.G. Butler, and a nutritionist from Agriculture Canada — were involved.

In 1982 the association secured funding from the Canadian International Development Agency to develop a non-governmental co-operative project with Caribbean veterinary groups to increase animal productivity and self-sufficiency. The C.V.M.A. then held its first joint meeting with other veterinary associations in Jamaica later that year. Some one hundred and eighty veterinarians attended and forty scientific papers were presented. Thereafter such meetings were held biannually.

Not only was there increased co-operation with the Caribbean, but a number of programs were undertaken to assist these developing countries. Canadian veterinarians assisted in upgrading the pork processing inspection system in Jamaica with a view to making its product eligible for export. In 1986 R.R. Miller travelled to Grenada under this program to train veterinarians in its Ministry of Agriculture to administer bovine tuberculosis tests and advise on a national tuberculosis control plan. This island had seen the number of its cattle decline by half in little more than a decade and wished to reverse the costly trend. Through the C.V.M.A.'s International Development Committee, the fruits of Canadian experience were exported for the benefit of others.

While assistance to Caribbean countries under a CIDA program received the support of all, the nuclear issue deeply divided the profession. In the days prior to Gorbachev's policies of *perestroika* (structuring) and *glasnost* (openness), the Cold War mentality found renewed support through President Ronald Reagan's designation of the Soviet Union as the "evil empire." The International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War boldly challenged this view on the nuclear issue by successfully uniting individuals from both East and West.

The veterinary profession was decidedly less adventuresome. Some thought such questions irrelevant to the association and took umbrage when they were discussed in the *Canadian Veterinary Journal*. Others said that those advocating a nuclear freeze or disarmament were dupes of the Soviets, a latter-day expression of the "Better Red than Dead" outlook from two decades before. Whatever side one joined, the debate revealed how difficult it had become to define professional responsibility and draw the line between the professional and the political.

A small and determined group — of whom David Waltner-Toews was the most prominent — brought the nuclear issue forward. An equally concerted opposition stood ready to stem the tide they viewed as the reverse of veterinarians' support for civil defence during the 1950s. The essential argument of those opposed to nuclear armaments centred around the point that the proliferation of nuclear weapons drained money from agricultural and health needs while endangering the very existence of all forms of life. They called on veterinarians, as custodians of animal care, to deplore publicly this lamentable situation. At the 1983 convention they succeeded. By a narrow majority the association called for a reduction and ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons. Following the formation of the World Veterinarians Against Nuclear Warfare that year, a group called Veterinarians for Survival was formed at the next C.V.M.A. convention. It planned to provide education aimed at the prevention of nuclear self-annihilation.

A greater challenge to the veterinary profession emerged in the rise of the animal rights movement following the publication of Peter Singer's *Animal Liberation* in 1975. Always vociferous and frequently extreme in tactics, animal liberationists faulted veterinarians for mirroring rather than reforming Western society's attitudes towards animals. In particular, they wanted to change programs in animal shelters and prohibit the use of animals in research.

The extremists had the effect of drawing the veterinary profession closer to the country's humane societies, though not to that in Toronto when the liberationists gained control. Still, veterinarians remained antagonistic towards spay-neuter clinics in Canada's major cities that offered a full complement of veterinary services in what they considered as unfair competition with practitioners. Although the C.V.M.A. officially opposed the concept of government subsidized veterinary services whenever care could be provided by the private sector, the C.V.M.A. committee on humane practices joined with the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies to sponsor several symposia on pets and society. H.C. Rowsell, who had founded the humane practices committee as well as the Canadian Council on Animal Care, became the first recipient of the national federation's H. Carroll Humanitarian Award in 1977.

The C.V.M.A. committee on humane practices remained one of the most active and enlightened within the veterinary profession anywhere in the world.⁷ Chaired by R.W. Stonehouse and then Tom Sanderson, the committee tackled a variety of issues aimed at improving animal welfare. It worked with the Animal Air Transportation Association to devise guidelines to ensure that animals were moved in a safe and humane manner. Agriculture Canada sought the committee's assistance in devising codes of farming practice for chickens (1983), pigs (1984), special fed veal calves (1987) and mink (1987).

Other areas were much more controversial. To assist practitioners, the committee published a detailed consideration of means of euthanasia for dogs and cats.⁸ The thorny question of the use of animals in research was also tackled. Veterinarians agreed that through "research we are improving the health and welfare of human beings and the animals themselves and



COUNCIL AND ADVISORS: 1982-83.

Front l. to r. G. Irving, K. Macdonald, D.C. Hargrave, R.S. Downey, E. Prowse. Back l. to r. L. Webster, Remi Gauthier, P. Stockdale, M. Lafontaine, J. Frank, L.P.E. Choquette, B. Wurtz, G. Morgan, J.C. Carisse, D. Landry.

eliminating diseases that once caused widespread human or animal misery".⁹ In some areas such as surgical programs, there was no alternative to the use of living tissue. The national association therefore supported the tenets of reduction (in numbers), refinement (of techniques), and replacement (with alternative methods). Just such a breakthrough did occur in 1986 when Agriculture Canada devised a new rabies tissue culture test that was estimated to require 30,000 fewer mice annually for such purposes.

No animal welfare issue attracted greater publicity than the country's annual seal hunt. Just as television had served to bring the horrors of the Vietnam war into the living rooms of the nation, the same medium effectively aroused the country about the plight of seal pups in concert with organizations such as Greenpeace and international movie stars like Brigitte Bardot. Five representatives from the national association were invited by Fisheries Canada to observe the 1983 seal hunt. Their specific task was to observe the humaneness of killing seals with rifles and the testing of a new killing pistol. Four years later the C.V.M.A. officially adopted a position on the issue. That policy acknowledged the economic importance of the seal hunt to the Canadian population, including its aboriginal peoples. At the same time it called for animals to be harvested using humane methods and for strict monitoring programs to ensure survival of all species of seals.

Rodeos were also controversial. A position paper prepared by the humane practices committee and adopted by the C.V.M.A. council in 1985 noted

that since rodeos depended on animal reaction to fear and pain, they could not be endorsed. Veterinary participation was advocated to benefit the animals involved, while veterinarians were urged to continue to press for more humane treatment in such circumstances. Then eight horses were killed during chuck wagon races at the 1986 Calgary Stampede. While Tom Sanderson publicly decried the widespread use of steroids and stimulants at race tracks, he assumed a position opposed to the abolition of such sporting events. The animals had been bred, raised and trained for these events, he argued. Alain Bourges, a Calgary veterinarian who also served as president of his city's Humane Society, saw the situation very differently. He noted other instances at the Stampede where animals had been abused. In 1985, for instance, one rig had managed to complete a race only through pulling a horse with a broken leg. Bourges called on Canadian veterinarians to follow their Australian counterparts who had opposed rodeos on ethical and humane grounds.¹⁰

Controversy in the area of humane practices followed the profession right to the ceremony where H.C. Rowsell became the first veterinarian to be inducted as an officer of the Order of Canada. For more than two decades, Rowsell had forged ahead as the pre-eminent veterinarian in Canada in the area of animal welfare. He was recognized outside the country for providing some of the best explanations of the real issues involved in the use of animals in research.¹¹ The national system for animal care that he had created — and helped to export around the world — suffered from a major flaw in the eyes of animal rights activists by failing to provide for lay involvement in the process. While Rowsell was honoured by Governor General Jeanne Sauvé at Rideau Hall in 1988, protestors marched outside in opposition to such recognition.

Educational questions and matters relating to licensure continued to attract professional attention. The old dream of a national register of Canadian veterinarians was finally abandoned in 1980 when the C.V.M.A. published a national directory of Canadian veterinarians. Hopes for greater reciprocity in licensure remained firmly embedded in some circles, particularly as the countries of the European Economic Community were moving to full acceptance without examination of all veterinary graduates from approved colleges. Canadian veterinary medicine, in contrast, remained balkanized along provincial lines. The Ontario Veterinary Association even required the graduates of Canadian veterinary colleges outside its province to sit an examination before licensing.

In order to secure greater concurrence from the provinces on the issue of reciprocity, the C.V.M.A. executive assumed the unusual position in 1982 of constituting itself as the committee responsible. The proposed agreement established regulations for seven categories of veterinarians, but the most significant change centred around recent graduates of Canadian colleges. The effect of the reciprocity agreement was to be the removal of examinations from the provinces to the National Examining Board. Thereafter, successful candidates would only be tested on the Veterinarians' Act in a particular province. In 1984 six provinces (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova

Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan) agreed to these common standards that still fell well short of European co-operation. The following year Alberta signified its agreement as well, but the bulk of veterinarians remained within the three provinces that refused to adhere to reciprocity.

The National Examining Board removed the "recognized" school designation from forty-three schools in 1981 and left only one non-North American institution — Utrecht — with that status. In the future, such recognition was only to be extended following inspection by a C.V.M.A. team. Standards remained high. In 1983-4, 58 graduates from colleges outside Canada were entitled to sit the examinations but only 11 certificates of qualification were awarded.

No less than veterinarians, graduates from the growing animal health technician programs wanted to be able to work anywhere in Canada. To further this end, the C.V.M.A. prepared guidelines to accredit these courses of study in 1975. Two years later they were amended. A committee of the National Examining Board was established to supervise accreditation and it worked closely with the Canadian Council on Animal Care. These measures helped to assist animal health technicians and ensure that curricula were broadly based. Graduates were instructed not only in technical skills but also in the theory that lay behind them.

The recognition of veterinary specialties presented a greater host of problems. N.O. Nielsen chaired a committee that presented a report on the subject to the National Examining Board in 1978. An open meeting followed the next year, but not until 1982 were the first specialists, in pathology, certified to use the designation where provincial organizations deemed it to be ethical. Specialists in theriogenology and microbiology were recognized subsequently.

In adopting this course, the C.V.M.A. followed the American Veterinary Medical Association and adopted examinations used in the United States. Several conundrums remained. How were species specialists to be recognized? What was to be done about those areas, such as swine practice, where no American board existed? Is a specialist in diseases of the skin in general more or less of a specialist than one who concerns himself with species specific skin diseases?¹²

Further issues that remain to be resolved centre around the degree of the specialty. Canadian and American practice recognizes a level of excellence that only a few of those sitting the examinations met. The British system, in contrast, rewards two levels of specialty: a more advanced level acknowledged through certification and a lesser degree recognized by granting of a diploma. Whether the C.V.M.A. should also recognize competence as well as excellence in specialties remains one of many questions that need to be examined.

Through the Canadian Veterinary Research Trust Fund, the association continued to foster research. By 1985, when the fund had grown to \$650,000 and accorded grants worth \$164,000, it was decided that it should consider long-term efforts that required more concentrated research efforts than in

the past. A Canadian Veterinary Research Fellowship, valued at \$30,000 (with an additional \$10,000 for research expenses), was announced. This award was to be granted to a person in doctoral studies intending to complete a significant research project.

Research money accorded by the C.V.M.A. was derived from its pet food certification program which was close to representing seventy-five percent of sales in Canada by 1986. By requiring scientific investigation of nutritional content with actual trials, the association's stamp of approval ensured the quality of these products. Industry itself testified to improved performance by their staff in regard to quality control when a third party such as the C.V.M.A. was involved. For its part, the association monitored the use of certification made by manufacturers in advertising.

The need for such precautions were made apparent when Ralston-Purina withdrew from the voluntary program in 1986. The company then purchased an advertisement in the *Canadian Veterinary Journal* claiming that research showed how their "Puppy Chow" product outperformed one of its prime competitors. The advertisement begged the question about what "performance" really meant in relation to dog food. Nevertheless, the following year the association bolstered the reputation of its certification program by appointing an advisory council consisting initially of representatives from the Canadian Kennel Club, the Canadian Cat Association, the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies, the Canadian Consumers Association, and one breeder representative.

While the association did not relax its standards in relation to pet food certification, profound anxieties about the administration of more than 2,000 pharmaceuticals administered to animals remained — well before Ben Johnson shocked the world by losing his Olympic Gold Medal awarded at Seoul, Korea, in 1988. A number of significant contributions in this area were achieved. The C.V.M.A. worked with Agriculture Canada for four years in preparation for the 1981 revision of the Feeds Act. Remi Gauthier of the association's drug committee was appointed in 1979 as co-chairman of Agriculture Canada's Race Track Division's drug advisory committee.

On numerous occasions the C.V.M.A. made public its view on issues relating to pharmaceutical use. At the beginning of the decade, its drug committee informed the federal government of its opposition to the use of antibiotics at sub-therapeutic levels. Ottawa agreed to make steroids and tranquilizers for veterinary use available only by prescription in order to avoid their indiscriminate use. The committee also continued to advocate specific means to reduce drug residues in milk and meat products, to express concern about the overuse of pesticides, and to bring to the attention of federal and provincial ministers of environment the problem of the uncontrolled disposal of chemical containers.

At the urging of the C.V.M.A. practice committee, Health and Welfare Canada's Bureau of Veterinary Drugs developed guidelines for writing prescriptions for the addition of drugs to animal feeds. This initiative was welcomed by the Animal Health Institute, an association of drug manufacturers, which embarked upon an educational program aimed at

practitioners in association with the Society of Ontario Veterinarians.

Events in 1986 again focussed attention on drug-related issues. In that year two Ontario veterinarians were charged and pleaded guilty to unprofessional conduct through improper prescription for drugs. Their licences were suspended for three months. In response, the C.V.M.A. council appointed Ann-Marie Taylor as co-ordinator for a new association initiative to assess the use and mis-use of pharmaceuticals in farm animal production.

In 1988 — at the time of its fortieth anniversary — the C.V.M.A. appeared as a much more magnanimous organization than it had been just ten years before. Rancour over future manpower requirements, then being so hotly debated throughout the profession, had led to charges that the association was controlled by an oligarchy of academic veterinarians. Ontario in 1984 had followed Quebec's lead by making membership in the association voluntary. By 1987, Ontario and Quebec membership in the C.V.M.A. had slipped to less than fifty percent.

Rather than retrench, the C.V.M.A. sought new means through which to make itself a more effective entity. A permanent home at 339 Booth Street in Ottawa was purchased and in 1983 Jean Leroux was hired as Communications Officer. By 1986, there were eight people on staff at headquarters. Legislative changes adopted that year aimed at allowing all veterinarians, including those engaged in research or employed by the federal government, to become members. A position on council for a veterinarian representing federal government professionals was also created. Christiane Gagnon was subsequently named representative to the association for Quebec. Vice-president of the Professional Corporation of Quebec Veterinarians since 1984, Dr. Gagnon felt that the C.V.M.A. had been perceived for too long as belonging to Anglophones. Her new job, she declared, was "d'en assurer une présence visible au Québec." A new mission statement was adopted in 1987:

The Canadian Veterinary Medical Association is the national body representing and serving the interests of the veterinary profession in Canada. The association is committed to excellence within the profession and to the well-being of animals. It shall promote public awareness of the contribution of animals and veterinarians to society.

The association began to take seriously its mandate to heighten public consciousness about both animals and veterinarians. An "Animal Health Week" professional relations program was developed and presented first in 1985. Under the leadership of Patricia Kohlberg of Winnipeg, veterinarians across the country participated fully in this successful initiative that was repeated in subsequent years. The communications committee published weekly animal care columns that began to appear in nearly two hundred newspapers. Small booklets were also published on veterinary medicine as a career, the feeding of dogs and cats, the evaluation of bulls for breeding soundness, and improving animal and human health through research.

From modest beginnings, the C.V.M.A. has emerged into a national organization that reflects a better balance within the profession and a more purposeful role within society at large. The association's stands on issues



COUNCIL AND ADVISORS: 1984-85.

Left to r. B. Wurtz, G. Spearman, G. Roy, E.G. Clark, R.S. Downey, E. Prowse, J.C. Carisse, T. Sanderson, A.N. Smith, G. Irving, G. Morgan, L.P.E. Choquette, D. Landry, J. Frank, E. Shacklady.

relating to animal welfare and its successful public relations campaigns have brought it increasingly into the public spotlight, although it has still tended to be reactive to animal welfare issues rather than proactive. The controversial subject of advertising continues to be debated with vigour but without resolution. The Code of Ethics adopted by the association in 1976 severely restricts advertising by limiting it largely to telephone listings. In light of developments within the legal profession and the desire of some provinces to move to more relaxed regulations, a fresh approach to this issue may be necessary.

Since the founding of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association in 1948, the nature of veterinary medicine has been transformed. Formerly, veterinary medicine was pursued by inveterate individualists. Most veterinarians built their practices on their own, generally in rural areas at a distance from fellow professionals. Such self-reliant individuals were unaccustomed to collaborative efforts other than in the defence of the profession against rival claimants such as farriers. "Veterinary medicine is one of the last strongholds of the individual," C.V.M.A. president James Archibald claimed in 1963. "Those of us who have chosen this profession have eschewed more highly organized lines of endeavour which necessitate co-operative action — an engineer, for example, cannot build a bridge alone. Because of individualist tendencies, it is sometimes difficult for us to achieve the uniformity of thought and action necessary for the advancement of the profession."¹³

The days of the sole practitioner are rapidly ending as clinics continue to grow and veterinarians find new outlets for their medical expertise. Regional tensions have abated and the profession has shown itself more willing to seek new avenues where only road blocks existed previously. Steps have been taken towards realizing the old dream of reciprocity in licensure, but in view of developments within Europe and the Canada/U.S. free trade agreement, much more remains to be accomplished. Where others have feared to tread, future veterinarians will be required to venture in the same spirit that has produced previous accomplishments.

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CHAPTER VII

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CHAPTER VIII

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CHAPTER IX

THE AGE OF EQUIPOISE

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Biographical Notes

Graduated unless shown otherwise means through the Ontario Veterinary College

Akins, J.T.

Born, Milton, Ontario, 1886; graduated 1928; Health of Animals Branch, 1928-37; Provincial Veterinarian, New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, 1937-44; Director, Veterinary Services Branch, 1944-69; New Brunswick Veterinary Medical Association; president, 1948-49; charter member, Canadian Veterinary Medical Association; died 1969.

Allen, J.A.

Born Belfast, Ireland, 1886; graduated 1916; assistant pathologist, Biological Laboratory, Ottawa, 1917-20; established Fox Research Station, Health of Animals Branch, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, 1920; resigned Health of Animals Branch 1926 to become Director of Health, Manitoba Fox Breeders Protective Association; All Star Ranch fox farm research, 1929-31; pathologist, Government of Manitoba Game and Fisheries Branch, Winnipeg, 1931-34; pathologist and superintendent, Manitoba Experimental Fur Farm, 1934-42; organized Prince Edward Island Veterinary Medical Association, 1920; president, 1921-23; member, Manitoba Veterinary Medical Association, 1934-42; vice-president, 1938; president, 1939; editor *Canadian Veterinary Record*, 1925; named Commander of the Order of Merit (Quebec), 1936; pioneered studies in fox diseases; author, *The Theory and Practice of Fur Farming*; died 1942.

Anderson, J.G.

Born Calgary, Alberta; graduated 1924; lifetime practitioner Calgary; official veterinarian for Calgary Stampede, 1924-64; Alberta Veterinary Medical Association, secretary-treasurer, 1936-39; president, 1939-50; charter member, Canadian Veterinary Medical Association; member, Board of Directors, 1950-51; Canadian Centennial medal, 1967; died 1973.

Archibald, J.

Born Scotland 1919; served R.C.A.M.C. 1942-45; graduated Ontario Veterinary College, 1949; M.V.Sc. (Toronto) 1951; Dr. med.vet. (Justus Liebig) 1958; F.R.C.V.S., 1970; charter diplomate American College of Veterinary Surgeons, 1964; faculty Ontario Veterinary College, 1949-84; professor emeritus 1986; Clinical Studies chairman 1963-79; Director, Animal Care Services University of Guelph 1980-84; acting associate Dean Ontario Veterinary College 1984-85; member University of Guelph Board of Governors 1974-77; visiting professor, University of Glasgow 1958; visiting professor Royal College of Surgeons (England) 1970; consultant Charles H. Best Institute of Physiology 1958-70; Canadian Defence Research Board 1958- ; A.V.M.A. Research Council 1955-58; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association vice president 1955-58; president 1962-63; National Examining Board chairman 1963-74, 1975-80; international development committee chairman 1984-87; life member 1974; founding editor *Canadian Veterinary Journal* 1960-63, 1966-67; member numerous professional associations; recipient Ernst Leitz Fellowship for advanced studies in Germany 1957; American Animal Hospital Association

Veterinarian of the Year 1958; C.V.M.A. award for clinical research 1968; McCay Memorial Lecture, Washington State university 1969; J.D. Stewart Memorial Lecture Series, University of Sydney Australia 1969; Nuffield Fellowship for study the Royal College of Surgeons (England) 1970; Bourgelat Award British Small Animal Veterinary Association 1971; Caribbean Veterinary Association Silver Medal; honorary member Caribbean Veterinary Association and elected to Caribbean Agricultural Hall of Fame 1984; World Small Animal Veterinary Association International prize for Scientific Achievement 1985; Distinguished Service Award, American College of Veterinary Surgeons 1987; editor or member of editorial board of several professional journals; editor and author of several text books on veterinary surgery; regional representative (Caribbean/Canada) of the Commonwealth Veterinary Association 1970-84; secretary-treasurer 1984- ; author or co-author of over 100 scientific publications.

Archibald, R. McGregor

Born Nova Scotia, 1915; graduated 1937; practitioner, Truro, Nova Scotia 1937-57; Animal Pathology Division, Health of Animal Branch, Sackville Laboratory, 1957, officer-in-charge, 1960-69; Nova Scotia Veterinary Medical Association, 1941-69; president; secretary, 1941-54; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council, 1951-55; vice-president, 1953-54; president, 1954-55; died 1969.

Armstrong, J.A.

Graduated 1888; practitioner, Regina, Saskatchewan; founding Council member Saskatchewan Veterinary Medical Association, 1909; president, 1909-11; member legislation committee, 1912; university affairs committee, 1913; president, 1914.

Baker, J.M.

Born Montreal, Quebec, 1926; graduated 1950; M.Sc. (Colorado) 1951; small animal practitioner, Montreal 1951-85; in practice established by Duncan McEachran, joined by grandfather M.C. Baker (Montreal 1879), continued by father C.B. Baker (Toronto 1923); member Editorial Board Can. Jnl. Comp. Medicine 1958; small animal practice Meaford, Ontario 1985-.

Baker, M.C.

Born Dunham, Québec 1849; U.E.L. descendant; graduated Montreal Military School, 1867; commissioned, Canadian Militia, 1870; graduated, Montreal Veterinary College, 1879; D.V.Sc. (McGill) 1890; part-time lecturer, Montreal Veterinary College and McGill; general practice, Montreal, later associated with Duncan McEachran; succeeded by son C.B. Baker (graduated 1923), in turn succeeded by his son J.M. Baker (graduated 1950); veterinary inspector, Health of Animals Branch, Dominion Government, Port of Montreal, 1879-1931; active in Collège des Médecins vétérinaire de la province de Québec; president 25 years; Central Canada Veterinary Association honorary life member, 1929; died 1931.

Ballantyne, E.E.

Born near Stratford, Ontario; graduated 1943; L.L.D. (Guelph) hon. 1980; Connaught Medical Laboratories, University of Toronto, 1943-45; Provincial Animal Pathologist, Nova Scotia, 1945-47; Director of Veterinary Services, Alberta, 1947-64; Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Alberta, 1965-71; Deputy Minister, Department of the Environment, Alberta, 1971-75; executive director, Special Environmental Projects, Alberta, 1975-78; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association president, 1955-56; fellow, Royal Society of Health of Great Britain, 1962; died 1983.

Barker, C.A.V.

Born Ingersoll, Ontario, 1919; graduated 1941; M.Sc. (McGill) 1945; D.V.Sc. (Toronto) 1948; faculty, Agriculture, McGill, 1941-45; faculty, Ontario Veterinary College, 1945-84; professor emeritus, 1986; Ontario Veterinary Association Council, 1953-65; second vice-

president, 1954-55; first vice-president, 1956-58; president, 1958-59; legislative committee chairman, 1959-60; member, 1973-75; membership committee chairman, 1959-62; member, 1962-65; internship committee, 1961-63; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council, 1960-68; vice-president, 1964-65; president, 1965-66; drug committee 1967-75; Canadian Veterinary Drug Advisory committee, 1972-75; Ontario Veterinary College Alumni Association secretary-treasurer, 1952-54, 1963-66; president, 1961-62; life member, 1970; Veterinary History Society (Britain), 1973- ; Ontario Veterinary College archivist-historian 1973- ; honorary member Society of Ontario Veterinarians 1981; Editorial Board, *Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine*, 1956-60; business manager *Canadian Veterinary Journal*, 1964-66; author of numerous veterinary medical papers; co-author with A. Margaret Evans of *Century One: A History of the Ontario Veterinary Association, 1874-1974*, published 1976; O.V.C. Alumni Association Distinguished Alumnus, 1977; member Order of Canada 1986; Centennial Award Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food 1988.

Barker, M.

Born near Kingston, Ontario, 1882; moved to Western Canada 1900; North West Mounted Police, Yukon Territories, 1901-05; graduated 1907; veterinary inspector, Health of Animals Branch, Saskatchewan, 1908; district inspector, Saskatchewan, 1920; Chief Veterinary Inspector, Saskatchewan, 1939; acting Veterinary Director General, 1943, appointment confirmed December 1943; retired 1947; Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan president, 1925-26; Council, 1935-39; honorary life member, 1940; died 1973.

Barton, G.F.R.

Born Chilliwack, British Columbia, 1907; graduated 1932; practitioner, Chilliwack, 1932-57; British Columbia Veterinary Association, 1932-57; president, 1952-53; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association western representative, 1952-54; died 1957.

Bennett, J.E.

Graduated 1914; licensed to practice in Alberta, 1920; moved from Peace River, Alberta to McBride, British Columbia, 1922; also practised in Vancouver and Victoria; employed by Department of Agriculture, British Columbia, until 1953; director, Western Canada Veterinary Association, 1945; British Columbia Veterinary Association secretary, 1944-46.

Berg, Sten S.

Born Alberta, 1929; graduated B.Sc. (Agric) Alberta, 1954; farming in Alberta 1955 -; founding member Western Hog Growers; president 1966-69; Alberta Hog Producers Marketing Board chairman 1971-72; Canadian Pork Council past president; Markets Logistics International Ltd. 1976-88; president and chief executive officer; assignments in China, Japan, Canada; member of several professional Canadian agricultural associations.

Best, J.P.

Born Toronto, Ontario, 1915; officer, Canadian Army World War II, awarded Military Cross; graduated 1948; practitioner, Ontario, 1948-55; Health of Animals Branch, Calgary, Alberta, 1955-58; Veterinary Services Division, Alberta Department of Agriculture, from 1958, as head of inspection services; Alberta Veterinary Medical Association, secretary-treasurer and registrar, 1960-86; honorary life member, 1976; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association National Examining Board, 1965-76; chairman, 1974-75; Alberta Veterinarian of the Year 1986; C.V.M.A. life member 1983.

Bigland, C.H.

Born Calgary, Alberta, 1919; graduated 1941; D.V.P.H. (Toronto) 1946; M.Sc. (Alberta) 1960; D.Sc. (Guelph) hon. 1986; general practitioner, Calgary, 1941-46; Health of Animals

Branch, 1946-48; Veterinary Services Division, Alberta Department of Agriculture, 1948-62; lecturer, University of California, 1962-64; faculty Western College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Saskatchewan, 1964-75; professor emeritus 1984; Director, Veterinary Infectious Disease Organization, Saskatoon, 1975-84; member, Alberta and Saskatchewan Veterinary Medical Associations; Alberta Veterinary Medical Association president, 1957-59; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, chairman, public health committee, 1959-71; member, Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, 1972; chairman, Western Veterinary College study committee, 1957-61; MacMillan Laureate in Agriculture (University of Guelph) 1985; honorary member several scientific societies; C.V.M.A. life member, 1988; president Bigland Consultants 1988- ; originator of Veterinary Infectious Disease Organization (VIDO); author "I am VIDO".

Bildfell, A.

Born Foam Lake, Saskatchewan, 1924; Royal Canadian Navy 1943-45; graduated 1960; mixed practice, Vegreville, Alberta, 1960-87; faculty, Western College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Saskatchewan, 1974-75; returned to Vegreville practice, 1975; Alberta Veterinary Medical Association chairman several committees; president 1980; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association; chairman, Board of Education, 1973.

Bishop, G.C.

Born Nova Scotia; graduated 1939; Provincial Veterinarian, Prince Edward Island, to 1961; practitioner in Lexington, Kentucky; died 1984.

Black, W.D.

Born Mindemoya, Ontario; graduated 1965; M.Sc. (Guelph) 1969; Ph.D. (Georgia) 1970; practitioner, Wellesley, Ontario, 1965-66; faculty, Ontario Veterinary College, 1970- ; member, Ontario Veterinary Association drug committee, 1970-74; chairman, 1972-74; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association drug committee, 1975-79; Agriculture Canada drug advisory committee (Racetracks), vice-chairman, 1983- .

Bonneau, N.H.

Born St.-François, Montmagny, Québec, 1946; graduated Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec, 1968; M.Sc. (Guelph) 1971; diploma, Small Animal Surgery (Guelph) 1970; faculty, Faculté de Médecine vétérinaire de l'Université de Montréal, 1971-; Gaines Award, 1977.

Boucher, W.

Born South March, Ontario; graduated 1889; general practitioner Ontario and then Kindersley, Saskatchewan, 1913-15; after 1915, Regina; member Saskatchewan Veterinary Medical Association, 1913-24.

Boulanger, Paul

Graduated Cornell, 1941; M.Sc., 1944; Animal Diseases Research Institute, Hull, Québec, chief, serology section, Animal Pathology Division, 1966-78; Collège des Médecins vétérinaires de la Province de Québec; president 1966; died 1984.

Bourges, Alain

Born Caen, France, 1931; emigrated to Canada 1952; graduated Montreal 1957; Canada Agriculture in Alberta 1957-67; small animal practice Calgary 1967- ; co-founder, director Calgary Academy of Veterinary Medicine; Calgary Humane Society Board member, president 1984, 1988; co-founder Pet Access League Society, 1984; member Board.

Boyce, Ralph

Born Napanee, Ontario; graduated University of Toronto 1945; co-founder Stevenson Turner and Boyce veterinary pharmaceuticals 1947; since 1968 has lived in Guelph, Ontario.

Brightwell, A.H.

Born Matheson, Ontario, 1932; graduated 1956; practised Sudbury, Ontario 1956-58; Stratford, Ontario 1958-85; elected Member of Parliament (PC-Perth) 1984; re-elected 1988 (PC Perth-Wellington-Waterloo); founder-charter president Veterinary Purchasing Co.; past president Ontario Swine Practitioners Association; co-founder Ontario Bovine Practitioners Association; Ontario Veterinary Association Council 1964-66; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association large animal practice committee 1968-69; Society of Ontario Veterinarians Charter member, first president 1980-81; past president of several community charitable associations; O.V.C. Veterinarian of the Year award 1978; elected to University of Guelph Gryphon Club Hall of Fame 1987.

Brown, R.G.

Born Morristown, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. 1938; graduated B.Sc. (Drexel Inst. Tech.) 1960; Ph.D. (Tennessee) 1964; faculty Drexel Institute 1964-68; faculty University of Guelph (Animal Nutrition) 1968-78; faculty University of Massachusetts 1978- ; director of biotechnology and professor of animal nutrition; founding and continuing member, 1974, of C.V.M.A. pet food certification committee; member of several animal science associations; honorary member Canadian Veterinary Medical Association 1983; Lukens award for research in diabetes.

Bruneau, Orphyr

Born St. Constant, Quebec, 1848; graduated Montreal Veterinary College, 1872; faculty, Anatomy, Montreal Veterinary College, 1875-84; large practice in Montreal; died 1920.

Buck, C.R.

Born Toronto, Ontario, 1922; graduated 1946; practitioner, Waterloo, Ontario, 1946-75; faculty, Ontario Veterinary College, 1975-88; liaison officer 1980-88; Ontario Veterinary Association, discipline and ethics committee, 1966-75; chairman, 1968-69; Council, 1967-70; president, 1969; past member, Agricultural Research Institute of Ontario; Western Ontario Veterinary Medical Association 1946-70; past president and director; Ontario Veterinary College Alumni Association president 1979-81; director 1975-88; member, Canadian Association of Veterinary Anatomists; member, Ontario Academy of Small Animal Practitioners.

Budd, Joan

Born Merridale, Manitoba; Winnipeg Normal School, 1930; Royal Canadian Air Force, Women's Division, 1942-45; graduated 1950; M.Sc. (Wisconsin) 1951; faculty, Ontario Veterinary College, 1951-77; member, Editorial Board *Canadian Veterinary Journal and Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine*, 1964-72; editor, *Canadian Veterinary Journal*, 1971-72; associate editor, *Journal of Wildlife Diseases*, 1967; Council of Wildlife Diseases Association, 1972-74; vice-president, 1975-76; emeritus member, 1977; recipient, Distinguished Service Award, Wildlife Diseases Association, 1977; C.V.M.A. life member 1978.

Butler, D.G.

Born Hamilton, Ontario, 1940; graduated 1963; M.Sc. (Guelph) 1969; Ph.D. (Toronto) 1974; practice Barrie, Ontario, 1963-65; faculty Ontario Veterinary College 1965-82; chairman Clinical Studies 1987- ; chairman Department of Medical Sciences School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Wisconsin - Madison 1982-87; member of several professional associations in Canada and U.S.A.; Norden Teaching Award 1973; author of several scientific publications.

Butler, R.S.

Born Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1931; graduated 1954; M.C.Ed. (Saskatchewan) 1971; mixed veterinary practice, 1954-68; faculty, Western College of Veterinary Medicine, 1968- ;

director continuing veterinary education; member of several college committees; Manitoba Veterinary Medical Association Council, 1964-67; president, 1966-67; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council, 1971-75; president 1972-73; chairman, Research Trust Fund, 1971-72; convention chairman, Saskatoon, 1969; co-chairman 1988.

Butterwick, D.B.

Born Calgary, Alberta; graduated, B.S.A. (Toronto) 1938; D.V.M. (Toronto) 1941; veterinary pathologist, New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, 1941-69; Director, Veterinary Services Branch, 1969-77; New Brunswick Veterinary Medical Association president 1961; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council, 1966-68; president, 1967-68; small animal practice, Fredericton, New Brunswick 1977-85.

Cairns, T.F.

Born Forest, Ontario; graduated 1908; practitioner, Edmonton, Alberta, 1910-43; active in Alberta Veterinary Medical Association; president, 1916; died 1943.

Cameron, A.E.

Born near Dundee, Scotland, 1878; served in Boer War; emigrated to Lost Mountain Valley, Saskatchewan, 1905; graduated 1908; joined Health of Animals Branch, Meat Inspection and Contagious Diseases; transferred to Pathology Division, 1914; captain, Canadian Army Veterinary Corps, 1914-18; awarded Military Cross; pathologist, Health of Animals Laboratory, Lethbridge, Alberta, 1919-25; chief veterinary inspector, Ottawa, 1925-39; Veterinary Director General, 1939-43; retired 1943; served in World War II as lieutenant-colonel, Special Services; awarded Volunteer Decoration, King's Coronation Medal; member of several provincial veterinary associations; Central Canada Veterinary Association honorary president; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association eastern representative, 1951-54; recipient, American Veterinary Medical Association 12th International Veterinary Congress Prize; died 1964.

Cameron, T.W.M.

Born Scotland; graduated B.Sc., veterinary science, Edinburgh, 1921; M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc.; member Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons; fellow Royal Society of Canada, 1939; served in British Army, World War I; awarded Territorial Decoration; Director, Institute of Parasitology, McGill University, Macdonald College, Quebec, 1932-64; retired 1964; founder with C.A. Mitchell of the *Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science*; professor emeritus McGill University; president, Royal Society of Canada, 1958-59; author of numerous scientific publications and *Principles of Parasitology*; recipient, Royal Society of Canada Flavelle Medal, 1957; Order of Canada 1972; died 1980.

Campbell, A.R.

Born Nova Scotia; graduated 1923; general practitioner, Hensall, Ontario, 1923-45; secretary-treasurer and fieldsman, Canadian Guernsey Breeders Association, 1945-58; Ontario Veterinary Association executive committee, 1938-44; Council 1944-48; vice-president 1944-46; president 1946-47; publicity and education committees, 1945-47; resolutions committee, 1947-48; active member of the Western Ontario Veterinary Association; died 1958.

Campbell, D.J.

Born Scotland, 1916; graduated Glasgow Veterinary College, 1945; faculty 1946-48; Highlands and Islands Veterinary Services, 1948-55; faculty, Ontario Veterinary College, 1955-64; Ayerst Laboratories, 1964-70; Health Protection Branch Bureau of Veterinary Medicine, 1970-81; Chief of Drug Safety, 1976-81; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association drug committee, 1970-76.

Campbell, J.A.

Born India, graduated 1900; major, Canadian Army Veterinary Corps, World War I; practitioner, St. John's Newfoundland, 1900-05; pioneer practitioner in small animal medicine and surgery in Canada; practitioner Toronto, 1906-56; part-time lecturer dairy inspection and canine and feline diseases, 1913-18, 1918-22, Ontario Veterinary College; small animal diseases, 1946-51; Curator, Toronto Zoological Gardens, 1920-53; Ontario Veterinary Association first vice-president, 1916-19; president, 1919-22; executive committee, 1924-27; resolutions committee, 1931-33; Practice Board, 1932-36; legislation committee chairman, 1923-24, 1927-40, 1946-48; died 1956.

Carlson, E.E.

Born Milestone, District of Assiniboia, Northwest Territories, 1905; College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, 1923-25; graduated, D.V.M. (Toronto) 1929; Health of Animals Branch in Ontario, 1929-31; Saskatchewan, 1931-65; retired as District Veterinarian, Saskatchewan, 1965; Saskatchewan Veterinary Medical Associations; president, 1962; secretary-treasurer and registrar 1966-78; life member of Saskatchewan and Canadian Veterinary Medical Associations, 1978; Saskatchewan Jockey Club charter member; official club veterinarian, 1969-75; died 1984.

Carlson, H.C.

Born Calgary, Alberta; United States Army Veterinary Corps, World War II; graduated 1946; M.Sc. (Alberta) 1962; practised in U.S.A. and Alberta; joined Veterinary Services Branch, Alberta Department of Agriculture 1955; head of Veterinary Services auction markets 1956; poultry diseases section 1958; faculty Western College of Veterinary Medicine 1965-68; faculty Ontario Veterinary College 1968-76; Department of Agriculture Alberta 1976-80; Poultry Commissioner British Columbia Department of Agriculture 1980-87; Alberta Veterinary Association secretary-treasurer, 1956-57; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association public relations committee, 1958.

Carpenter, E.B.

Born Michigan, U.S.A.; graduated 1928; small animal practitioner in Michigan and California.

Carrière, Jude

Born Vaudreuil, Québec, 1931; B.A. (Montréal) 1952; graduated, Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec 1958; Animal Diseases Research Institute 1958-; head biologic and mycobacteriology section 1963-81; head laboratory operations 1983-87; manager special assignments special projects, 1987-; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association secretary-treasurer 1970-76; member committee on tuberculosis International Union against tuberculosis 1978-; author of several articles on biological standards.

Carisse, Jean Claude

Born Ottawa, Ontario, 1943; graduated B. Com (Ottawa - Bus. Adm.) 1964; B. Soc. Sci. (Pub. Adm.) 1969; Cert. Assoc. Exec. 1984; in association management since 1969; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Executive Director 1981-; Ottawa Chapter C.A.E. immediate past-president; Canadian Society of Association Executives National Certification Council chairman.

Cawley, A.J.

Born Kingston, Jamaica, 1928; graduated 1952; M.V.Sc. (Toronto) 1962; D.V.Sc. (Toronto) 1967; veterinary officer, Jamaica 1952-53; faculty Ontario Veterinary College 1953-70; faculty department of Veterinary Clinical Medicine University of Illinois 1970-74; small animal practice Halifax, Nova Scotia 1974-77; faculty College of Veterinary Medicine, Mississippi State University 1977-83; small animal practice New Port Richey, Florida, 1983-; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association chairman, hospitals and clinics

committee 1961-70; Canadian Veterinary Research Trust Fund Board of Directors 1976-78; Royal Society and Nuffield fellowship 1965; Gaines Veterinary Award 1975; author of numerous publications.

Chalifoux, A.

Born Montréal, 1942. graduated Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec, 1965; M.Sc.V. (Montréal) 1969; faculty, Veterinary Medicine University of Montreal, 1965-73; practitioner 1973-80; faculty Veterinary Medicine (Montréal) 1980-; professor (Medicine) 1984 and head; Montreal Academy of Veterinary Medicine vice-president 1973-74; president 1974-75; Professional Corporation of Veterinary Surgeons (Québec) vice-president 1974-78; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association small animal practice committee chairman 1980-83; Canadian Veterinary Research Trust Fund board 1987-; Gaines Award 1974; Quebec Academy Award 1979; author of several scientific publications.

Chambers, A.

Born Manitoba; graduated 1918; captain, Canadian Veterinary Corps, 1918-19; Health of Animals Branch, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1919-29; Regina, Saskatchewan 1948-62; private practice, Weyburn, Saskatchewan, 1929-48; Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan Council, 1929-56; president, 1931-32; 1933-34; 1939-40; 1940-41; secretary-treasurer, 1943; registrar, 1944-52; author of history of Saskatchewan Veterinary Medical Association, 1958; recognized by Saskatchewan Livestock Association for outstanding service to livestock industry, 1964; died 1973.

Chappel. C.I.

Born Guelph, Ontario, 1925; graduated 1950; Ph.D. (McGill) 1959; faculty, Ontario Veterinary College, 1950-51; chief pharmacologist, Ayerst Research Laboratories, Montreal, 1953-58; Associate Director of Biological Research, 1958-65; president, Bio-Research Laboratories Limited, 1965-76; vice-president and Director of Research, CDC Life Sciences, 1977-78; president, CanTox Inc. (consultants in toxicology), 1978-; author of numerous publications and member of a number of professional associations in the fields of pharmacology and toxicology.

Charlton, J.A.

Born Brantford, Ontario, 1907; graduated B.S.A. (Toronto) 1929; D.V.M. (Toronto) 1937; agricultural representative Elgin County, Ontario, 1929-34; small animal practitioner, United States 1938-40; manager, family farm near Brantford, 1940-45; Member of Parliament, Progressive Conservative for Brant, 1945-62; parliamentary assistant to Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, 1959; instrumental in obtaining charter of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, 1948; Brant County Federation of Agriculture president, 1943-44; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association president, 1952-53; honorary chief of the Six Nations Tribe; retired as supervisor of community sales, Veterinary Services Branch, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, 1976; died 1977.

Chester, K.B.

Born London, England, 1886; emigrated to Duncan, British Columbia as a farm hand, 1901; graduated 1907; practitioner, Duncan, 1907-09; Health of Animals Branch, 1909-55; British Columbia Veterinary Association secretary-treasurer, 1916-23; 1952-55; registrar and member of numerous committees; president, 1950; honorary member, 1955; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council, 1950-52; life member, 1966; died 1975.

Childs, T.

Born Lindsay, Ontario, 1888; graduated 1915; Imperial Veterinary Corps, 1915-19; retired as major; practitioner, Alberta, 1919-25; inspector, Health of Animals Branch, Edmonton and Saskatoon; district inspector, Manitoba; appointed assistant to Veterinary Director

General, Ottawa, 1946; appointed Veterinary Director General, 1947; retired 1955; recipient, Coronation Medal, 1953; president, United States Livestock Sanitary Association 1952; died 1961.

Choquette, Gladys, (Mrs. L.P.E.)

Born Winnipeg, Manitoba; graduated B.A. (Manitoba) 1939; L.L.B. (Ottawa) 1966; married L.P.E. Choquette, 1943; faculty (law) University of Ottawa 1966; called to the Bar of Ontario 1970; legal advisor for Public Service Staff Relations Board in Ottawa 1971-81; served in various capacities Canadian Veterinary Medical Association for Councils after 1960 as a volunteer, promoting the veterinary profession at the national level; C.V.M.A. honorary member 1988.

Choquette, L.P.E.

Born St.-Hyacinthe, Québec, 1915; graduated, Ecole vétérinaire d'Oka, 1939; M.Sc. (McGill) 1942, Ph.D. 1952; internship Institut Pasteur d'Algérie, 1951; parasitologist, Institute of Parasitology, Macdonald College, Québec, 1940-54; faculté de Médecine vétérinaire de l'Université de Montréal (part-time) 1947-54; (full-time) 1954-59; Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, 1959-80; Quebec College of Veterinary Surgeons executive secretary, 1946-52; secretary-treasurer 1953-60; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association president, 1960; executive secretary 1961-63; secretary-treasurer 1960-70; advisor to Council 1968- ; Commonwealth Veterinary Association secretary-treasurer, 1968-84; president 1984-88; St. Eloi Medal 1968; Quebec College of Veterinary Surgeons honorary member 1968; C.V.M.A. life member 1974; Caribbean Veterinary Association honorary member 1986; Commonwealth Veterinary Association honorary president-for-life 1988; author of numerous articles on parasites, parasitic and other diseases in domestic animals and wildlife.

Christie, N.D.

Born Picton, Ontario; graduated 1910; Health of Animals Branch, 1910-52; started as veterinary inspector in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba; promoted District Inspector, Saskatchewan, 1940; Saskatchewan Veterinary Medical Association Council, 1941-52; vice-president, 1941; president, 1942; 1947; honorary life member, 1952; charter member, Canadian Veterinary Medical Association; died 1968.

Clark, E.

Born Manitoba; graduated 1951; large and small animal practitioner, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1951- ; Veterinary Association of Manitoba, president, 1956; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association public relations committee, 1958.

Clark, F.W.

Born Inchkeith, Saskatchewan, 1920; R.C.A.F. 1941-45; graduated 1949; M.Sc. (Saskatchewan) 1965; general practitioner, Saskatoon, 1949-66; faculty Western College of Veterinary Medicine, Saskatoon, 1966-68; Health of Animals Branch, Saskatoon and Ottawa, 1969-1985; auditor Meat Hygiene Directorate; chief Meat Inspection Standards and Labels 1980-85; Saskatchewan Veterinary Medical Association registrar, 1952-62; died 1985.

Colville, Alex

Born Toronto; graduated Mt. Allison University 1942; served 4 years in Canadian Army, two as war artist; taught Mt. Allison University 1946-63; world-wide reputation as an artist; served on Canada Council 1966-72; designer of Canada's Centennial coins 1967; Canadian Veterinary Research Trust Fund Board of Trustees 1973; Companion Order of Canada 1981; C.V.M.A. honorary member 1987.

Cote, F.J.

Born Guelph, Ontario, 1901; graduated 1926; general practitioner, Guelph 1926-47; part-time faculty Ontario Veterinary College, 1923-47; registrar, 1949-52; Ontario Veterinary Association; executive committee, 1935-36; second vice-president, 1936-37; first vice-president, 1937-38; president, 1938-39; resolutions committee, 1941-48; public health committee, 1942-44; awards committee, 1951; died 1952.

Cousineau, Guy

Born Ste.-Justine de Newton, Québec; graduated Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec, 1951; Ecole Vétérinaire Nationale d'Alfort, France, 1955; diplomate, Institut Pasteur, Paris, bacteriology and serology; faculty 1954-58; bacteriologist, Canadian Wildlife Service, 1961-65; bacteriologist National Health and Welfare, 1958-61; instructor, Faculty of Sciences, University of Ottawa, 1963-65; assistant and associate professor, Faculty of Medicine (Laval) 1965-72; Department of Pathology and Microbiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Montréal, 1972-; vice-Dean, 1972-76; Research, 1974-77; Dean, 1977-81; Collège des Médecins vétérinaires de la Province de Québec, governor, 1967-71; vice-president, 1968-69; president, 1970-71; scientific advisor, Science Council of Canada, 1970-71; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association president 1970.

Couture, J.A.

Born Saint Claire, Dorchester County, Quebec, 1850; graduated Montreal Veterinary college, 1873; instructor, Montreal Veterinary College, 1875-76; superintendent of Animal Quarantine Station, Levis, Quebec, 1876; founded Veterinary School of Quebec, Quebec City, 1886, closed in 1894; remained in charge of quarantine station until retirement; died 1922.

Cowan, W.

Graduated 1868; practitioner, Galt, Ontario; founding member, Ontario Veterinary Medical Association, 1874; treasurer, 1874-79; Ontario Veterinary Association treasurer, 1879-96; director, 1896-98; president, 1911-13; honorary life member, 1914; executive committee, 1913-19; member, Board of Examiners, Ontario Veterinary College for many years; died 1922.

Coxe, S.A.

Graduated 1896; practitioner, Brandon, Manitoba; Veterinary Association of Manitoba Council, 1901-03; 1910-14; vice-president, 1901; 1907; president, 1902; 1911; honorary member, 1940; died 1940.

Cuthbert, R.G.

Born Bridgewater, Nova Scotia; graduated 1923; small animal practitioner, Vancouver, British Columbia, 1925-63; British Columbia Veterinary Association Council, 1927-32; 1934-39; 1943-45; 1950-51; president, 1931-32; vice-president, 1934; 1945; life member 1966; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, education committee chairman, 1954; died 1981.

Dale, D.G.

Born Toronto, Ontario, 1923; Canadian Armoured Corps 1943-46; graduated 1950; M.Sc. (McGill) 1960; faculty, Macdonald College, McGill University 1950-63; Veterinary Director, STB Veterinary Pharm. 1963-66; Bureau of Veterinary Drugs National Health and Welfare Canada 1966-86; Editorial Board, *Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine*, 1958-68; news editor, *Canadian Veterinary Journal*, 1972-73; Canadian Veterinary Research Trust Fund, chairman, Board of Directors, 1974-76.

Daubigny, F.T.

Born France; emigrated to Canada to attend Ecole Vétérinaire Française, founded by his father, V.T. Daubigny; graduated 1889; faculty, general anatomy and clinical practice, Ecole Vétérinaire Française, 1889; lecturer, practical surgery, 1891-1909; Director of school, 1909-28; retired as Director, 1929; continued teaching practical surgery until time of his death; professor emeritus; decorated by Government of France as Chevalier de Merite Agricole, and as officer of same order in 1922, for advancing veterinary science in the French language; Montreal Veterinary Association honorary president; director and member of Quebec College of Veterinary Surgeons for many years; died 1939.

Daubigny, V.T.

Born Grignon, Seine-et-Oise, France, 1835; trained as notary, practised at St. Denis, France; emigrated to Canada and became an agriculturalist in Québec, early 1870's; graduated Montreal Veterinary College, 1879; instructor, Montreal Veterinary College, 1879-84; founded Ecole Vétérinaire Française, Montréal, 1886; Director 1886-1908; died 1908.

Dauth, Albert

Born Québec 1866; graduated Ecole Vétérinaire Française 1888; professor Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de Montréal and secretary 1915; continued teaching at Oka after school moved there in 1928; Quebec College of Veterinary Surgeons, Collège des Médecins Vétérinaires de la Province de Québec, secretary-treasurer, 1906-28; died 1944.

Downey, R.S.

Born Smith Falls, Ontario, 1938; graduated 1961; M.Sc. (Guelph) 1968; faculty School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California 1961-64; faculty Ontario Veterinary College 1964- ; Director Animal Care Services 1984-87; Assistant Dean (Academic Affairs) 1985- ; member of several university committees; Senate 1974-76; 1982-84; University of Guelph Alumni Association vice-president 1983-86; president 1987; Ontario Veterinary Association small animal practice committee 1974-79; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council 1979-87; awards committee 1981-82; vice-president 1982-83; president 1985; secretary-treasurer 1986; National Examining Board 1982-85; chairman 1986; speaker at numerous professional meetings in Canada and United States; awards for teaching excellence in 1968, 1976.

Downie, H.G.

Born Toronto, Ontario 1926; graduated 1948; M.S. (Cornell) 1951; M.V.Sc. (Toronto) 1952; Ph.D. (Western Ontario) 1959; faculty, Ontario Veterinary College 1948- ; professor and head, Department of Physiological Sciences 1958; professor and chairman, Department of Biomedical Sciences 1969-80; professor physiology 1980-84; acting chairman Biomedical Sciences 1984-85; 1986- ; professor Biomedical Sciences; member and chairman, numerous College and University of Guelph committees; member several physiological and biological societies in Canada and U.S.A.; Phi Zeta and Phi Kappa Phi fraternities, Cornell University; author of numerous publications; member of A.V.M.A. and C.V.M.A. evaluation and inspection teams.

Dufresne, Joseph

Born Loretta, Manitoba 1908; B.A., Latin, Philosophy (Manitoba) 1929; B.S.A. (Montréal) 1932; D.V.M. (Cornell) 1936; diploma, Veterinary Public Health (McGill) 1941; Lic. en ped. (Montréal) 1959; D.Sc. (Toronto) hon. 1961; professor of veterinary anatomy 1936-71 at Oka and St. Hyacinthe, Qubec; Director, Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec 1960-66; retired from faculty 1973; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council, 1949-54; vice president 1952-53; president 1953-54; life member 1987; member of several anatomical associations and philanthropic societies.

Dunlop, Robert

Born London, England, 1929; graduated 1956; Ph.D. (Minnesota) 1961; L.L.D. (Guelph) hon. 1987; faculty New York State Veterinary College, 1962-65; Western College of Veterinary Medicine, Saskatoon, 1965-71; professor and Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Science, Makerere University, Uganda, 1971-73; Dean, School of Veterinary Studies, Murdoch University, Australia, 1973-80; Dean, University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine 1980-; member, Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, 1961; member Australian College of Veterinary Scientists 1975; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, 1965-73; editor, *Canadian Veterinary Journal*, 1969-70; author of many scientific publications, recipient of numerous awards for research in physiology; International Lactic Acid Assay Competition first prize 1967; American Academy of Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics fellow 1977.

Dunn, John

Born Ontario; graduated 1915; captain, Canadian Army Veterinary Corps, World War I with 61st Division in France and Belgium; awarded M.I.D.; practitioner, Barrie, Ontario 1920-25; practitioner in various Northern Ontario towns, 1925-51; general practice Kamloops, British Columbia, 1951-70; Ontario Veterinary Association executive committee, 1921-23; first vice-president, 1923-24; president, 1924-25; life member, 1970; Fraser Valley Veterinary Association; Canadian Centennial medal 1967; died 1973.

Edge, G.A.

Born England; graduated 1925; Health of Animals Branch, Meat Inspection Division, 1925-44; veterinary officer, Ontario Department of Public Health, Toronto, 1944-65; Ontario Veterinary Association secretary-treasurer-registrar, 1944-58; chairman, public health committee, 1946-50; budget and finance committee, 1953-56; Council, 1958-59; life member, 1969; died 1969.

Fisher, G.C.

Born Sackville, New Brunswick 1917; officer R.C.N.V.R., World War II (3 years); graduated 1944; U.N.R.A. 1946-47; large animal practice 1947-51; Director, Veterinary Services, Prince Edward Island, 1951-61; Manager, Veterinary Services, Quaker Oats Co. Canada, 1961-69; Director, "Man the Provider" (Agric.) Expo '67, 1966-67; head, Veterinary Services Lab., Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Kemptonville, Ontario, 1969-82; president, P.E.I. Veterinary Association; founding president, Trent Valley V.M.A.; chairman of several Ontario Veterinary Association committees; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council 1951-62; president, 1959-60; life member 1986; member, several national and international professional associations; active in Rotary International and Anglican Church (Canada); University of Guelph Alumni Association Alumnus of Honour Award 1988.

Fitzgerald, Phillipa (Mrs. C.P. Fray)

Born Port Edgar, Scotland, 1920; graduated Veterinary College of Ireland, 1943; B.A., Modern History (Dublin) 1951; B.Sc., 1951; D.V.P.H., School of Hygiene (Toronto) 1954; M.Sc., Library Science (Illinois) 1964; large animal practice, United Kingdom and Ireland, 1943-52; Animal Disease Research Institute, 1952-53; Temiskaming Health Unit, 1954-56; St. Catharines-Lincoln Health Unit, 1957-58; Ontario Veterinary College, 1959-61; department of microbiology, University of the West Indies, 1961-62; technical librarian, Jamaica Scientific Research Council, 1962-68; Jamaica School of Agriculture, 1968-69; private practice as library consultant, 1969-73; secretary, Commonwealth Library Association 1973-80; *Canadian Library Journal*, editor, 1959-61; library consultant and coffee farming 1980-.

Flipo, Jean

Born Québec; graduated B.A. (Montreal) 1944; D.V.M., Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire

de la Province de Québec, 1949; also studied in Faculty of Pharmacy (Montréal); small animal clinic, Cornell; faculty, Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire, assistant clinician in small animal clinic, 1949; chief, small animal clinic, 1958-78; medical records 1983- ; semi-retired 1985; recipient, Gaines Award, 1979; distinguished teacher award.

Foster, Maurice

Born Bloomfield, Ontario, 1933; graduated 1957; first practised Carnduff, Saskatchewan, then Desbarats, Ontario 1960; elected Member of Parliament (Liberal-Algoma) 1968; re-elected 1972-1988; served on several committees relating to resources and agriculture; leader of conferences in Ottawa, Jamaica, New Zealand; served as parliamentary secretary to assist president of treasury board; served as agriculture critic.

Frank, J.F.

Born Montreal, Québec; graduated 1945; M.Sc. (McGill) 1947; Health of Animals, Meat Inspection Division, 1945-46; Animal Pathology Division, 1946-78; officer-in-charge, Atlantic Laboratory 1948-58; Director, Animal Diseases Research Institute, 1958-65; Director, Animal Pathology Division, 1966-75; acting Assistant Deputy Minister and Veterinary Director General, 1975-76; Director General, Animal Pathology Division, 1976-78; member, Quebec College of Veterinary Surgeons from 1946; Board of Governors, 1960-62; New Brunswick Veterinary Association, 1949-59; president, 1958; founder and chairman, Joint Conference of Maritime Veterinary Associations, 1949-58; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Editorial Board 1964-85; chairman, 1966-86; legislation committee, 1961; *Canadian Veterinary Journal* editor, 1968; *Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine* editor, 1968-69; Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons member 1962- ; executive director Canadian Animal Health Institute 1978- ; C.V.M.A. liaison officer 1981-88; member of several animal health international associations; recipient Canada Confederation Centennial Medal 1968; C.V.M.A. life member 1985.

Frappier, Armand

Born Salaberry-de-Valleyfield, Québec, 1904; graduate of Valleyfield Seminary (B.A.); University of Montreal, medicine and science; honorary doctorates Laval, Paris, Montreal, Quebec, Cracow; studied tuberculosis at Pasteur Institute, Paris; taught microbiology and preventative medicine at University of Montreal for more than 35 years; founder and Dean School of Hygiene; founder-director Institute of Microbiology and Hygiene of Montreal, since 1975 Armand Frappier Institute; member of numerous Canadian and foreign associations and societies; recipient of numerous awards and honours; Officer, Order of the British Empire; Companion, Order of Canada; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association honorary member 1982; for extensive biography see *Canadian Veterinary Journal*, 1982.

Fraser, C.M.

Born Hamiota, Manitoba, 1926; Canadian Army (Infantry), World War II, 1944-46; B.S.A. (Manitoba) 1949; D.V.M. (Toronto) 1954; M.V.Sc. (Toronto) 1963; general practice, Manitoba, 1954-57; faculty, Ontario Veterinary College, 1957-65; faculty Western College of Veterinary Medicine, Saskatoon, 1965-70; Associate editor, *Merck Veterinary Manual*, Merck & Co., 1970-75; Manager Clinical Research Pitman-Moore & Co. Inc., 1975-76; rejoined Merck & Co. 1976; *Merck Veterinary Manual* editor 1981- ; Veterinary Association of Manitoba Council, 1956-57; Board of Examiners of Manitoba; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council, 1958-62; chairman, Board of Education 1966-69; *Canadian Veterinary Journal* editor, 1963-65.

Frink, J.H.

Graduated 1879; veterinary inspector, Saint John, New Brunswick, later, full-time employee, Health of Animals Branch, as veterinary inspector enforcing Animal Contagious Diseases Act in New Brunswick.

Fulton, J.S.

Born Glasgow, Scotland, 1891; emigrated to Saskatchewan, 1913; graduated (McKillip) 1918; Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture and University of Saskatchewan, 1919; veterinary pathologist, 1926; professor and head, Department of Veterinary Hygiene, 1930; Director Animal Diseases Laboratory, 1930 (renamed J.S. Fulton Laboratory, 1964); retired 1958; isolated the virus causing Western Equine Encephalitis; developed vaccine to control the virus; recognized as the foremost veterinary research scientist in Western Canada; Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan Council, 1938-50; 1952; president, Veterinary Services Advisory Board, 1938; honorary life member, 1940; died 1966.

Gagnon, Christiane

Born Montreal, Québec, 1951; graduated Montréal 1976; small animal practice St. Eustache, Que. 1976- ; Quebec Academy of Veterinary Medicine 1979-81; vice-president; Quebec Provincial Veterinary Association 1984- ; vice president; communications chairperson; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council 1986- ; vice-president and president-elect 1988; Quebec Inter-professional Council 1988- ; director founder of *Veterinarius* journal.

Gattinger, F.E.

Born Duff, Saskatchewan, 1920; R.C.A.F. World War II; 1st Class Teachers Certificate, 1939; B.A. (Saskatchewan) 1949; M.A. 1951; B.L.S. (McGill) 1952; librarian, Department of National Health and Welfare, 1952; Librarian and registrar, Ontario Veterinary College, 1952-62; Librarian, Memorial University of Newfoundland, 1962-67; Assistant Director of library, York University, 1967-69; Chief Librarian, Toronto Board of Education, 1969-88; co-ordinator library services Toronto Board of Education 1985-87;

Gauthier, Remi

Born Montréal, 1926; graduated Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec, 1951; practitioner Ancienne - Lorette, Quebec, 1951- ; equine medicine orientation; first president Canadian Association of Equine Veterinarians; founding president Association des Vétérinaires Equins du Québec; member Canadian Veterinary Medical Association drug committee; large animal practice committee; member American Association Equine Practitioners 1966- ; member and president several committees of the Order of Veterinary Medicine of Quebec; guest lecturer University of Montreal Faculty of Veterinary Medicine; invited professor University of Laval; official veterinarian Montreal Olympic games 1976.

Gendreau, L.A.

Born Paquetteville, Québec, 1907; graduated 1931; D.V.M. (Montréal) 1945; practitioner, Sherbrooke, Québec, 1931-75; Director, clinic and surgery, Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec, St.-Hyacinthe, 1960-61; president, Collège des Médecins vétérinaires de la Province de Québec, 1945-48; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association president, 1950-51; life member, 1976; president, Eastern Agricultural Association, 1944-55; first veterinarian to recognize and successfully transmit Swine Atrophic Rhinitis, 1947; charter member, Canadian Veterinary Medical Association.

Genest, Paul

Born Montréal; graduated Ecole vétérinaire d'Oka, 1936; D.Sc. (Laval) 1947; faculty Ecole vétérinaire d'Oka 1936-47; microbiologist Quebec Department of Agriculture 1942-48; established veterinary research laboratory at St.-Hyacinthe, Quebec, 1948-57; School of Hygiene, University of Montreal 1950-57; director department of Microbiology and Pathology, Ecole vétérinaire de la Province de Québec 1957-59; professor Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Laval University, 1964; cytogeneticist consultant Quebec Hôtel Dieu Hospital 1963-88; awarded St. Eloi Medal 1962.

Gillam, W.G.

Born England; graduated Royal Veterinary College, London, 1895; M.R.C.V.S.; member, Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan, 1915; British Columbia Veterinary Association, 1922-46; secretary-treasurer 1924-43; honorary life member, 1943; died 1946.

Glenroy, J.M.I.

Born Scotland, 1924; graduated Glasgow, 1949; D.V.P.H. (Toronto) 1951; Health Department, Hamilton, Ontario, 1949-50; Supervisor, Food Control, North York 1951-60; Director, Food Control, Toronto Department of Health, 1960-78; Ontario Veterinary Association Council, 1962-64; president 1964-65; Ontario Humane Society president 1976-79; small animal practice 1978-82; awarded Queen's Jubilee medal 1982; died 1982.

Glover, J.S.

Born England; graduated 1920; faculty, Ontario Veterinary College, 1928-59; Ontario Veterinary Association secretary-treasurer, 1920-25; 1959-63; second vice-president, 1926-27; first vice-president, 1927-28; president, 1928-30; resolutions committee, 1930-31; chairman, education committee, 1931-34; member, 1934-38; abortion committee, 1942-43; life member, 1959; honorary member, Central Canada Veterinary Association, 1929; died 1963.

Grange, E.A.A.

Born London, England; graduated 1873; faculty, Ontario Agricultural College, 1874-83; faculty, Michigan Agricultural College, 1883-97; faculty Detroit College of Medicine, 1897-99; Principal, Ontario Veterinary College, 1908-18; director, Ontario Veterinary Medical Association, 1874-79; director, Ontario Veterinary Association, 1879-81; first vice-president 1881-82; director, 1882-83; 1909-12; representative, American Veterinary Medical Association, 1910; representative, Canadian National Exhibition, 1912-14; executive committee, 1912-14; organization committee 1910-14; education committee, 1914-20; died 1921.

Greenaway, Lorne

Born Bella Coola, British Columbia, 1933; graduated 1958; large animal practice Kamloops, B.C., 10 years; faculty Western College of Veterinary Medicine 1968-71; operated cattle ranch 1971-74; practised Richmond, B.C. 1974-79; elected Member of Parliament 1979 (P.C. Coast-Chilcotin), re-elected 1980, 1984; did not stand 1988; appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture (British Columbia) 1988; served on several parliamentary committees.

Guay, Patrick

Born St. Joseph de Lévis, Québec; graduated Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec, 1957; M.Sc. (Iowa) 1965; charter diplomate American College of Internal Medicine 1973; general practice, Upton, Quebec, 1957-61; professor, Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la province de Québec, 1961-63; Iowa State University, 1964-65; professor Obstetrics and Reproduction, Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec, 1965-69; professeur agrégé de la Faculté de Médecine vétérinaire de l'Université de Montréal, 1969-72; professeur titulaire, Faculté de Médecine vétérinaire de l'Université de Montréal, 1972; head, Department of Medicine, 1976-80; founding Director Animal Reproduction Research Centre 1972-80; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association council, 1976-82; president, 1981-82; editor "Le Médecin Vétérinaire du Québec", 1982-87; president, continuing education committee, Corporation des Médecins Vétérinaires du Québec, 1982-84; certified specialist in theriogenology, C.V.M.A. 1984; recipient, Distinguished Teacher Award, 1972.

Gunn, W.R.

Born Avonmore, Ontario; graduated B.S.A. (O.A.C.), 1919; B.V.Sc. (Toronto) 1923; lecturer, Kemptville Agricultural College, Kemptville, Ontario; Livestock Commissioner and Chief Veterinary Inspector, British Columbia Department of Agriculture, 1928-56; part-time, Health of Animals Branch, Alberta, 1957; died 1957.

Gwatkin, Ronald

Born England 1890; emigrated to Canada to farm in Saskatchewan, 1907-13; graduated 1919; D.V.Sc. (Toronto) 1922; Canadian Army Field Artillery and Gas Defence Services, 1914-16; faculty, O.V.C. 1919-29; Ontario Research Foundation, 1928-38; Director, Canada Department of Agriculture Research Laboratory, Lethbridge, 1938-43; Animal Diseases Research Institute, Hull, Quebec, 1943-55; Ontario Veterinary Association executive committee, 1926-33; first vice-president, 1930-31; president, 1931-32; Legislative committee, 1933-38; honorary life member, 1939; American Veterinary Medical Association first vice-president, 1946; published 164 scientific papers; died 1973.

Hadwen, I.S.A.

Born England, 1877; emigrated to British Columbia, 1893; graduated, McGill, 1902; served in Boer War in Africa; Dominion Department of Agriculture, 1904; Chief Animal Pathologist, Dominion, 1917-20; parasitologist for United States Biological Survey of reindeer in Alaska, 1920-23; in charge of Veterinary Research laboratories, University of Saskatchewan, 1923-29; Director of Veterinary Research Group, Ontario Research Foundation, 1929-41; author of numerous scientific publications; died, 1947.

Hall, Orlan

Born Vittoria, Ontario; graduated 1910; practitioner, Aylmer, Ontario, 1910-12; veterinary inspector, Contagious Diseases Division, Health of Animals Branch, 1912; Supervisor, Tuberculosis eradication, 1922; Chief Veterinary Inspector, 1945; Assistant Veterinary Director General, 1950-56; retired 1956; Ontario Veterinary Association Council, 1948-55; legislative committee, 1951-52; 1954-55; vice-president, 1951-52; president, 1952-53; life member, 1960; member, Central Canada Veterinary Association; member, American Veterinary Medical Association and United States Livestock Sanitary Association; charter member, Canadian Veterinary Medical Association; secretary-treasurer, 1949-62; life member, 1965; recipient, Queen's Coronation Medal, 1953; named Outstanding Veterinarian of 1949 for work on formation of C.V.M.A.; died 1971.

Hamilton, G.F.

Born Nokomis, Saskatchewan, 1930; graduated 1952; Ph.D. (Colorado State) 1970; D.D. (St. Andrews) 1982; diplomate American College of Veterinary Surgeons 1972; practitioner Saskatoon, 1952-66; faculty Western College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Saskatchewan 1966-; chairman Veterinary Clinical Studies 1974-79; head 1980-82; Dean 1982-; chairman several university committees since 1966; Saskatchewan Veterinary Medical Association Council 1959-65; vice-president 1961-62; president 1962-63; chairman various committees; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council 1963-67; vice-president 1965-66; president 1966-67; legislative committee 1962-64; animal health technician training programs accreditation committee chairman 1976-; Commonwealth Veterinary Association A.H.T. program advisor 1984-; VIDO board of directors 1983; A.C.V.S. committee 1976-; Saskatchewan Livestock Association vice-president 1987; president 1988; see *Canadian Who's Who*.

Hancock, E.E.I.

Born Port Hope, Ontario, 1902; graduated 1924; practitioner, Cobourg, Ontario, 1924-26; meat inspector, Health of Animals Branch, (Montreal) 1926; transferred to Contagious Diseases Division and worked in Quebec and Nova Scotia on initial area tuberculosis testing; Inspector-in-Charge, Health of Animals Branch, Nova Scotia, 1934-37; first full-

time Provincial Veterinarian, Nova Scotia, 1937; Director, Animal and Poultry Services, Nova Scotia, 1959-63; retired 1963; past president, Nova Scotia Veterinary Association; the Hancock Veterinary laboratory, named in recognition of his service to the province, established at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, 1972; C.V.M.A. life member 1980.

Hargrave, D.C.

Born Edmonton, Alberta, 1937; attended Olds School of Agriculture 1955-56; graduated D.V.M. (Toronto) 1962; equine practice internship in Texas; mixed practice Brooks, Alberta 1964-; Alberta Veterinary Medical Association 1964-; chairman drug committee; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council 1976-83; vice-president 1980-81; president 1982; chairman large animal practice committee; active in farming community; raises horses and purebred cattle.

Hargrave, J.C.S.

Born High Bluff, Manitoba, 1876; graduated McGill 1895; rancher and practitioner, Alberta, to 1902; appointed Dominion Government veterinary inspector, 1902; District Inspector, Health of Animals Branch, Alberta, 1908-41; Veterinary Association of Alberta president, 1913; died 1942.

Henderson, J.A.

Born Cardale, Manitoba; graduated, 1936; M.Sc. (Cornell) 1938; officer, R.C.A.F., World War II, assigned to Cambridge University School of Agriculture and Milk Marketing Board, England; in charge of first artificial breeding co-operative for cattle, New Jersey, 1938-39; faculty, University of Illinois, 1939-41; 1945; faculty, Ontario Veterinary College, 1946-63; chairman, Department of Medicine and Surgery, 1950-63; Dean, College of Veterinary Medicine, Washington State University, 1963-73; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association president, 1958-59.

Hilliard, W.G.

Born Toronto, Ontario 1939; graduated 1963; M.Sc. (Guelph) 1965; lecturer, pharmacology, department of Biomedical Sciences, Ontario Veterinary College; laboratory scientist, Division of Veterinary Medicine, Food and Drug Directorate, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, 1965-68; Director, laboratory animal medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Dalhousie University, 1968-74; small animal practice, Sackville, Nova Scotia, 1974-; Nova Scotia Veterinary Medical Association Council, 1969-72; president, 1970-71; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council, 1970-76; recipient, Andrew Leslie MacNabb Award, 1963.

Hilton, George

Born Russia of English parents; emigrated to Manitoba, 1888; graduated 1897; D.V.M. (Montreal) (Hon) 1936; H.A.R.C.V.S., 1930; practised with J.G. Rutherford, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba to 1905; appointed Chief Veterinary Inspector, Canada, 1905; appointed Veterinary Director General, Health of Animals Branch 1924; Administrator, Fish and Vegetable Oils Regulations of Wartime Prices and Trades Board, 1940-45; assisted Saskatchewan veterinarians in obtaining a Veterinary Act; honorary member, Veterinary Medical Association of Saskatchewan, 1910; died, 1954.

Hilton, William

Born England, 1880; emigrated to Manitoba, 1888; graduated 1905; M.D.V. (McKillip) 1906; veterinary inspector, Health of Animals Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, 1906-45; Veterinary Association of Manitoba, 1906-53; secretary-treasurer, 1914-15; Council, 1920-21; board of examiners, 1919-23; secretary-treasurer and registrar, 1924-46; president, 1947; honorary member, 1950; charter member, Canadian Veterinary Medical Association; died 1953.

Hodgman, Paul G.

Born Kingston, Ontario, 1944; graduated B.Sc. (Agr.) (Guelph) 1968; executive officer Veterinary Infectious Disease Organization (VIDO) 1978- ; executive vice-president Biostar Inc. 1983- ; member Board of Trustees Canadian Veterinary Research Trust Fund 1983-88; chairman, 1986-88; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association honorary member 1988.

Hoggan, T.R.

Born Edinburgh, 1892; practitioner, Vancouver, British Columbia; British Columbia Veterinary Association Council, 1910-13; president, 1924; honorary member, 1950; awarded Volunteer Decoration, 1931, for lengthy military service.

Hollingsworth, J.B.

Born Buckingham, Quebec, 1873; graduated McGill, 1898; general practice in United States, Western Canada, Quebec until 1907; founder and Director of Food Inspection Division, Ottawa Health Department, 1904-40; founding member, Central Canada Veterinary Association; president, 1910; honorary president, 1941; member of several committees; pioneer worker in Canada in food inspection; elected to Royal Society of Arts and Commerce, 1911; died 1941.

Horner, Robert

Born Shawville, Quebec, 1932; Royal Canadian Mounted Police 1951-57; graduated 1964; mixed practice Brampton, Ontario, 1964-67; associated with Ontario Racing Commission 6 years; small animal practice Mississauga, Ontario, 1967-84; elected Member of Parliament 1984 (P.C.-Mississauga North (later West)); re-elected 1988; active in community associations; member of several parliamentary committees.

Howell, D.G.

Born England, 1920; Royal Engineers, W.W.II, 1939-46, attaining rank of lieutenant-colonel; graduated Royal Veterinary College, London, 1951; Diploma in Bacteriology (Manchester) 1952; Ph.D. (London) 1956; D.Sc. (Algoma) hon. 1985; L.L.D. (P.E.I.) hon. 1987; research officer, Institute for Animal Diseases, Compton, England, 1952-56; veterinary department, Glaxo Laboratories, 1956-61; head of department, Glaxo, 1961-67; Associate Dean, (Research) Ontario Veterinary College, 1967-69; Dean, 1969-79; veterinary representative on UNESCO/ICRO panel; conducted feasibility study on establishing veterinary college in Atlantic region of Canada, 1975; Algoma University College Chairman 1976-85; University of Guelph International Programs Centre, 1979-83; Guelph International Development Corporation chairman and chief executive officer 1984-87; Order of Canada 1986; University of Guelph honorary Fellow 1986; XII International Veterinary Congress Award 1983; died 1987.

Hulland, T.J.

Born Redcliff, Alberta, 1930; graduated 1954; Ph.D. (Edinburgh) 1959; diplomate American College of Veterinary Pathology 1962; large animal practice, Alberta, 1955-56; faculty Ontario Veterinary College 1956- ; chairman Pathology 1964-69; Associate Dean (Academic) 1969-80; member and chairman continuing education committee; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council 1967-74; 1988- ; president 1971-72; chairman manpower Committee 1975-83; recipient of awards for teaching excellence; Fellow Royal Society of Medicine 1974.

Hutchison, J.A.

Born Guelph, Ontario; graduated 1947; small animal practice, U.S.A., 1947-49; Toronto, 1950-51; Ottawa, 1951- ; Ontario Veterinary Association Council, 1966-70; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council, 1969-70; president, 1970; member, Editorial Board; chairman, Pet Food Advertising committee; member, Pet Food Certification Committee 1977-87; O.V.A. Veterinarian of the Year, 1984.

Isa, J.M.

Born Dauphin, Manitoba 1905; B.S.A. (Manitoba) 1930; M.Sc., 1936; B.V.Sc. (Toronto) 1938; assistant Animal Pathologist, Manitoba, 1930; Provincial Animal Pathologist, 1955-70; consultant to Manitoba Department of Public Works, 1970-72; Veterinary Association of Manitoba vice-president, 1942; secretary-treasurer and registrar, 1947-50; Council, 1957; Veterinary Medical Board of Manitoba registrar 1975-84; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association life member, 1978.

Jacques, Ephrem

Born Southbridge, Massachusetts, 1916; B.A. (Assumption College, Québec) 1938; graduated Ecole vétérinaire d'Oka, 1942; practitioner, Richmond, Québec, 1943-57; Associate Director, Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec, 1960; Associate Director, 1961-67; Director 1967-68; Dean 1969-77; member Canadian Veterinary Research Trust Fund Board of Trustees 1987-88.

Johnston, E.F.

Born Carp, Ontario 1895; graduated 1922; practitioner, Carp to 1961; Ontario Veterinary Association executive committee, 1938-44; Council, 1944-51; second vice-president, 1944-46; first vice-president, 1946-47; president, 1947-49; publicity committee, 1945-46; rehabilitation committee chairman, 1946-47; awards committee, 1948; legislative committee, 1950-58; life member, 1965; Central Canada Veterinary Association president, 1945-49; charter member and first president, Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, 1949; died 1966.

Jolliffe, E.B.

Born 1909; graduated B.A. (Toronto) 1931 (Rhodes Scholar for Ontario); called to Ontario Bar 1936; K.C. 1944; Ontario CCF party leader in 1942; leader of the Official Opposition, 1943-45; Ontario Veterinary Association lawyer 1957-58; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association lawyer, 1963; honorary member, 1974.

Jones, T.L.

Born Wales; graduated, 1934; M.Sc. (McGill) 1935; captain Canadian Army Directorate of Chemical Warfare 1943-45; H.A.R.C.V.S., 1959; D.V.M. (Montreal) hon. 1961; faculty, Ontario Veterinary College, 1935-40; 1946-70; Provincial Animal Pathologist, Alberta, 1940-46; acting Principal, Ontario Veterinary college, 1950-52; Principal, 1952-62; Dean, 1962-68; Ontario Veterinary Association education committee, 1937-38; Council, 1948-53; president, 1953-54; advisory committee chairman, 1966-68; practice standards committee, 1974-75; active in Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, American Veterinary Medical Association, Guelph community organizations; *Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine* Editorial Board, 1952-59; honorary Fellow University of Guelph, 1979; Centennial Award Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food 1988; patron of many charitable associations.

Kassirer, A.L.

Born Port Colborne, Ontario, 1916; graduated Ontario Agricultural College, 1942; R.C.A.F., 1942-45; graduated D.V.M. 1948; small animal practitioner, Ottawa, 1948-; founding member, Ottawa Academy of Veterinary Medicine, 1957.

Kealey, Claude

Born Ottawa, Ontario; graduated, 1940; practitioner, small animal clinics, United States, 1940-43; Health of Animals Branch, 1944-45; 1960-71; practitioner, Ottawa, 1945-48; Central Canada Veterinary Association president, 1949-52; Ontario Veterinary Association publicity committee, 1950-51; chairman, Committee on racing practices, 1953; Council, 1952-54; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association chairman, education committee, 1950-53; executive secretary, 1953-60; died 1971.

Kennedy, R.W.

Born Truro, Nova Scotia, 1923; Canadian Navy, 1943-45; graduated 1951; practitioner, Sydney, Nova Scotia, 1951-70; small animal practice, 1970- ; president, Nova Scotia Veterinary Association, 1957; first Canadian veterinarian to be involved with the importation of Charolais cattle to the French Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, 1964-70.

Ketchell, R.J.

Born England, 1917; Civil Service, United Kingdom, 1934-39; Royal Air Force, 1939-46; emigrated to Canada, 1947; graduated 1951; small animal practitioner, Scarborough, Ontario; Council, Ontario Veterinary Association, 1959-62; membership committee, 1959-61; vice-president, 1960-61; president, 1961-62; program committee, 1962-63; internship committee, 1963-64; examining board, 1967-69; animal health technicians committee, 1971-73; president, Toronto Academy of Veterinary Medicine, 1973; Senate University of Toronto 1961-65; Senate University of Guelph 1965-68; life member Ontario Veterinary Association 1985; Toronto Academy of Veterinary Medicine 1986; American Veterinary Medical Association 1986.

King, G.H.

Born Saskatchewan, 1941; graduated 1964; small animal practice Regina, Saskatchewan, 1966-67; Agriculture Canada in Saskatchewan 1977-87; Hill's Pet Products, Vancouver, British Columbia 1987- ; Saskatchewan Veterinary Medical Association Council, 1970-73; president 1972.

Kinney, J.R.

Born Alberta; R.C.A.F., 1940-45; graduate, University of Western Ontario; diversified experience with Canadian and international veterinary associations; appointed executive secretary, Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, 1972-80; died 1980.

Knapp, H.E.

Born Owen Sound, Ontario, 1914; graduated 1940; practitioner, Owen Sound, 1940-41; veterinary inspector, Health of Animals Branch, Meat Inspection Division, 1941-43; Contagious Diseases Division, 1943-51; assistant District Veterinarian, Moncton, New Brunswick 1952-55; District Veterinarian, Moncton, 1955-61; Regional Veterinary Director, Vancouver, British Columbia, 1961-76; secretary, New Brunswick Veterinary Association, 1957-57; president, 1960; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council, 1957-58.

Labelle, Gustave

Born St.-Eustache, Québec, 1897; graduated Ecole de Médecine comparée et de Science vétérinaire de Montréal, 1918; practitioner St.-Eustache, 1918-28; faculty, Ecole Vétérinaire d'Oka 1928; Director of Studies, 1942-47; Director, Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec, 1947-60; founder and past president, Société des Médecins vétérinaires de la Province de Québec; died 1960.

Labelle, G.T.

Born Montréal, 1895; graduated Ecole de Médecine comparée et de Science vétérinaire de Montréal, 1917; officer, Imperial Army Veterinary Corps, 1917-18; Health of Animals Branch meat inspection service, 1920-55; Regional Veterinarian, 1955; part-time lecturer, Ecole vétérinaire d'Oka, 1928-42; professor emeritus, Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec, 1958; secretary-treasurer, Collège des Médecins vétérinaires de la Province de Québec, 1928-42; Central Canada Veterinary Association life member, 1944; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council, 1949-50; *Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science* editorial board 1939-55; died 1983.

Labonté, Bertrand

Born Quebec; graduated Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec, 1958; Health of Animals Branch, Québec, Saskatchewan, Alberta, 1958-73; in charge Levis Animal Quarantine Station 1973-88; C.I.D.A. project in Algeria, Director, 1984-88; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association executive committee 1971-75; vice-president 1973-74; president, 1974-75; Quebec representative 1975-82; responsible for directing health control measures in France, Switzerland and Italy for cattle destined for Canadian importation, 1969-73.

Lagacé, André

Born Montréal, 1930; graduated Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec, 1954; Ph.D. (Ohio State) 1957; faculty, Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec, 1957-58; Animal Diseases Research Institute, Hull, Qubec, 1958-59; Research Section, Ohio Agricultural Research Station, 1959-61; faculty of veterinary medicine University of Montreal 1961-; Associate Dean 1972-81; Council member 1969-83; Quebec veterinary association Council 1964-66; registrar 1966-68; Quebec Agricultural Research Council 1967-73; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council 1972-76; Board of Education 1973-75; National Examining Board 1976-83; Canadian Association of Veterinary Pathologists Council 1975-77; C.V.M.A. specialist certification 1983; Norden distinguished teaching award 1971.

Lafortune, J.G.

Born Montréal; B.A. (Montréal) 1934; graduated Ecole vétérinaire d'Oka, 1941; private practice, Maniwaki, Quebec, 1941-52; faculty, Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec, 1952-69; assistant to the Dean for Continuing Education, 1969; Editorial Board, *Canadian Veterinary Journal*, 1964-72; associate editor, 1968-72; associate editor, *Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine*, 1968-72; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council, 1967-72; public relations committee, 1968-69; large animal practice committee, 1971-72; life member, 1973; died 1975.

Landry, Donald J.

Born 1942, Caraquet, New Brunswick; graduated D.M.V. (Montréal) 1966; practitioner, P.E.I., 1966-69; director, technical services Rogar/STB, 1969-73; veterinary drug evaluator, Bureau of Veterinary Drugs, Health and Welfare Canada 1973-; executive member, P.E.I. Veterinary Medical Association, 1968; appointed secretary-treasurer, Canadian Veterinary Medical Association 1976-85; member and chairman, various committees.

Lay, R.H.

Born Spence, Ontario 1889; graduated 1916; captain, Canadian Army Veterinary Corps, 1916-18; Health of Animals Branch, veterinary inspector, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1919; acting District Veterinary Inspector, 1934; District Inspector, 1936-57; Manitoba Veterinary Medical Association vice-president, 1933; president, 1934; Council member, 1938-51; honorary member, 1959; Manitoba representative to Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, 1950; died 1970.

Leclère, Georges

One of the first lecturers in the veterinary program offered by Duncan McEachran, Montreal Veterinary College, 1876.

L'Ecuyer, Conrad

Born St. Lambert, Québec; graduated Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec, 1957; Ph.D. Veterinary Bacteriology (Iowa State) 1962; Animal Diseases Research Institute, Hull, Qubec, 1957-78; Director, 1974; specialist in swine diseases; Director General Operations Health of Animals Branch 1978; Director General Veterinary Inspection

Operations 1979; Director General Animal Health Directorate 1980; Director General Commodity Co-ordination Directorate 1986-; member of several C.V.M.A. Committees.

LeGard, H.M.

Born Eugenia, Ontario; graduated 1923; practitioner, western Ontario from 1923; Ontario Veterinary Association secretary-treasurer-registrar, 1925-37; education committee, 1924-25; 1938-39; practice board, 1936-41; 1946-52; executive committee, 1937-40; 1943-44; second vice-president, 1940-41; first vice-president, 1941-42; president, 1942-43; legislative committee, 1936-37; 1938-39; 1940-47; recipient, Canadian Centennial Medal, 1967; Ontario Veterinary College Alumni Association past president; life member University of Guelph Alumni Association; Alumnus of Honour, 1972; Ontario Agricultural College Centennial Medal, 1974; died 1980.

Lemire, Georges

Graduated Cornell, 1937; faculty, Ecole vétérinaire d'Oka, 1939-48; faculty, Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec, 1948-74; secretary-treasurer Collège des Médécins Vétérinaires de la Province du Québec 1942-46; died 1974.

Leroux, Jean

Born Limoges, Ontario, 1958; graduated B.A. (Ottawa) 1978; B. Th., 1981; Office of Commissioner of Official Languages, Ottawa as editor, translator; St. Lawrence College, Cornwall, Ontario head Department of Information, Liaison and Admissions 1981-84; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Director of Communications 1984-87; Managing Editor *Canadian Veterinary Journal* and *Canadian Journal of Veterinary Research* 1987-.

Lewis, A.E.

Born North Gower, Ontario, 1918; graduated 1939; practitioner, 1939-41; Health of Animals Branch, 1941-79; veterinarian-in-charge, Ottawa district, 1952; associate Chief Veterinarian, Contagious Diseases Branch, 1956-60; District Veterinarian, Alberta, 1960-66; Associate Director, Contagious Diseases Division, 1966-73; Director, Contagious Diseases Division 1973-78; Director General Animal Health Directorate, 1978-79; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association vice-president, 1963-64; president 1964-65; Ontario Veterinary Association accreditation inspector 1980-

Louisy, P.A.

Born Castries, St. Lucia, West Indies, 1930; graduated 1956; employee government of Trinidad and Tobago 1956-57; mixed practice Calgary, Alberta 1957-61; small animal hospital owner, Calgary, 1961-; Alberta Veterinary Medical Association Council 1970-74; small animal committee and public relations committee chairman; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association president 1976; Gaines Veterinary Award 1980; Calgary Humane Society Humanitarian Award 1985.

Love, B.I.

Born Greenbank, Ontario; graduated 1915; captain, Imperial Army Veterinary Corps, 1915-19; practitioner, Lamond and Edmonton, Alberta, 1920-36; Superintendent, Elk Island National Park, Alberta, 1936-59; equine practitioner, Edmonton, for short period after 1959; Veterinary Association of Alberta president, 1928; secretary, 1929-35; honorary life member, 1965; Western Canada Veterinary Association secretary, 1930-45; author of *Veterinarians of the Northwest Territories and Alberta*, 1965; died 1967.

Lyster, A.T.

Graduated 1900; practised in Quebec and later Saskatchewan (1952).

MacDonald, D.S.

Born Toronto, 1933; graduated 1957; small animal practice, Toronto, 1957-; Ontario

Veterinary Association Council, 1965-67; president, 1967; chairman, licensing and registration review board, 1970-75; Toronto Academy of Veterinary medicine president 1962; Vetoscope '62 chairman; developed first animal health technicians course Ontario; member Board of Governors University of Guelph 1978-85; assisted establishment Equine Research Centre, University of Guelph, 1987.

MacDonald, H.S.

Born Glendyer, Cape Breton, 1900; graduated 1924; practised firstly in United States; small animal practice Toronto, 1928-58; Ontario Veterinary Association, 1928-58; vice-president, 1942-43; first vice-president and acting secretary-treasurer-registrar, 1943-44; president, 1944-46; Council, 1944-47; active in American Veterinary Medical Association and American Small Animal Hospital Association; died 1958.

Macdonald, K.R.

Born Edmonton, Alberta; graduated 1954; general practice, Alberta, 1954-64; pathologist, Veterinary Laboratory, Alberta Department of Agriculture 1964-68; pathologist Abbotsford Veterinary Laboratory, British Columbia 1968-71; head 1971-83; supervisor Laboratory Division B.C. Ministry of Agriculture and Food 1983-85; Alberta Veterinary Medical Association Council vice-president 1966; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council 1978-84; vice-president 1982-83; president 1983-84.

MacNabb, A.L.

Born Beachburg, Ontario, 1897; veteran World War I; graduated 1923; D.V.Sc. (Toronto) 1945; H.A.R.C.V.S., 1949; bacteriologist, Ontario Department of Health, 1924; Director, Ontario Public Health Laboratories, 1928-45; in charge of laboratory services, Canadian Army, rank of lieutenant-colonel, during World War II; Principal, Ontario Veterinary College, 1945-52; Ontario Veterinary Association legislative committee, 1931-32; education committee, 1928-31; active supporter of formation of Canadian Veterinary Medical Association; active in American Veterinary Medical Association; Fellow, Toronto Academy of Medicine; American Public Health Association; Outstanding Veterinarian of the Year, 1949; died 1952.

Magwood, S.E.

Born Hanover, Ontario; graduated 1943; M.Sc. (Guelph) 1967; practitioner, Ontario and New Brunswick, 1943-57; Animal Pathology Division laboratory, Sackville, New Brunswick, 1957; Animal Diseases Research Institute, 1958-66; in charge Animal Pathology Laboratory, Guelph, 1966-67; Director, Animal Pathology laboratory, Lethbridge, Alberta, 1967-76; Associate Director Animal Pathology Division 1976-78; chairman, public relations committee, New Brunswick Veterinary Medical Association, 1953; chairman, research committee, Alberta Veterinary Medical Association, 1968-76; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council, 1952-54.

Maplesden, D.C.

Born Sandhurst, England, 1919; R.C.A.F. 1942-45; graduated 1950; M.S.A. (Toronto) 1957; Ph.D. (Cornell) 1959; large animal practice 1950-53; faculty Ontario Veterinary College 1953-60; S.T.B. pharmaceuticals vice-president technical services 1963-69; E.R. Squibb and Sons Director animal health research 1969-79; Ontario Veterinary College Dean 1979-84; *Canadian Veterinary Journal* editor 1962-63; author of numerous scientific articles.

Markowitz, J.

Born Toronto, 1901; M.B. (Toronto) 1921; Ph.D., 1926; M.Sc. while at Mayo Foundation; Glasgow University 1926-27; assistant professor physiology; Georgetown University Professor Physiology; research associate in University of Toronto School of Medicine, 1932; captain, Royal Army Medical Corps, 1939-44; in Siam prisoner of war camp

established blood transfusion service; awarded O.B.E. for army service; after 1946, practised in Toronto; professor of physiology, University of Toronto 1958; author of numerous scientific papers and classical textbook *Experimental Surgery*; taught many veterinary graduates at Toronto and Guelph; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association honorary member 1967.

Martin, W.E.

Graduated 1890; practitioner, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Manitoba Veterinary Medical Association Council, auditor, member of board of examiners, ethics committee; president, 1907; died 1935.

McCausland, H.D.

Born Boissevain, Manitoba; B.Sc. Agr. (Manitoba) 1957; D.V.M. (Toronto) 1964; department of pathology, Ontario Veterinary College, 1964-65; histopathologist, British Columbia Veterinary Laboratory, Abbotsford, 1965-67; Director, 1967-71; veterinary and agricultural consulting, McCausland Consulting Services, Abbotsford, British Columbia, 1971-; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Board of Education, 1967-73; chairman, 1971-73.

McDonald, D.W.

Born Brechin, Ontario, 1883; graduated 1915; practised with brother J.G. McDonald, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, 1915-20; then Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, 1920-46; Saskatchewan Veterinary Association Council 1932-41; 1945-46; vice-president, 1934-35; president 1935-37; judge of livestock; starter of harness and running horse races; died 1946.

McEwan, F.A.

Born Warton, Ontario, 1876; graduated 1908; practised Warton 1908-09; Red Deer, Alberta 1909-21; Nordegg, Alberta 1921-45; in charge of health of mine ponies, Nordegg; past president Red Deer Agricultural Society; died 1945.

McGilvray, C.D.

Born Scotland; emigrated to Manitoba; graduated 1900; M.D.V. (McKillip) 1901; D.V.Sc. (Toronto) hon. 1922; practitioner Binscarth, Manitoba, 1901-02; Health of Animals Branch, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1903-18; District Inspector, Manitoba; Principal, Ontario Veterinary College, 1918-45; Veterinary Association of Manitoba president, 1908; secretary-treasurer-registrar, 1917-18; Board of Examiners, 1908-14; 1917-18; Council, 1905; 1908-14; 1916-18; Ontario Veterinary Association Practice Board, chairman 1921-30; died 1949.

McGregor, Elizabeth Ann

Graduated B.A. (McMaster) 1968; M.A. (1972); D.V.M. (Guelph) 1987; Permanent Teaching Certificate (Ontario) 1971; teaching experience in high schools and university 1968-73; Food and Agriculture Projects Officer 1972-81 in Indonesia, Italy, South East

Asia; Ontario Government Researcher-Writer 1976-79; Clinical Externship (O.V.C.) 1986; Ontario Veterinary College co-ordinator of international programs 1987-88; Agriculture Canada Food Production and Inspection Branch coordinator Agriculture Food Safety Programs 1988-89; student member University of Guelph Board of Governors 1986-87; Senate 1984-87; fundraising committee 1986; international programs committee 1985-87; Honour M Society award 1968; President's Gold Ring award 1968; World Women's Veterinary Association president 1987-.

McIntosh, C.W.

Born Togo, Saskatchewan, 1883; graduated 1913; Health of Animals Division, meat inspection, Montreal and Toronto, 1914-23; division of Animal Pathology, 1923; Assistant Chief, 1942-49; executive secretary Canadian Veterinary Medical Association 1948-50; died 1971.

McIntosh, R.A.

Born Manitoba 1885; M.D.V. (McKillip) 1909; B.V.Sc. (Toronto) 1929; practised Morden, Manitoba 1909-19; faculty Ontario Veterinary College 1920-51; taught diseases of ruminants and swine, obstetrics and therapeutics; Ontario Veterinary Association executive committee 1924-26; 1942-44; second vice-president 1925-26; first vice-president 1926-27; president 1927-28; education committee chairman 1928-30; 1934-43; member 1930-34; 1943-44; Council 1944; publicity committee 1945-47; chairman 1951; rehabilitation committee 1944-47; died 1951.

McKellar, Nella

Born Scotland; emigrated to Canada at early age; parents farmed in Eastern Townships of Quebec; education at Sacred Heart Academy (business college), Magog, Quebec; circulation manager *Macdonald Journal* 1944-58; manager community United Way office 1958-68; managing editor Canadian Veterinary Medical Association journals 1968-87; honorary member 1987; editorial assistant *Canadian Veterinary Journal* 1988- .

McKenzie, W.H.

Born Alexander, Manitoba, 1876; graduated 1906; meat inspection course, McKillip Veterinary College, 1907; Health of Animals Branch western Canada, 1907-41; retired as District Inspector for British Columbia; died 1941.

McLean, A.T.

Born McLeans, New Brunswick, 1883; graduated 1910; practised in Moncton, N.B. and Truro, N.S. (1916); World War I, major with 193rd Battalion, Nova Scotia Highland Brigade, transferred to Canadian Veterinary Corps (No.5 Mobile Unit) and served in France with No. 1 Can. Vet. Hospital, 6th Brigade C.F.A. and occupation of Germany; resumed practice in Moncton until World War II when he served overseas as an embarkation officer; resumed mixed practice in Moncton, 1946; founding member, Canadian National Veterinary Association, 1923; died 1951; at time of death was a full colonel with the Moncton Garrison.

McLellan, D.J.

Born Camlochie, Ontario, 1872; graduated 1917; captain, Canadian Army Veterinary Corps, 1917-20; private practice until 1924; Health of Animals Branch 1924-57; Montreal, Peterborough, Toronto; Ontario Racing Commission 1957-71; established D.J. McLellan Award at Ontario Veterinary College; Ontario Veterinary Association Council, 1940; vice-president, 1948; president, 1949; life member; died 1981.

McLoughry, R.A.

Graduated 1891; practitioner, Moosomin, Saskatchewan; staff, *Nor'west Farmer*, farm newspaper, Calgary, 1921; inspector, Livestock Branch, Dominion Department of

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Agriculture, Winnipeg, 1922-39; founding Council member, Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan, 1909-15; member, board of examiners 1910-15; 1916-21; died 1941.

McNabb, Susan E.

Born Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1947; graduated 1972; small animal medicine intern Ontario Veterinary College 1973; small animal assistant practitioner 1974-78; then owner animal hospital, Lambeth, Ontario; Ontario Veterinary Association Council 1982- ; vice-president 1985-86; president 1986-87; chairman accreditation committee 1986; member complaints committee 1981-84.

Mears, Rex

Born England; officer Royal Artillery 1947-49; Royal Veterinary College, London, 1949-54; member Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons 1954; dairy mixed practice, Sussex, England 1954-57; emigrated to Canada 1957; mixed practice Salmon Arm, British Columbia 1957-67; mixed practice Kamloops, B.C. 1967-69; small animal practice owner 1969-87; British Columbia Veterinary Medical Association Council 1971-74; president 1973; secretary-treasurer and registrar 1987-88; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council 1974-76; president 1977-78; developed Pet Food Certification Program; first chairman 1978-85; Western College of Veterinary Medicine Advisory Council 1973-83; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association life member 1985.

Meilleur, Viature

Born Sainte-Adele, Québec, 1906; graduated Ecole vétérinaire d'Oka 1930; Health of Animals Branch, 1931-66; Regional Veterinarian, Quebec, 1966; Quebec Ministry of Agriculture and Colonization, 1966-70 as advisor on food inspection services; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association committee on public health, 1967-69; consultant and advisor to governments of Canada and Quebec on meat and food inspection laws, 1970-74; Chevalier de l'Ordre du mérite agricole de la République française.

Millar, J.L.

Born Glasgow, Scotland, 1898; emigrated to Saskatchewan, 1905; graduated 1919; captain Imperial Army Veterinary Corps, 1918-19; practitioner, 1920-41, Asquith, Saskatchewan; Health of Animals Branch, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1941; Provincial Veterinarian, Saskatchewan, 1942-47; faculty, Director of diagnostic laboratory, University of Saskatchewan, 1947-65; retired as professor, 1965; part-time Health of Animals Branch work, 1965-68; Saskatchewan Veterinary Medical Association Council, 1931-40; 1942-55; vice-president, 1932-34; 1945-45; 1953; president, 1934-35; 1954-55; life member; died 1976.

Miller, R.R.

Born Perth, Ontario, 1926; graduated 1948; large animal practice Kingston, Ontario 1948-52; field veterinary officer Health of Animals Branch, Agriculture Canada; supervisor 1960-72; chief Veterinary Biologics 1972-75; Regional Director (Alberta) 1980-84; Director Import/Export Food Production and Inspection Branch 1984-85; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association contract in Grenada on tuberculosis control 1985; past 1st vice-president Ontario Veterinary Association; life member; past secretary-treasurer Central Canada Veterinary Association; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association secretary-treasurer 1987-; life member American Animal Health Association.

Mills, M.S.

Born Napanee, Ontario, 1929; graduated 1954; practitioner, Richmond, Indiana, then Napanee, Ontario, until 1966; Eastern Breeders Incorporated, Kemptville, Ontario, 1966-75; veterinary consultant on infertility throughout eastern Ontario; consultant to Canadian International Development Agency on herd problems in Caribbean; Via Pax Corporation 1976-80 embryo transfer; Eastern Breeders head of embryo transfer service

1981- ; Jamaica and China 1985 and 1986 missions for aid with livestock production; Central Canada Veterinary Association treasurer, 1968-70; Ontario Veterinary Association Council, 1970-73; regulatory and public health committee chairman, 1970-71; liaison committee, 1971; executive committee, 1971-73; legislative committee chairman, 1972-73; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council, 1971-74; president, 1973-74; international development committee 1988- ; founding director Canadian Embryo Transfer Association 1984-86.

Mitchell, C.A.

Born Clarksburg, Ontario, 1891; graduated V.S. (Ont.) 1914; B.V.Sc. (Toronto) 1915; D.V.M. (Montreal) hon.; L.L.D. (Guelph) hon. 1967; F.R.S.C. 1945; H.A.R.C.V.S. 1949; Dominion Department of Agriculture 1914-57; pathologist Lethbridge Research Laboratory 1914-20; Biological Laboratory, Ottawa, 1920-28; Animal Diseases Research Institute 1928-57; Director, 1942-44; Dominion Animal Pathologist 1944-57; faculty University of Ottawa 1958-70; researcher Ottawa Civic Hospital; Central Canada Veterinary Association secretary-treasurer 1926-36; Ontario Veterinary Association executive committee 1932-34; practice board 1931-42; chairman, 1942-46; life member 1960; founder Ottawa Society of Comparative Medicine 1930; Western Ontario Veterinary Medical Association 1937; founder and editor *Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine* 1937; consulting editor *Canadian Veterinary Journal* 1960; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association president 1956; life member 1975; awarded Corporation Medal 1953; St. Eloi Medal 1956; Medal of Freedom (U.S.A.) 1947 for services during W.W. II; author of many scientific and historical papers; died 1979.

Mitchell, D.

Born Edinburgh, Scotland, 1925; officer R.A.F., W.W. II; graduated Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies 1952; 1953-56, post-graduate training, Scotland, Canada and U.S.A.; research scientist, Agriculture Canada 1956-76; Director, Animal Diseases Research Laboratory, Lethbridge, 1976-84; project manager, Disease Investigation Centre, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, 1984-87; Ontario Veterinary Association research committee, 1967-70; chairman, 1969; continuing education committee, 1970-72; Central Canada Veterinary Association Council, 1962-70; secretary 1962-66; Charter Dip. Am. Coll. Theriogenologists, 1971; Alberta Veterinary Medical Association research committee chairman 1977-84; International Symposium on Equine Reproduction founding member and secretary 1972-.

Mitchell, W.R.

Born Hamilton, Ontario, 1921; officer R.C.A.F., World War II, awarded Distinguished Flying Cross; graduated 1949; D.V.P.H. (Toronto) 1950; Halton County Health Unit, 1950-52; faculty, Ontario Veterinary College, 1952-86; Ontario Veterinary Association public health committee, 1951-52; 1973-75; public relations committee, 1953-55; 1969-64; chairman, 1955-59; representative to American Veterinary Medical Association, 1959; Council, 1965-70; drug committee, 1965-66; chairman, 1966-71; first vice-president, 1967-68; president, 1968-69; executive committee, 1967-68; chairman, 1968-69; interprofessional liaison committee, 1968-69; advisory committee, 1969-70; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council, 1973-75.

Mitges, Gus

Born in Greece; emigrated at age six to Canada; graduated 1942; practised Owen Sound, Ontario until 1972; Owen Sound board of education 1960-66; alderman, 1966-72; past president Western Ontario Drama League; elected Member of Parliament 1972 (PC Grey-Simcoe, later Bruce-Grey); re-elected 1974-88; member and chairman of several parliamentary committees, visible minorities, restaurants and cafeterias.

Morin, Michel

Born L'Islet, Quebec, 1945; graduated Montreal, 1968; Ph.D. (Missouri) 1972; diplomate, American College of Veterinary Pathologists, 1975; faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Montreal, 1968-69; research associate, pathology, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Missouri, 1969-72; faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Montreal, 1972-; Canadian Association of Veterinary Pathologists president, 1977-79; Norden distinguished teacher award, 1975; first French-Canadian veterinary pathologist to receive diploma from American College of Veterinary Pathologists; chairman A.C.V.P. examinations committee 1988.

Morrow, J.K.

Graduated, Ohio, 1930; practitioner, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1934-48; moved to Alberta, 1948; supervisor of brucellosis control, Alberta Veterinary Services Branch, Department of Agriculture, 1956-69; Manitoba Veterinary Medical Association vice-president, 1934; Council member, 1937; auditor, 1939; 1944; board of examiners, 1934; 1937; 1944; president, 1945; representative, Manitoba Veterinary Medical Association to Western Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, 1945; died 1959.

Moynihan, W.A.

Born Toronto, Ontario, 1919; graduated 1944; public health veterinarian, 1944-46; Health of Animals Division, Agriculture Canada 1946-71; retired 1971.

Munn, J.A.

Born Basswood, Manitoba, 1882; graduated 1907; post-graduate (Chicago) 1908; practitioner, Carman, Manitoba, 1908-42; Veterinary Association of Manitoba vice-president, 1919; president, 1920; Council, 1921-23; board of examiners, 1921-22; first president Western Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, 1930; member Legislative Assembly for Dufferin, 1927-42; president, United Farmers of Manitoba; first president, Manitoba Federation of Agriculture, 1939-40; died 1942.

Murison, J.J.

Graduated 1901; practitioner, Arcola, Saskatchewan; founding Council member Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan, 1909; secretary-treasurer and registrar, 1909-15; member board of examiners, 1909-15; Council member, 1925-34; president, 1926-27; vice-president, 1927-28; life member, 1934; British Columbia Veterinary Association, 1935-66; honorary life member, 1964; died 1966.

Nadeau, J.D.

Born Sainte-Isidore, Québec 1914; B.S. (Laval) 1936; graduated Ecole vétérinaire d'Oka 1940; M.Sc. (Iowa) 1942; faculty member Ecole vétérinaire d'Oka and University of Montreal 1947-80; member of committee on relocation of faculty to St-Hyacinthe 1946-47; member of committee on integration of the school into faculty of University of Montreal 1968-69; assistant to the Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine 1969-80; various administrative duties 1947-80; Quebec College of Veterinary Surgeons registrar 1949-57; chairman cultural and scientific affairs committee 1961-63; Montreal Society of Veterinary Medicine president 1963-65; active on several committees of Ordre des médecins vétérinaires du Québec 1974-80; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association council 1961-67; Norden distinguished teacher award 1973; Order of Merit, Saint Hyacinthe; Sanctus Eligius du Québec 1982; died 1984.

Neely, H.J.

Born Regina, Saskatchewan; R.C.A.F., 1942-45; photographer; graduated 1951; faculty, Ontario Veterinary College, 1951-55; extension, 1955-64; Veterinary Services Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Guelph, 1964-82; Ontario Veterinary Association

Council, 1971-74; chairman, membership, 1972; president, 1973-74; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association chairman, public relations committee, 1959; died 1982.

Nelson, W.P.

Graduated Ecole Vétérinaire Française, Montréal, 1890.

Nielsen, N.O.

Born Edmonton, Alberta, 1930; graduated 1956; Ph.D. (Minnesota) 1963; diplomate, American College of Veterinary Pathology, 1963; practitioner, Barrhead, Alberta, 1951-57; faculty, pathology and parasitology, University of Minnesota, 1957-61; faculty, Western College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Saskatchewan, 1964-85; department head, 1968; Dean, 1974-82; professor 1982-85; Dean Ontario Veterinary College 1985-; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association vice-president 1967-68; president, 1968-69; numerous scientific publications on intestinal diseases and mercury pollution; Schofield medal 1982.

North, E.B.

Born Canning, Nova Scotia; graduated 1952; general practice, Kentville, Nova Scotia 1952-78; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association council, 1961-62; president, 1963; died 1978.

O'Donoghue, J.G.

Born Ontario; graduated 1942; practitioner 1946-48; extension veterinarian, Alberta Department of Agriculture Veterinary Services Branch, 1948; Assistant director, Field Division, 1961; Director, Veterinary Services Branch, 1964; Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Alberta) 1972-75; Deputy Minister 1975-81; died 1981.

Oliver, W.T.

Born Waterdown, Ontario; officer R.C.A.F., World War II; graduated 1949; M.Sc. (McGill) 1951; Ph.D. 1953; faculty, Ontario Veterinary College, 1953-65; Chief, Division of Veterinary Medicine, Food and Drug Directorate, Ottawa, 1965-72; consultant Health Protection Branch, National Health and Welfare, 1972-83; continued consultant to National Health and Welfare after retirement; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association chairman, drug committee, 1964-71.

Pallister, E.F.

Born Ottawa, Ontario; graduated 1939; M.Sc. (Colorado State) 1950; M.R.C.V.S., 1966; large animal practitioner with father (graduated 1903) and employed by City of Ottawa Department of Health to 1946; regional veterinarian and part-time teacher, Kemptville Agricultural School, 1946-48; part-time clinician, Colorado State Veterinary College, 1948-50; faculty, Ontario Veterinary College, 1950-51; large animal clinical staff, University of Pennsylvania, 1951-53; general practice, Ottawa, 1953-74; equine practice, Dunrobin, Ontario 1974-; commissioned officer in Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, World War II; loaned to British Army Veterinary Corps as veterinary officer; released from active duty in 1946 with rank of captain; Ontario Veterinary Association Council, 1955-57; president, 1957-58; education committee 1947-48; drug committee 1964-66; life member 1974.

Panisset, Maurice

Born Maisons-Alfort, France, 1906; graduated B.A. (University of Paris), 1924; Ecole Nationale Vétérinaire D'Alfort, 1929; Montréal, 1942; F.R.S.C., 1954; attended Cornell University 1930; Institut Pasteur (Paris), 1932-39; faculty, University of Montreal, 1929-72; director-adjoint, Institut of Microbiology and Hygiene, University of Montreal, 1938-64; professor, Director and then Dean of the School of Public Health, University of Montreal, 1946-70; member, several Canadian professional associations; recipient of several foreign awards including Chevalier du Mérite Agricole (France), 1930; Saint-Eloi Medal, 1964;

numerous scientific publications; professor emeritus, University of Montreal, 1972; died 1981.

Perry, D.A.

Born Edmonton, Alberta, 1923; officer, R.C.A.F. 1942-45; graduated 1951; faculty, Ontario Veterinary College, 1951-52; small animal practice, Vancouver, 1952-69; British Columbia Veterinary Association president, 1957; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association convention committee chairman, 1966; died 1969.

Persson, W.D.

Born Brandon, Manitoba; graduated 1940; mixed practice, Saskatchewan, 1940-41; Health of Animals Branch, 1941-47; owner, Vancouver veterinary hospital, 1947- ; founder, Vancouver Small Animal Association, 1948; president, 1954-55; British Columbia Veterinary Association examination board, 1952; president, 1954-55; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association program chairman, 1957; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association president, 1958-59; life member 1987.

Phaneuf, Lous-Philippe

Born Montréal, Québec, 1928; graduated Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec, 1951; M.S. (Cornell) 1951; Ph.D. 1957; Dominion Department of Agriculture 1951-55; faculty of veterinary medicine University of Montreal 1955- ; member several University committees; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association drug committee 1972-74; *Canadian Veterinary Journal* editor 1979-83; research scholarship Quebec agricultural Research Council 1951-55; St. Eloi award 1972; World Association of Veterinary Physiologists, Pharmacologists, Biochemists and Toxicologists secretary-treasurer 1983-87; president 1987- ; World Veterinary Association member Board of Directors 1985- .

Postras, Emile

Born Montréal, 1914; graduated Ecole vétérinaire d'Oka, 1936; large animal practice, Berthier, Québec, 1936-59; faculty, Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire, Montréal, 1947-53; full-time, 1959-65; founding president, Société des Médecins vétérinaires de la Province de Québec, 1938; governor, Collège des Médecins vétérinaires de la Province de Québec, 1940-46; recipient Lieutenant-Governor's Medal, Québec 1936.

Quackenbush, Margaret

Born Scotland; graduated Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec; retired 1968 as vice-principal, Coronation School, Montreal; married late Gordon Quackenbush, M.D., C.D.; appointed 1973 by Secretary of State of Canada as first lay representative to Canadian Veterinary Medical Association National Examining Board; retired 1981.

Raab, James P.

Born Humboldt, Saskatchewan, 1941; B.A. (Saskatchewan) 1962; D.V.M., 1966; M.Sc. (Guelph) 1969; private practice 1966-67; graduate student scholarship, 1967-69; Ayerst Laboratories Ltd. 1969-71; Hoechst Pharmaceuticals, 1971-74; Ciba-Geigy Corp., 1975-78; small animal practice Florida, U.S.A., 1978- .

Radostits, O.M.

Born Edmonton Alberta, 1934; graduated 1959; M.S. (Sask.) Animal Science 1967; dip. A.C.V.M.I. 1972; faculty, Ontario Veterinary College, 1959-61; Purdue University, 1961-62; Ontario Veterinary College, 1962-64; Western College of Veterinary Medicine, Saskatoon, 1964- ; professor 1970; head Veterinary Internal Medicine 1986- ; Saskatchewan Veterinary Medical Association 1964- ; president 1968; editor, *Canadian Veterinary Journal*, 1973-78; recipient, Distinguished Teacher Award, 1969; 1974; 1982; 1986; Schering Award 1985, first recipient; co-author of *Veterinary Medicine* with D.C.

Blood, J.A. Henderson; *Herd Health* with D.C. Blood (1985); *Veterinary Medicine* co-author with D.C. Blood (1989).

Reed, J.H.

Born Brampton, Ontario, 1931; graduated 1955; Ph.D. (Bristol) 1967; Diplomate (Charter) (Internal Medicine) A.C.V.I.M., 1973; small animal practice 1955-58; faculty, Ontario Veterinary College 1958-88; Director, Veterinary Teaching Hospital 1969-74; co-ordinator, Small Animal Clinic, 1974; academic counsellor 1980-88; member of several University of Guelph academic committees; *Canadian Veterinary Journal*, assistant editor 1969-78; associate editor 1979-83; editor 1984-85; O.V.C. editor, *Guelph Alumnus* 1986-; Gaines Award, 1976; member, professional gastro-enterology societies (Canada and U.S.A.); Canadian Veterinary Medical Association editorial board 1978-85.

Rigby, E.J.

Born Headingley, Manitoba, 1901; graduated B.Sc. (Agr) (Manitoba), 1923; B.V.Sc. (Toronto) 1932; manager, Minolmeaky Certified Milk Farm, Headingley, Manitoba, 1923-29; milk inspector, Manitoba Department of Health, 1932-39; Director, Food Control, Manitoba, 1939-43; Chief Health Inspector, Winnipeg Health Department, 1943-66; retired 1966; Veterinary Association of Manitoba secretary-treasurer and registrar, 1950-57; president, 1957; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association western Canada representative, 1955-58.

Robertson, J. McD.

Born Edinburgh, Scotland, 1940; graduated 1961; Diploma (Int. Med.) (Pennsylvania) 1963; M.Sc. (Med.) (Pennsylvania) 1966; faculty, College of Medicine, Saskatchewan and lecturer epidemiology, Western College of Veterinary Medicine, Saskatoon, 1966-71; faculty, department of Epidemiology and Preventative Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Western Ontario, 1971-; recipient of several academic awards; author of numerous publications; member of several professional associations.

Robertson, W.A.

Born Scotland; graduated 1916; captain, Canadian Army Veterinary Corps. 1916-19; awarded O.B.E.; practitioner, Norquay, Saskatchewan after 1935; Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan vice-president, 1942-43; president, 1943-45; Council member, 1946; retired to Victoria, B.C., later Delta; died 1985.

Roe, C.K.H.

Born Toronto, Ontario, 1923; officer R.C.A.F. World War II; graduated 1950; M.S. (Ill) 1953; faculty Ontario Veterinary College 1950-88; swine diseases specialist; Ontario Veterinary Association Council 1970-75; president 1972-73; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council 1974-79; president 1978; member Pet Food Certification Program 1976-.

Ross, H.H.

Graduated McKillip, 1914; practitioner, Brandon, Manitoba, from 1914; Veterinary Association of Manitoba, 1915-75; intermittent member, board of examiners and council; member or chairman of many association committees; president, 1930; 1946; life member, Alberta Veterinary Medical Association, 1962; died 1975.

Rowsell, H.C.

Born Toronto; officer Royal Canadian Navy, 1941-45; graduated 1949; D.V.P.H. (Toronto) 1950; Ph.D. (Minnesota) 1956; L.L.D. (Sask.) hon. 1980; D.Sc. (Guelph) hon. 1987; faculty Ontario Veterinary College, 1950-56; chairman, Ontario Veterinary College research committee, 1963-65; research associate, department of pathology, University of Toronto,

1964-65; faculty, Western College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Saskatchewan, 1965-68; professor, pathology, chairman of animal care committee, School of Medicine, University of Ottawa, 1972-86; executive director, Canadian Council on Animal Care, Ottawa, 1968-; member, editorial board, *Canadian Veterinary Journal*, 1962-67; first chairman, Canadian Veterinary Medical Association committee on research, 1967-72; first chairman, C.V.M.A. committee on humane practices, 1970-71; president, Canadian Association for Laboratory Animal Scientists, 1970-71; member, Ontario Veterinary Association committee on laboratory animal medicine, 1968-71; author of numerous papers and abstracts; Ayerst Award, 1949; Gaines Award, 1969; Officer, Order of Canada 1988; see *Canadian Who's Who*.

Rumney, Jean

Born Victoria Harbour, Ontario; graduated 1939; Animal Diseases Research Institute, Hull, Quebec, for a year; practised with her brother W.J. Rumney, Blue Cross Animal Hospital, Hamilton, Ontario to 1948; then owner of the hospital until her death in 1975; O.V.A. acting secretary 1941-42; O.V.A. Council 1955-57; legislative committee 1956-59; small animal practice committee 1969-71.

Rutherford, J.G.

Born Scotland, 1857; emigrated to Canada, 1874; graduated 1879; practitioner, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, 1884-1901; member of Manitoba Legislative Assembly 1892-96; member of Dominion Parliament, 1896-1900; Chief Veterinary Inspector, Dominion Government, 1902; Veterinary Director General, 1904-12; founder, Central Canada Veterinary Association, 1903; awarded C.M.G. in 1910 for services to Canadian Agriculture; died 1923. See Chapter IV, *Century One, A History of the Ontario Veterinary Association, 1874-1974*, A. Margaret Evans and C.A.V. Barker, 1976.

Sainte-Georges, Jacques

Born Québec; graduated Ecole vétérinaire d'Oka, 1940; Public Health Department, Drummond County, Québec, and inspector, Federal Department of Agriculture, 1940-42; professor of histology, Oka, 1942; post-graduate work, McGill and University of Montreal, histology, pathology, public health; secretary, Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de la Province de Québec, 1947; assistant Principal 1960; died 1967.

Sanderson, N.V.C.

Born Cooksville, Ontario; R.C.A.F., World War II; graduated 1950; D.V.P.H. (Toronto) 1951; Temiskaming Health Unit; associate medical officer, Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps; officer in charge, Department of Preventative Medicine, Camp Borden, Ontario, 1958-67; retired with rank of major, 1967; Regional Veterinarian, Meat Inspection Division, Ontario Veterinary Services Branch, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, 1967-80; awarded Canadian Forces Decoration (C.D.); died 1980.

Sanderson, Thomas A.H.

Born Omemee, Ontario, 1937; graduated 1961; large animal practice Mount Forest and Listowel, Ontario 1961-82; faculty, Ontario Veterinary College 1982-; supervisor Research Station and co-ordinator College Externship Program; Ontario Veterinary Association Council 1978-83; vice-president 1980; president 1981; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council 1984-; vice-president 1986; president 1987; member several committees.

Savage, A.

Born Montreal, 1889; graduated B.S.A. (McGill) 1911; D.V.M. (Cornell) 1914; M.R.C.V.S., 1928; F.R.C.V.S., 1963 for meritorious contributions to learning; faculty Macdonald College, 1914-15; captain, Canadian Army Veterinary Corps, 1915-19; faculty, Manitoba Agricultural College, 1921; Dean of Agriculture, University of Manitoba, 1933; Provincial

Animal Pathologist, 1938; retired 1964; professor emeritus, University of Manitoba; Veterinary Association of Manitoba president, 1924; member of various committees; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association; president, 1951-52; author of numerous scientific publications; died 1970; member Canadian Agricultural Hall of Fame (posthumous) 1978;

Schofield, F.W.

Born Rugby, England, 1889; graduated 1910; D.V.Sc. (Toronto) 1911; Dr. Med. Vet. (Ludwig Maximilian) hon. 1950; L.L.D. (Toronto) hon. 1962; L.L.D. (Kyongbuk National) 1963; L.L.D. (Korea) 1964; D.V.M. (Seoul National) 1970; faculty, pathology and bacteriology Ontario Veterinary College 1911-16; 1921-55; teaching missionary Seoul, Korea, 1916-20; 1956-70; Ontario Veterinary Association education committee 1914-15; St. Eloi Medal, 1954; Twelfth International Veterinary Congress Prize, 1954; Order of Civil Merit (Korea) 1960; Order of Merit for National Foundation (Korea) 1968; life member O.V.A.; life member American College of Veterinary Pathologists, 1970; author or co-author of 146 scientific papers; Canadian Agriculture Hall of Fame (posthumous) 1975; died 1970 (Korea).

Secord, A.C.

Born Ontario; graduated 1929; M.Sc. (Ohio State); D.V.Sc. (Toronto) 1942; D.Sc. (Guelph) hon. 1983; small animal practice, Toronto, 1932-; pioneered field of small animal practice and thoracic surgery; served on legislative bodies, public relations, internship, euthanasia committees, Ontario Veterinary Association, 1930-69; Board of Governors, University of Guelph, 1971-77; member, Ontario Animal Care Review Board; member of a number of associations relating to conservation and animal welfare; past president, Toronto Academy of Veterinary Medicine; Gaines Veterinary Award, 1972.

Secord, D.C.

Born Guelph, 1933; graduated 1958; M.V.Sc. (Toronto) 1961; faculty of medicine, University of Alberta, 1961-; Director, Health Sciences Animal Centre, University of Alberta, 1968-86; chairman, Board of Examiners in veterinary medicine, Alberta, 1962-86; member Alberta Veterinary Association, 1961-; Edmonton Veterinary Association president, 1964-65; scientific advisor, animal research, Government of Alberta, 1966; Government of Ontario, 1969; Government of United States, 1972; veterinary consultant, City of Edmonton, 1973; special assistant vice-president research, University of Alberta 1986; member Canadian Association Lab. Animal Science 1970-; American Association Lab. Animal Science 1962-; Veterinarian of the Year Alberta V.M.A. 1985; Certificate of Merit Alberta S.P.C.A. 1985; Gaines Award 1973; author and co-author of numerous articles; see *Who's Who in Medicine and Science*; *Who's Who in Veterinary Science and Medicine*.

Seguin, J.L.

Born Plantagenet, Ontario, 1925; graduated 1947; general practice, Plantagenet, 1947-65; Health of Animals Branch, 1965; District Veterinarian, 1968-88; Central Canada Veterinary Association director, 1951-52; Ontario Veterinary Association Council, 1973-75; recipient Ordre de Mérite from Department of Education for years of service to Ontario School Trustees.

Shacklady, E.M.

Born Alliston, Ontario, 1947; graduated 1972; practitioner Okotoks, Alberta 1972-; Alberta Veterinary Medical Association Council 1976-79; chairman discipline and ethics committee 1976-78; vice-president 1978; president 1979; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council 1983-; chairman practice committee, 1983-86; member services committee 1987-88; vice-president 1987-88; president 1988-89; C.V.M.A. student award 1971; Alberta Veterinary Medical Association Veterinarian of the Year award 1987.

Shonyo, J.H.

Born Magog, Quebec, 1887; graduated 1908; Health of Animals Branch, meat inspection division, Montreal, Edmonton, Winnipeg and several other western cities, 1908-20; port veterinarian, Saint John, New Brunswick, 1920-52; retired 1952; Canadian Centennial medal 1967; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, life member, 1971; died 1973.

Shoultz, W.A.

Graduated 1892; practitioner and Dominion veterinary inspector, Gladstone, Manitoba; conducted first tuberculosis test in Manitoba, 1899; professor of Veterinary Science, Manitoba Agricultural College; veterinarian, Manitoba Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Disease Prevention, 1928-40; retired 1940; Veterinary Association of Manitoba Council, 1915-19; board of examiners, 1922; vice-president, 1928; honorary member, 1940; died 1955.

Skinner, D.J.

Born Chelmsford, England, 1922; officer Royal Signals, British Army, 1941-47; graduated Royal Veterinary College, London, 1952; mixed practice, Gillingham, Kent, England, 1952-55; British Colonial Service, Kenya, East Africa, 1956-65; retired as Assistant Director of Veterinary Services, Kenya, 1965; emigrated to Canada 1965; joined Health of Animals Branch in Alberta; returned to United Kingdom to Ministry of Agriculture, Wales, 1966; re-emigrated to Canada, 1968; Coutts, Alberta, Fredericton, New Brunswick and Ottawa, Health of Animals Branch; Chief, Named and Exotic diseases, 1972; Chief, Emergency Programs 1972-80; member, Alberta Veterinary Medical Association from 1968; member, New Brunswick Veterinary Medical Association, 1972-80; Regional Veterinarian Atlantic Region, 1980-88.

Smith, D.L.T.

Born Regina, Saskatchewan, 1914; graduated 1943; officer Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, 1943-46; assistant professor, Ontario Veterinary College, 1946-49; New York State Veterinary College, 1949-52; faculty Ontario Veterinary College, 1952-63; Dean, Western College of Veterinary Medicine, Saskatoon, 1964-74; faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Universiti Pertanian, Malaysia, 1974-76; professor, pathology, Western College of Veterinary Medicine, 1976; member of several Ontario Veterinary Association and Canadian Veterinary Medical Association committees, 1964-65; past chairman Board of Examiners, American College of Veterinary Pathologists; past president, American College of Veterinary Pathologists; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association vice-president 1980-81; president, 1981-82; life member 1983; recipient St. Eloi Medal; Schofield Medal; died 1983.

Smith, F.W.B.

Graduated 1916; Health of Animals Branch, British Columbia, 1916-61; District Veterinarian, British Columbia, 1941; retired 1961; British Columbia Veterinary Association Council, 1938; 1942; 1944; 1946; 1947-49; Board of Examiners, 1940; president, 1944-46; life member, 1972; died 1977.

Soltys, M.A.

Graduated B.V. Sc., (Lwow), 1933; M.A. (Cantab) 1955; Ph.D. (Edinburgh) 1943; D.V.Sc. (Lwow) 1936; assistant lecturer, University of Lwow, Poland, 1933-36; senior scientific officer, Veterinary Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture, Poland, 1936-39; research fellow, Faculty of Medicine, University of Edinburgh, 1941-43; research fellow, Animal Pathology, Cambridge, 1943-45; lecturer, veterinary bacteriology, University of Glasgow, 1945-47; lecturer, veterinary microbiology, Liverpool, 1947-52; first Director, East African Trypanosomiasis Research organization, Uganda, 1952-55; senior lecturer, microbiology, School of Veterinary Medicine, Cambridge, 1955-66; professor, veterinary microbiology,

Ontario Veterinary College, 1966-74; visiting professor, Universiti Pertanian, Malaysia, 1974; author of numerous scientific publications; member, Ontario Veterinary Association, 1966-74.

Sorrell, Brian

Born London, England; emigrated to Canada, 1948; graduated 1957; practised in Guelph, Ontario, Vancouver, Ottawa; practitioner in Willowdale, Ontario, 1960-81; Ontario Veterinary Association practice and economics committee, 1965-66; discipline and ethics committee, 1967-71; 1972-73; chairman, 1973-75; Council, 1971-75; convention general chairman, 1971; public relations committee chairman, 1971-72; interprofessional liaison committee, 1973-74; president, 1974-75; advisory committee, 1975; president, Toronto Academy of Veterinary Medicine, 1968; life member, 1987; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association humane practice committee first chairman.

Sproston, E.H.

Born England, 1918; graduated 1940; small animal practice Chicago, 1940-42; Vancouver, 1942-72; British Columbia Veterinary Association Council, 1945-50; president, 1947-48; founder, Greater Vancouver Academy; charter member, Canadian Veterinary Medical Association.

Sterns, John E.

Born Charlottetown, P.E.I., 1927; graduated 1949; D.V.P.H. (Toronto) 1957; Health of Animals Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, 1950; general practice, Charlottetown, 1951; small animal practice, Fredericton, N.B., 1952; 1957-58; public health work in New Brunswick; 1959-62, Director, Division of Food Control and Environmental Sanitation, City of Ottawa, Ontario; 1962-65, general practice, Bridgewater, N.S.; set up Division of Food and Sanitation, P.E.I. Department of Health; 1967-71, Ottawa with City of Ottawa and then Food and Drug Directorate, Department of National Health and Welfare as scientific advisor; Ontario Department of Health as veterinary public health consultant and senior consultant, Food and Milk in Toronto 1971-80; president Food Consultant Services, Toronto 1980-85; president, B.M.S. Inc. Charlottetown, 1985- ; member of several professional associations; past president Ontario Food Protection Association.

Stevenson, J.A.

Graduated 1896; practitioner, Carman, Manitoba, 1901; Gretna, Manitoba, 1907; subsequently, Health of Animals Branch, Winnipeg; Veterinary Association of Manitoba president, 1904; Board of Examiners, 1904; 1907; Council member, 1910-11; honorary member, 1928; died 1930.

Stevenson, R.G.

Born Pembroke, Ontario, 1938; graduated 1963; D.V.S.M. Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, 1964; Ph.D. (Edinburgh) 1968; animal diseases research associate, Moredun Institute, Edinburgh, 1964-68; research scientist, Animal Pathology Laboratory Sackville, New Brunswick, 1968; Director 1978- ; New Brunswick Veterinary Medical Association Council, 1969-76; president, 1970-71; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council, 1971-77; president, 1975-76; first chairman, Veterinary Research Trust Fund, 1972-73; council representative to Commonwealth Veterinary Association 1985- ; chairman Atlantic Provinces Veterinary Conference 1978- ; chairman C.V.M.A. International Development Committee 1987- .

Stevenson, W.G.

Born Forrester's Falls, Ontario; graduated 1937; Laboratory Division, Ontario Department of Health, 1937-40; lecturer, Ontario Veterinary College, 1941; Director, Veterinary

Division, Ayerst, McKenna and Harrison, 1941-51; President, Stevenson, Turner and Boyce, 1952-58; died 1958.

Still, J.B.

Graduated 1907; veterinary inspector, Contagious diseases Division, Health of Animals Branch, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Chief Veterinary Inspector, Manitoba, 1918-31; Veterinary Association of Manitoba Council, 1916-23; secretary-treasurer, 1919-23; president, 1927; vice-president, 1930; president, 1931; died 1931.

Stitt, J.H.

Practised law in Ottawa, Ontario; former Civil Service Commissioner; member, Ontario and Manitoba bars; former Member of Parliament; first lawyer for the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association.

Stonehouse, R.W.

Born Toronto, Ontario, 1945; graduated 1969; small animal practitioner 1969-81; Toronto Academy of Veterinary Medicine Board member, 1971-76; president, 1976; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association small animal committee 1975-80; chairman 1977-80; humane practices committee chairman 1974-81.

Sweetapple, C.H.

Graduated 1869; practitioner, Brooklin, Ontario, 1869-90; faculty, Ontario Veterinary College, 1890-1913; founding member, Ontario Veterinary Medical Association, 1874; secretary, 1874-96; secretary-treasurer, 1896-1912; honorary life member, Ontario Veterinary Association; died 1913.

Talbot, P.R.

Born Russell, Ontario, 1882; moved to Alberta, graduated 1908; M.D.V. (McKillip) 1909; veterinary inspector, Dominion government, 1909-14; Provincial Veterinarian, Alberta 1914-47; lecturer for many years at University of Alberta; honorary life member, Alberta Veterinary Medical Association, died 1955.

Tamblyn, D.S.

Born Cornwall, England, 1880; graduated (McGill) 1901; took 800 remount horses to South Africa from Canada in 1901 and served as a civilian veterinary officer and commissioned veterinary officer in the Imperial Army during Boer War; distinguished himself during fighting in the Transvaal; awarded Queen's Medal with five clasps; employed by Health of Animals Branch in 1905; District Inspector, Saskatchewan, 1915; joined Canadian Army 1915 and served in various capacities as veterinary officer in England and France during World War; received Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.); mentioned in dispatches four times and awarded Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.); rejoined Health of Animals in 1919; joined Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps 1920 as senior veterinary officer MD 13 Calgary; rank of lieutenant-colonel; appointed District Veterinary Officer MD3 Kingston 1925; officer administering R.C.A.V.C. 1930-37; Hon. lieutenant-colonel R.C.A.V.C. 1937-40; retired 1937; received King's Jubilee and Coronation Medals; author of *The Horse in War* (Jackson Press, Kingston); Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan Council, 1911-14; president, 1913; died 1943.

Taylor, Anne. M.

Born Kentville, Nova Scotia; graduated 1981; mixed practice 1981-84 in Ontario and Newfoundland; small animal practice 1985-88 Nova Scotia; acting Director Animal Care Centre, Dalhousie University 1986-87; Director 1987; associate professor, department of Physiology and Biophysics, Dalhousie University 1987- ; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council 1986; executive committee 1988- ; chair, Canadian Veterinary Medical Association ad hoc drug committee 1986-88; Board of Directors, Nova Scotia Society for Prevention of Cruelty, 1987-.

Tétreault, H.T.

Born St.-Paul d'Abbotsford, Québec, 1895; graduated Ecole de Médecine comparée et de Science vétérinaire de Montréal, 1916; general practice, St.-Césaire, Québec, 1916-68; Canadian Centennial medal 1967; member, Board of Governors, Ordre des Médecins Vétérinaires, 1968-72; honourary member 1972; died 1972.

Thomson, R.G.

Born Woodstock, Ontario; graduated 1959; M.Sc. (Toronto) 1963; Ph.D. (Cornell) 1965; diplomate American College of Veterinary Pathologists, 1965; faculty Ontario Veterinary College 1965-79; planning coordinator of proposed Atlantic Veterinary College 1979-81; faculty Western College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Saskatchewan 1982-83; Dean Atlantic Veterinary College, University of Prince Edward Island 1982- ; assistant editor and editor *Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine* 1969-85; Norden distinguished teacher award 1971; award for teaching excellence 1972; University of Guelph Alumni Association Alumnus of Honour award 1986; author *General Veterinary Pathology* 1976, 1984; editor *Special Veterinary Pathology* 1988.

Tolmie, S.F.

Born Victoria, British Columbia; graduated 1891; Chief Veterinary Inspector, Health of Animals Branch, British Columbia, 1919; Member of Parliament for Victoria, 1917-28; 1926; Minister of Agriculture, 1919-21; 1926; Premier of British Columbia, 1928-33; founding member, British Columbia Veterinary Association, 1907; president, 1912-19; president, Dominion Holstein Breeders; died 1937.

Torrance, F.W.

Born Montreal, 1859; graduated Montreal Veterinary College (McGill) 1882; practitioner, Brandon, Manitoba, 1882-92; Winnipeg, 1892-1912; faculty, Manitoba Agricultural College; Veterinary Director General of Canada, 1912-23; faculty, Ontario Veterinary College, 1923-24; Veterinary Association of Manitoba secretary-treasurer-registrar, 1900-12; president, American Veterinary Medical Association, 1917; Ontario Veterinary Association honorary member, 1914; Central Canada Veterinary Association honorary president, 1914-23; died 1924.

Townsend, George

Born New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, 1869; graduated McGill, 1891; practitioner, New Glasgow; Health of Animals Branch, Nova Scotia, 1927-29; Head, Health of Animals, Nova Scotia, 1929-34; retired 1934; charter member, Nova Scotia Veterinary Association, 1913; secretary of Nova Scotia Veterinary Association during the twenties; died 1946.

Turnbull, W.

Born Manitoba; graduated 1925; D.V.P.H. (Toronto) 1951; Health of Animals Branch inspector, 1928-45 in various locations; Canadian Army, 1941-43; Saskatoon City Health Department, 1945-68; senate, University of Saskatchewan, 1954-60; Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan vice-president, 1955; president, 1957-58; secretary-treasurer, 1959; 1959 western representative to Canadian Veterinary Medical Association; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association vice-president, 1960; president, 1961; died 1984.

Vance, H.

Born Edmonton, Alberta, 1925; Canadian Army and Air Force, 1944-45; graduated 1949; general practice, Alberta, 1949-51; Health of Animals Branch, Alberta, 1951-52; provincial diagnostic laboratories 1952-72; Director, Animal Health division, Alberta, 1972-81; Alberta Veterinary Medical Association president, 1969; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association convention chairman, 1972; past member, C.V.M.A. manpower committee; lecturer Universiti Pertanian, Malaysia, 1983; project manager Canadian International Development Association Disease Investigation Centre, Indonesia, 1984; training coordinator C.I.D.A.-D.I.C. Indonesia 1986- .

Veilleux, J.M.

Graduated Ecole de Médecine comparée et de Science vétérinaire de Montréal, 1916; general practice, Frontenac and Beauce, Québec, 1916-34; chairman, clinical studies, Ecole vétérinaire d'Oka, 1937-45; Chief, Health of Animals, Department of Agriculture of Quebec, 1937-61; special advisor, Québec Department of Agriculture, 1961-62; retired 1962; professor emeritus, University of Montreal; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association life member, 1966; served as governor and president, Collège des Médecins vétérinaires de la Province de Québec; died 1974.

Vergati, Francesco

Born Italy; graduated 1959; returned to Italy after graduation.

Villeneuve, J.H.

Born Montréal, 1886; graduated Ecole de Médecine comparée et de Science vétérinaire de Montréal, 1915; city veterinarian, Montréal, 1921; faculty, Ecole vétérinaire d'Oka; official veterinarian, Quebec Racing Association, 1930-38; editor *All Dogs*; president, Veterinary Medical Association of Montreal, 1921-24; secretary, Canadian National Veterinary Association, 1923; governor, Collège des Médecins vétérinaires de la Province de Québec; life member, Montreal Kennel Association; died 1938.

Villeneuve, Paul

Born Montréal, 1914; graduated Ecole vétérinaire d'Oka, 1938; D.V.P.H., 1955; practitioner, Montréal, 1938-40; veterinary inspector, Health of Animals Branch, 1940-46; Veterinary Director, Ayerst, McKenna and Harrison, 1946-47; Quebec Department of Agriculture, 1947; general practice, Joliette, Quebec, 1948-54; Ministry of Health, Montréal, 1954-58; faculty, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (Montréal); secretary, Collège des Médecins vétérinaires de la Province de Québec, 1946-52; president, 1952-58; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association vice-president, 1954-55; died 1969.

Wainwright, J.C.

Born Bruce County, Ontario; graduated 1905; veterinary practice in Strathcona, Alberta, at turn of century; graduated Barnes School of Anatomy, Chicago, 1907; Standard School of Embalming, St. Paul, Minnesota; practised as undertaker in Strathcona, then veterinary practice in Gleichen, Alberta until 1922; resided in Calgary after 1922; secretary-treasurer of Auctioneers Association of Alberta; secretary-treasurer of Alberta Funeral Directors Association; Veterinary Association of Alberta, 1930-54; secretary-treasurer 1938-54; secretary, Western Canada Veterinary Association, 1945; editor, *Alberta Veterinary News*; died 1954.

Walker, R.V.L.

Born Norwich, Ontario 1903; graduated 1926; meat inspection and contagious diseases, Field Service, Health of Animals Branch, 1926-30; research officer, Division of animal Pathology, 1930-47; head, Virus Research Section, 1947-62; captain, Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps, 1933-39; captain, first Canadian Armoured Corps, 1939-42; major, Assistant Director, War Disease Control Station, Grosse Ile, Quebec, for Canadian-United

States Commission of Biological and Chemical Warfare, 1942-46; awarded Efficiency Decoration; retired from federal government service, 1965; past president and life member, Central Canada Veterinary Association; life member, Ontario Veterinary Association; established national office for Canadian Veterinary Medical Association in Ottawa, 1965; executive secretary and registrar, 1965-72; life member, 1977; collaborator/author of numerous research papers on animal diseases; recipient, Pfizer Award of Merit; United States Civil Defense Council award; died 1984.

Walker, V.C.R.

Born Ontario, 1923; graduated 1947; D.V.P.H. (Toronto) 1948; coordinator, public health course, School of Hygiene, 1948-58; Connaught Laboratories, until 1968; faculty, Ontario Veterinary College, 1950-53; Director of Laboratories, Veterinary Services Branch, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, 1968-81; supervisor, Ontario Fur Farms, 1971-81; Poultry Commissioner for Ontario 1968-81; Ontario Veterinary Association chairman, public relations committee, 1952-55; committee member, 1955-60; 1962-64; 1965-66; 1971-72; public health committee, 1952-53; 1964-65; rabies committee, 1958; Council, 1963-66; president, 1966-67; drug committee chairman, 1964-66; executive committee, 1964-66; chairman, 1966-67; interprofessional liaison committee, 1965-66; 1967-68; chairman, 1966-67; advisory committee, 1967-68; animal health technicians committee, 1970-72; president University of Guelph Alumni Association 1966; senator University of Guelph, 1977-80; life member O.V.C. and O.V.C. Alumni Association; honorary member Society of Ontario Veterinarians; O.V.C. Alumni Association Distinguished Alumnus 1985.

Waltner-Toews, David

Born Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1948; B.A. (Goshen) 1971; D.V.M. (Saskatchewan) 1979; Ph.D. (Guelph) 1985; practised Grande Prairie, Alberta and Barrie, Ontario 1979-81; CIDA project. Indonesia 1985-87; faculty Ontario Veterinary College 1987- ; author of four collections of poems.

Webster, F. Lynn

Born Deloraine, Manitoba, 1943; graduated 1966; practised Barrie, Ontario 1966-69; Winnipeg, Manitoba, small animal practice 1969- ; Manitoba Veterinary Medical Association vice-president; president; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association vice-president 1979-80; president 1980-81; chairman insurance program 1983-84; Pet Food Certification program chairman 1988; past president Winnipeg Humane Society.

Wells, K.F.

Born Swan River, Manitoba, 1914; graduated 1938; L.L.D. (Saskatchewan) hon. 1971; D.Sc. (Guelph) hon. 1975; F.R.C.V.S. 1968; practitioner for short period in Weston, Ontario; faculty Macdonald College, McGill University 1938-39; Health of Animals Branch, Department of Agriculture 1939-77; Associate Chief Veterinary Inspector 1947-52; Chief Veterinarian 1952-55; Veterinary Director General 1955-77; in charge of the control plans during the Saskatchewan occurrence of Foot and Mouth Disease 1951-52; ILRAD Board of Governors chairman 1980-83; Ontario Veterinary college Advisory Board 1982- ; Canadian representative on many international animal disease control committees; recipient of many honours; Agricultural Hall of Fame 1979; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association education committee 1964; life member.

Wetherill, George

Born Wetherby, Yorkshire, England; British Army, 1944-48; graduated Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Medicine, Edinburgh, 1954; general practice, Lancashire, England, 1954-56; faculty, Ontario Veterinary College, 1956-57; veterinary clinic, Listowel, Ontario, 1956-57; Division of Veterinary Medicine, Food and Drug Directorate, Ottawa, 1967-71;

Lexington Breeders Inc., Lexington, North Carolina, 1971- ; Ontario Veterinary Association public relations committee, 1960.

Whelan, Eugene F.

Born Amherstberg, Ontario 1924. PC (1972) M.P.; educated in schools in Windsor and Walkerville, Ontario; politician; farmer; elected to House of Commons 1962 and re-elected until 1984; Liberal; did not run for election after 1984; federal Minister of Agriculture 1972-84; member of several farmer associations; warden Essex County, Ontario 1962; member Lions Club; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association honorary member 1984; president United Nations World Food Council 1983-85.

Whenham, G.R.

Born Red Deer, Alberta, 1924; R.C.A.F., World War II; graduated 1949; practitioner, Alberta, 1949-57; government of Alberta veterinary services, 1957-79; head of Field Services 1965-79; Alberta Veterinary Medical Association Council, for seven years; editor *Veterinary News*; two years; Editorial Board, *Canadian Veterinary Journal*, five years; died 1980.

Whittick, W.G.

Born Montreal, Quebec, 1930; graduated 1955; small animal practice, Toronto 1955-76; faculty Universiti Pertanian (Malaysia) 1976-78; Knowles Animal Clinic, Florida, 1978-79; faculty college of Veterinary Medicine, University of Missouri 1979-80; Director Veterinary Teaching Hospital, Western College of Veterinary Medicine University of Saskatchewan 1980-81; Director Animal Emergency Clinic South, Miami, Florida, 1982-87; owner Animal Orthopaedic Hospital, Miami, 1984- ; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Veterinary Research Trust Fund trustee 1973-75; recipient Upjohn Company Award; Jules Gilbert Award; Gaines Award 1971; Ontario Veterinary College Alumni Association Distinguished Alumnus Award 1980; author of many scientific publications; *Canine Orthopaedics* 1977; *Veterinary Critical Care* 1981; *Canine Orthopaedics II*, 1989; Society of Ontario Veterinarians honorary member.

Wickware, A.B.

Graduated 1908; Animal Diseases Research Institute, 1923; retired in 1950 after forty-one years with the Health of Animals Branch; Central Canada Veterinary Association secretary, 1917-21; vice-president, 1948-49; Ontario Veterinary Association Council, 1944-46; legislative committee, 1949-50; second vice-president, 1952-53; life member, 1960; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association legislative committee chairman, 1949-50; 1951-53; executive secretary, 1950-53; died 1974.

Willson, L.A.

Graduated 1891; veterinary inspector, Health of Animals Branch, Meat and Canned Foods Division; Director, Meat and Canned Foods Division, Montreal, 1916-25; returned to Toronto district 1925; Ontario Veterinary Association director, 1901-03; second vice-president, 1903-04; first vice-president, 1904-05; president, 1905-06; secretary, 1912-16; treasurer, 1913-16; registrar, 1914-16; executive committee, 1912-15; died 1932.

Wood, S.N.

Born Mount Forest, Ontario, 1900; moved to Saskatchewan, 1912; B.S.A. (Saskatchewan) 1925; D.V.M. (Iowa State) 1936; faculty, University of British Columbia, 1936-52; moved to Williams Lake, British Columbia, 1952, where he was employed by the Federal Government; responsible for the introduction of the rapid whole blood test for *Salmonella Pullorum* and for training of provincial inspectors in this technique; outspoken member of Poultry Industry's committee on disease control; British Columbia Veterinary Association Council, 1940-49; president, 1940-42; president, Western Canada Veterinary Association, 1945-47; representative of British Columbia Veterinary Medical Association

to first annual meeting of Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, 1949; British Columbia Veterinary Association life member, 1973; died 1978.

Wood, W.R.

Born Summerside, Prince Edward Island, 1892; graduated 1915; inspector Health of Animals Branch in several locations in Canada; Charter member Canadian Veterinary Medical Association from Prince Edward Island Veterinary Medical Association; died 1969.

Wurtz, Bryan M.

Born Saskatoon, Saskatchewan 1947; graduated 1971 (Sask.); M.V.Sc. (Sask.) 1978; practice Melfort, Saskatchewan, 1971-76; 1978- ; Saskatchewan Veterinary Medical Association Council 1978-82; president 1980-81; Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Council 1982-88; large animal practice committee 1983-86; legislative committee 1984-86; grants, honours and awards committee 1984-85; executive committee 1983-86; vice-president 1984-85; president 1985-86; member American Association Bovine Practitioners; Theriogenology Society.

Appendix

APPENDIX A

Resolution and Recommendations adopted in 1918 by the Council of the Veterinary Association of Manitoba subsequent to the work of the Association Committee on Veterinary Education. (Prepared by C.D. McGilvray, secretary-treasurer of the Association).

Resolution

“That the Association continue its efforts, through the Council, with regard to Veterinary Education and Training in Canada; and, further, that an official Board be formed, composed of representatives of the various Veterinary Associations of Canada, to act as an Advisory Board and to review the awarding of Dominion aid to Veterinary Colleges.”

Recommendations

“THAT this meeting, representative of the Veterinary Association of Manitoba, comprising 130 members, recommend: —

1. THAT there is a pressing need for closer supervision of Veterinary education and Training throughout Canada.
2. THAT in view of this need, there should be formed immediately an official Advisory Board on Veterinary Education and Training in Canada.
3. THAT the personnel of this Board should include the Veterinary Director-General for Canada and a representative from each province, selected by the Veterinary Association of each province.
4. THAT the purpose of this Board should be, among others, to revise and improve the status of Veterinary Education and Training at colleges, in keeping with the needs of the Live Stock Industry of Canada; also, to consider the basis under which the Dominion aid is granted to veterinary colleges under the Agricultural Instruction Act, to determine the best purpose to which it might be applied in the interest of agriculture through veterinary science.
5. THAT a community of interest exists between the Department of Agriculture, the Live Stock Industry, and the Veterinary Profession of Canada in regard to this matter.
6. THAT in furtherance of the subject matter and objects herein presented, joint action and co-operation is desired for the formation of such a Board.
7. THEREFORE the Secretary-Treasurer and Registrar of this Association is hereby empowered to refer this resolution to the Department of

Agriculture for Canada and the several Veterinary Associations in Canada, and such others as may be interested, for their earnest consideration and co-operations.”

(The recommendations were to be forwarded to the other veterinary associations in Canada for consideration and endorsement).

APPENDIX B

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A VETERINARY COUNCIL IN CANADA

SHORT TITLE

- 1. This Act may be cited as the Canada Veterinary Act. Short Title.

INTERPRETATION

- 2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.
 - (a) “veterinary science” shall be held to include veterinary medicine and surgery and all the branches thereof;
 - (b) “provincial veterinary council” includes “provincial veterinary board” and “college of veterinary surgeons;”
 - (c) “university” shall mean any university which has a teaching veterinary department in connection therewith and has the power to grant veterinary or other degrees; “University.”
 - (d) “veterinary school” includes any institution recognized by a provincial veterinary council wherein veterinary science is taught; “Veterinary school.”
 - (e) “the Council” means the Veterinary Council of Canada constituted under the provisions of this Act;
 - (f) no retroactive effect shall be given to any provision. Not retroactive.
- 3. This Act shall not be construed as authorizing the creation of veterinary schools or the giving of veterinary tuition. Construction of Act.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNCIL

- 4. The persons from time to time appointed or elected, or otherwise being, under the provisions of this Act, members of the Veterinary Council of Canada, are hereby constituted a corporation under the name of the Veterinary Council of Canada. Veterinary Council of Canada.

5. The purposes of the Council shall be to promote and effect,—
- (a) the establishment of a qualification in veterinary science, such that the holders thereof shall be acceptable and empowered to practice in all provinces of Canada; Its purposes.
One qualification for all provinces.
 - (b) the establishment of a register for Canada of veterinary practitioners, and the publication and revision from time to time of such register; Register.
 - (c) the determination and fixing of the qualification and conditions necessary for registration, the examinations to be undergone with respect to professional subjects only, and generally the requisites for registration: Provided that the Council shall not determine or fix any qualifications or conditions to be complied with as preliminary to or necessary for matriculation in the study of veterinary science and for the obtainment of the provincial licenses, these being regulated as heretofore by the provincial authorities; Requisites for registration.
 - (d) the establishment and maintenance of a board of examiners for examination and granting of certificates of qualifications; Board of examiners.
 - (e) the enactment, with the consent and at the instance of the veterinary councils of the various provinces of Canada, of such provincial legislation as is necessary to supplement the provisions of this Act and to effect the foregoing purposes. Provincial legislation.
6. The Council may acquire and hold such real estate and personal property as is necessary or expedient for the purposes of the Council or of providing a revenue therefore, and may sell, lease or otherwise dispose thereof; but the annual value of the real estate owned by the Council and held for the purposes of revenue only shall not at any time exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. Power as to real estate.
7. The Council shall be composed of;—
- (a) three members who shall be appointed by the Governor in Council' Composition of council.
 - (b) one member representing each province, who shall be elected under regulations to be made in that behalf by the provincial veterinary council;
 - (c) one member from each university or incorporated veterinary college or school in Canada having an arrangement with a university for the conferring of degrees on its graduates, engaged in the active teaching of veterinary science, who shall be elected by the university or by such college or school under such regulations as may govern in that behalf.

- 8. No one shall be a member of the Council unless he;—
 - (a) resides in the province for which he is an appointed or elected member;
 - (b) is a duly registered member of the veterinary profession according to the laws of the province which he represents;
 - (c) is duly registered as a veterinary practitioner in the register established under the provisions of this Act; but this latter qualification shall not be required of any of the members originally composing the Council.

9. The term of office for members shall be two years.

Term of office.

10. Any member may at any time tender his resignation by written notice thereof to the president or to the secretary of the Council, and, upon the acceptance of such resignation by the Council, the Council shall forthwith give notice in writing thereof, in case of an appointed member, to the Secretary of State of Canada, and in case of an elected member, to the secretary of the veterinary council for the province, or to the university, incorporated veterinary school or college.

Resignations.

11. Any person who is or has been a member may, if properly qualified, be reappointed or re-elected; but no person shall at one time serve as a member in more than one capacity.

Re-election.

12. In the case of members of the Council whose term of office is about to expire, successors may be appointed or elected at any time within three months before the expiration of such term; and where any vacancy exists in the membership of the Council by reason of any term of office having expired, or otherwise, such vacancy may be filled at any time.

Election of successors.

13. If there has been a failure to elect a member of the Council, or to elect a properly qualified member, or to cause the name of the member elected to be certified to the secretary of the Council within a reasonable time after such election might have been made, then, after notice from the Council, requiring the provincial veterinary council, or the university, or incorporated veterinary school or college, to cause such election to be made and to certify the result thereof to the Council within one month from the date of service of such notice, the Council may, in case of the default continues, itself elect such member.

Failure to elect a member.

14. A member appointed or elected to fill a vacancy caused by death or resignation shall hold office in all respects as the person in whose place he is appointed or elected would have held office, and for the remainder of the term for which that person was appointed or elected.

Member filling vacancy.

15. All members appointed or elected shall continue in office until their successors are appointed or elected, or until the expiration of their term of office if their successors are appointed or elected before the expiration of such term of office. Tenure of office.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

16. The Council may from time to time,—
- (a) elect from among its members a president, a vice-president and an executive committee; Executive.
 - (b) appoint a registrar, who may also, if deemed expedient, act as secretary and treasurer; Registrar.
 - (c) appoint or engage such other officers and employees as the Council deems necessary to carry out the objects and provisions of this Act; Other officers.
 - (d) require and take from the registrar, or from any other officer, or employee, such security for the due performance of his duty as the Council deems necessary; Security by officers.
 - (e) fix the allowances or remuneration to be paid to the president, vice-president, members, officers and employees of the Council. Remuneration of executive and officers.

MEETINGS

17. The Council shall hold its first meeting at the city of Ottawa, at such time and place as is appointed by the Minister of Agriculture; and, thereafter, an annual meeting of the Council shall be held at such time and place as is from time to time appointed by the Council. First meeting.
Other meetings.
18. Until otherwise provided by regulation of the Council, the majority members of the Council shall form a quorum, and all acts of the Council shall be decided by a majority of the members present. Quorum.

REGULATIONS

19. The Council may make regulations not contrary to law or to the provisions of this Act, for or with reference to all or any of the purposes or objects for the promoting or effecting of which the Council is created or established, including, but without the limiting the generality of these powers,—
- (a) the direction, conduct and management of the Council, and of its property; Power of the Council defined.
Executive.

- (b) the summoning and holding of the meetings of the Council, the times and places where such meetings are to be held, and the conduct of business thereat; Meetings.
 - (c) the powers and duties of the president and vice-president and the selection and substitutes for them if unable to act from any cause at any time; President and vice-president.
 - (d) the tenure of office, and the powers and duties of the registrar and other officers and employees; Officers.
 - (e) the election and appointment of an executive committee and of other committees for general and special purposes, the definition of their powers and duties, the summoning and holding of their meetings, and the conduct of business by such committees; Committees.
 - (f) generally, all fees to be required, paid or taken under this Act; Fees.
 - (g) the establishment, maintenance and effective conduct of examinations with respect to professional subjects only, for ascertaining whether candidates possess the qualifications required; the number, times and modes of such examinations; the appointment of examiners; and generally all matters incident to such examinations, or necessary or expedient to effect the objects thereof; Examinations.
 - (h) the admission to examination of holders of diplomas obtained outside of Canada from a veterinary school recognized by the Council; Foreign diplomas.
 - (i) generally, all matters which it is necessary or expedient to provide for or regulate in pursuance of the purpose of this Act and in furtherance of its general intention. Generally.
20. No regulation made under the authority of this section shall have effect until approved by the Governor in Council. Approval of Governor in Council.
21. Notwithstanding anything in the last preceding section contained or any power thereby conferred,—
- (a) No candidate shall be eligible for any examination prescribed by the Council unless he presents a certificate from the registrar of his own provincial veterinary council that he holds a recognized veterinary diploma or veterinary degree approved of by the veterinary council. Candidates eligible for examinations.
 - (b) The standard of examination shall not, at any time, be lower than the highest standard for the like purpose then established for ascertaining the qualification for registration in any province. Standard of examination.
 - (c) The possession of a Canadian university degree alone, or of a certificate of provincial registration founded on such possession, obtained subsequent to the date when the Coun- Canadian university degree not to qualify.

cil shall be first duly constituted under this Act, shall not entitle the possessor thereof to be registered under this Act.

22. A copy of any such regulation certified by the Registrar under his hand and the seal of the Council, may be received in evidence without proof other than the production of a copy purporting to be so certified. Evidence.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

23. At each annual meeting of the Council, the Council shall appoint a board of examiners to be known as the Veterinary Council of Canada Examination Board, whose duty it shall be to hold the examinations prescribed by the Council, subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained. Council to appoint.
24. The members of such board of examiners shall be eligible for reappointment. Reappointment.

EXAMINATIONS

25. The subjects of examination and the eligibility of candidates shall be decided by the Council, and candidates for examination may elect to be examined in English or French language. A majority of the Committee conducting the examination of any candidate shall speak the language in which the candidate elects to be examined. Subjects of examination. Language of candidates.
26. Examinations may be held only at those centres at which the Council may from time to time select. Place of examinations.

REGISTRATION

27. The Council shall cause to be kept by the Registrar under the direction of the Council, a book or register to be known as the Canadian Veterinary Register, in which shall be entered, in such manner and with such particulars as the Council directs, the names of all persons who have complied with the requirements of this Act and with the regulations made by the Council respecting registration under this Act, and who apply to the registrar to have their names so entered. Canadian Medical Register.
28. Everyone who passes the examination prescribed by the Council, and otherwise complies with all the conditions and regulations requisite for registration as prescribed by this Act and by the Council, shall, upon payment of the fees prescribed in that behalf, be entitled to be registered as a veterinary practitioner. Qualification for.

29. Any recognized graduate in veterinary science who has received a license or certificate or registration in any province previous to the date when the Council has been first duly constituted under this Act, and who has been engaged in the active practice of veterinary science in any one or more provinces of Canada, shall be entitled to be registered under this Act as a veterinary practitioner, without examination, upon payment of the fees and upon compliance with the other conditions and regulations for such cases prescribed by the Council: Provided that if the veterinary council of any province is not satisfied with their credentials they may, as a condition to provincial registration, exact an examination in final subjects from practitioners registered under this subsection, and the said examination shall be held according to the provisions of the by-laws or rules of the respective provincial councils. Proviso.
30. Any entry in the register may be cancelled or corrected upon the ground of fraud, accident or mistake. Alterations in register.
31. In any case of an application for registration or for correcting or amending any entry upon the Register, the applicant, if aggrieved by the decision of the Registrar, may appeal to the Council, and the Council shall hear and determine the matter; but all applicants to cancel or strike off entries from the Register, made adversely to the person whose registration it is desired to affect, shall be by the Registrar referred to the Council, and the Council shall, after three months' notice served personally or sent by post, prepaid and registered, to the last known address of such person, hear and determine all such applications. Appeal to Council.

Notice.
32. If it is made to appear to the Council that there is reasonable ground to believe that any person registered under this Act has been convicted, either in any part of His Majesty's possessions or elsewhere, of an offence, which, if committed in Canada, would be an indictable offence under the Criminal Code, or that he has been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, then: whether such offence has been committed, or such conviction has taken place, or such infamous or disgraceful conduct has occurred, either before or after the passing of this Act, or either before, or after the registration of such person, the Council shall, after three months' notice served personally or sent by post, pre-paid and registered, to the last known address of such person, hear and consider the matter, and, if satisfied that such person has been so convicted or is guilty of such Erasing name for crime or offence or misconduct.

- offence or of such infamous or disgraceful conduct, direct the Registrar to erase the name of such person from the Register: Provided, however, that if a person registered under this Act has likewise been registered under the laws of any province, and such provincial registration has been cancelled for any of the causes aforesaid by the authority of the provincial veterinary council for that province, the Council shall then, without further inquiry, direct the registration of such person under this Act to be cancelled.
- 33 The name of a person shall not be erased under the preceding section,—
- (a) because of his conviction, out of His Majesty's possessions, of a political offence against the laws of any foreign country; or
- (b) because his conviction for any offence which, though coming within the provisions of this section, is, in the opinion of the Council, either from the trivial nature of the offence or from the circumstances in which it was committed, insufficient to disqualify a person from being registered under this Act.
34. Upon any appeal to the Council, or upon any application to erase the name of any person from the Register under either of the last two preceding sections, the person applying, or the person charged shall have the right to appear and be heard, either in person or by counsel.
- COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
35. Whenever, it is made to appear to the Governor in Council that the Council is not complying with any of the provisions of this Act, the Governor in Council may refer the particulars of the complaint to a commission of inquiry consisting of three members, one of whom shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, one by the Council, and the third by the complainant, and such commission shall proceed to inquire in a summary manner and report to the Governor in Council as to the truth of the matters charged in such particulars of complaint, and in case of such particulars, or any of them, being found by the commission to have been established, the commission shall recommend the remedies, if any, which are in its opinion necessary.
36. The Governor in Council may require the Council to adopt the remedies so recommended within such time as the Governor in Council, having regard to the report of the commission, thinks fit, and in default of the Council comply-
- Proviso in case of provincial registration.
- No erasure.
- For Political offence.
- For trivial offence.
- Right of being heard by Counsel.
- May be constituted on complaint.
- Powers of Governor in Council.

ing with any such requirement, the Governor in Council may amend the regulations of the Council, or make such provision or order as may seem necessary to give effect to the recommendation of the commission.

APPENDIX C

Dominion Registration for Veterinarians

C.D. McGilvray
Principal, Ontario Veterinary College

The future status of the veterinary profession in Canada may be influenced greatly by the perspective of its members at the present time.

Measures for the improvement and advancement of the profession should be encouraged, and consistent efforts made to have them consummated. As an initial step, organization on a Dominion-wide basis should be arranged. This might be effected through the formation of a Dominion Veterinary Advisory Board or Council. The opportunity for creating such a Board or Council has never been so timely as at present, in view of the fact that the Hon. S.F. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture for Canada, is a veterinarian. His help and influence should be sought and availed of, as well as that of Dr. J.G. Rutherford, C.M.G., of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. The positions which they occupy bring them into a wider range of influence and possibilities than is within the scope of the average veterinarian. A good beginning on a broad, constructive basis should be the aim. The question of federal registration for veterinarians might be further considered and advanced. Encouragement to approach this matter may be found in the Dominion legislation granted the medical profession during 1911 for the establishment of a Medical Council in Canada, under an Act designated the Canada Medical Act, and more recently in the creation of an Advisory Board under the Department of Public Health. There would appear to be much in favour of proceeding along right lines to obtain somewhat similar measures for the veterinary profession. The aims of such legislation would be, among others, the equitable maintenance of a good uniform standard of veterinary education and qualification, and to enable veterinary practitioners to obtain such registration as would entitle them to practice in any of the provinces on payment of the required fees to the association of the province in which they desire to locate.

Such legislation could be cited as the "Canada Veterinary Science Act," or such other name as may seem appropriate. The Act could provide, among other things, for the creation of a Veterinary Council or Board for the Dominion to promote and bring into effect the establishment of a uniform standard of qualification for veterinary practice. This standard should be in keeping with the highest standard existing in any of the provinces, in order to protect and maintain a good standard of qualification throughout. One of the essential requirements of qualification for examination and registration of those graduating subsequent to the enactment of such a measure, should be the possession of a diploma or degree in veterinary science from an accredited veterinary college or university having a curriculum extending over a period of four academic years.

Provisions safeguarded, as may appear necessary, might be included concerning the eligibility for registration, with or without examination, of veterinarians who, prior to the enactment, were members in good standing of the Veterinary Association for the province in which they were located. For a time at least, the association of any province might, if desired, retain the power to impose on applicants to membership not in possession of a Dominion certificate of registration, such requirements as may be necessary for the maintenance of their standard of qualification. The Council or Board might properly be composed of one or more members appointed by the Governor-in-Council in Canada, a member from each provincial association and from each accredited veterinary college in Canada. This Council or Board could be empowered with the usual authority reposed in such bodies, and to appoint a board of examiners to conduct examinations at such times and places as may be indicated, and to establish a register of names granted certificates.

In order that the question of Dominion registration may receive due consideration, the profession might fittingly approach the Minister of Agriculture through Dr. Torrance, the Veterinary Director-General, to continue the meeting together of representatives of the different veterinary associations throughout Canada as inaugurated during 1918. Such meetings, if held yearly, would tend to bind the various associations together and strengthen the profession throughout Canada. They would also serve to facilitate the handling of measures intended for the general advancement and betterment of Veterinary Science and its practice.

Source: *The Canadian Veterinary Record*, Vol. I, No. 1, page 11, April, 1920.

APPENDIX D

Editorial
Dominion Registration

"It ain't the guns nor armament,
Nor funds that they can pay;
But the close co-operation
That makes them win the day
It ain't the individual
Nor the army as a whole
But the everlastin' team-work
Of every bloomin' soul."

— Kipling.

It is doubtful if the proposed Dominion Veterinary Surgeon's Registration Act, will ever be submitted to Parliament in its present form owing to the strong opposition to the Proviso in clause twenty-nine, by some of the Provincial Associations.

Apparently Associations now enjoying Provincial Legislation do not favorably regard a Dominion Act, which would in its interpretation set aside their right to demand Academic Standing for Veterinarians desiring to practice within their particular province. These Associations at present will not consider a Dominion Act containing an amendment to Clause 29. On the other hand there are a number of our Associations who regard Clause 29 with so much suspicion that they will have nothing to do with any programme for the introduction of the Act in its present form. The subjects have been well discussed in Association News and under "Correspondence".

To enable the act to be passed, with or without amendments, to clause twenty-nine, will require the united efforts of all Provincial Associations.

At the moment things are at a stand-still and one of the finest opportunities for advancement is in danger of being lost to the Profession. We may rest assured that it is only a question of time. The present generation will perhaps pass into oblivion before a Dominion Veterinary Surgeons' Act comes into existence and immeasurable benefits which could be enjoyed by the present generation will be lost unless some reasonable understanding in regard to this Bill can be arrived at.

At the convention held at Ottawa in November, 1921, a committee was elected for the purpose of presenting a resolution to the members of Parliament, with a view to introducing the Act before the Federal House. This committee now feel that it would not be advisable to attempt presenting the Bill in its present form, unless the said Bill receive the support of all Provincial Associations.

We think that a Bill such as this, is of sufficient importance to warrant the profession being interested in getting it passed. It should not be allowed to fall into the waste paper basket without consideration or an endeavour made for satisfactory adjustment. Surely there is some way of formulating this Bill so that it might be made suitable to meet with the wishes and requirements of the vast majority of the profession, and it is further considered that the present committee might be prevailed upon to meet and discuss ways and means by which this Bill can be made acceptable.

Our Veterinary Associations should not lose any opportunity of bringing before their members the benefits such registration would confer, or how much it would help in the consolidation of a united Canadian Veterinary Profession.

Source: *The Canadian Veterinary Record*, Vol. III, No. 4, editorial, December, 1922.

APPENDIX E

The Editor

Canadian Veterinary Record

I trust that we will not have any very strenuous opposition to the passing of the Canadian Veterinary Act at the present sitting of Parliament. It is to be regretted that all the associations cannot come to a unanimous understanding on this Act and especially on Clause 29. If we cannot agree among ourselves how can we expect the support of Government in matters of legislation favourable to our profession? I firmly believe that Dominion Registration, the passing of this Act, and the centralization of our energies towards the general betterment of our profession, under one head: "The Veterinary Council of Canada" will do more towards raising the standards and popularity of the profession than anything that has been done in the past. Those of us who are in practice at the present time, will not reap the full benefit of such legislation but its good effects will be felt in the years to come. I cannot see why it matters a great deal if the proviso in Clause 29 remains as it is. It will not affect the position of our present day practitioner one iota. If his credentials at the present time do not come up to the standard of certain Provincial laws and he is barred from practising in that province he will be no worse off by the passing of the Dominion Act. As I understand it, those graduating after the passing of the Act will take the Dominion Examination and will be eligible to practice in any part of the Dominion without further examination, and those who have graduated prior to the passing of the Act, become members without examination and are eligible to practice in any Province in the Dominion where their credentials are recognized, upon complying with the provisions of the laws of that particular province. Therefore we stand to lose nothing by the passing of the Act, but on the contrary will benefit immeasurably. Let us all get behind this proposition and "boost"; give those who are trying to get it through Dominion

Parliament, our support. If they succeed, then we must have it approved by our Provincial Legislature. This will take time and considerable work and needs the support of every veterinarian in Canada. Your assertion, Mr. Editor, that "what the profession needs in Canada is cohesion", sounds the keynote of our success in the future. Let us all unite for the good of our profession and become real optimists. We will never get anywhere by following the example of "the frog who sat on the water's edge with its mouth open waiting for the flies to fly in." We must get after the "flies," not depend on the Governments, or the College that gave us a good start in life; to provide our livelihood, but rather we must by our own individual activity, wend our way through the various obstacles which confront us, and just as we "deliver the goods" so will we be benefitted and have our services recognized by the world at large.

I feel, Mr. Editor, that the outlook for our profession is decidedly bright at the present time, and that the time is not far distant when our colleges will be well supplied with young men of the desired type who will not regret that they have joined the ranks of a profession that is rendering real service to our country.

Yours, J.A. MUNN, Carman, Manitoba.

Source: *The Canadian Veterinary Record*, Vol. III, No. 2, page 111, June, 1922.

APPENDIX F

Letter to the Editor

Referring to Dr. J.A. Munn's letter, re Dominion Registration, I would repeat again that the objection of the B.C. Veterinary Association to the proposed Dominion Registration Act, (which we are glad to see was not introduced in its present form at the last session of Parliament), is that any Act that permits a Provincial Association or examining board to refuse to accept a Dominion Registration certificate, as clause 29 does, is not 'Dominion' Registration.

If it does not matter a great deal as Dr. Munn says in his letter, whether the above proviso remains as it is or not, why did the Manitoba Veterinary Association, through a committee of which Dr. Munn was a member, (see page 107 June Record) insist on the proviso clause remaining, after the B.C. Veterinary Association had asked them to have it deleted, when we would have accepted the Act and helped to get it through?

The British Columbia Veterinary Association will welcome a Dominion Registration Act that confers Dominion Registration in fact, on existing graduates of recognized Veterinary Colleges, which the proposed Act does not; also might I point out the foolishness of the above proviso, as what present day graduate is going to the trouble and expense of taking Dominion

Registration, if as under the proposed Act any Provincial Association can say "no we will not accept this Dominion certificate, it is not good enough for us, you must pass an examination set by us". It is too absurd, and the British Columbia Veterinary Association would like the Manitoba Association to explain why it insists on having this power of not accepting a Dominion Registration certificate.

I might add that the B.C. Veterinary Association has received two letters from members in the country endorsing the stand this Association is taking, who were members of the Manitoba Association when they lived in that Province.

In conclusion, let me add that it is no good for a few to try to deny the existence of certain facts and conditions detrimental to the Veterinary Profession, as evidenced partly by the net receipts of the average practitioner, and also by the lack of attendance at our Veterinary Colleges, which shows a poor opinion of our profession, but rather let us acknowledge that conditions are not right and set to work to correct and remedy them and advance the interests of the profession.

As far as British Columbia is concerned, would say that our Association has always been on the alert to protect and advance the interest of the profession and I can truthfully say that the profession here is better recognized and more advanced than in many other places, in fact we have felt rather embarrassed, Mr. Editor, in taking up so much space in your excellent paper, chronicling our achievements.

Yours faithfully, Kenneth Chester

Source: *The Canadian Veterinary Record*, Vol. III, No. 3, page 182, September, 1922.

APPENDIX G

"The secretary then read a letter, dated Jan. 15, 1943, received from Dr. A.E. Cameron, the Veterinary Director-General." It is quoted below:

"The Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel have experienced difficulty in getting authoritative information concerning veterinarians and this brings out the point practically all professions have a Dominion body which can speak on behalf of its members. The Veterinary profession is an outstanding exception.

Our efforts to form a Dominion Council of veterinarians formerly has been frustrated by different causes, some of which do not now apply. All graduates in Canada must now have Junior Matriculation and attend for five years at a veterinary college or have senior matriculation and attend for four years. This ensures all graduates having a satisfactory academic standing.

Provincial Associations are asked to consider the formation of a Dominion Association of veterinarians with suggestions as to name: e.g., (National

Veterinary Association of Canada). Such an association could form a Dominion Council.

It is evident there is great need for such a body

1. To bring members of the Veterinary Profession together and co-ordinate their efforts.
2. To have one body which could speak for the veterinary profession as a whole.
3. To have uniform action throughout the Dominion where practicable.
4. To have one examination which would be held under the auspices of the Dominion Council which would enable successful candidates to practise anywhere in the Dominion insofar as professional qualifications are concerned and upon payment of the provincial registration fee and annual dues.
5. Such a body would be able to support every provincial association in its efforts to raise the standing of the profession and continue its existence.
6. It would be advisable to have a nucleus of a Dominion Association nominated by the provincial associations from members in good standing and others from the Veterinary Colleges and possible representation from the Health of Animals Division (which includes one-third of the veterinarians in Canada).

As a start it is suggested representation might be one member from each provincial veterinary association, one member from each veterinary college and one from the Health of Animals Branch. All representatives should be members in good standing of a provincial veterinary association.

It is probable that preliminary arrangements could be made by correspondence. It is recognized that enabling legislation would have to be passed by the federal government and by the provincial government before a Dominion Council could function with authority.

There appears to be no reason why the national association should not include all graduates from recognized veterinary colleges and its function might include publication of a Journal possibly taking over the existing publication if that could be arranged subsequently.

It must be clearly understood, however, that a Dominion Council with power to examine candidates would be a statutory body.

It is suggested that your association give early consideration to this proposal and forward me any observations your association may wish to make."

Source: Minutes of the British Columbia Veterinary Medical Association, February 16, 1943.

APPENDIX H

Dominion Council of Veterinarians

By A.E. Cameron

There is definite and urgent need for a National body to represent and when necessary to speak for veterinarians in Canada. Practically all other professions have a national body or council to whom matters pertaining to each may be referred. The veterinary profession is an outstanding exception.

At the present time the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel has no means of securing authoritative information concerning veterinarians except from individuals and Provincial Veterinary Associations. This places our profession at a disadvantage.

Most veterinarians are agreed that a Dominion Council of Veterinarians is necessary, but to originate such a body the co-operation of Provincial Associations is necessary.

To begin with, the Council could have limited powers and act in an advisory capacity. Then with experience and confidence of the provincial associations more definite power might be delegated so that tangible benefits might accrue in the increased usefulness of members of the profession and consequent benefits to the profession and public generally.

There are many matters which such a Council could deal with for the general good. In some cases these would need ratification by Provincial Associations and in some cases changes in the different veterinary practice acts.

It must be clear to all that if veterinarians are to maintain their professional standing and be able to present the views of the profession as a whole, veterinarians must unite in a national body rather than be represented by nine different associations. A national body should be able to smooth out interprovincial differences and eliminate sectional prejudice all of which are irrelevant for the profession as a whole.

The opportunity is before us now and it behooves provincial associations to give some thought to this opportunity of co-operative effort to bring our profession in line with others who have been more progressive.

Such a council would be of assistance to provincial associations especially those which find it difficult to function at the present time.

All students of veterinary science are now required to complete five years study before graduation so that there is no question as to their academic standing. Eventually no doubt examinations could be arranged which would permit those passing to practice anywhere in the Dominion. The Provincial Association could of course require payment of registration fees as formerly but even in this more uniformity might be obtained.

It is perhaps necessary in some cases to remind the associations that they are given authority to administer veterinary practice acts for the benefit and protection of the public and not solely as a protective measure for veterinary graduates. Any deviation from this principle results in loss of public

confidence. What is usually referred to as a "Closed Corporation" is always suspect.

Veterinary Director General, Ottawa

Source: *Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science*, Vol. VII, No. 1, page 2, January 1943.

APPENDIX I

Dominion Veterinary Medical Council

As was formerly indicated in this Journal, a Dominion Veterinary Medical Council has been organized. This has been endorsed by the majority but not all of the Provincial veterinary associations of this country. It is hoped that when each Provincial association has had an opportunity of discussing the objectives with its members that all will become supporters.

The principal purpose of the Council is to act as a mouthpiece for the Canadian veterinary profession. It is obvious that when questions are being dealt with which affect the veterinarians of Canada no Provincial association can speak for the profession. The lack of a Dominion body for this purpose has been a barrier preventing our voice from being heard in matters of national importance. For instance when the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps was about to be disbanded no central authority could speak for the veterinary profession of this country.

Those who were delegates from the Provincial associations felt that it was advisable to organize a Council rather than prematurely to form a Dominion Veterinary Medical Association. In Canada, distances are great and the profession is numerically weak. Consequently, the opportunities of a Dominion Association serving the best interests of all the country are somewhat limited. The Provinces have jurisdiction over education and licensing and therefore these fields would not come within the jurisdiction of a Dominion body unless the Provinces enacted special legislation, which they are unlikely to do. The Council, however, forms a small central nucleus capable of receiving representations from each Province and crystallizing them into united action. Already it has shown its usefulness in dealing with situations where the united voice of the profession is a necessity.

A Dominion Veterinary Medical Council has value only if supported by the rank and file of the profession. Too often the burden of carrying on organized veterinary science in this country is left in the hands of a few. This is not a healthy condition. It leads to apathy on the part of many and sometimes to a feeling that a 'clique' is in charge of matters pertaining to veterinary medicine. It is therefore urged that the new Dominion Veterinary Medical Council receive the support of every veterinarian in Canada so that

it may function as a live and virile body and represent when necessary the interests of Canadian veterinarians.

Source: *Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science*, Vol. VIII, No. 3, page 65, March, 1944.

APPENDIX J

11-12 GEORGE VI.

CHAP. 87.

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association.

[Assented to 30th June, 1948.]

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named, on behalf of the unincorporated association known as the "Canadian Veterinary Medical Association" and, in French, "L'Association Canadienne des Vétérinaires," have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

Preamble.

- Ernest F. Johnston, of Carp; Orlan Hall, of Ottawa, both in the province of Ontario; Lionel Aldei Gendreau, of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec; William Roy Wood, of Summerside, in the province of Prince Edward Island; Joseph Thomas Akins, of Fredericton, in the province of New Brunswick; Edward Hugh Sproston, of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia; J. Gordon Anderson, of Calgary, in the province of Alberta; Norman Douglas Christie, of Regina, in the province of Saskatchewan; William Hilton, of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba; and Ryland McGregor Archibald, junior, of Truro, in the province of Nova Scotia, all veterinary surgeons, and all other members of the said unincorporated association, together with such other persons as become members of the association hereby incorporated, are incorporated under the name, in English, of the "Canadian Veterinary Medical Association" and, in French, "L'Association Canadienne des Vétérinaires", hereinafter called the "Association", and either the English or French name may be used in carrying on the business or operations of the Association.

Incorporation

Corporate name.

2. The head office of the Association shall be at the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, or at such other place as the Association may determine by by-law from time to time. Head office.

3. The objects of the Association shall be: Objects.

- (a) to cultivate and advance the art and science of veterinary medicine and surgery and to maintain the honour and interests of the veterinary profession;;
- (b) to conduct, direct, encourage, support or provide for exhaustive surgical and medical veterinary research;
- (c) to elevate and sustain and improve the professional character and education of veterinarians in Canada;
- (d) to promote mutual improvement and good will among members of the veterinary profession;
- (e) to enlighten and direct public opinion in relation to surgical and medical veterinary science and to promote the public health in connection with such science;
- (f) to publish veterinary journals, reports and treatises;
- (g) to establish an examining board to examine candidates for admission to the veterinary profession and to grant certificates of qualification;
- (h) to establish qualifications in veterinary science so that the holders thereof shall be acceptable and privileged to practice in any of the provinces of Canada or throughout the whole of Canada, subject only to the provisions of registration in any of the provincial associations;
- (i) to establish a master register for Canada of veterinarians and to publish and revise the same from time to time;
- (j) to make grants of money out of the funds of the Association for the promotion of veterinary medicine and allied sciences in such manner as may from time to time be determined;
- (k) to be a national body, representing the profession as a whole and among other things to represent the profession as adviser and arbitrator with regard to employment and working conditions for veterinarians; and
- (l) to do all such other lawful acts as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects and without being limited by the foregoing to promote the general welfare of the veterinary profession in Canada.

4. Any veterinarian who is a duly qualified member in good standing of a provincial veterinary association shall be eligible to be a member of the Association. Members of provincial veterinary associations eligible to be members.

5. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a council or board of directors which shall be composed, elected or appointed as the Association may prescribe by by-law, from time to time, and which shall have the powers set out in the by-laws of the Association. Council or board of directors.
6. The Association may make such by-laws and rules, not contrary to law or to the provisions of this Act, as it may deem necessary or advisable for the government and management of its business and affairs, and without being restricted thereby especially with respect to the qualifications, classifications, privileges, rights, admission and expulsion of members, the fees and dues which it may deem advisable to impose, and the number, constitution, powers and duties and mode of election of its council or board of directors, or its governing, managing or other committees or sub-committees, and of its officers and may from time to time alter or repeal all or any such by-laws and rules as it may see fit. By-laws and rules.
7. The present officers and board of directors of the unincorporated association shall continue to be the officers and board of directors of the Association until replaced by others in accordance with the constitution, by-laws and rules of the Association. Present officers and board of directors.
8. The present officers and board of directors are empowered to pass all by-laws and rules, to govern and manage the Association in so far as they are not contrary to law or to the provisions of this Act, and the same shall be the constituted by-laws and rules of the Association: Provided that all such by-laws and rules and regulations and constitutions shall only be valid until the first annual convention of the Association which shall be held not later than the first day of December, nineteen hundred and forty-nine, when the same shall be amended or adopted as the case may be by majority vote in the national convention. Powers of present officers. First annual convention.
9. The Association may, for the purpose of carrying out its objects and subjects to provincial laws: Powers.
- (a) acquire by purchase, lease, gift, legacy or otherwise any real and personal estate and property, rights and privileges;
- (b) own and hold any such estate, property, rights or privileges;
- (c) sell, manage, develop, lease, mortgage, dispose of or otherwise deal therewith in such manner as the Association may determine;
- (d) make, accept, draw, endorse and execute bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments;

- (e) invest the surplus funds of the Association in such manner and upon such securities as may be determined;
- (f) borrow money as and when required for the purposes of the Association;
- (g) do all such other lawful acts and things as are incidental or may be conducive to the attainment of the objects of the Association.

APPENDIX K

The Gavel of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association

Although the Association is only a few years old, it possesses a gavel which is unsurpassed in historical association by other similar organizations.

The first two colleges in Canada were the Ontario Veterinary College and the Montreal Veterinary College. Both were founded by graduates of the Edinburgh Veterinary College. Both of our present colleges are direct descendants through the line indicated.

It is particularly fitting that the gavel, the symbol of authority of the President of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, should be constructed or housed in wood that formed part of the two colleges mentioned. In way of explanation the statement contained within the box housing the gavel is appropriate and is reproduced as follows:

“The gavel is made of wood that once formed parts of the two first Veterinary Colleges of Canada. The handle is made of wood taken from the Ontario Veterinary College, Temperance Street, Toronto, while the head came from the Montreal Veterinary College, Union St., Montreal.

The gavel is contained in a box made of wood taken from the Mother of the above Colleges. It formed part of the Edinburgh Veterinary College, Clyde Street, Edinburgh. From this College, Andrew Smith and Duncan McEachran graduated about 1861. This wood from Edinburgh was presented by Professor William Mitchell, Principal of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh.

The above statement relating to the material is known by me to be fact.
Charles A. Mitchell.”

Source: *Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science*, Vol. XXI, No. 10, page 329, October, 1957.

APPENDIX L

Annual Conventions

1. Winnipeg, Manitoba	21-23 September, 1949
2. Montréal, Québec	7-9 September, 1950
3. Banff, Alberta	8-11 September, 1951
4. St. Andrews-by-the Sea, New Brunswick	15-17 September, 1952
5. Toronto, Ontario	18-21 July, 1953
6. Ottawa, Ontario	30 August - 1 September, 1954
7. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	12-14 September, 1955
8. Montréal, Québec	19-21 July, 1956
9. Vancouver, British Columbia	22-24 July, 1957
10. Winnipeg, Manitoba	21-23 July, 1958
11. Guelph, Ontario	19-21 July, 1959
12. Halifax, Nova Scotia	24-27 July, 1960
13. Banff, Alberta	8-11 September, 1961
14. Guelph, Ontario	15-18 July, 1962
15. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	15-19 July, 1963
16. Montréal, Québec	12-15 July, 1964
17. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island	25-28 July, 1965
18. Vancouver, British Columbia	18-21 July, 1966
19. Toronto, Ontario	30 July - 2 August, 1967
20. Ottawa, Ontario	28-31 July, 1968
21. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	29 June - 2 July, 1969
22. Winnipeg, Manitoba	26-29 July, 1970
23. Windsor, Ontario	18-21 July, 1971
24. Québec City, Québec	29 June - 2 July, 1972
25. Edmonton, Alberta	15-19 July, 1973
26. Guelph, Ontario	30 June - 3 July, 1974
27. Halifax, Nova Scotia	6 July, 1975
28. Vancouver, British Columbia	11-14 July, 1976
29. Montréal, Québec	3- 6 July, 1977
30. Regina, Saskatchewan	9-12 July, 1978
31. Toronto, Ontario	5- 8 July, 1979
32. Moncton, New Brunswick	10-13 July, 1980
33. Winnipeg, Manitoba	5- 8 July, 1981
34. Québec City, Québec	8-11 July, 1982
35. Calgary, Alberta	3- 6 July, 1983
36. Guelph, Ontario	8-11 July, 1984
37. Penticton, British Columbia	7-10 July, 1985
38. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island	6-9 July 1986
39. Montréal, Québec	16-21 August, 1987
40. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	10-13 July, 1988

APPENDIX M

C.V.M.A. Presidents

Year	Name	Address
1. 1949	E.F. Johnston	Carp, Ontario
2. 1950	L.A. Gendreau	Sherbrooke, Quebec
3. 1951	A. Savage	Winnipeg, Manitoba
4. 1952	J.A. Charlton	Paris, Ontario
5. 1953	J. Dufresne	St.-Hyacinthe, Québec
6. 1954	R. McGregor Archibald	Truro, Nova Scotia
7. 1955	E.E. Ballantyne	Edmonton, Alberta
8. 1956	C.A. Mitchell	Ottawa, Ontario
9. 1957	W.D. Persson	Vancouver, B.C.
10. 1958	J.A. Henderson	Guelph, Ontario
11. 1959	G.C. Fisher	Charlottetown, PEI
12. 1960	L.P.E. Choquette	Ottawa, Ontario
13. 1961	W. Turnbull	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
14. 1962	J. Archibald	Guelph, Ontario
15. 1963	E.B. North	Kentville, Nova Scotia
16. 1964	A.E. Lewis	Ottawa, Ontario
17. 1965	C.A.V. Barker	Guelph, Ontario
18. 1966	G.F. Hamilton	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
19. 1967	D.B. Butterwick	Fredericton, New Brunswick
20. 1968	N.O. Nielsen	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
21. 1969	J.A. Hutchison	Ottawa, Ontario
22. 1970	Guy Cousineau	Montréal, Québec
23. 1971	T.J. Hulland	Guelph, Ontario
24. 1972	R.S. Butler	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
25. 1973	M.S. Mills	Kemptville, Ontario
26. 1974	B. Labonté	Lévis, Québec
27. 1975	R.G. Stevenson	Sackville, New Brunswick
28. 1976	P. Louisy	Calgary, Alberta
29. 1977	R.H. Mears	Richmond, British Columbia
30. 1978	C.K. Roe	Guelph, Ontario
31. 1979	F.L. Webster	Winnipeg, Manitoba
32. 1980	D.L.T. Smith	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
33. 1981	P.E. Guay	St. Hyacinthe, Québec
34. 1982	D.C. Hargrave	Brooks, Alberta
35. 1983	K.R. MacDonald	Abbotsford, British Columbia
36. 1984	R.S. Downey	Guelph, Ontario
37. 1985	B.M. Wurtz	Melfort, Saskatchewan
38. 1986	G.A. Morgan	O'Leary, Prince Edward Island
39. 1987	T.A. Sanderson	Guelph, Ontario
40. 1988	E.M. Shacklady	Okotoks, Alberta

APPENDIX N

Secretary Treasurers

1948 - 1949 (acting)	Orlan Hall	Ottawa, Ontario
1949 - 1960	Orlan Hall	Ottawa, Ontario
1960 - 1970	L.P.E. Choquette	Ottawa, Ontario
1970 - 1976	Jude Carrière	Ottawa, Ontario
1976 - 1985	D.A. Landry	Ottawa, Ontario
1985 - 1987	R.S. Downey	Guelph, Ontario
1987 -	R.R. Miller	Ottawa, Ontario

APPENDIX O

Executive Secretary and Registrar National Examining Board

1950 - 1953	A.B. Wickware	Ottawa, Ontario
1953 - 1960	Claude Kealey	Ottawa, Ontario
1961 - 1964	L.P.E. Choquette	Ottawa, Ontario
1965 - 1972	R.V.L. Walker	Ottawa, Ontario
1972 - 1980	John Kinney	Ottawa, Ontario
1980 - 1981	Sylvia Burns	Ottawa, Ontario
1981 -	J.C. Carisse	Ottawa, Ontario

APPENDIX P

Editors — Canadian Veterinary Journal

1960 - 1961	J. Archibald	Guelph, Ontario
1962 - 1963	D.C. Maplesden	Guelph, Ontario
1964 - 1965	C.F. Fraser	Guelph, Ontario
1966 - 1967	J. Archibald	Guelph, Ontario
1968	J. Frank	Ottawa, Ontario
1969 - 1970	R.H. Dunlop	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
1971 - 1972	Joan Budd	Guelph, Ontario
1973 - 1978	O.M. Radostits	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
1978 - 1983	L.P. Phaneuf	St. Hyacinthe, Québec
1983 - 1985	J.H. Reed	Guelph, Ontario
1985 - 1986	W.T. Nagge	Fairview, Alberta
1987 -	Grant Maxie	Guelph, Ontario

APPENDIX Q

Honourary Members

Honourary membership is presented to an individual who has rendered distinguished service to the profession whether resident in Canada or elsewhere. The honorary member does not pay any fee, cannot vote at any meeting or hold any elected office in the Association. The honorary member will be sent notice of every general meeting and may speak at any such meeting. The Council may not grant honorary membership to more than two people in any one year and there shall not be any more than ten honorary members at any one time. Honourary members are selected by Council upon the recommendations of a committee of two senior members of the CVMA appointed by Council.

1965	J. Markowitz	Toronto, Ontario
1974	E.B. Jolliffe	Toronto, Ontario
1982	Armand Frappier	Montréal, Québec
1983	R. Glenn Brown	Amherst, Massachusetts
1984	E. Whelan	Ottawa, Ontario
1987	Nella McKellar	Ottawa, Ontario
1987	Alex Colville	Wolfville, Nova Scotia
1988	Paul Hodgman	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
1988	Gladys Choquette	Aylmer-Est, Québec

APPENDIX R

Life Members

Life membership is presented to a veterinarian for long and outstanding service on C.V.M.A. Council, Executive, Boards and Committees or for outstanding contributions to the veterinary profession. Life members are selected by Council, upon the recommendations of a committee of two senior members of the C.V.M.A. appointed by the Council. The life member is presented with a framed certificate and shall be invited to attend meetings of the Association, and shall not be liable to pay dues, but shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of membership.

1965	Orlan Hall	Ontario
1965	E.F. Johnston	Ontario
1966	Kenneth Chester	British Columbia
1966	J.M. Veilleux	Québec
1966	A. Savage	Manitoba
1967	C.W. McIntosh	Ontario
1967	A.B. Wickware	Ontario
1971	John H. Shonyo	New Brunswick

1973	J.G. Lafortune	Québec
1974	L.P.E. Choquette	Québec
1974	J. Archibald	Ontario
1975	C.A. Mitchell	Ontario
1976	L.A. Gendreau	Québec
1976	K.F. Wells	Ottawa
1977	E.E. Ballantyne	Alberta
1977	R.V.L. Walker	Ontario
1978	Joan Budd	Ontario
1978	J.M. Isa	Manitoba
1978	E.E. Carlson	Saskatchewan
1979	G.T. Labelle	Québec
1979	C.A.V. Barker	Ontario
1979	T.L. Jones	Ontario
1980	R.H. Henry	New Brunswick
1980	E.E.I. Hancock	Nova Scotia
1981	J.A. Henderson	British Columbia
1981	Maurice Panisset	Québec
1982	M. Trépanier	Québec
1983	J.P. Best	Alberta
1983	D.L.T. Smith	Saskatchewan
1984	W.J. Stinson	Ontario
1984	J.E. Rattray	Alberta
1984	R.H. Wright	Ontario
1985	J.F. Frank	Ontario
1985	R.H. Mears	British Columbia
1985	C.K. Roe	Ontario
1986	G.C. Fisher	Ontario
1987	J. Dufresne	Québec
1987	W. Watson	Québec
1987	W.D. Persson	British Columbia
1987	Alan C. Secord	Ontario
1987	A.N. Smith	Newfoundland
1988	C.H. Bigland	British Columbia
1989	Henri-Paul Girouard	Québec
1989	J. Hutchison	Ontario
1989	R.J. Pinkney	Ontario

APPENDIX S

The Canadian Veterinary Research Trust Fund

This fund was established in 1972, and became an autonomous body in 1977. The object of the C.V.R.T.F. is to maintain a fund to support research in animal health in Canada. Preference has been directed to those areas of clinical research, which in the opinion of the Board of Trustees, are not receiving support from other sources.

The C.V.R.T.F. is governed and directed by a Board of Trustees made up of veterinarians and lay members. The Board develops policies consistent with the stated objects of the Trust.

Chairs

1972 - 1973	R.G. Stevenson
1973 - 1974	J.A. Forsyth
1975 - 1977	Camille Rouillard
1978 - 1979	D. Dale
1980 - 1981	F.L. Moore
1981 - 1982	Camille Rouillard
1983 - 1984	G. Ross Clark
1984 - 1986	James Love
1986 - 1987	Paul Hodgman
1988 - 1989	M.A. Bernard

APPENDIX T

Pet Food Certification Committee

Established in 1978, the Committee has formed guidelines to assist the pet food industry in the production of nutritious foods for pets. Manufacturers whose foods meet the standards of the Committee are permitted to label their products with the C.V.M.A. Certification logo.

Chairs

1978 - 1985	R.H. Mears
1985 -	F. Lynn Webster

APPENDIX U

National Examining Board

Chairs

1963 - 1974	J. Archibald
1974 - 1975	J.P. Best
1975 - 1980	J. Archibald
1980 - 1983	G.P. Searcy
1984 - 1987	L.E. Lillie
1988 - 1 January, 1989	R.S. Downey
1989 -	L.W. Belbeck

APPENDIX V

Awards

R.V.L. Walker Award

This award is made possible by a donation from the family of Dr. R.V.L. Walker who was the first full-time executive secretary of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association. Dr. Walker was an avid stamp collector and, on his death, his family graciously donated the proceeds from the sale of his collection to a trust for this award.

The award is given to an undergraduate student at one of the veterinary colleges in Canada who has made the greatest contribution in promoting student interest in the C.V.M.A. The recipient should have demonstrated active interest in student and college affairs and have a satisfactory academic record.

Nominations will be made by the executive of the national veterinary student association in consultation with the C.V.M.A. Councillors representing each College. The Council of the C.V.M.A. will select and name the recipient.

The award of approximately \$500 may be given annually at the discretion of the Council.

First awarded in 1986, the recipients were:

1986	Scott Reid	Guelph, 1987
1987	S. Backman	Guelph, 1988
	N. Machell	Saskatoon, 1988
1988	Andrea Ellis	Guelph, 1989
	Caroline Fortin	Montréal, 1989

The C.V.M.A. Plaque

Initiated in 1969 as a medal and changed in 1978 to an attractive plaque to a graduating student in veterinary medicine at each of the Canadian veterinary colleges, the award honors a student recommended by his/her classmates to an Awards Committee of the college on the basis of having shown the combined qualities of leadership, scholarship and sportsmanship.

Year	O.V.C.	W.C.V.M	Montréal
1969	L.K. Marsh	T.L. Church	Serge Hamel
1970	Donald Warren	L.M. Bixby	Robert Gauthier
1971	E.M. Shacklady	W.A. Calder	Julien Rompre
1972	Paul Egan	John Wilson	Yves Tarte
1973	Randy S. Graham	John E. King	Robert Dodier
1974	Wayne D. Cole	Allan K. Preston	Germain Boulet
1975	Donald K. Rushton	John O. Anvik	Pierre Olivier
1976	Robert Watt	Neil T. McKenzie	Corina Lupu
1977	Charles Robbins	Paul Friesen	Malick Gaye
1978	Larry Caven	Kenneth A. Hubbard	Marie Gosselin
1979	George P. Hillis	Glen Nordstrom	Normand Ducharme
1980	Nancy L. Caven	Karen L. Hage	Serge Messier
1981	J.K. Pringle	Christopher Byra	Alain Gironne
1982	Donald Edward French	Janet Eileen Anderson	André Trépanier
1983	Sue Lacey-Martin	Shelley Joanne Breadner	James H. Porter Jr.
1984	Paul Francis O'Neill	Gary Wayne Hoiium	Bernard Paré
1985	Carolyn Joyce Wybenga	Daniel Jay Joffe	Jacques Dupuis
1986	Robert Langill	Kent William Fruson	Bernard Huot
1987	Katherine Mary Scott	Gregory Philip Muench	Jean-Yves Perreault
1988	Keith Lawrence Hammell	Perry Gorson Spitzer	Charles Marsan

The C.V.M.A. Award

Initiated in 1966, a scholarship of \$250 is awarded to a student in each of the Canadian veterinary colleges who has completed the third year of the D.V.M. program. The recipient will be recommended to an Awards Committee after selection by a student vote based on leadership, achievement in student affairs and academic performance.

Year	O.V.C	W.C.V.M	Montréal
1966	L.E. Lillie	—	Daniel Barrette
1967	Hubert Mayer	—	Laurier Parent
1968	Ian K. Barker	—	Georges Dulac
1969	—	A.F. Anderson	Réjean Girard
1970	Avery Gillick	L.M. Bixby	Eric Forest
1971	Robert Jack	S. Brian Swanson	Robert Gauthier
1972	John Huigenbos	John Wilson	Roch Bourassa
1973	James Ashman	H.G. Townsend	L.-P. St-Pierre
1974	D'Arcy W. Reade	P.N. Nation	Gilles Demers
1975	J. Vanderbijl	J.O. Anvik	Suzanne Breton
1976	Nancy Shand	Harvey Fast	Diane Asselin- Rondeau
1977	T. Robert Watt	R.W. Stanley	André Desilets
1978	Joanne Best	Scott Mann & J. Kyle	Jean-Guy Paquette
1979	Alex Jennings	Kevin Breker	Mona F. Morin
1980	Richard Quinn	Gordon W. Carnes	Véronique Côté
1981	Katheryn Ford	John Daniel Thompson	Jean-René Paquin
1982	Sue Lacey-Martin	Carl Steven Ribble	Jean Vaillancourt
1983	Paul O'Neill	Robert Edward Ashburner	Serge Mailhot
1984	Cheryl Yuill	Gordon Kelly Bose	Jacques Dupuis
1985	Beverly Baxter	Frances Marie Minty	André Poirier
1986	Louis Kwantes	Teresa Dawn Francis	Jean-Yves Poirier
1987	Tammi Harron	Norman F. Machell	Marc Déry
1988	Kent Rozon	Diana Heather Durling	Stéphane Fortin

The Schering Award

The Schering Veterinary Award, instituted in 1985, consists of \$1000 cash award and a plaque. It was established by Schering Canada Inc. to further enhance progress in large animal medicine and surgery. The Award is made to a veterinarian whose work in large animal practice, clinical research or basic sciences is judged to have contributed significantly to the advancement of large animal medicine, surgery and theriogenology, including herd health management.

Recipients

- 1985 O.M. Radostits
- 1986 R.A. Curtis
- 1987 S. Wayne Martin
- 1988 Martin S. Wenkoff

The C.V.M.A. Humane Award

The C.V.M.A. Humane Award, instituted in 1987, consists of a \$1000 cash award and a plaque. It was established by the C.V.M.A., in cooperation with Coopers Agropharm Inc., to encourage implication in the care and well-being of animals. This Award is made to an individual, veterinarian or non-veterinarian, whose work is judged to have contributed significantly to the welfare and well-being of animals.

Recipients

- 1987 H.C. Rowsell
- 1988 J. Frank Hurnik

The Small Animal Practitioner Award

The Small Animal Practitioner Award, instituted in 1987, consists of a \$1000 cash award and a plaque. It was established by the C.V.M.A.-certified Canadian pet food manufacturers — Nestlé Enterprises, Menu Foods, Banner Packing, Park City Products, Martin Feed Mills and Western Pet Foods — in co-operation with the C.V.M.A.'s Pet Food Certification Committee, to encourage progress in the field of small animal medicine and surgery. This Award is made to a veterinarian whose work in small animal practice, clinical research or basic sciences is judged to have contributed significantly to the advancement of small animal medicine, surgery, or the management of a small animal practice, including the advancement of the public's knowledge of the responsibilities of pet ownership.

Recipients

- 1987 Carole Cochrane
 1988 John O. Anvik

Gaines Veterinary Award

To encourage progress in the field of small animal medicine and surgery, General Foods Limited made available during the period 1967 to 1987 the "Gaines Veterinary Award". Initially, the award was a gold medal and \$500.00, changed to a plaque and \$1000.00 cash award

The award was made to that veterinarian whose work in small animal practice, clinical research or basic sciences was judged to have contributed significantly to the advancement of small animal medicine, surgery or management of small animal practice including the advancement of the public's knowledge of the responsibilities of pet ownership.

Primary consideration was to be given to achievements within the preceding five years, and to those individuals still active in the profession.

Recipients

1968	James Archibald	Guelph, Ontario
1969	H.C. Rowsell	Ottawa, Ontario
1970	J.L.E. Flipo	St. Hyacinthe, Québec
1971	W.G. Whittick	Toronto, Ontario
1972	Allan C. Secord	Toronto, Ontario
1973	David C. Secord	Edmonton, Alberta
1974	André Chalifoux	Montréal, Québec
1975	A.J. Cawley	Halifax, Nova Scotia
1976	Harold Reed	Guelph, Ontario
1977	Norbert H. Bonneau	St. Hyacinthe, Québec
1978	S.J. Withrow	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
1979	Lucien Desmarais	Montréal, Québec
1980	Pearce A. Louisy	Calgary, Alberta
1981	M. Nick Bussanich	Vancouver, British Columbia
1982	Luc Breton	St. Hyacinthe, Québec
1983	Paul McCutcheon	Scarborough, Ontario
1984	Gregory B. Topolie	Oshawa, Ontario
1985	Yves Gosselin	St. Jean-Sur-Richelieu, Québec
1986	Francois Lubrina	Montréal, Québec

APPENDIX W

Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Auxiliary

Founded in 1950 as the C.V.M.A. Ladies Auxiliary, the constitution was changed in 1981 to permit male membership. The Association has met annually at the same time and location as the C.V.M.A., promoting fellowship at the conventions, providing scholarships for veterinary students and co-operating in professional projects internationally.

Presidents and Province of Residence

1950	Mrs. E.F. Johnston	Ontario
1951	Mrs. E.L. Brown	Saskatchewan
1952	Mrs. J.M. Veilleux	Québec
1953	Mrs. R.S. McDonald	Prince Edward Island
1954	Mrs. J.F. Frank	New Brunswick
1955	Mrs. J. Dunn	British Columbia
1956	Mrs. G.J. McDonald	Saskatchewan
1957	Mrs. G.C. Fisher	Prince Edward Island
1958	Mrs. J. Andrich	Manitoba
1959	Mrs. H.S. MacDonald	Ontario
1960	Mrs. J.W. Goin	Alberta
1961	Mrs. M. Mutrie	New Brunswick
1962	Mrs. E.C. Eddy	Alberta
1963	Mrs. C.F. Morris	British Columbia
1964	Mrs. M.K. Abelseth	Ontario
1965	Mrs. J.R. English	Manitoba
1966	Mrs. H.H. Kelly	Prince Edward Island
1967	Mrs. G. Grégoire	Québec
1968	Mrs. R.H. Henry	New Brunswick
1969	Mrs. W.C. Weir	Saskatchewan
1970	Mrs. I.P. McMorland	British Columbia
1971	Mrs. J.N. See	Ontario
1972	Mrs. P.A. Louisy	Alberta
1973	Mrs. W.G. Jones	Manitoba
1974	Mrs. A. Lagacé	Québec
1975	Mrs. K. Hills	Saskatchewan
1976	Mrs. J.A. McDonald	Ontario
1977	Mrs. H. Flatla	Alberta
1978	Mrs. R. Kocheff	British Columbia
1979	Mrs. P. Wybenga	New Brunswick
1980	Mrs. R. Berman	Québec
1981	Mrs. G. Baux	Alberta
1982	Mrs. D. Willitts	Ontario
1983	Mrs. D. MacLennan	Alberta

1984	Mrs. T.J. Hulland	Ontario
1985	Mrs. T.J. Hulland	Ontario
1986	Mrs. Wendy Soare	Saskatchewan
1987	Mrs. Wendy Soare	Saskatchewan
1988	Mrs. Ruth Radostits	Saskatchewan

Auxiliary Honourary Members

1967	Mrs. A.E. Cameron	Ontario
1968	Mrs. E.L. Brown	Saskatchewan
1968	Mrs. E.F. Johnston	Ontario
1969	Mrs. Hazel MacDonald	Saskatchewan
1970	Mrs. Edith Veilleux	Québec
1971	Mrs. H.R. Tétreault	Québec
1972	Mrs. Cecile Grégoire	Québec
1973	Mrs. Mary Savage	Alberta
1974	Mrs. Betty Henry	New Brunswick
1978	Mrs. Clara Carlson	Saskatchewan
1979	Mrs. Margaret Best	Alberta
1984	Mrs. Simone Baux	Alberta
1984	Mrs. Pat McDonald	Ontario
1984	Mrs. Helen McMorland	British Columbia
1987	Mrs. Janine Lagacé	Québec
1987	Mrs. Lorna Persson	British Columbia
1988	Mrs. Hazel Weir	Saskatchewan
1988	Mrs. Irene Konkin	Saskatchewan

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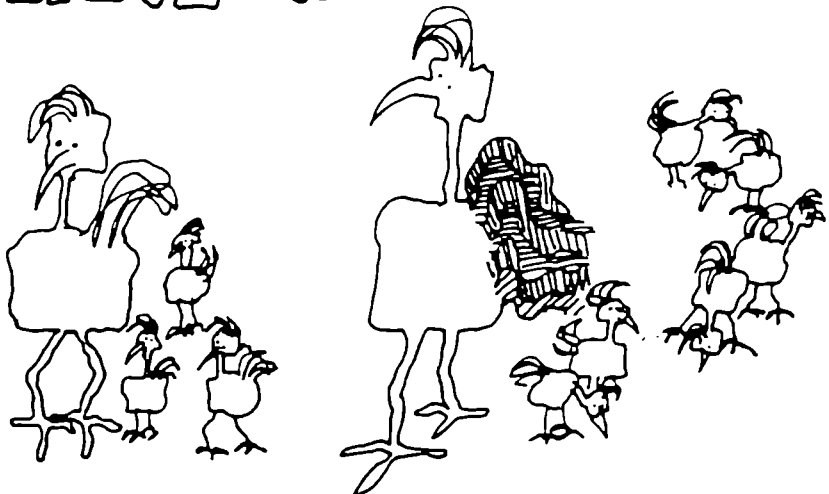
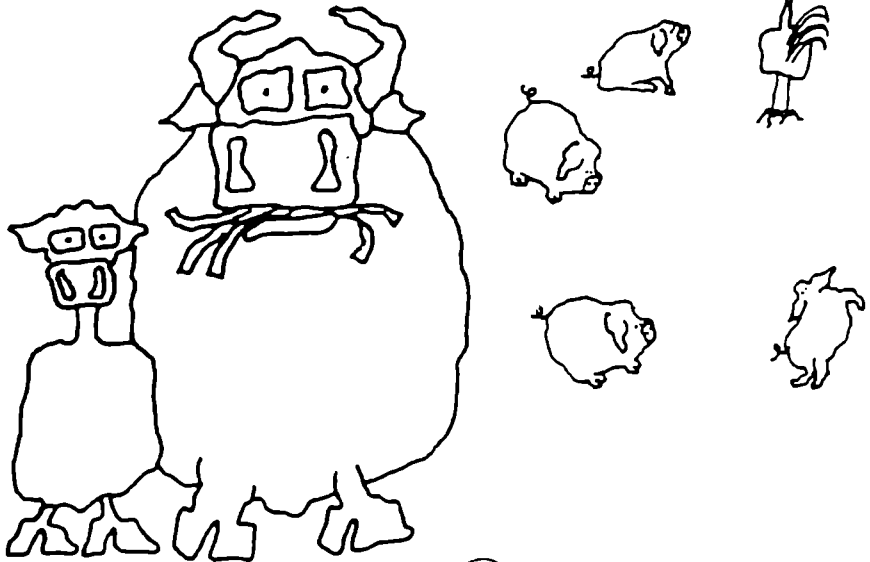
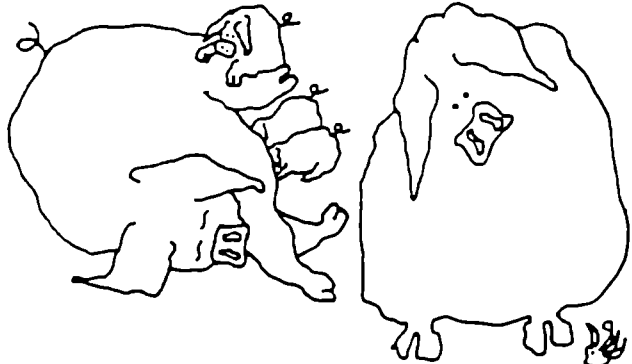
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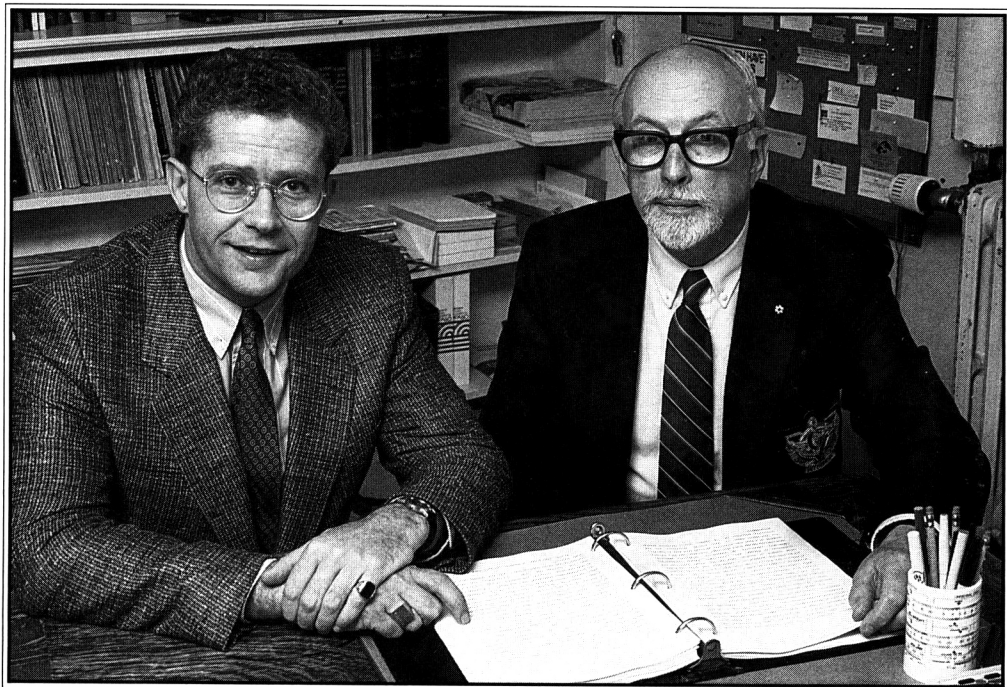
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