

Volume 8 No. 1



January 1993

COMMONWEALTH VETERINARY ASSOCIATION



NEWS

THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine

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VETERINARY MEDICINE**

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• a one-week course enabling participants to develop an awareness of the various disciplines and skills necessary for successful project management.

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• featuring communication theories; farming systems research and rapid rural appraisal; the range of extension approaches; organisation of extension resources; evaluation.

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• co-organised by the Moredun Research Institute and the Scottish Agricultural College Veterinary Services, this course progresses from animal sampling and necropsy techniques, through modern laboratory diagnosis of bacterial, mycoplasmal and viral infections.

NEW BOOKS

C.A.B. International

**Manual of Sheep Production in the
Humid Tropics of Africa**

Translated by Alan Lesson

Projects for the development of small ruminant production, particularly sheep production, are now underway in many countries in tropical Africa. While this trend is occurring in all climatic zones, it is especially so in the humid and subhumid tropics, where disease and social and psychological factors may be major impediments to the development of cattle or pig production. There is therefore a growing need for information on sheep production in tropical regions.

September 1992 200 pages Paperback

ISBN : 0 85198 795 8 Price : \$14.95 (US\$28.50 Americas only)

Review of Porcine Reproductive And Respiratory Syndrome

("Blue Ear" Disease / Mystery Pig Disease / S.I.R.S. / P.E.A.R.S)

Revised : July 1992. Author : M.J. Meredith.

Continually updated booklet. The latest version can be obtained from P.D.I.C. by sending cheque for \$10 (US\$ 20) payable to "University of Cambridge". Comments, criticisms and contributions are welcomed.



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Dr. S. Abdul Rahman

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EDITORIAL



The Pan Commonwealth Veterinary Conference held at Harare, Zimbabwe in 1990 was not only unique in many ways, it was probably the only such Veterinary Conference wherein two heads of states were present at the inauguration (President of The Gambia, Sir Dawda Jawara and President of Zimbabwe, Dr. Robert Mugabe) but also heralded a new era of CVA activity. It is perhaps also the only conference wherein the resolutions are being taken seriously and also implemented one by one.

Last year we saw the Workshop on Fertility problems in Small Village herds being held in Malaysia, the publication of the Dean's Committee Report and the Directory of Livestock Training Schools in the Commonwealth is also ready for publication. Another significant implementation of the Harare resolution on women farmers especially of Africa was implemented with the West African Commonwealth Veterinary Association Conference being held at Accra, Ghana from September 8-12, 1992. The theme of the conference was "Small Ruminant Production-The Role of Women". A detailed report of this important workshop is printed elsewhere in this issue.

It is heartening to note that there is so much activity in the CVA, fulfilling the aims and objectives of the association, as well as following the ideals of the Commonwealth Foundation.

This year the CVA will continue its activity with an Executive Committee meeting in Ottawa, Canada during March followed by a Workshop of the Australasian Region on Animal Quarantine at Wellington, New Zealand.

The passing away of Dr. Choquette, was a shock to all of us, as we all had an affectionate relationship with him in the CVA.

The CVA this year will have three new executive members Miss. Laura Bowen, UK/Mediterranean, Dr. William Amanfu, West Africa and Dr. Keith Amiel, Canada/Caribbean. All these members are well known in their own region and their presence in the executive will definitely strengthen and help the CVA in its activities.

In response to my appeals there has been very good feedback from the regions for the news and the EC members have also been very helpful in persuading the regional representatives and council members to send the news from their countries and regions. Dr. Bakary Touray, Dr. Bill Pryor, Dr. Bert Stevenson and Dr. J.T. Blackburn have been of tremendous help in providing material for the News.

I look forward to your continuous support during this year and the coming years.

Wish you a Happy and Prosperous New Year

S. Abdul Rahman
Editor

January, 1993



President's Column

It was with deep sorrow that the CVA received the sad news of the death of our Past-President and Honorary President for Life, Dr Laurent Choquette. Dr. Choquette was one of the Founding fathers of the CVA and he played an active role in different capacities, retiring as its President in 1988. It was in recognition of his contribution to the CVA that he was elected Honorary President for Life after his retirement from active duty. This sad news came as the Executive of the CVA was planning to call on him during the next Executive Committee meeting to be held in Canada next March. Both the Secretary/Treasurer and myself have addressed separate letters of condolence to Mrs. Gladys Choquette, on behalf of all the members of the Association. May his soul rest in peace.

Arrangements for the next Executive Meeting are in the final planning stages and the Secretary/Treasurer has invited submissions for the agenda from Executive Committee members. I do hope that Council members and others will feel free to communicate with their Regional Representatives on matters that they would wish the EC to consider. Suggestions on how to further strengthen the Association will be most welcome.

It is reassuring that significant progress has been made in the payment of subscriptions by member associations to the CVA. Since our Association is in the main a self-help organisation designed to assist colleagues in the less endowed parts of the Commonwealth in particular, I would urge all member associations to live up to their obligations. This would be the most concrete way of demonstrating our commitment to the ideals of the CVA.

We continue to make progress on the implementation of the Forward Plan mainly based on the various resolutions of the Harare Conference. With the holding of the Canada/Caribbean Regional Workshop on 23-27th November, the two scheduled regional activities for 1992 would have been implemented. Funds are now being sought for six other projects ready for execution. These are clear indications of the determination of the Executive Committee to face up to the task of keeping the CVA as one of the most active Professional Organisation in the Commonwealth. You can all contribute towards this by participating fully in CVA activities. I therefore urge readers to get more involved and keep in touch with CVA Council members. We need your ideas..

As I welcome the three new members of the Executive Committee- Ms Laura Bowen, representing the UK/ Mediterranean Region, Dr. William Amanfu representing the West African Region and Dr. Keith Amiel representing Canada Caribbean Region, I would like to thank the outgoing members for their contribution.

Finally, may I wish all our readers a happy new year, good health and success in 1993.

January 1993

Bakary N. Touray
President

CVA News

CVA ACTIVITY REPORT 1991-92

The Secretary/Treasurer of CVA has circulated the following Activity Report of the CVA for the year 1991-92.

The major activities of the year included regional workshops, the implementation of the resolutions of the Harare Conference and the establishment of a firm management basis for the association.

Administration & Financial Management

Major efforts have been made in the past year to increase the number of associations which are financial and CVA has strongly espoused the philosophy of self-help among members. Significant progress has been made with subscriptions. One year ago seven countries were financial; at the end of the 1991-92 financial year there are twenty-eight. CVA has firmly set in place a policy that member countries must be financial for the preceding two years before they enjoy financial support to participate in CVA activities.

A survey of all members was conducted during the year to explore programme delivery, communication and future policy needs. This will provide the Executive with valuable information and the results will be published in the July 1993 CVA News. Without doubt communication has been found to be one of the major problems. A number of new work programmes have been put forward to be considered by the Executive.

Regional Workshops

- 1 The Asian Region held their workshop in Bangalore, India in November 1991. The theme of the workshop was: "Identification of Small Farmer Production Systems for improving Livestock Production at Village



Level". It included actual village visits, participation in a practical field day and a brainstorming session on ways to improve livestock production. The conclusions have been published in CVA News and the Region is to pursue this programme.

The organisers also arranged to hold an "International Seminar on Veterinary Medicine in Wild and Captive Animals" on the days following in which all CVA participants also took part. Also held was the CVA Asian Regional Meeting where pressing matters were discussed. One major benefit was agreement within the Region on the level of CVA subscriptions, the current year being probably the first time that all member countries have become financial.

- 2 The West African Regional Meeting was to have been held but due to some communication and organisational problems, has had to be deferred until September 1992 in Ghana. The theme is to be: "Improving Small Ruminant Production at the Village Level - the Role of Women" (Ed. It has since been held)

Major Components of Workplan

A summary of progress on the CVA Workplan, which has fourteen major components, is attached. I append information on those items which are engaging CVA most actively.

1 Workshop on Methodology to Study Ruminant Fertility Problems in Small Village Herds - Prof. Jainudeen, Malaysia, Leader.

The Harare Conference identified this issue as a major inhibitor to lifting small farmer income. CVA invited Prof. Jainudeen to study the prob-

lem and initiate a Workshop in December 1991 in Malaysia to analyse it. Participants came from Pakistan, Sri Lanka, India and Malaysia. This workshop has initiated a survey to closely define the problems between March and July 1992. After their analysis is complete further workshops on practical control methods are to be sought in other parts of Asia and in Africa. This is a unique project, there is plenty published in the literature on a herd basis but practically nothing about what happens in a village setting. Clearly problems of oestrus detection, lack of males of good breeding value, management and disease will be described and measures to overcome such problems developed.

2. Veterinary Education

The Harare Conference considered this topic and identified many problems particularly in Africa. These included curricular inadequacies, inadequate resources, a lack of accreditation between veterinary faculties and some other specific problems. CVA has this year conducted a survey on veterinary education including question on implementation of the Harare proposals for improvement, eg aquaculture, wildlife, environmentally sound procedures of animal management and disease control and improvements in nutrition and management teaching. Professor Gavin Hamilton of Canada has completed an assessment of the response which were published in the July 1992 edition of CVA News.

3. Disaster Relief

CVA responded to the second Western Samoan cyclone by providing a grant itself to replace equipment. Individual member associations including Canada and Malaysia also forwarded money. Australia has forwarded eleven boxes of veterinary books and journals to help re-establish the library in Western Samoa.

CVA offered assistance to Bangladesh and Montserrat but in the event this was not required. However CVA has strongly supported all efforts at promoting methods to ameliorate natural disasters.

4. CVA Study Fund

CVA has built up this fund in an endeavour to secure sufficient capital for an annual grant. Draft regulations have been submitted to the Foundation and a request for matching funds made. The plan is to make the first award in 1992-93.

5. Other

These may be deduced from the progress report on the workplan.

Publication of CVA News

CVA has published in India editions of CVA News in July 1991 and January 1992. An increased feedback to articles and news items published therein has been received and appreciation of its content expressed with increasing frequency. The two developments foreshadowed in last year's report have now been translated into action.

- 1) The first personal subscriptions to CVA News have been received this year, five so far.
- 2) This year we received our first paid advertisements in CVA News.

Furthermore to maximise cost effectiveness CVA has introduced policy to cease printing some proffered material gratis unless directly concerned with the Commonwealth and/or with CVA.

Distribution continues as outlined in last year's report. However through certain workplan activities CVA has learnt that some target areas were not being reached and this is being rectified.

Journal, Book And Audiovisual Programme

This programme which is managed in Canada has had another successful year. Since the rejuvenation of this programme hundreds of used veterinary text books and journals have been distributed to almost every country belonging to the CVA. The organisation in Canada has grown from a single person to a national network involving all provinces and managed by Dr Wayne Lees. Attempts have been made to identify suitable coordinators in a number of other countries to expand the programme further.

Conclusion

There is little doubt that the total amount of CVA activity has continued to grow during the year. Preliminary arrangements are proceeding for workshops in the Caribbean and in New Zealand (Australian Region) and to hold the deferred West African one and arrangements for a meeting of the Executive Committee in Canada have been receiving attention.

W.J. Pryor

Sec. Treasurer, CVA

COMMONWEALTH VETERINARY ASSOCIATION



STUDY FUND

When the CVA was founded at Southport in 1968 one of the most important activities of the CVA was a Study Fund to help Veterinarians from developing countries to visit other countries for higher training. Many countries were benefited from this project. It was earlier called the Anderson Fund named after the first Secretary of the CVA Dr. John Anderson. Later, it was named as Anderson Choquette Fund and now it is known as the CVA Study Fund. The following are the details of the programme.

The Fund

This fund has been established by the Commonwealth Veterinary Association in conjunction with the Commonwealth Foundation to honour the contributions made by Mr John Anderson and Dr L.P.E. Choquette in establishing and promoting the activities of the Commonwealth Veterinary Association.

Financial support to match the funds contributed by the Commonwealth Veterinary Association and the several national and local veterinary associations throughout the Commonwealth will be provided by the Commonwealth Foundation.

The Fund is independent and separate from the operating funds of the CVA. The money will be deposited in an appropriate bank at the discretion of the CVA Treasurer subject to approval by the Commonwealth Foundation, to provide income to finance the fund.

1. Purpose

Its purpose is to provide financial assistance to:

1. Veterinarians who are members of their re-

spective national association to undertake short term study visits to schools, institutions or to undertake short term study courses in veterinary medicine, animal production or related areas in other Commonwealth countries.

2. Animal Health Assistants, recommended by the appropriate CVA Council Member and Regional Representative, to undergo further short term training at a school or institution in another Commonwealth country.

It is expected that such visits will promote professional and para-professional contacts and provide grantees with new knowledge and expertise in their respective fields of interest. Study proposals which will directly benefit the rural poor and disadvantaged will receive sympathetic consideration. All proposals will be expected to describe how they will benefit the home institution, veterinary organisation and community. The visit is also expected to result in a broadening of cultural experience and horizons and to promote Commonwealth understanding.

2. Guidelines

1. Preferences will be given to visits to related Regions with 'South-South' movements being encouraged.
2. The study period should, preferably but not necessarily, be less than 2 weeks in duration.
3. The study visits will be financed at a maximum of Aus \$ 2,000 including a pre-paid air ticket for the least expensive and most direct route.
4. Usually, although not exclusively, grants will be limited to persons up to 35 years of age with field experience and not available to persons holding senior appointments.
5. Grants are provided only for periods of concentrated study or training on a particular topic activity, and cannot be made for attendance at conferences, meetings etc, nor to underwrite a tour of visits to a number of institutions.

6. It will be necessary for the host institution to agree to assist in arranging suitable accommodation etc., within the applicant's ability to finance it.
 7. The host supervisor will agree to provide a report on the success of the visit and his estimate of the benefit the applicant has achieved from the study experience.
 8. Grantees will be expected to give one or two lectures at the host institution or Veterinary Association on aspects of animal health and production activities in their home country. These lecturers should emphasize how their studies in the host country will benefit the rural poor and disadvantaged as well as their impact upon the environment.
 9. These lecturers and the discussions of topics, both professional and social, with the staff of the host institution or veterinary association will serve to further the aims and objectives of the Commonwealth Veterinary Association.
 10. The awards are not available for University academic or research staff.
 11. On completion of study tour a report on what has been learnt is to be submitted to their colleagues at CVA, plus a copy to the Commonwealth Foundation.
- 3. Applications**
- i) There is no set application form.
 - ii) Applications should be submitted to the appropriate Regional Representative for processing, at least 6 months prior to the proposed visit.
 - ii) Applicants will provide a complete curriculum vitae to the Regional Representative.
 - iv) A list of travel and study visits by the applicants and the source of funding over the preceding 5 years to be included. This should be verified by the applicant's employer or other suitable individual.
 - v) Applicants will be required to provide evidence that the study visit has the approval of his/her home institution or national association and a letter of acceptance from the person who will supervise the study programme in the host country.
- 4. Administration**
- This will be kept simple to reduce costs and ensure that all available funds are applied to the proposed projects.
- i) Applications with supporting documents should, be sent to the appropriate Regional Representative.
 - ii) If the Regional Representative considers the applicant suitable, the application will be forwarded with appropriate recommendation to the Director of Programmes.
 - iii) The Director of Programmes will select one or more countries to be awarded a Study Fund Grant and make a recommendation to the President.
 - iv) The award will be subject to ratification by the CVA President.

BOOK AVAILABLE

Trypanosomiasis-Veterinary Perspective

Editor Dr. Lorne E. Stephen

Pergamon Press, 1986 Price 88 £ Sterling

Due to a change in ownership of a large publishing house several copies of the above book have come into the hands of the Canadian Editor, Dr. Lorne E Stephen, who is prepared to donate them to Institutions or individuals in developing countries who are prepared to pay postage and packing.

For further information contact Dr. M.L. Teale, Overseas Group, British Veterinary Association, No. 7, Mansfield Street, London W1M 0AT, UK.

Dr. Choquette, Hon. President for Life, CVA Passes Away



Dr. Laurent P.E. Choquette, Hon. President for Life of the Commonwealth Veterinary Association and former President passed away on September 24, 1992 at Ottawa, Canada. Dr. Choquette was the founder member of the CVA. He graduated in the late forties and as a Parasitologist established a wildlife pathology service and conducted many research projects in the arctic and subarctic areas of Canada. Following the death of Dr. Anderson, Secretary of CVA, soon after the formation of the CVA, Dr. Choquette became the Secretary in 1968 and managed the CVA until 1984 when he was elected as President and Dr. J. Archibald became the Secretary. In 1988 in recognition for his services to the CVA, he was made Honorary President for Life. Dr. Choquette was a very affable person with a sense of humour his presence at meetings and parties enlivened the atmosphere. In the death of Dr. Choquette, the CVA has lost a very important member of the fraternity and he will be missed by one and all in the CVA.

Dr. Choquette Remembered



Dr. Choquette with the Patron Sir Dawda Jawara, President of Gambia. Dr. Bakary, President CVA, is on the left. (1987)



Dr. Choquette introduces Dr. J.T. Blackburn, Programme Director, CVA to the Patron at the Banjul Meeting of CVA (1987)



Dr. Choquette with Dr. J. Archibald, former Sec./Treasurer, CVA. Dr. Blackburn in the background at Banjul, Gambia (1987)



Dr. Bert Stevenson, Vice President, CVA (right) handing over a cheque from CVMA to Dr. Choquette. (1987)

ORGANISATION OF COMMONWEALTH ASSOCIATIONS STUDY GRANTS IN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

The Commonwealth Foundation, in collaboration with the Organisation of Commonwealth Associations whose President is Dr. J.T. Blackburn, Programme Director, and Past President of CVA, and its 30 member Commonwealth Associations, is providing ten study grants each of up to £2000 to enable professionals with practical experience in disaster preparedness work to travel to another Commonwealth country for a minimum of three weeks to exchange information and expertise in the field of disaster preparedness and management.

Eligibility

The Study Grants are available to the following :

- women and men who are members of Commonwealth associations either directly or through their national professional association;
- young mid-career professionals from Commonwealth countries between the age of 30 and 45 who have had limited opportunity of travel outside their country and who would benefit from an opportunity to discuss their work in disaster preparedness with colleagues in another Commonwealth country.

Special Consideration

Special consideration will be given to candidates with experience in working in interdisciplinary situations which bring together different professions. The ten study grants will be awarded, with a view to ensuring gender, subject and geographical balance. Applications

from women are especially welcomed.

Applications

Applications must be TYPE-WRITTEN and include ALL of the following information :

- the full name, address, date of birth, telephone and fax number of the applicant;
- an up to date curriculum vitae with reference to any professional development travel outside the country which the applicant has undertaken in the past five years;
- two letters of reference attesting to the suitability of the applicant and the relevance of the proposed visit from (a) the applicant's supervisor and (b) the chairman of the respective national association or where there is no national association, a senior professional colleague;
- a description of the study visit which the applicant wishes to undertake, including names of organisations and institutions which the applicant would like to visit;
- a statement of the anticipated benefits of the proposed visit;
- a budget for the visit.

Restrictions

- 1 Incomplete applications will not be considered.
- 2 Fellowships are not available for travel between the following countries of the Commonwealth : Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand.
- 3 Applicants must be members

of a Commonwealth association either directly or indirectly through membership in a national association.

Conditions

Successful applicants will be expected to take up the Fellowships within one year of being informed of the success of their application.

Successful applicants will be required to prepare a 1000 word report within six weeks of the termination of the visit, on the findings of the study visit, for the national and Commonwealth associations and for the Commonwealth Foundation.

Successful applicants will be required to provide an accounting for the grant to the Commonwealth association which has overall responsibility for the administration of the grant.

Dates

All applicants must be forwarded to the Commonwealth association for receipt not later than **31st March, 1993**. An interprofessional selection committee of the Organisation of Commonwealth Associations will meet in London to select the successful applicants.

Administration

Applications and requests for information must be addressed either to the national association member of the Commonwealth association, who will forward appropriate applications to the Commonwealth association, or, where no national association exists, di-

rectly to the secretariat of the applicant's Commonwealth association. (In case of CVA, Dr. W.J. Pryor, Sec./Treasurer, CVA, Galwiji, Pryors Road, Scotsburn, RMBN 141 Victoria, Australia 3352).

Notes

The Organisation of Commonwealth Associations is an umbrella body of some 30 Pan-Commonwealth associations. It meets quarterly in London and undertakes special interprofessional projects from time to time.

The Commonwealth Foundation is an intergovernmental Commonwealth organisation located in London which, *inter alia*, provides annual grants to some 30 Commonwealth associations and grants to facilitate Commonwealth cooperation in professional development. It is especially interested in work of an interdisciplinary nature.

Statement of Duties In Administering The Commonwealth Foundation Study Grants in Disaster Preparedness

A. National Associations

1. Publicise the fellowships through newsletters, press, etc., ideally in concert with other national associations who are members of the Commonwealth associations
2. Answer enquiries at the national level
3. Receive applications
4. Set up a selection committee to examine applications
5. Send the best two applications to reach the Commonwealth association headquarters no later than 31st March 1993.

6. Write a covering letter outlining why the application is being forwarded
7. Inform all applicants who have not been successful at the national level
8. Assist the winning applicant in setting up her/his study visit where necessary

B. Commonwealth Associations

(i) associations with national branches

1. Publicise the fellowships through Commonwealth newsletter and individual letters to each member association
2. Answer queries
3. Receive applications from the national members
4. Ensure that applications are complete
5. Forward 16 copies of complete applications to the OCA selection committee Chairperson c/o the Commonwealth Foundation
6. Inform national members of the selection committee's decision
7. Assist the winning applicant in setting up her/his visit
8. Administer the grant on behalf of the Commonwealth Foundation and provide the appropriate accounting and report
9. Take action on any follow-up which results from the study visit
10. Publish excerpts of the report in a newsletter of the Commonwealth association

(ii) associations with individual members

1. Perform the same function as 'national associations' in A above
2. Form a selection committee with a view to forwarding a maximum of two applications per country to the OCA selection committee.

C. Organisation of Commonwealth Association Study Grant Administration Committee

1. Ascertain which members are suitable to and would like to participate in the scheme
2. Monitor the progress of the competition
3. Identify the six members of the selection panel with regard to a subject and gender balance. These do not necessarily have to be people who normally attend the quarterly OCA meetings. At least two members of the committee should have hands-on experience in disaster preparedness work. One member should be a representative of the Commonwealth Foundation
4. Convene a meeting of the selection committee to decide on criteria, guidelines and assessing procedures for selecting the 10 best applications
5. Distribute copies of the applications to selection panel members at least one week before the selection committee meeting to enable each member to assess the applications
6. Prepare a list of the winning applicants to be used for distribution by the Commonwealth associations.

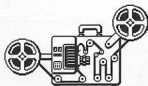
D. Commonwealth Foundation

1. Arrange for the funds to be available
2. Publicise the availability of fellowships
3. Sit on the selection committee
4. Answer enquiries/refer to relevant CA
5. Receive and monitor accounts and reports
6. Publish information about completed fellowships and results through our customary channels eg. newsletter
7. Provide support to the OCA and Commonwealth associations.



The following books are available under the CVA book programme. Write to:

Dr. Wayne Lees, Project Co-ordinator,
CVA Journal/Book/Audio-Visual
Programme, P.O. Box 640, Lethbridge,
Alberta, T1J 3Z4, Canada



JOURNALS, BOOK AND AUDIO-VISUAL PROGRAMME



Title	Authors	Subject	Edition	Year
Medical management of birds of prey	Redig	avian medicine		1981
Poultry diseases and parasites	Davis, Page	avian medicine	4	1979
Poultry production	Card	avian medicine	11	1976
Biochemistry	Lehninger	biochemistry		1975
Bioenergetics	Lehninger	biochemistry		1971
Clin biochemistry of dom animals v2	Kaneko	biochemistry		1971
Harpers biochemistry	Martin	biochemistry		1981
Review of physiological chemistry	Harper	biochemistry	15	1975
Review of physiological chemistry	Harper, Rodwell, Mayes	biochemistry	17	1979
Chemical principles	Masterston, Slowinski	chemistry	3	1973
General chemistry	Russell	chemistry		1980
Handbook of chemistry & physics	CRC	chemistry		1975
Modern organic chemistry	Leffler	chemistry		1973
Organic chemistry	Morrison, Boyd	chemistry		1974
Organic chemistry	Pine <i>et al</i>	chemistry		
Organic chemistry	Pine <i>et al</i>	chemistry	4	1980
Organic Chemistry & study guide	Morrison, Boyd	chemistry	3	1973
Art of practice	Bild	clinical path		1972
Bone arrow evaluation in vet pract.	Lewis, Rebar	clinical path		1979
Clin path lab manual	West Coll Vet Med	clinical path		1991
Diagnostic aids in vet medicine	Berrier	clinical path		1961
Handbook vet cytology	Rebar	clinical path		1980
Lab profiles of sm an diseases	Sodikoff	clinical path	1	1981
Manual of vet clinical pathology	Coffin	clinical path	3	1953
Morphol canine & feline blood cells	Rich	clinical path		1976
Morphology canine & feline blood c	Rich	clinical path	1	1974
Morphology of blood cells	Diggs <i>et al</i>	clinical path		1954
Notes on clinical chemistry-human	King <i>et al</i>	clinical path		1983
Outline of Vet Clinical Pathology	Benjamin	clinical path	3	1978
Outline Vet Clinical Pathology	Benjamin	clinical path	2	1961
Safety Guide for lab directors	Govt. of Canada	clinical path	2	1977
Small animal urology	Barsanti, Finco	clinical path		1982
Vet laboratory medicine	Duncan, Prasse	clinical path		1984
Veterinary hematology	Schalm	clinical path	2	1965
Veterinary hematology	Schalm <i>et al</i>	clinical path	3	1975
Veterinary laboratory medicine	Duncan, Prasse	clinical path	2	1978
WCVM Clin path lab protocol manual	WCVM	clinical path		1990
Atlas descriptive embryology	Mathews	embryology		1972
Cells and embryos	Wolpert <i>et al</i>	embryology		1963
Developmental anatomy	Arey	embryology	7	1965
Developmental Anatomy	Arey	embryology	7	1966
Developmental genetics	Markert, Ursprung	embryology	1	1971
Embryology handout notes	WCVM	embryology		1980
Foundations of embryology	Patten	embryology		1964
Foundations of embryology	Patten	embryology	2	1964
Fund comparative embryology vert	Huettnner	embryology		1968
Mammalian embryology	Daniel	embryology		1971
Veterinary developmental anatomy	Latshaw	embryology		1985

CVA REGIONAL NEWS

Asia

NEW SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION

A new scientific association called as Indian Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Research (IAAVR) has been formed in India by the scientists of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute. Among other aims and objectives of the new association is the publication of a scientific journal.

FAVA MEETING

The Federation of Asian Veterinary Association (FAVA) had its 15th Council Meeting and its 8th Congress at Manila, Philippines from November 21-25, 1992. The Commonwealth countries that participated were, Australia, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Malaysia. Dr. J.T. Blackburn, Programme Director CVA, who is also the President of the World Veterinary Association was an invited guest at the conference.

CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS OF CALCUTTA VETERINARY COLLEGE

The Centenary celebrations of the Bengal Veterinary College, Calcutta will be held between January 9th and 12th, 1993 at Calcutta. The college which is the second oldest college in India and the third in preparation India (first veterinary college was started at

Lahore, Pakistan in 1882 and the second at Bombay in 1886) is one of the leading colleges of the country. It has produced many eminent veterinarians, including our President Dr. Bakary Touray.

NEW DIRECTOR GENERAL OF VETERINARY SERVICES OF PAKISTAN

Dr. Mohamad Yaqoob Bhatti, has been appointed as the Director General of Veterinary Services in Pakistan.

Dr. Bhatti who obtained his B.V.Sc from Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore in 1949 did his postgraduate in Poultry Science from Louisiana State University, USA in 1962. He obtained his Ph.D from Lyalpur, Faisalabad Agricultural University, Pakistan. Dr. Bhatti has over 20 years of experience of administration and research in Pakistan Veterinary Services and under his dynamic leadership veterinary services in Pakistan are sure to progress.

UPGRADATION OF SERVICE STRUCTURE OF LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT IN PAKISTAN

After a lapse of more than 17

years a major achievement has been made to upgrade the service structure of livestock and dairy development department of Punjab, when government of Punjab, Pakistan finally agreed to implement the recommendations of Agriculture Enquiry Committee 1975 as duly approved by the Council of Common Interests to treat the Veterinary Graduates at par with the Medical Doctors and Engineers for purpose of pay and prospects of promotion. The approvals hitherto had not been fully implemented, whereas first entry level of veterinary officers was equated with medical and engineering profession by placing them in 17 grades, consequent steps had not been taken to upgrade higher tiers of service.

CROCODILE MEAT FROM AUSTRALIA

A protocol has been developed for the importation into New Zealand of crocodile meat from Australia, pending the imminent notification by the Australian authorities of acceptance of a national code for its production.

Sentinel News, Mar. 15, 1992

BRIBING PAST WILD TUSKERS

Motorists driving between Golaghat in Assam and Dimapur in Nagaland, India often have to pay a bribe to get past a road blockade. Not in cash but in bananas.

Wild elephants block the national highway bisecting the sulphur spring-rich Garampani sanctuary day in and day out. No matter how loudly the cars and trucks honk, they don't budge an inch. Unless they are appeased with a bunch of bananas.

Truckers in Upper Assam invariably carry huge stocks of bananas with them to ease their way through the road blockade of tuskers. And for those who may have forgotten the "essential commodity", a row of banana stalls have sprung up on both sides of the highway.

With construction activity eating into forest areas, wild elephants in Assam are being increasingly forced out of their natural habitat into areas of human settlement and movement, says the state's principal chief conservator of forests Mr. K.K. Barua.

The consequences have been disastrous so far with marauding elephants claiming as many as 420 lives and destroying crops and property worth millions of rupees since 1984. This year alone, tuskers have killed 30 villagers in Upper Assam and villages on the north bank of the Brahmaputra.

Though elephants are an endangered species elsewhere in the country, their number is increasing steadily in the north-east, forest officials point out. In fact, they say, the ban on elephant capture had led to a phenomenal rise in the population of pachyderms in the region at a time when jungles were dwindling. There are an estimated 5,000 to 6,000 wild elephants in Assam today of which 1,214 are in the Manas sanctuary and 498 at Kaziranga.

Villagers and tea garden labourers around the Hologapar reserve forest in Jorhat district live in fear, for wild tuskers from the forest roam about the tea belt in search of food, often crushing those who come in their way.

The forest authorities have now devised a scheme to erect low-voltage electric fencing around the reserve forests which are close to tea gardens and other human settlements.



Dr. D.D. Wanasinghe

Sri Lanka Veterinary Association News

The 45th Annual General Meeting of the Sri Lanka Veterinary Association (SLVA) and the Scientific Sessions will be held on the 11th and 12th December 1992 at the Hotel Galadari Meredian, Colombo. The Commonwealth Veterinary Association Representative of Sri Lanka Dr. D.D. Wanasinghe would be inducted as the president of SLVA for the year 1993 by His Excellency J.R. Jayawardena. The induction ceremony would be held at the Hotel Galadari Meredian, Colombo on 11th December 1992 at 7 PM and would be followed by the Annual Dinner of the Association.

About 40 scientific papers would be presented at the Scientific Sessions. His Excellency J.R. Jayawardena would inaugurate the 45th Annual General Meeting and the Scientific Sessions on the 11th. Dr. Fahmy Ismail, Chief Municipal Veterinary Surgeon is the outgoing President.

A detailed report of the events would be published in the July, 93 issue.

LEGISLATION

A National Zoo Act was passed in India by Parliament on 16 September 1991 as part of the Wildlife Amendments Bill. The Act provides a mechanism for setting up a Central Zoo Authority of India which will specify standards for zoos, evaluate zoos with respect of standards, recognise or derecognise zoos, set up and coordinate captive breeding programmes, identify priorities and themes for display of animals, coordinate studbook maintenance, training and research activities, and provide technical assistance to zoos for proper management and functioning.

A National Zoo Policy was drafted last year which provides guidelines for implementation of the Zoo Act which will be submitted to the Authority for adoption. The Policy includes means for improving species conservation, international cooperation, and other aspects of zoo management.

AN EXCLUSIVE UNIVERSITY FOR VETERINARY AND ANIMAL SCIENCES — FIRST OF ITS KIND IN ASIA

Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Madras, India

Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Madras, India was established on 20.9.1989 by Act 42 of Tamil Nadu Government as an exclusive University for Veterinary and Animal Sciences. The University has been constituted with three faculties viz., (i) Veterinary and Animal Sciences (ii) Fisheries Sciences and (iii) Basic Sciences. The three constituent colleges are the legendary Madras Veterinary College, Madras established in 1903, Veterinary College and Research Institute at Namakkal and the Fisheries College and Research Institute at Tuticorin.

Five Livestock/Poultry Research Stations, 18 Peripheral Research Centres, three Farmers Training Centres and one Krishi Vigyan Kendra are included in the newly formed University. The University has since been recognised by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and University Grants Commission (UGC) for receiving central grants.

B.V.Sc. and B.F.Sc. courses are offered at U.G. level. M.V.Sc. in 20 disciplines and M.F.Sc. in 5 disciplines are offered. Ph.D in 15 disciplines in the Faculty of Veterinary and Animal Sciences and 2 disciplines in the Faculty of Fisheries Sciences are offered. The average student strength of the University is about 1800. Semester system of Education is being followed. An undergraduate student (BVSc) has to earn 215 credits in a residential period of 9 semesters excluding internship and earn an overall grade point average (OGPA) of 6.00 out of 10.00. A Masters Degree student has to earn 55 credits in a residential period of 4 semesters with a minimum OGPA of 7.5 out of 10. A B.F.Sc. student must earn 134 credits in a residential period of semester and earn a minimum OGPA of 6.00 out of 10.00. A Ph.D. Degree student has to earn 75 credits in a residential period of 6 semesters and earn a minimum OGPA of 8.0 out of 10.00.

The Government of Tamil Nadu grants nonlapsable grant every year for maintenance of the University. For the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs. 123.8 million has been granted. The University in addition gets grants from ICAR and also has won many research programmes funded by external agencies. ICAR has given a development grant of Rs. 5.3 million for 1991-92 and a grant of about 10 million is expected for 1992-93. ICAR has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2.3 million for various research schemes. For 1992-93 the grant is anticipated. The University has been receiving funds from other sources also for various research programmes which amounts to Rs. 7.84 million for 1991-92 and Rs. 2.43 million in 1992-93 so far.

Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University has got very good clinical facility at the Madras Veterinary College Campus. Average daily attendance of small animal and large animal patients exceeds 300. Besides the Department of Clinics, the Hospital is manned by referral Departments viz., Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics, Obstetrics and Gynaecology as well as Surgery. Referral clinics in respect of electro encephalogram, electro cardiogram, ophthalmology endoscopy, intensive care and haemodialysis, acupuncture etc., are available. A programme to prepare Porcine bioprosthesis for heart valve replacement in human beings is under progress.

The Headquarters of the University will be located in the Madhavaram campus in an area of 133.3 acres. The Government of Tamil Nadu have already approved the site and model and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30 million for building the new Headquarters.

The University is publishing a research journal in English called Cheiron (bi-monthly) and a Tamil journal "Kalnadai Kathir" (appearing quarterly). Besides, News letter both in Tamil as well as English is released every month by the Directorate of Extension Education, for technology transfer to the needy farmers in the field of Animal Agriculture. The Scientists of the University are given full freedom to publish the research findings in national/international journals of choice and also given appropriate facilities for time bound, need based, location specific and farmer oriented research wherein the findings could be transferred through the Peripheral Research Centre of the University.

The following are the thrust areas of research of the University :

1. Conservation of improved Germplasm of livestock, Poultry and Fisheries through appropriate technology including Frozen semen, Embryo transfer, Genomic Library and Gene Bank.
2. Open nucleus farm for local breeds of cattle, sheep and goats with on farm training to farmers and distribution of accredited germplasm to farmers.
3. Development of unconventional feeds and fodder to spare much needed concentrates required for higher fauna.

4. Development of Probiotics to augment production potentials.
5. Manipulation of rumen microbes including Genetic engineering for better digestion and better FCR.
6. Development of Third generation vaccines to protect Livestock, Poultry and Fisheries from infectious and contagious diseases.
7. Development of diagnostics for highly sensitive diagnosis as well as for field application in the form of kits so as to hasten the process of specific diagnosis leading to appropriate action in the control of endemics/epidemics.
8. Preparation of "Bioprostheses" for human heart valve replacement.
9. Development of Economics of animal agriculture by imparting need for manipulation on an economics front.
10. Extension and training including continuing education to the field veterinarians as well as farmers.
11. Distance education for Educated Unemployed youth including ladies for generation of self employment.
12. Entrepreneurship development and development of Animal Industry Management technologies.
13. Development of livestock, poultry and fisheries products.
14. Pearl culture.
15. Proper utilisation Agroforestry.

The Vice Chancellor of the University is Dr. V. Gnanaprakasam. He has vast experience in Clinical Medicine, and is an authority on Fluid Therapy, having published over fifty research articles and has authored many books.



After the Rat-race, Relax with a Glass of Rat-Wine

After a hard day at work, slip off your rat-fur coat, slip on your rat-skin slippers and sit down to a meal of rat-steaks complemented by a mellow rat-wine.

Sounds unappealing? Not to China's Farmer's Daily newspaper, which yesterday urged the world's most populous country to scurry to "develop rat resources".

"The rat has a fearsome reputation, and has brought disasters on mankind," the official newspaper said. "However, rich rat resources can be developed and utilised.

"Rat-meat is a high-protein, low-fat food, with calcium, iron and other nutrients", the newspaper continued. "It can be made into many dishes".

Processed hairless rat from China is already a big seller in markets in Hongkong and Macau, where it is used as an ingredient in medicinal wines.

"Rat-fur, rat-skin and rat-tails can all be used", the Farmer's Daily said. "Rat-whiskers can make high quality hair and writing brushes".

In China's poor province of Anhui, rats are already breeding profits instead of plague. Fake mink coats fashioned out of rat-fur are selling well, while new lines of rat-skin leather products are also on the market.

For gentleman farmers looking to cut their costs, the newspaper suggests a recipe for *rat-atouille*.

"Mashed live rat is a good chicken feed, which can shorten the production process and reduce capital outlay", the Farmer's Daily said.

- Strait Times Nov. 19, 1992

Australasia

Sudden Death of AVA President



The veterinary profession in Australia has been shocked by the unexpected death of the President of the Australian Veterinary Association, Dr. Donald Kerr. Dr. Kerr, aged 46, who died suddenly at his home in November 1992, was a

staff member of the Department of Farm Animal Medicine and Production at the Veterinary School, University of Queensland. He was Superintendent of the Teaching Veterinary Practice at Dayboro, Queensland.

Australasian Regional Workshop

The Australasian Regional Workshop on Animal Quarantine in the Asia Pacific Region will be held on the 16th and 17th of June 1993 in Wellington, New Zealand. The agenda will include the identification of major quarantine constraints to trade in animals and animal products in the region, the formation of working groups to suggest solutions, the development of a workplan and the allocation of specific tasks to participants for the implementation of resolutions. Visits to several New Zealand quarantine facilities are included in the program. It is hoped that through this workshop, CVA can make a significant contribution to regional trade in animals and animal products.

The workshop is timed to coincide with a seminar on quarantine biosecurity to be held by the State Branch of the NZVA on June 15th to which all CVA delegates have been invited. It is hoped that Councillors and other representatives from Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, Tonga, Australia and New Zealand will attend as well as observers from Fiji and the South Pacific Commission.

NEW BUILDING OF NZVA

NZVA's new premises in Boulcott Street, Wellington, were opened by Her Excellency Dame Catherine Tizard, Governor-General, at a ceremony on 6 August 1992.

In her speech to the assembly of distinguished guests, Dame Catherine Tizard referred to the importance to New Zealand of NZVA's objective and balanced stand on the animal welfare debate.

"Because of our reliance on animal husbandry for much of this country's income, the objectivity and balance provided by the Veterinary Association is important to us all", she said.

'Considering the Association's track record, I am confident the Association will remain both a credible advocate and advisor on animal health and welfare questions, in addition to the clinical and good husbandry aspects of the work which the Association's members are involved in on a daily basis,' she said.

President of NZVA Dr. Jim Edwards explained that the Association headquarters moved to Wellington from Hamilton 15 years ago and its permanent new home will be the focal point for its national activities.

Dr. Edwards took the opportunity of the opening ceremony to confer Honorary Life Membership of the Association on Dr. Brian Cooper of Palmerston North.

Dr. Cooper recently retired after 40 years in the veterinary profession, and the life membership recognises his considerable contribution to many aspects of veterinary science in this country.



Her Excellency, Dame Catherine Tizard, Governor-General of New Zealand, unveiling the commemorative plaque

NEW OFFICE BEARERS OF MALAYSIAN VETERINARY ASSOCIATION

Prof Dr Abdul Latif Ibrahim
 Dr Hadi Dato' Hashim
 Dr Abdul Rahman Md. Saleh
 Dr S. Vellayan
 Dr Shahirudin Shamsudin
 Dr Tan Kim Sing
 Dr M.K. Vidyadaran
 Dr C.T.N. Fatimah Iskandar
 Dr Ong Choo Teik
 Dr Abd Razak Mohd Zailan
 Dr Mohd Zamri Saad

President
 Past President
 Deputy President
 Hon Secretary
 Hon Asst Secretary
 Hon Treasurer
 Hon Editor
 Committee Member
 Committee Member
 Committee Member
 Committee Member

BIG SUPPORT FOR LITTLE CLIENTS

Times have been tough but the Veterinary School of the University of Queensland is delighted with the response to its Small Animal Clinic building appeal, which has now raised \$1.1 million of the targeted \$1.25 million.

Dean of Veterinary Science Professor Keith Hughes, pictured with "client" Chindit, inspecting the second stage of construction, said the project was on schedule for completion.

He said the appeal had received tremendous support from a very wide donor base.

"The veterinary profession played an important role by making donations and by making their clients aware of the value of a new, state-of-the art clinic," Professor Hughes said.

"But we also had support from companies, animal clubs, and from government".

"It's been a magnificent achievement at a time of economic recession and drought when there's not a lot of disposable income about".



"Thanks to that support we are now going to be able to bring veterinary training in small-animal medicine and surgery into the 21st century."

World Association of Wildlife Veterinarians

The WAWV was established to meet the needs of veterinarians involved in, or keenly interested in, non-domesticated species, throughout the world. As an Associate member of the World Veterinary Association (WVA), it will present sessions at the WVA Congress. In brief, the aims of the association are as follows:

1. To unify those veterinarians specialising in or interested in captive wild animal medicine, free living wild-life and non domestic animal medicine.
2. To hold and promote international meetings and seminars.
3. To promote the welfare of wildlife.
4. To develop close links with those agencies concerned with wildlife.
5. To promote the conservation of nature.
6. To coordinate and exchange information on wildlife in relation to research and teaching at veterinary faculties.
7. To foster close relations with wildlife and conservation groups.
8. To provide a directory of those veterinarians involved in or interested in wildlife and those institutions providing education in wildlife medicine.
9. To assist and encourage veterinary students interested in the Association.

WAWV membership subscription is £10 sterling (or the US dollar equivalent).

**For further details write to :
 A.W. Sainsbury, Secretary,
 WAWV, The Institute of Zoology,
 Regents Park, London,
 NW1 4Ry, U.K.**

NEW GRADUATE ASSISTS WESTERN SAMOA



Dr. Keryn Cresswell, a graduate from the Massey Veterinary Faculty, has gone to Western Samoa, under the auspices of the World Society for the Protection of animals. She will be the only veterinarian on the island of Savai'i. Although unsure, before she left, of what to expect, Dr. Keryn did know that the facilities there would be basic. Dr. Keryn lived in Samoa during her high school years, so she is familiar with the way of life and hopes to pick up the language quickly.

NZVA decided to spend \$1,000 on requested materials and instruments and Chemstock and Provect offered generous discounts on the goods they supplied. Since then Lester Veterinary Imports has given the WSPA a generous discount on an anaesthetic machine for Dr. Keryn to take with her. Many Auckland veterinarians also generously donated surgical instruments.

NEW PRESIDENT OF NEW ZEALAND VETERINARY ASSOCIATION

Dr. Jim Edwards has been elected as the President of NZVA. He is employed by MAF Regulatory Authority as National Adviser (Exports), based at MAF Head Office in Wellington. His work involves developing and negotiating with importing countries protocols for the entry of New Zealand animals, embryos and semen. He is closely involved in ensuring the smooth operation of the important live sheep trade with Saudi Arabia.



For the first 13 years of his veterinary career, Dr. Edwards worked in large animal practice in the Manawatu and Rangitikei and developed special interests in sheep and beef cattle.

Death by Chocolate

Just 4 ounces of unsweetened baking chocolate can cause death in a 10-pound animal, according to the Colorado Veterinary Medical Association. Pets cannot tolerate the theobromine compound in chocolate. Baking chocolate contains a higher concentration of theobromine than milk chocolate, but that doesn't make milk chocolate safe for your pets! Dogs, cats, birds and other pets should not be allowed to eat any chocolate.

Pet Services Journal, July 1992

DR. W.J. PRYOR HONOURED



Dr WJ Pryor has been elected by the Council of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons to be an Honorary Associate of the College. This is the highest honour that the College can award to anyone who is not a member. There are at present 50 Honorary Associates, including eminent veterinarians from many countries and other distinguished persons who have given notable service to the veterinary cause.

Other Australians elected Honorary Associates of the College are: Professor WIB Beveridge elected in 1963, the late Grahame Edgar (1963) and Professor DC Blood (1981).

Dr Pryor has been a member of the Council of the Commonwealth Veterinary Association for 8 years and is now the Secretary Treasurer of that Association.

Where is the life we have lost in living?

Where is the wisdom we have lost in knowledge?

Where is the knowledge we have lost in information?

TS Eliot, Choruses from 'The Rock'

Canada Caribbean

The Caribbean Animal and Plant Health Information Network (CARAPHIN)

CARAPHIN is a network of agricultural health professionals being established in 14 Caribbean countries through the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), with the assistance of Agriculture Canada and technical advice from the University of Guelph. This project is a response to Caribbean Community Ministers' concern about losses in production and trade due to agricultural pests and diseases.

In 1988, the project coordinator (IICA) and an epidemiologist (University of Guelph) established project headquarters in Trinidad & Tobago, to serve the 14 participating countries: Antigua & Barbuda; Barbados; Belize; Dominica; Grenada; Guyana; Haiti; Jamaica; Montserrat; St. Kitts/Nevis; St. Lucia; St. Vincent & the Grenadines; Surinam; and Trinidad & Tobago.

CARAPHIN intends to strengthen the region's human resource base for disease and pest management. Animal health participants have developed their skills through progressive courses in selected aspects of epidemiology (survey methodology, record keeping and veterinary economics), supplemented by hands-on computer training. Course participants set up and organise the computers and software provided through CARAPHIN for use in their own countries.

The project aims to improve the flow of information generated in the region by establishing a surveillance reporting scheme for diseases and pests of trade significance and through publication of a newsletter. "CARAPHIN NEWS" provides a medium for disseminating technical information related to pest and disease monitoring, that is pertinent to the Caribbean region.

An important collaborative activity with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations is the distribution through CARAPHIN the Caribbean Plant Protection Commission's database. This stimulated development of a similar database for animal health. Both databases feature maps of distribution of important pests and diseases and will generate lists of those which may pose a risk to an importing country, based on the commodity and the country of origin. As a result of the training and computers provided by CARAPHIN, these databases being used by national agencies.

CARAPHIN is a network of people with common problems, goals and skills. In addition to the training, and the sharing of information, it is hoped that the contacts made through CARAPHIN will facilitate a co-operative regional stand against agricultural pests and diseases.

Klee Wych, mascot of the 1994 Commonwealth Games in Canada, represents a noble, intelligent; strong, yet playful creature, who is closely identified with the Pacific Rim and Vancouver Island, say the Games organisers.



CHAIR IN ANIMAL WELFARE ESTABLISHED AT GUELPH



The Ontario Veterinary College at the University of Guelph has established a chair in animal welfare with a gift from the estate of Col. K.L. Campbell. Col. Campbell's widow, Mona, has contributed \$500,000, which will go into an endowment fund with donations from other sources to support the academic position.

Holder of the first Col. K.L. Campbell Chair in Animal Welfare is Dr. Ron Downey, assistant dean of OVC. The chair will explore ways to encourage and support alternative investigative methods that reduce, refine, and replace the use of animals in research, even research that is aimed at improving the quality of life for animals in general.

Dr. Downey believes veterinarians must show leadership in animal welfare issues. One of his responsibilities will be to promote the interests of the Centre for the Study of Animal Welfare, which was established at the University of Guelph in 1990.

Col. K.L. Campbell was a notable horse breeder and showman, but he and his wife shared an interest and compassion for all animals. The Campbells were among the earliest contributors to OVC's Pet Trust program, the fund that supports investigations into common problems of companion animals.

NEWS FROM CANADA

CVA Honorary President-for-Life Passes Away

Dr. Laurent Choquette, long-time and respected leader of the Canadian Veterinary profession, passed away in Ottawa, on September 24, 1992. Dr. Choquette served as Secretary-Treasurer and President of the CVA from 1968 to 1988, and was named Honorary President-for-Life in 1988.

Dr. Choquette was very active in the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association. He was president of the Canadian Association in 1960, and acted as its secretary-treasurer from 1960 to 1970.

"His leadership, dynamism and imagination made it possible for the association to take on new dimensions, both nationally and internationally," said CVMA President Dr. Don Pulfer, "Through Dr. Choquette's efforts the CVMA was present on the international scene and very active in the CVMA. He will be missed by his colleagues in Canada and abroad." Ed. also see obituary on pg. 8.

CVMA Animal Health Technician Training Program

The CVMA provides an accreditation service for Animal Health Technician programs in Canada. It is a voluntary program in which post secondary institutions can participate and, which establishes standards and procedures.

Canadian guidelines for the accreditation of AHT programs have recently been updated and approved by CVMA Council. The guidelines are available from the CVMA office in Ottawa.

Changes in the National Examining Board

The National Examining Board is a service of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association which administers the examinations required of every veterinarian wishing to practice veterinary medicine in nine provinces in Canada.

As a result of an exhaustive survey designed to clearly define what is meant by entry-level competence, the National Examining Board has changed the contents and marking scheme of their examinations.

The concept that a certain percentage must fail and a certain number must pass is gone. Also gone is the measurement of 1.5 standard deviation from the mean. Instead, there is a pass or fail result that accurately reflects what is believed to be necessary for an entry-level veterinarian to know.

Veterinarian Brings Media Attention to Import of Sick Puppies into Canada

Dr. Janet Lalonde, an eastern Ontario veterinarian, is working hard to make veterinarians, governments, veterinary associations, and the public more aware of the importation of sick puppies into Canada. The Canadian Veterinary Medical Association recognized Dr. Lalonde's tireless efforts during an awards ceremony at the convention of St. John's, Newfoundland, when she received The CVMA Humane Award.



The Award, consisting of a plaque and \$1,000, was established by the CVMA 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.

The Award, consisting of a plaque and \$1,000, was established by the CVMA 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.

New Regional Representative



Dr. Keith Amiel, Council Member of Jamaica, has been elected as the new Regional Representative of Canada/Caribbean. He succeeds Dr. J.L. Robinson.

The XVIII Caribbean Veterinary Medical Assn. Convention and XII PAHO Public Health Seminar was held at Ocho Rios, Jamaica from 22-27 Nov. 92. Details in the July issue of the News.

East, Central and Southern Africa

CVA Assistance to Help Rebuild Veterinary Education in Uganda

The CVA supported Dr. David Shanon from Edinburgh Veterinary School to allow him to help rebuild Veterinary Studies in Uganda. The following is the brief report by Dr. Shanon.

Second Chance

On 23rd October 1992, my wife and I returned to Uganda after an interval of 19 years. I had been recruited in 1972 as one of the first members of the then recently established Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of Makerere University.

My job in those days was to set up and run an ambulatory clinic among local, mostly small farmers with dairy livestock. Unsettled conditions, which persisted for much of the following fourteen or fifteen years, were responsible for us not seeking renewal at the end of our first two-year contract.

Uganda, however, was not forgotten and eventually family responsibilities having diminished and retirement age reached, we decided to try to return and eventually I was offered an appointment on local terms.

This left the problem of raising money for air fares and freight charges for our household and veterinary effects. It was an interesting exercise to write letters to various U.K. bodies, drug firms and church organisations, and to receive usually encouraging, but most often negative, answers.

Meanwhile Makerere colleagues had approached the German Aid Agency, G.T.Z. who at present have an Aid programme at the Veterinary School and elsewhere in Uganda. This organisation very

kindly supplied air tickets. Meanwhile, three other organisations had been kind enough to encourage us by donations towards expenses or for veterinary work in Uganda which I have credited below. These enabled us to send off in advance numerous books by post and to send by air freight two small trunks of personal belongings and personal veterinary instruments, many of the latter having been donated by colleagues in Edinburgh University where I had been working until the time of my resignation in April 1992.

At the time of writing we have been back for less than two weeks. My wife has been busy in the local markets purchasing items for our new home on Makerere Hill and I am finding out as much as I can of what my new teaching job here will be. It promises to be an interesting, and I hope productive, two years during which I hope for some input into the national programme for Privatisation of veterinary services, the opportunity to make links with colleagues involved with laboratory animal medicine, as well as playing a part in the teaching and other activities of the Faculty. This is a beautiful and agriculturally productive country and one is privileged to share in the work of veterinary education here.

David Shanon

The assistance of the following organisations is most gratefully acknowledged :

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (G.T.Z.)

British Laboratory Animal Veterinary Association

Commonwealth Veterinary Association

British Veterinary Association, Overseas Division

Christian Fellowship of Healing (Scotland)

New CVA Councillor for Zimbabwe

Following the resignation of Dr. David Batchelor, the Zimbabwe Veterinary Association has elected Dr. J. Njika as the new CVA Councillor for Zimbabwe. Dr. Batchelor will be remembered as the President of ZVA and CVA Councillor when CVA held its first Pan-Commonwealth Veterinary Conference at Harare, Zimbabwe in November 1990.

Mapping The Genes of African Cattle

By

Jane Stevens

Science and Technology Writer ILRAD, Nairobi, Kenya

In an effort to spread the benefits of advanced biotechnology to developing countries, an international group of scientists has launched a Bovine Genome Project. The initial goal is not to develop a leaner McDonalds' hamburger, but to breed disease-resistant cattle for farmers in sub-Saharan Africa.

Trypanosomiasis, a disease spread by the stinging bite of tsetse fly, every year causes sleeping sickness in tens of thousands of people and debilitates and kills millions of cattle, causing enormous food and economic losses.

Unlike in the United States, where beef and dairy cattle are raised by the thousands on large ranches, most of Africa's cattle are raised on small farms. Many farmers own only one or two cows. The farmers rely on their cattle for milk and meat, for ploughing and fertilizing their fields, for transportation, and for income.

Trypanosomiasis cripples the potential of these farmers to produce enough food to feed a growing population. The tsetse fly has virtually sealed off 10 million square kilometers of land - one-third of Africa - that is otherwise suitable for grazing and mixed farming. In this tsetse belt, farmers must cultivate by hand and carry water and goods. (It was the widespread presence of tsetse flies that forced early explorers of Africa to load cargo onto the heads of hundreds of human porters; no pack animal could survive the disease.) A comparable economic impact to

Americans would occur if a disease struck all the vehicles in two-thirds of the United States, leaving them dead forever on the freeways, with no way to replace them.

Two methods are widely used to control trypanosomiasis: drugs to treat and prevent the disease, and insecticides and traps to kill tsetse flies. Both have drawbacks. Parasites develop resistance to the few trypanocidal drugs available; insecticides damage the environment, while traps work only in some areas and only for some species of tsetse.

A third method, breeding cattle that resist the disease, is the most permanent way to control trypanosomiasis, said Dr. Ross Gray, director general of the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD), in Nairobi, Kenya.

With the Human Genome Project pioneering biotechnological solutions, ILRAD researchers estimate that, in just five years, they can help African farmers speed up the pace of breeding programs to produce cattle that resist trypanosomiasis.

But ILRAD's scientists are racing against time. In just 32 years, Africa will be home to 1.3 billion people, nearly four times today's 500 million. (Many people who think that the AIDS epidemic will have a large impact on Africa's population ignore current growth predictions. According to the Population Reference Bureau in

Washington, D.C., AIDS will only slightly reduce the rate of population growth; it won't significantly reduce the population.)

A 1992 study by Winrock International in Morrilton, Arkansas, estimates that in eight years, countries in sub-Saharan Africa will need to increase meat imports from today's 110 thousand to 2.5 million metric tons, and milk imports from 2.5 to 10 or 15 million metric tons, at an annual minimum cost of \$ 15 billion. The Winrock study estimates that to feed Africa's growing population, the 45 million head of cattle now raised in the tsetse belt must be increased to 102 million by the year 2025 and the cattle raised must become more productive.

To do this, trypanosomiasis will have to be brought under control. The disease, however, has proven a difficult nut to crack.

With a deep, stinging bite, tsetse flies - which are nearly as large and as tenacious as horseflies - deposit tiny protozoan parasites through their saliva into the fertile environment of cow's blood. One hundred trypanosomes deposited in a single tsetse bite multiply to 10,000 per milliliter of cow's blood (about a thimble-full) within a couple of weeks. The parasites cleverly defeat every assault made by an animal's immune system by manipulating pieces of their DNA to adopt more than 1,000 possible different disguises. The animal's immune system, after defeating one form of parasite, must launch so many attacks on new parasite

camouflages that, unable to keep pace, it becomes exhausted. The animal becomes anemic, loses weight, and stops calving and producing milk. After lingering for months, nearly useless, it dies.

Speeding Up the Evolutionary Process

A degree of resistance to trypanosomiasis has evolved over thousands of years in a few small cattle breeds that are able to survive and remain productive in tsetse-infested areas. These cattle came to West Africa five to seven thousand years ago. Today, the largest and most numerous of these 'trypanotolerant' breeds - the N'Dama - make up only five percent of the 147 million cattle in the 37 countries where tsetse flies occur. Most cattle in Africa are relative newcomers. Neither the more popular large breeds, such as the Boran, which arrived on the continent about 1,300 years ago, nor the recently introduced European breeds can resist disease when infected by trypanosome parasites.

African farmers need many more disease-resistant animals and they can't wait another 7,000 years to get them. To speed up the evolutionary process, scientists are using fast-developing technological innovations in molecular biology. Breeding more N'Dama by conventional means is not the answer, said Dr. Alan Teale, head of ILRAD's trypanosomiasis research program. At present breeding rates, it would take 15 years merely to double the number of N'Dama cattle existing today. This slow rate of increase will not produce enough animals to serve the human population by 2025. But by breeding disease tolerance into other types of cattle, and by improving the productivity of the N'Dama, researchers think they have a chance to increase livestock productivity significantly.

In 1983, ILRAD scientists successfully implanted 10 embryos from

N'Dama cattle in The Gambia into Boran foster mothers at ILRAD's Kapiti Ranch, outside Nairobi. The resulting five male and five female calves became the core of a breeding herd. Experiments conducted by scientists from ILRAD and other members of the African Trypano-tolerant Livestock Network, including the International Livestock Centre for Africa in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and the International Trypanotolerance Center in The Gambia, confirmed that the N'Dama suppress the growth of trypanosomes in their blood and the development of the disease. Most important, the tests showed that the ability to resist disease is inherited.

"We don't know exactly how the N'Dama react to trypanosomiasis in comparison with the Boran," said Teale. "We know the N'Dama make more and better antibodies, have better T-cell responses, and make a different cytokine response than the Boran, but we don't yet know the significance of these response." The significance won't be understood until the gene or genes that control trypanosomiasis are found. But ILRAD scientists don't need to go that far to develop better cattle for African farmers.

Finding Genetic Markers for Disease Resistance

In 1984, scientists wanting to determine how genetic information is conserved among different species compared human and mouse DNA with a cow's. They found that the DNA of people and cattle is more similar than that of people and mice.

"What that means," said Dr. Jim Womack, at Texas Veterinary Medical Center at Texas A & M University in College Station, a geneticist who did pioneering work with cattle genes and is involved in the Bovine Genome Project, "is that we can piggyback on the Human Genome Initiative." Scientists working on the human genome eventually want to map

the entire genome, gene by gene - a daunting task. "Nobody's interested in sequencing the complete bovine genome," said Teale. "We want to take shortcuts to get to those parts that we're interested in. Some years ago, Morris Soller of the Hebrew University, in Jerusalem, and his colleague Jacqui Beckmann suggested using genetic markers to find trypanotolerance genes in much the same way that medical researchers used markers to find the genes that cause cystic fibrosis and muscular dystrophy."

Genetic traits, such as resistance to disease, can be identified and linked to other traits in several ways. The white head of a Hereford cow is a physical marker. Blood types are biochemical markers. Genetic markers - pieces of DNA that differ among individuals in size and composition - are more specific types of markers. Just as bar codes on grocery products mean nothing in themselves until they're associated with a product, genetic markers mean nothing until they're associated with a trait, such as trypanosomiasis resistance or susceptibility. The first step for the gene mappers is to find the one or two genetic markers that always show up in the DNA of trypanotolerant cattle. Breeders can then use those markers in a simple genetic test to select the animals that are likely to be carrying the genes for resistance to trypanosomiasis.

"We need about 200 properly spaced markers," said Womack, "and we'll have an almost 100 percent chance of finding a marker linked to trypanotolerance."

Last year, geneticists working independently on bovine genome projects in eight laboratories around the world gathered in Nairobi to plan and coordinate their efforts. They plan to identify 200 markers by the time the first animals in a special herd being produced at ILRAD are ready for testing. The markers will be used

to select for other traits, as well. "The work will give us a map of the cow that is useful for other purposes," said Womack, citing projects under way in the United States, Israel and the United Kingdom to find genes responsible for Brucellosis resistance, improved milk production, and superior beef quality.

Producing the Genetic Resources

To produce the cattle needed for the gene mapping project, bulls from ILRAD's core herd of 10 trypanotolerant N'Dama were crossed with Boran cows, which are susceptible to trypanosomiasis, in an accelerated breeding program using embryo transfer technology. The cows were induced to produce more eggs than normal. The eggs were fertilized by artificial insemination and the embryos implanted in foster Boran mothers for gestation. Cross-breeding of the resulting first-generation calves (the F1s) was begun in February 1992. The first group of second-generation calves will be born this November. The F2s will be exposed to trypanosome parasites and their DNA analyzed in November 1993. By 1996, all 160 cattle in the F2 generation will have been challenged with parasites and had their DNA tested.

The breakthrough technology that will enable ILRAD scientists to identify genetic markers rapidly and inexpensively was reported only a few months ago in research to identify disease-resistant plant genes. Called "bulked segregant analysis," the method uses RAPDs - random amplified polymorphic DNA markers - a technique developed three years ago.

By themselves, RAPDs are difficult to use, said Teale, because there are so many pieces of DNA associated with each marker sample. But by pooling and analyzing all the DNA from the most resistant cattle in one test, and all the DNA from the least resistant cattle in another, Teale is hoping that markers linked to trypanosomiasis resistance will stand out.

"This method doesn't tell us which genes control trypanotolerance," said Jack Doyle, ILRAD's deputy director general, "but for breeding purposes, it tells us enough."

Adding a word of caution, Womack said, "The only thing that could keep this project from working is if trypanotolerance is controlled by a large number of genes, instead of two or three."

Despite all the high-tech equipment, processes and talent re-

quired for such an undertaking, the project's greatest expenses - \$7 million to \$10 million over the next five years - comes in producing, maintaining and infecting with parasites ILRAD's 160 F2 generation cattle, which will provide the DNA needed to conduct the experiments, said Doyle.

Ironically, noted Teale, when ILRAD scientists began talking about trying to develop trypanotolerant cattle several years ago, the technology was so rudimentary that the prospect of identifying markers and linking them with trypanotolerance was one of "an expensive, intensive, miserable, biological analysis."

"The whole situation's changed now," he said. "The genotyping is getting less and less expensive all the time. But other than embryo transfer, there are no shortcuts to breeding cattle. The only thing slowing us down is producing the animals."

The tsetse fly and the disease-causing parasites it carries make 10 million square kilometers of Africa-an area as large as the continental USA - inhospitable for farming. This tsetse belt occurs in Africa's humid and subhumid regions, the very ecological regions that have the greatest potential for farming and beef ranching on the continent.

THE BABY FRIENDLY HOSPITAL INITIATIVE

WHO and UNICEF have launched a global campaign to promote national action for breastfeeding and to end the supply of free and low-cost infant formula to maternity institutions. 12 countries including Kenya, Nigeria and Pakistan have already committed themselves to the principal goal of the initiative which is to mobilise health care systems and health workers to promote and support breastfeeding and to create a demand by women for hospitals that encourage breastfeeding.

Breastmilk is not only the best and cheapest food for infants, it also protects both the child and the mother. It provides natural immunization and protection for the child and avoids the consequences of unclean practices connected with bottle feeding, thereby

saving the infant from diseases and infections which kill more than a million children each year.

Breastmilk provides the total nutrient requirements for the first 4 to 6 months of life, and, if combined with appropriate weaning foods, is an invaluable source of nourishment until after the second birthday. The colostrum in breastmilk provides the baby's first immunization against disease and it prevents diarrhoea which kills millions of infants.

The World Health Assembly identified donated or low cost supplies of breastmilk substitutes to maternity wards and hospitals as an important obstacle to breastfeeding. Consultations were held with commercial pro-

ducers which led to a commitment by the industry to end free or low-cost supplies of infant formula to maternity wards and hospitals in all developing countries by the end of 1992.

Until recently so many people - including physicians and health workers, regarded breastfeeding as an inconvenience that it had almost become an endangered practice, and in many countries there has been an increase in feeding babies with infant formula, with a corresponding decline in breastfeeding. Few health workers or mothers appreciate the importance of exclusive breastfeeding and the maternity procedures of many hospitals discouraged it, as by separating the newborn from the mother immediately after birth.

SWAZILAND VETERINARY ASSOCIATION

Activities October, 1990 to September, 1991

Since its formation in 1974, The Swaziland Veterinary Association has been a regular forum for the exchange of views between Veterinary Surgeons and a vehicle for promoting the aims of the profession in Swaziland. Although membership fluctuated with the arrival and departure of expatriate veterinary surgeons, a membership of around twenty was maintained representing all qualified veterinary surgeons resident in Swaziland.

During the year the membership met for two Ordinary General Meetings in January and June, 1991 and also for the Annual General Meeting in

September, 1991. Visits were made to the Bartlow Combine Nguni Project in KwaZulu as well as to the Hoechst Research Farm in Malalane, R.S.A. Two social functions marking the departure of S.V.A. members were well attended and included horse riding and a visit to the Mlilwane Nature Reserve.

Three press releases were made over the year on the subjects of mange in sheep and goats, brucellosis in cattle, and rabies. In addition one newsletter was published.

In September, 1991, the Association organised a seminar on the "Feedlotting of Cattle".

Held at the Agricultural Campus of the University of Swaziland, the seminar was well attended by veterinary surgeons, farmers, students, representatives of the meat trade, government and sponsors.

Papers were presented on the "Fattening of Cattle", "Veterinary Aspects of the Feedlotting of Cattle" and "A Perspective on Feedlotting in Swaziland". An interesting and enlightening day was rounded off by a sponsored lunch and later a sponsored Annual Dinner.

T.D. Jagger
Secretary, Swaziland
Veterinary Association
June, 1992

The Mauritius Veterinary Association

The Mauritius Veterinary Association was founded on 9th February 1973 by 5 veterinarians and it was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 27th May 1974. The Association is governed by a constitution based on that of the British Veterinary Association. An executive body of 5 vets, renewable once yearly is responsible for the good running of the Association. At present the MVA has 35 members. Honorary membership which is restricted to six members is conferred for life on persons who have rendered outstanding services to the veterinary profession in Mauritius or on such eminent professionals and scientific persons who have advanced the interest of the Association.

The objects of the Association are :-

- to support and protect the character, status, interest and honour of the veterinary profession in Mauritius.
- to safeguard the interest and well being of its members
- to form an ethical committee for the consideration and settlement of professional differences
- to further the advancement of veterinary science in Mauritius
- to hold regular meetings with members and share new techniques and innovations of veterinary medicine.

Most of the vets in Mauritius are employed in the public sector, others are fully involved in the private sector (cattle, deer, monkeys, horses) and parastatal bodies such as the Central Abattoir, the MSPCA and the University of Mauritius.

Mauritius, an island of 720 square miles is basically an agricultural country with sugar being the main produce. The tourist industry, however has also expanded and has an important share in the Mauritian economy. The island is oriented towards industrialisation and is now among the leaders in the textile industry.

Due to limited land area, development of the livestock industry is relatively slow. Animal rearing is performed by breeders at village level and the private sector manages feedlots. The island is self sufficient in poultry and pork. About 20% of beef and milk are produced in Mauritius, the remaining requirements are met through importation of chilled and frozen meat/meat products from Europe, Australia and New Zealand.- Dr. Jaumally M Reshad

Office Bearers of Mauritius Veterinary Association

Chairman- Dr. V B Groodoyal, **Secretary -** Dr. M R Jaumally **Treasurer -** Dr. T Boodhoo
Executive members - Dr. R Ramchurn, Dr. T. Mohadeb

West Africa

REPORT ON COMMONWEALTH VETERINARY ASSOCIATION WORKSHOP SEPTEMBER 7TH TO 12TH, 1992 ACCRA, GHANA

The Ghana Veterinary Medical Association (GVMA) with the support of the Ghana Agricultural Ministry and the Commonwealth Veterinary Association mounted a workshop for the CVA West African Region in Accra, Ghana from September 7th to 12th under the theme "Small Ruminant Production at the village level - the role of Women." This workshop was a sequel to the resolutions of the Pan Commonwealth Conference in Harare aimed at improving the lot of the small scale farmer.

1. Opening Ceremony: The official opening ceremony was held at the Accra International Conference Centre on Tuesday, 8th September 1992 under the chairmanship of Dr. K.O. Gyening, FAO Regional Animal Health Officer. It was quite an impressive ceremony with about 150 CVA members 50 Animal Scientists and 40 distinguished farmers and top Government dignitaries present at the ultra modern conference centre. With the exception of Sierra Leone, all council members in the region were present at the workshop as well as a delegate from Togo. The President of the GVMA, Dr. B.L. Nutor, welcomed the delegates to the workshop by offering them the proverbial Ghanaian hospitality. Dr. B. Touray in his presidential address, highlighted the role of the CVA and the various programmes and projects existing under the CVA. He deplored the poor communication existing between member Associations and implored members to work more closely together in order to achieve a common objective. He expressed

optimism that with the large presence of eminent Veterinarians and Livestock farmers gathered under one roof, the workshop would come out with appropriate recommendations aimed at improving livestock production in the rural areas of West Africa and in all developing countries in general. In conclusion, the CVA President thanked the GVMA for hosting the regional workshop and council meeting and also expressed his appreciation to the Honourable Secretary (Minister) for Agriculture for his personal interest in the affairs of the CVA and for his consent in coming to open the workshop.

The Honourable Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Ibrahim Adam, in his keynote address to open the workshop, said that in West Africa and other developing countries where there is a deficiency of protein in the diets of most people, increased Small Ruminant Production can be seen as a means of improving output from the Agricultural sector by providing protein of high biological value in the form of meat and milk. He went on to state that within the traditional Agricultural Sector, sheep and goats are regarded as relatively safe and highly liquid assets for providing immediate cash needs and for financing cropping and other economic activities and therefore charged the workshop to find solutions to the constraints hampering development of the small ruminant industry. On the local scene, the Honourable Minister informed the gathering that in order to streamline the affairs of

the livestock industry, the Department of Animal Health and Production in Ghana would be split into two, viz - Veterinary Services Department and Animal Husbandry Department. He went on further to assure members of the GVMA that a Veterinary Council of Ghana would be established soon and the document submitted by the Association was receiving priority attention at the highest point in Government.

Members of the GVMA were also informed that Meat Inspection which in the past had been a joint venture of the Ministry of Health and Agriculture would now be a prerogative of Veterinary Services Department. The Honourable Minister, formally opened the West African Commonwealth Veterinary Association workshop and wished the members fruitful deliberations in their proceedings.

2. Scientific Session

The scientific sessions were very well attended and discussions on papers presented were very interesting. In all, a total of 14 papers were presented in the 2 day scientific sessions.

Papers were presented from the Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo in areas of Small Ruminant health, husbandry and Policy issues. Funds will be sought to Publish the papers into a conference proceedings book. Abstracts of papers presented were included in the conference brochure.

On the whole, the workshop was highly successful and achieved

three main objectives, - firstly by serving as a forum for frank exchange of views and interaction between Veterinarians, Animal Scientists and Livestock farmers. Secondly by coming out with useful suggestions for member countries which were embodied in a resolution and thirdly but not the least in serving as a nucleus for council members to meet and deliberate on CVA activities.

3. Closing Ceremony :

The workshop was declared ended and not closed on 11th September by the Deputy Secretary (Minister) for Livestock who was of the opinion that a follow up to the conference was necessary. The Deputy Minister who was indisposed at the time was represented by Dr. J.K. Taylor, Director of Veterinary Services Department. In his closing speech, participants were asked to find ways and means of translating the conclusions arrived at into concrete terms at the village level. He went on to ask participants to find an effective mechanism of passing on research results to the numerous livestock farmers in the rural areas, majority of whom are women and who have been responsible for feeding those in the metropolis. He pointed out that within the National Livestock Development Programme, due recognition and importance will be given to Small Ruminant Production and development as well as the promotion of goat milk.

The Chairman for the closing ceremony, Dr. B. Touray expressed his appreciation to the Government for allowing such an International Conference to take place in Ghana. He also expressed the view that in future other Non Commonwealth countries in the sub-region would be invited to such workshops as observers. He announced that at a council meeting earlier on, Ghana was elected to serve as the Regional Representative for the West African Sub-region.

Dr E.N. Barnor
Past Secretary, G V M A

NEW OFFICERS OF THE GHANA VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (GVMA)

At its meeting the GVMA elected the following to serve on the new Executive for 2 years i.e. 1992-1994.

President	-	Dr William Amanfu
Vice President	-	Dr Bawa Awumbilla
Secretary	-	Dr E.B.M. Konney
Assistant Secretary	-	Dr Felicity Toyinga
Treasurer	-	Dr L. Alorvor
Immediate past president	-	Dr Bonus Nutor

Dr William Amanfu has also been elected the CVA Council member for Ghana and Regional Representative, West Africa.

NEW REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR WEST AFRICA

During the Regional Council Meeting of the West African region of the CVA, attended by Gambia, Ghana and Nigeria, Dr William Amanfu, newly elected CVA council member for Ghana, was also elected Regional Representative for West Africa, replacing Dr Bakary Touray who is now President of the CVA.

Dr William Amanfu, commonly known as Willie, who is also the President of the Ghana Veterinary Medical Association (GVMA) holds the DVM degree from Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria, and M.Sc in Veterinary Microbiology from Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa U.S.A. and a Diploma in Animal Health Research in Tsukuba, Japan. He is currently the Head of the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory at the Headquarters of the Veterinary Services in Accra, Ghana

RIVER BLINDNESS

Hundreds of thousands of cases of blindness have been averted in West Africa by WHO's Onchocerciasis programme which is now entering its fourth phase. More than one and a half million people, once seriously infected, have completely recovered from the disease, and 9 million children, born since the programme commenced, are free of any risk of contracting it. The aim of the fourth phase which will last 6 years, is to eliminate the remaining parasites which cause river blindness from the populations of the eleven countries covered by the programme. By the end of the decade it is expected that the programme will have prevented about 300,000 cases of blindness.

The parasite, which lives for up to 14 years in the human body, is carried by the savannah blackfly which transmits infected larvae from an infected person to others where it can develop into adulthood and reproduce. Control is achieved by breaking the cycle through eliminating the blackfly whose larvae are destroyed by spraying its breeding sites in fast flowing rivers with insecticides. Interruption of the cycle for 14 years leads to the reservoir of adult worms in the human population dying out, thereby eliminating the disease. The parasite reservoir has virtually disappeared in the 7 countries which were originally covered by the programme when it started in the mid 1970s. The population of these countries was 20 million.

Meanwhile a new drug, ivermectin, is being used to alleviate the symptoms and to reduce the risk of impending blindness in heavily infected communities. The drug has no effect on the adult worm and does not prevent transmission. However it kills the larval worms which are the cause of the blindness.

- Commonwealth Medical Assn., Quarterly Bulletin Jan-Mar 1992

West African Veterinary Association Conference **8th to 12th September, 1992** **Welcome Address By Dr. B.L. Nutor, President of GVMA**

Mr. Chairman, Honourable Ag. PNDC Secretary for Agriculture, President of the Commonwealth Veterinary Association, distinguished guests, members of the Ghana Veterinary Medical Association, ladies and gentlemen.

It affords me great pleasure to welcome you all to the West African Commonwealth Veterinary Association Conference. May I also take this opportunity to extend a warm and hearty welcome to the President of the Commonwealth Veterinary Association and other participants who have travelled from other countries to attend the conference.

Since the formation of the West African Commonwealth Veterinary Association, several meetings have been held by the association. Due to certain circumstances, it had not been possible for Ghana to host any of the previous meetings.

I wish therefore on behalf of the Ghana Veterinary Medical Association to express our profound gratitude to all those who have helped to make the hosting of this West African Commonwealth Veterinary Association Conference in Ghana possible.

We wish to acknowledge, in particular, the support and assistance provided by the Ghana Ministry of Agriculture and the Commonwealth Veterinary Association.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, the Commonwealth Veterinary Association has as one of its objectives the dissemination of professional knowledge and information. The Association therefore places a lot of emphasis on continuing education in the form of conferences, seminars, and workshops. These meetings offer the participants the opportunity to renew old acquaintances, to make new friends, and to discuss issues of common interest.

The theme for this conference is "**Small Ruminant Production - The role of Women**". Because of the importance governments attach to the development of livestock including small ruminants at all levels, I find this theme appropriate and one that will interest not only the Veterinarians, the Animal Scientists, the Extension Officers, and the Livestock farmers but also the general public.

In Africa women are actively involved in crop and livestock production. Women in Ghana constitute about 47 % of the agricultural labour force and contribute substantially to the total food production. It is of interest also to note that in Ghana between 1970 and 1984, the number of women farmers increased at a faster rate than men. There was 202 % increase in the number of women farmers and only an increase of 72 % in the number of men.

The livestock industry in most parts of Africa has been characterised by low achievements. Constraints such as scarcity of water and feed during the dry season, high mortality rates, low reproductive rates, inadequate incentives, and harsh environments have been responsible for this slow growth of the industry. In order to have a progressive development of livestock, these constraints should be seriously addressed.

Most of the small ruminants in Africa are found in the rural areas and are owned by small holders and landless peasants. Poor productivity is a striking feature of these small ruminants reared under the traditional village systems. To increase the small ruminant production therefore management strategies must be explored to improve the reproductive efficiency of the small ruminants in the village farming systems.

The development of the livestock industry is one of the priority subjects of the Ghana government and I believe also of the governments of our sister West African Countries.

Serious attempts should therefore be made to implement our livestock development policies. The Medium Term Agricultural Development Programme of the Ghana government proposes a strategy which is designed to promote growth in the livestock sub-sector.

Mr. Chairman, this conference will no doubt provide a forum for lively discussions and will also allow the interactions of Veterinarians, Animal Scientists, and Livestock farmers. We sincerely hope that at the end of our deliberations, the aims and the objectives of the conference would have been achieved. We also hope that our visitors will enjoy their stay in Ghana and that the proverbial Ghanaian hospitality will not be found wanting.

Mr. Chairman, AG. PNDC Secretary, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, once again I welcome you to the W.A.C.V.A. Conference.

Thank you.

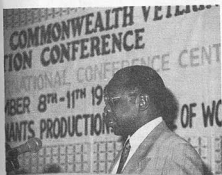
CVA West African Regional Conference on "Small Ruminant Production - The Role of Women", Accra, Ghana



(From L to R): Mr. Ibrahim Adam, Acting Secretary for Agriculture, Dr. Kwame Gyening, Chairman for the Opening Session and Dr. Bakary N. Touray, President, CVA seated at the Opening Ceremony



Dr. Bakary Touray (right) presenting a copy of the Merck Manual to Mr. Ibrahim Adam, on behalf of CVA



Dr. Bakary Touray addressing the Conference



CVA President Dr. Bakary Touray with the Executive of GVMA and some speakers.

Hungry Lions Roam, Attack Cattle in Drought

About 30 lions, evidently starving because of drought, have left Zimbabwe's biggest game preserve to hunt village cattle, officials say.

In the past month, the lions have killed about 50 steers owned by peasants in the Mlagenti and Pelandala districts, said administrator James Nyoni. "More than 8,000 people in those areas live in fear of their lives," he told the Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency.

The lions left 8,351 square-mile Hwange National Park because drought has killed or driven away natural prey like duiker and impala. Zimbabwe is one of 11 southern African nations suffering their worst drought this century.

The Washington Times, Aug. 16, 1992.



Mrs. R. Tetebo, Deputy Director, Women in Agriculture Development (WIAD) Ghana, delivering a paper on The Practices and Problems of Rural Women in Small Ruminant Production in Ghana



Women participants at the Workshop



Dr. Phyllis Addo deliverig the Vote of Thanks at the Conference



(L-R) Council members Dr. Barnor (Ghana) Dr Umo (Nigeria) Dr. Loum (Gambia) and CVA President Dr. Touray

ELEPHANT POLO

The sport of elephant polo is growing fast. World championships are being held in southeast Asia, and thousands of spectators flock to see the jumbos. Some would even like to see the sport in the Olympics.

Elephant polo is nothing new. Turkmenians and Persians used to play it 600 years before the start of the Christian calendar, but for more than 2,000 years it has been out of fashion.

The rules have been devised, but elephants display a marked lack of enthusiasm for the sport. The eight jumbos involved in a typical game spend more time mooching about the pitch than bounding after the ball.

The ball used is too small anyway, and now and then it gets wedged under an elephant's toenail, where a loud bang signals its sudden demise.

- Deutsche Presse Agentur

Commonwealth Veterinary Association

West African Regional Conference Accra, Ghana, 7th - 12th September 1992

Address

By

Dr. Bakary N. Touray, President CVA

Mr Chairman
Honourable Secretary for Agriculture
Distinguished Delegates and Guests
Dear Colleagues,

Many among you here will understand when I say that for me, coming to Ghana is like coming back home. I am sure that quite a few of you know that an important part of my formative years as a member of the Veterinary profession took place here in Ghana. If today I stand before you as a qualified member of the profession, it is thanks to several doyens of our profession who taught me at Pong Tamale, my many contemporaries at the Veterinary Training School as it was then known and the Government of Ghana that awarded the scholarship which enabled me and six other Gambians to study here. I am therefore very pleased to have this opportunity to meet so many of you and to recall the fond memories of the good old days at Pong.

Mr. Chairman, today I am honoured and privileged to address you in my capacity as President of the Commonwealth Veterinary Association (CVA). Permit me therefore to tell you a little about the CVA since I am sure, that there are many among us here, who do not know much about the Association.

The CVA is one of several professional Associations in the Commonwealth that seek primarily to promote the welfare of their membership nationally and within the Commonwealth. In this context the specific objectives of the CVA are :

- i) To promote within the Commonwealth the interest of the Veterinary and Allied Sciences
 - ii) To maintain the honour and traditions of the profession
 - iii) To effect the closest possible links among member Associations
 - iv) To facilitate the dissemination of professional knowledge and information
 - v) To promote the interchange of Veterinarians between Commonwealth Countries and
 - vi) To encourage the creation of Statutory bodies to regulate the study and practice of Veterinary science in member countries where none exist.
- Some of these are highlighted in the Conference brochure.

The CVA was founded in 1967 in Southport, England by a handful of Commonwealth Countries. From the initial 15 founding members which included Ghana, Nigeria and Gambia, the CVA now has 49 member associations and approved bodies throughout the Commonwealth with an individual membership of over 55,000 Veterinarians.

This West African CVA meeting therefore coincides with the Silver Jubilee anniversary of the CVA which is now 25 years old.

In order to facilitate the administration of the CVA and promote better communication and participation among national associations, the CVA has been divided into the following six (6) regions :

Asia

Australasia

Canada/Caribbean

East, Central and Southern Africa

West Africa

U.K./Mediterranean

The Association is managed by an Executive Committee presently comprising eleven members, seven of whom are from the developing parts of the Commonwealth.

Mr Chairman, Distinguished Guests

Allow me to point out that several distinguished members of our profession are closely involved with the affairs of the CVA. In particular I would like to mention His Excellency Sir Dawda Jawara, President of The Gambia, who was the first President of the CVA and is now our Patron, and Dr. J. Trevor Blackburn, the immediate past-president of the CVA who is now President of the World Veterinary Association while he continues to play an active role in the CVA as Programme Director in the current Executive. Dr Blackburn has also recently been appointed Chairman of the Organisation of Commonwealth Associations (OCA) which is made up of all the Commonwealth Professional Associations/under the auspices of the Commonwealth Foundation.

Mr Chairman,

In order to attain the lofty objectives of the CVA, the Association has established several projects and programmes targeted towards specific professional groups and areas. Some of these are :

- 1) The bi-annual publication of the CVA News.
- 2) The Journals, Books and Audio-Visual Programme through which the CVA donates journals, books and audio-visual material to national associations and institutions in developing countries of the Commonwealth.
- 3) Organisation of Workshops and Seminars.
- 4) Provision of financial assistance for Veterinarians to undertake short term study tours under the CVA Study Fund.
- 5) Preparation of a Directory of Veterinary Schools in the Commonwealth and the study of the feasibility of a mutual accreditation scheme for Veterinary Schools in Africa in an effort to promote Veterinary education in the Commonwealth.
- 6) Implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Pan Commonwealth Veterinary Conference held in Harare in September 1990, which cover virtually every aspect of our professional activity. Copies of the Harare resolutions and sample copies of the CVA News are displayed in the lobby for the attention of those who have not seen them.

Other activities include participation in disaster relief, taking part in the Commonwealth Foundation Fellowship Scheme and the promotion of the role of women in livestock production which is the theme of this conference; just to name a few.

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished delegates and guests

A close scrutiny of the activities of the CVA will reveal that our efforts are geared mainly towards benefiting the grass roots of the constituent national associations as well as for enhancing the welfare of the rural poor in the developing parts of the Commonwealth.

It goes without saying that to carry out the above activities substantial amount of funds are required. The bulk of CVA's financial support is derived from the Commonwealth Foundation, the remainder coming from annual subscriptions from member Associations. The need for Associations to pay up their subscriptions cannot therefore be overemphasized.

Mr Chairman,

Permit me to make a few remarks about the West African region of the CVA since I am still the Regional Representative. It is with regret that I have to state that our region is one of the weakest of the 6 regions of the CVA. Our region is characterised by poor or even lack of communication between member associations, non-payment of subscriptions to the CVA and lack of activities of common interest. For example, a regional meeting was last held in 1985 in Freetown, also all four associations were in arrears for subscriptions until this year when Ghana and Gambia paid up. I must emphasize here that non-payment of subscriptions deprives

an association from receiving support from the CVA, which is a great disadvantage to the grass-root membership of that association because it means that they cannot benefit from the CVA programmes. This is of major concern to my Executive which is keen to see the involvement of as wide a membership as possible. We would like the benefits of membership to reach colleagues serving in the rural areas, not just those in the cities and headquarters of Veterinary Services. I therefore hope that the Regional Council meeting will address these chronic problems with a view to giving fresh vitality and vigor to this region of the CVA.

Mr. Chairman,

The next few days will be a busy time for us, since we have not only the workshop but also the CVA regional meeting as well as a business meeting of the Ghana Veterinary Medical Association. In view of the importance of the theme of this workshop, I am sure that appropriate recommendations will be made, not only for our governments to finance or implement but also for our profession to help in our own right in the effort to uplift the welfare of our hardworking mothers and sisters in the rural areas. We should now be looking at ways of broadening our role in our societies.

**Finally, Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Guests and Colleagues,**

In my capacity as Regional Representative for West Africa and as President of the CVA, I would like to express the sincere appreciation of the entire Executive of the CVA to the Ghana Veterinary Medical Association for hosting this regional workshop and Council meeting, which is a clear manifestation of its commitment to the fellowship and fraternity that the Commonwealth stands for. I would also like to thank the Hon. Secretary for Agriculture for his personal interest in the affairs of our profession as evident by his presence here today. May I ask you, Hon. Secretary, to convey the gratitude of the CVA to the Government and people of Ghana for the warm hospitality extended to all participants since our arrival and for the support which is being given to the profession. I am sure this will encourage them to rise up to the challenge of national development.

Thank you all for the impressive turn-out and I look forward to an interesting Seminar and Council Meeting.

Before I hand over the microphone, may I on behalf of CVA, present this book to the Hon. Secretary for Agriculture, as a token of appreciation for his support.

Thank you all.

Corrigendum

CVA News Vol. 7, No. 2, 1992, Pg. 24. The reference in the article to "The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation" (CFTC) should read "The Commonwealth Foundation", as the professional centre concept was developed by the Commonwealth Foundation and not by CFTC.

MALAYSIA TO HOST 1998 GAMES

Malaysia will be only the second developing country to host a Commonwealth Games. It won the right to host the 1998 Commonwealth Games in its capital, Kuala Lumpur, by 40 votes to 25 for Adelaide, Australia. The Commonwealth Games Federation voted in Barcelona, Spain, where officials and sportspeople had gathered for the summer Olympics. The first developing country to host the Games was Jamaica in 1966.

Resolutions Passed at the Commonwealth Veterinary Association West African Regional Conference, Accra, Ghana 8th to 11th September, 1992.

Theme : The Role of Women in Small Ruminant Production

Recognising the very important role women in sub-Saharan Africa play in small ruminant production which is the theme of the conference and considering the significant contribution of small ruminants in the nutrition of the general public and the socio-economic well being of rural and peri-urban families and having discussed various studies into aspects of the management, health, feeding and socio-economics and means of increasing productivity of these animals and further recognising that a lot more need to be done, this conference resolves that -

- 1 Studies should be intensified at both the peri-urban and rural areas to ascertain the constraints of women small ruminant producers and together with them design appropriate and cost effective extension packages for increased production of small ruminants.
- 2 Any extension packages proposed for women small ruminant producers should include cost effective and appropriate improvement on traditional methods of management, housing, feeding, health and marketing.

Recognising that one of the major constraints of small ruminant production is credit financing, the conference further resolves that -

- 3 Women small ruminant producers should be encouraged through training and extension to form co-operative societies for the purpose of acquiring credit and other appropriate inputs for increased productivity.

Recognising that improvement in the provision of adequate packages can only be by efficient extension services and noting further that female extension workers are more acceptable to rural and peri-urban women and observing further that these women are mostly illiterate and recognising also that there are very few female extension workers with adequate training background in livestock production and further that such few practitioners may not have the necessary local language skills and logistics for the efficient performance of their work the conference further recommends that :-

4. As a matter of urgency and expediency and as far as possible more female extension workers should be engaged and all extension workers be given training in small ruminant production, appropriate language skills and logistics for the efficient performance of their work and further recommend that :-
- 5 All small ruminant producers whether male or female be encouraged to take advantage of national Adult Education Programmes to enable them to acquire appropriate levels of literacy and numeracy to aid in increased and efficient livestock productivity and the socio-economic upliftment of rural and peri-urban dwellers.

Noticing that local urban and peri-urban authorities enact bye-laws which inadvertently impose severe constraints on small ruminant production in these areas the conference resolves that :-

- 6 As far as possible the authorities should take fresh look at such laws and find means of assisting small ruminant producers to carry out their productive activities within the law without undue harassment.

Since the national animal protein intake of the population of the West Africa sub-region is well below internationally accepted levels this meeting recommends that -

- 7 National Governments should initiate programmes for small ruminant milk production to encourage milk consumption by rural folk especially children who suffer most from malnutrition.

Recognising the immense contribution of woman small ruminant producers to the socio-economic improvement and national well-being of the countries of the sub-region this meeting resolves to recommend that -

- 8 Our various Governments institute annual National Awards to the Best Woman Small Ruminant Producers.

Report On C.V.A. West African Regional Conference held in Accra, Ghana 7th - 12th September, 1992

Dr. Bakary N. Touray, President CVA

Introduction

As part of CVA's activities aimed at facilitating the dissemination of professional knowledge and information and to effect close links among member associations, the West African region of the CVA, including Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone held a regional workshop and Council meeting in Accra, Ghana from the 7th to 12th September, 1992. This workshop and Council meeting had been planned to take place since last year, after the moratorium on regional meetings because of the heavy financial demands of the Pan Commonwealth Veterinary Conference.

The Ghana Veterinary Medical Association (GVMA) extended an invitation to the other member association to hold the meeting in Accra, during the Regional Council Meeting held at the time of the Harare Conference in 1990. In selecting the theme for the workshop relevant resolutions of the Harare conference were taken into account, in particular that such workshops should be directed mainly at improving livestock production at village level, particularly paying attention to the inclusion of women and children in the programmes. The theme of the workshop which was "Small Ruminant Production - The Role of Women" was therefore intended to meet the above objectives.

Organisation

The planning and organisation of the workshop was carried out by the host association, the GVMA, in consultation with Dr Bakary Touray, President of CVA who was also the Regional Representative for West Africa. Although A\$12,500 was budgeted by the CVA for the workshop, the Secretary/Treasurer was able to disburse only A\$7,000 (\$2,790 Sterling) in line with CVA policy not to support Associations which are not financial. This amount was made available through the President.

The major problem in organising the workshop was the difficulty in communications between the Associations. In fact up to the eleventh hour, it seemed as if only Gambia and Ghana would be able to attend in which case it would have been difficult to hold a meaningful Regional Council meeting. Fortunately, the Council member for Nigeria, Dr Ita Umo indicated that he would come at his own expense since Nigeria was not financial and therefore not eligible for CVA support. The Sierra Leone Veterinary Association however, appeared to be in complete 'incommunicado' and not a single response to letters and messages from the organisers or the President of CVA was received. The Workshop and Regional Council Meeting were therefore attended by 3 of the 4 regional associations.

The GVMA requested me to join them about a week before

the start so as to put the finishing touches together. However due to pressure of work and budgetary limitations, I went to Accra on the 4th September, which enabled me to discuss the final arrangements for the workshop and make the necessary political contacts.

Activities

Apart from the workshop and the Regional Council meeting, I paid courtesy calls on the Secretary (Minister) for Agriculture and the Deputy Secretary for Livestock both of whom I briefed about the activities and objectives of the CVA and thanked the Government of Ghana for the assistance given to GVMA towards the organisation of the workshop. The Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Ibrahim Adam informed me that the Government of Ghana was considering a draft legislation on a Veterinary Council for Ghana and that the CVA Model Veterinary Act would help him in dealing with the matter in Cabinet. In addition to giving him a copy of the Model Veterinary Act, I also presented him with a copy of the Merck Veterinary Manual at the opening ceremony as a gesture of CVA's appreciation for his participation at the workshop. A full report on the workshop including my speech is printed elsewhere in this News.

Other activities included a visit to the second national livestock show, a field trip to the Volta River hydro electric power complex and a cruise on the Volta lake by participants.

Conclusions

The conference was very well organised and well attended. Regrettably, a number of resource persons from Nigeria could not come because their universities were on strike and the necessary travel arrangements could not be made. An impressive number of representatives from allied sciences e.g. animal scientists, agricultural extension workers and a large number of women participated. The participation of the President of the Professional Bodies Association of Ghana was notable and, for the first time in the West African Region, a non-commonwealth Francophone country (Togo) attended and delivered a paper at the workshop.

Media coverage (television and newspapers) was quite good and although very expensive, the holding of the workshop at the high profile international Conference Centre gave the much needed dignified image to the profession, which was boosted by the presence of a senior Cabinet Minister, despite the workshop taking place in the heat of Ghana's national election campaign.

The workshop was a considerable success in terms of bringing together almost 100 % of the veterinarians in

Ghana, including all those in rural areas as well as those who have already retired. It was generally acclaimed that this was the best opportunity for the 'grass root' membership to know more about CVA activities. They were so much inspired that at the general meeting of the GVMA, they resolved that the new Executive must ensure that contributions to the CVA is regularly paid.

The Regional Council Meeting, held over two days outside the workshop hours, dealt with the problems facing the region and recommended solutions. The minutes of that

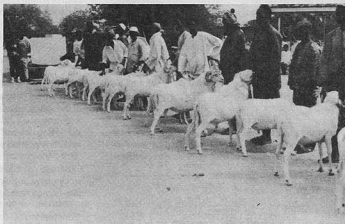
meeting will be circulated. It is hoped that the election of Dr William Amanfu as the new Regional Representative will give fresh impetus to the region. The new Regional Representative should visit Sierra Leone and Nigeria as soon as funds are available. The Council members expressed their appreciation of the personal effort and sacrifice of Dr Umo, Council member for Nigeria, in sponsoring himself to the workshop and Council meeting, in view of the fact that Nigeria could not be supported by CVA since NVMA was not financial. The Ghananian Association however agreed to absorb some of Dr Umo's costs.

Second National Livestock Show in The Gambia

H. Wagner, Project RAF/88/100

The Second National Livestock Show and Tobaski Ram Sale was held from 29-31 May at Abuko. The event organized by the Department of Livestock Services, was mainly sponsored by UNDP, GARD-USAID and the Government of The Gambia. The sponsors were thus the same as last year. General assistance was provided from various other projects such as ITC, FAO and local NGOs.

About 1500 rams from all over the country, were brought to the show from various Tobaski ram fattening projects, as well as from private owners and sold afterwards. Prices ranged, depending on quality, from 500 Dalasis to more than 3000 Dalasis (US \$ 55-340).



For the first time, poultry, rabbits, some cattle and horses were on exhibition, in addition to the rams, in this second livestock show. Various projects related to the improvement of rural living conditions, animal husbandry and forestry also presented their activities.

The show was officially opened by the Vice-President of The Gambia and Minister of Defence, The Honourable Saihou Sabally, who stressed the importance of small ruminant production for the country and commended the initiative for the organization of this 2nd Livestock Show. Other speakers at the opening ceremony were the Representatives of UNDP, USAID-GARD, the Minister of Agriculture (The Honourable Omar Jallow) and the Imam Rafiv of Banjul, Mr Abdulai Jobe.

On the second day, the competition was organized in which animals were judged in two broad categories: Djallonke rams with a view to their possible future utilization for breeding; and Sahelian and Djallonke-Sahelian crossbreeds as fat rams for Tobaski.

The prize for the Champion Breeding Ram was awarded, as last year, to Wally Senghore from Amdalaye in the North Bank Division, who showed a ram in excellent body condition weighing an impressive 59 kg. The prize for the Champion Fat Ram was awarded to a Djallonke-Sahelian crossbred ram weighing 79 kg. Although a crossbred, this ram was very similar in conformation to the Djallonke type.

The second Livestock Show was an overall success and we are looking forward to the next show in 1993.

IMPROVING THE WELFARE OF THE NOMADS AS A CATALYST FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Abdulkadir Usman Junaidu

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Usmanu Danfodiyo Univ. Sokoto, Nigeria

A nomad is referred to as one of a group of people with no permanent home who travels about with his animals. It is often said that nomads detest living in one place for long, rather they move about from one place to another to seek a living. In Nigeria these pastoral people are commonly found among the Fulanis of Northern Nigeria and fishermen of the Southern part of Nigeria. This paper is however restricted to the Fulanis of Northern Nigeria.

These group of people, move according to season to obtain good forage for their herds, they drift to new areas which become permanent extensions of farmland or grazing routes or they may migrate with or without the whole family. This paper examines the reasons behind this unusual life style and ways of Fulanis skills and how their knowledge could be tapped to enhance their individual development which in turn could contribute to national development.

Despite their life style, nomads still contribute their mite in socio-political and economic development of the country. They contribute 90 % units of animals protein consumed in Nigeria in the form of milk and beef. They provide Hides and Skin which are used as exports and in the manufacture and provision of raw materials in making shoes, brushes, belts etc., they also provide bones and

blood from the daily slaughter of their animals for making chalk, blood and bone meals. They pay their annual tax and regularly entertain people with their "Sharu game". They are also law abiding citizens. Despite these contributions, Fulani's life style has not been any better from Colonial times to date. Many problems have mitigated against the improvement in their lives and their contribution in nation building.

Lack of concern for the livestock sector has contributed to the deteriorating conditions of the nomads and their animals, because there has been no well arranged programme for their welfare. No provision for better health services for both themselves and their animals, and there is a lack of providing adequate and well trained personal to take care of their problems. There are no good roads and good drinking water for them. This is all as a result of inadequate funding and provision of a separate ministry for them to take care of their multifarious society thus attaching themselves more to their language and ancestral roots caring less for national development as a result of the neglect they suffer.

Inadequate provision of grazing reserves, lack of permanent settlement, stock routes, water points etc., are other issues affecting the nomads welfare.

From time immemorial there has been adequate provision of all these facilities. History has shown that even during the era of holy wars, whenever a city, village or district is defeated, certain areas are demarcated for such purposes. This trend was equally appreciated by the colonial masters which lead them to give such provisions a legal backing by promulgating an edict to that effect on the 1st of February, 1938. This was further amended on the 13th of December, 1964 after independence popularly known as "Native Authority Grazing Reserve Law".

The scrapping of these authorities following the creation of local government councils and subsequent abolishing of cattle tax contributed immensely to the deteriorating conditions of pastoralism.

It could be realised that the Fulani and farmers dispute is not as rampant as it was at that time when such provisions are adequately taken care of compared to now, when less attention is paid. The clashes between farmers and Fulanis has been a serious issue to the society. It has resulted in the loss of lives of many innocent citizens as well as loss of animals and wealth. For example from 1987 to 1991 in the then Sokoto State of Nigeria 55 human lives were lost, 71 people seriously injured 175 cattle and 62 sheep

perished 760 settlements were burnt to ashes. These devastating losses of human and material resources often encountered through these clashes has brought a lot of hardships to both the Fulani and the farmers. They are unable to settle down and pursue their activities vigorously rather they spend most of the time treating their injured relations and animals and very pathetically spending their time, energy and resources from one court to the other for redress. This has contributed immensely to the down fall of food production, protein provision thus affecting our healthy well being as a nation. It has also contributed to the economic adversity of the nation because exportation of hides and skin will be reduced as a result of low production. Manufacturers and customers of shoes, brushes belts etc will also have a sting of the bite. The peaceful atmosphere of the nation is threatened thus affecting both the socio-political and economic activities of the nation.

Similarly politics has also compounded the problem. This is through false campaign promises made by politicians such as conversion of grazing reserves and settlements to farms on the pretext that there are too many grazing reserves, stock routes, settlements etc., to the detriment of the farmers; just to get the votes of the farmers. This creates unhealthy relationship or rivalry between the Fulanis and the farmers thereby disturbing public peace.

Other problems affecting the nomads include the diseases affecting their animals, lack of adequate medical attention as

well as scarcity of Vet doctors to take care of the situation. This has led to the death of many animals and rampant transmission of diseases from animals to humans (zoonotic diseases) as well as sporadic outburst of animal diseases almost on an annual basis. Thus contributing to human and material resources wastage which in turn affect the socio-political and economic activities of the nation.

Some other factors contributing to the nomad's problems in terms of welfare are the losses of their animals through theft and road traffic accidents especially in the urban areas. However, despite all these problems, certain groups or Associations and Government have made some impact in improving the nomads welfare, for e.g. the formation of cattle rearers association popularly known as "Miyetti Allah" has consistently championed the cause of nomads welfare by highlighting the plight of the nomads to the notice of the authorities, concerned and this has helped greatly to reduce the enormity of their problems.

The Government has created certain departments like the Federal Livestock Department (FLD) National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI), National Livestock Project Department (NLPD) to help in solving some of the mentioned problems. Government has also created nomadic education commission aimed at educating the peasant nomads. Nomads movement, place of nomads children assistance in their traditional occupation, and composition of the membership of the commission etc. Govern-

ment has also tried to settle Fulanis and farmers dispute by constituting committees.

The non involvement of the Fulani's representative, in the formation of committees for demarcation of permanent settlements, grazing reserves, stock routes and drinking spots is another factor that has caused a lot of problems.

With all these issues at stake on the lives of the nomads, it is not humanly possible for them to live a just settled life, talk less of a comfortable one. Therefore one would not expect such people to stay in one place. They have really had enough, they have cried a lot and their voices have run hoarse. They therefore have to continue with nomadism. Having analysed some of the problems affecting the lives of the nomads, let me throw in some suggestions aimed at solving there.

There should be the re-creation of Ministry of Animal and Forest Resources to take care of the multifarious problems of the nomads effectively. It should train more Veterinary doctors and Animal Scientists, build more first aid centres and Vet clinics to take care of the nomads health problems and that of their animals. Seminars and symposia should be organised regularly to enlighten the nomads on the activities of the government.

The Government should also pay more attention to Veterinary public health in its policy decision making on health matters. This can be done by involving veterinary doctors in such committees so that they can give appropriate advice on issues related to the aspect of

Vet Public health especially in relation to zoonotic diseases.

Good roads and good drinking water should also be provided. Provision of such facilities and the execution of the above suggestions will help the upliftment of the nomads lives. This will enable them to settle well and contribute their own quota to national development. On the issue of inadequacy of grazing reserves, lack of permanent settlements, stock routes, water points etc., the government should thoroughly sketch and demarcate fertile lands as grazing reserve, stock routes, traditional settlements and drinking spots be well developed. With all the necessary facilities and legal backing, these should be gazetted for protection against encroachment, when this is done, it will enable the nomads to have a settled life as well as prevent future clashes between them and the farmers with its attendant consequences in the losses of human and material resources. Associations like Miyetti Allah should be encouraged to help in the enlightenment of the nomads on government policies, as they are more closer to the nomads and the trust and confidence reposed on them by the nomads seems to be very high.

Government should intensify more efforts on the nomadic education programme. For it to be more effective Veterinarians and Veterinary education and Animal husbandry should be included. The Veterinarians will

provide the necessary expertise needed for its successful implementation. The Veterinary education will help them to have a sort of first aid knowledge on their animal's health problems and an advice on rearing. These provisions will help in prevention and control of communicable diseases and improvement on the part of animal welfare, thus helping in the healthy development of the citizens. It will also minimise the incessant death of animals thereby alleviating wastage of our economic resources.

Composition of future committees on farmers and Fulani disputes should be well looked into, such of those having personal interest are not included. Members should include representatives from both parties (Fulani and farmers) the police, the security agents State Security Services and highly respected individuals in the society with impeachable record of honesty, intergrity and sincerity acceptable to both parties. This will help greatly in resolving such issues amicably.

Government should also introduce an insurance scheme similar to what is done to the farmers so as to take care of compensations in events of outbreaks of diseases and other natural and human disasters that often affect the nomads and their animals. It should also introduce Land and Credit guarantee for them and embark on marketing improvements to cope with movements, aid sale of farm produce from remote herds.

This will help in alleviating the heavy losses the nomads incurred following disease outbreaks.

A committee should also be set up to look into the problems of "Animal theft", which has of recent been the order of the day as well as the death of animals through road traffic accidents especially in urban areas. The committee should comprise of the Vets, Police, Vigilant groups, State Security, the Miyetti Allah cattle rearers association, Federal road safety commission and representatives from National Union of Road Transport Workers. Finally, we all know that the aim of every nation is to be self sufficient in food production, provide adequate health care delivery system for its citizens, Prevaillance of peaceful and cordial relationship among its citizens, utilising the skills of each individual or group towards its development, and provide a sound educational, social political and economic polices for all. Taking all these and many more into consideration, we are bound to realise from earlier discussions made that the nomads help greatly in each and every aspect of nation building. However, their efforts have been marred by problems affecting their welfare. It is therefore left to the governments and other agencies to try to study, and analyse these problems with a view to solving them so that the nomads can help even more towards our national development.

Reverence to God and reverence for one's neighbour, reverence for oneself as a servant of God, is the basis of every form of religion.

UK Mediterranean

Laura J. Bowen - Regional Representative of UK/MEDITERRANEAN

Miss Laura J. Bowen, has taken over as the new council member of UK and as Regional Representative of UK/Mediterranean Region from Dr. Alastir Mews. Dr. Bowen graduated from Univ. of Liverpool in 1984 and has been the President of Assn. of Veterinary Students of Great Britain and Ireland and President of International Veterinary Students Assn.



She was a recipient of BVA Overseas Travel Grant to visit East Africa. She has been in mixed practice in the United Kingdom and Australia. Since 1989 she is a member of the BVA Overseas Sub-committee and also a captain in the Royal Army Veterinary Corp. Territorial Army.

New President of British Veterinary Association

Mr Francis Anthony, was elected as President of the BVA at the Association's annual general meeting on 9th October, 1992. He is a practitioner from Bromyard, Herefordshire. He joined the Fresh Acre Veterinary Surgery after graduating from Glasgow in 1964 and is principal of a three veterinarian mixed practice. He was born in England and educated in France, returning to England to study veterinary medicine in 1959.



PRACTITIONER WINS SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

Dr. Peter Rossdale, an equine practitioner based in Newmarket, has won the Animal Health Trust's Outstanding Scientific Achievement award for 1992. He was presented with the award by the AHT's president, HRH The Princess Royal, at its annual UK Equestrian Awards Luncheon, held at the London Hilton on October 13, 1992.



Dr. Rossdale has published more than 150 papers and eight books on a variety of subjects, making a particular contribution in the area of equine reproduction. His main research interests relate to late gestation and adaptation of newborn foals. As well as running a large practice, he is the editor of the Equine Veterinary Journal and Equine Veterinary Education, Chairman of a Newmarket-based publishing company and an associate lecturer at the University of Cambridge. He is a member of the Equine Virology Research Foundation Scientific Advisory Group and has served as President of the British Equine Veterinary Association, chairman of the International Equine Reproduction Symposium Committee and on the BEVA Trust and the Equine Liaison Committee.

Continuing Education Programmes for Veterinary Surgeons Around the World

Jenny Poland, Director, Unit for Veterinary Continuing Education, R V C London

The Unit for Veterinary Continuing Education at the Royal Veterinary College in London, England, is the largest centre in Europe and probably in the Commonwealth too for audio-visual educational programmes for veterinarians, veterinary students and veterinary nurses. The Unit produces audiotape, tape-slide and video programmes and acts as distributor for many more made by other organisations both in the UK and abroad, including the USA, Canada, Australia and several European countries.

Leading academics and practitioners from many countries have contributed to programmes on subjects of major interest including cardiology, dermatology, neurology, oncology, ophthalmology, radiology, urology and various surgical procedures, as well as some of the newer specialities such as dentistry and the diseases of reptiles and chelonia.

In addition to providing refresher and re-training material - the video "Examination of the Dog and Cat" was made specifically to assist veterinarians changing from large to small animal work - the Unit aims to provide programmes which encourage members of the profession to study the newest techniques in the diagnosis and treatment of particular conditions.

An excellent example of this is a series of four videos on diagnosis in small animal dermatology. The first gives basic information on the taking of the history of an animal presented for treatment; the second describes giving a thorough physical examination and the laboratory tests needed to help make the diagnosis; the last two show how to deal with "four easy cases" and "four difficult cases". These give thorough, practical advice and encourage veterinary surgeons to deal with cases they might otherwise have had to refer to colleagues with greater dermatological experience or expertise. The UVCE lists nearly 300 programmes in its catalogues on subjects ranging from anaesthesia to zoonoses and sells them world-wide to vet-

erinary surgeons, nurses and students. A hire facility is available for some programmes within the UK and an annual loan scheme operates within Europe.



Programmes on meat inspection and other public health matters are available as well as a number of videos for pet owners which can be used by veterinarians to educate their clients and to illustrate talks they give to children or adult organisations. These include: "Caring for your new puppy", "Caring for horses, ponies and donkeys" (part one on purchase and maintenance, and part two on nutrition and feeding), "Care of small mammals in schools", and "Assistance animals" which documents how animals, mainly dogs, help people with severe disabilities as well as the elderly and those in nursing homes, and even long-term prisoners.

During the past two years, university veterinary schools world-wide have shown increasing interest; programmes have been bought by veterinarians in countries such as Australia, Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia and South Africa - and enquiries have been received from Hong Kong, India and Zimbabwe.

The UVCE was set up at the Royal Veterinary College in 1980, as the result of a generous five-year grant from the Leverhulme Trust and with the support of several of the British veterinary professional bodies, with the aim of providing a library of self-instructional material for home or practice study by veterinary surgeons and their staff either singly or in groups.

In the early days, most of the programmes were of the audiotape - workbook and audiotape-slide-workbook variety, with some comprising sets of radiographs with workbooks; more recently the emphasis has shifted to videos, as

surveys indicate that, at least within Europe, these are the most popular method of home study.

The Director of the Unit is Dr Jenny Poland, who graduated from the Bristol Veterinary School in 1956. After working in general practice for a few years, Dr Poland studied for the Diploma in Tropical Veterinary Medicine in Edinburgh and in 1963 joined the staff of the Royal Veterinary College as assistant lecturer in microbiology. She was a lecturer in that subject from 1967 until June 1980 when she was appointed director of the newly formed UVCE. Dr Poland's pioneering work in distance learning for veterinary surgeons and in building up the Unit to its internationally recognised status was acknowledged officially in 1988 when she was awarded the OBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours.

Through her efforts, the UVCE has pioneered telephone and satellite-telephone conferences in the UK and the rest of Europe and co-ordinates the broadcasting of veterinary educational programmes throughout Western Europe and Scandinavia on behalf of a pilot project funded by the EC's Comett II project.

Another aspect of Dr Poland's work has been to obtain sponsorship to fund programme production. To date, more than 20 companies, along with organisations such as the British

Veterinary Association Animal Welfare Foundation, have supported programmes which either provide further education for veterinarians and encourage improved standards of veterinary care, or which promote responsible animal ownership and a greater understanding of animals by the public.

Backed by a Consultative Committee which advises on the subjects and types of programmes to be made, the UVCE plans to increase its output in future, providing even greater educational resources for both the veterinary profession and animal owners throughout the world.

The Unit produces four catalogues - - Small Animal, Large Animal, Equine and Nurses - - which are available free on request to : **The Unit for Veterinary Continuing Education, The Royal Veterinary College, Royal College Street, London NW1 0TU, England (Telephone +44-71 387 2898; Fax +44-71 383 0615).**

Each catalogue lists the title and author(s) of each programme, tells how long it lasts and the audience it is intended for, and gives a brief synopsis. Full information on how to obtain the programmes is included.

The Unit also welcomes visitors from Commonwealth and other countries when in London - - but please telephone first to make an appointment.

UK Survey on Docking

A survey conducted by the British Small Animal Veterinary Association on docking of dogs' tails revealed strong opposition by practitioners to the procedure.

A questionnaire survey was circulated to the 3300 members of the BSAVA, and 2214 replies were received; a response rate of 67%. Among these, 56% already refused to dock the tails of puppies and only 10% thought that the procedure should continue in breeds customarily docked at present.

A total of 92% of respondents believed that the non-therapeutic docking of tails should be banned and a slightly lower figure, 88%, said they would agree with a ban if it were imposed by the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. The 4% who were opposed to docking but did not favour an RCVS ban wished to see the procedure made illegal by statute. In addition, many respondents expressed the view that a Royal College ban would effectively prevent veterinary docking but would not stop lay docking unless it was linked to specific legislation outlawing the procedure.

From the Veterinary Record, 18 April 1992, p. 338

News & Abstracts

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECTS OF TREATMENT WITH CLOPROSTENOL OR DINOPROST WITHIN ONE HOUR OF INDUCED PARTURITION ON THE INCIDENCE OF RETAINED PLACENTA IN CATTLE

Antonio Garcia, Albert D. Barth,
Reuben J. Mapletoft

Two experiments were designed to determine whether prostaglandin treatment within one hour postpartum would reduce the incidence of retained placentas after induction of parturition in beef cattle. In the first experiment, 70 cows were induced on day 276-278 of gestation with the combination of 500 µg cloprostenol and 25 mg dexamethasone (CP + Dex). Within one hour after parturition, cows received either 500 µg CP or 25 mg of dinoprost (DI). The incidence of retained placenta (RP) was 64.3 % in induced groups and 0 % in noninduced control cows and postpartum treatment with either CP or DI had no effect on placental retention.

A second experiment, utilizing 132 cows and heifers, was conducted to determine whether induction with Dexalone, rather with CP + Dex, would influence the rate of placental retention after postpartum treatment with either CP or DI. The incidence of retained placenta ranged from 28.5 to 58.3 % in induced females but was 0 % in noninduced controlled females. As in the first experiment, postpartum prostaglandin treatment had no effect on placental retention.

The results of these experiments do not support the use of prostaglandins within one hour of induced parturition to reduce the incidence of retained placentas.

-Can. Vet. J. 1992, 33 : 175-183.

TOXOPLASMOSIS VACCINE

Toxovax, a new vaccine designed to counter Toxoplasmosis in sheep, has been launched by Intervet UK. It contains living tachyzoites of S48 strain of *Toxoplasma gondii*, and is intended to protect ewes intended for breeding against the effects of infection by this organism, namely, early embryonic death and abortion.

Dosage and administration: The product is supplied in 2 ml or 5 ml vials of concentrated vaccine containing 20 and 50 doses, respectively, together with vials containing 40 or 100 ml of diluent. Immediately before use, the concentrated vaccine is added to the appropriate vial of diluent. The dose is 2 ml by intramuscular injection, preferably in the neck region. Ewe lambs, where it is intended to breed from them, can be vaccinated from five months of age. Shearlings and older ewes should be vaccinated during the four month period prior to mating. The vaccine should only be administered using equipment recommended by the manufacturer, and under the direct supervision of a veterinary surgeon.

Contraindications, warnings, etc : Do not vaccinate animals less than six weeks before mating. Do not vaccinate pregnant animals. Animals should not be slaughtered for human consumption until at least six weeks after vaccination. Carcasses of animals dying or being slaughtered within this period must be disposed of either by incineration or deep burial. Other live vaccines should not be administered within four weeks of administration of Toxovax.

Operator warnings : Toxovax should not be handled by pregnant women, or by persons who are immunodeficient.

Legal category POM.

Manufacturer Intervet UK, Science Park, Milton Road, Cambridge CB4 4FP, UK.

AIDS

In February 1992 WHO reported that the global spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic indicates that over a million people worldwide have been newly infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) since April 1991, when the previous report was issued.

About nine-tenths of the new infections have been in adults and one-tenth in children born to HIV-infected mothers. Of the newly infected adults, slightly over one-half live in sub-Saharan Africa, almost one-quarter live in Asia and the Pacific (the vast majority in South and South-East Asia), and close to one-sixth in Latin America. The vast majority of paediatric infections are in sub-Saharan Africa, where over 3 million women have become infected since the start of the pandemic. Developing countries, thus, account for over 90% of all new infections.

Worldwide, well over 90% of the newly infected adults acquired their infection from heterosexual intercourse (intercourse between men and women). This reflects the continuing trend toward heterosexual transmission of the virus, seen not only in developing countries but, increasingly, in the industrialised world.

The report shows that at least 9-11 million adults and about 1 million children, or at least 10-12 million people in all, are estimated to have become infected with HIV worldwide since the beginning of the pandemic.

WHO estimates that close to 1.5 million of these adults have reached the late state of HIV infection known as AIDS. In addition, WHO believes that there have been more than 500,000 cases of AIDS among HIV-infected children, bringing the total to about 2 million cases worldwide. This cumulative total represents an increase of about half a million AIDS cases since April 1991. Because it takes 10 years on average for an HIV-infected adult to develop AIDS, most cases are being seen in regions where the pandemic first became established, namely North America, sub-Saharan Africa and Western Europe.

The rise in AIDS cases since April 1991 foreshadows what will be an increasing trend throughout this decade and beyond, as the millions of people already infected with HIV progress from asymptomatic infection to HIV-related illness and, ultimately, to AIDS.

- Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Assn., New York - May '92

48 HOURS ACTION FROM ONE DOSE

Pitman-Moore has just launched its new antibacterial Zaquilan - the result of 10 years of research and development of an effective and long-acting antibacterial.

The 15g bolus is the first product launched from the Zaquilan range. The bolus contains a completely new antibacterial - baquilloprim in combination with sulphadimidine with each bolus weighing fifteen grams. Because of the convenience of two days action from a single dose, Zaquilan 15g bolus is particularly useful for the treatment of scours and pneumonia in calves. It can also be used to treat footrot and many other conditions in non-lactating cattle.

Being an oral preparation there is no concern about injection site reactions and residues that may be experienced with the use of injectable antibacterial products.

The dose for a calf (up to 100 kg) is only half a bolus making Zaquilan a very economical treatment for calf scours. The boluses have a break mark making them very easy to halve. They can be administered with the Zaquilan balling gun. One of these administrators comes free with each pack of Zaquilan. The 48 hour action means less handling of calves with a single dose being sufficient in most cases.

Zaquilan must not be used on bobby calves or cattle producing milk for human consumption. Animals must not be sent for slaughter within 21 days of the administration of Zaquilan.

DOGS AS LIVESTOCK

The South Korean government is considering legalizing the raising of dogs as livestock for meat consumption. The Seoul daily newspaper Kyunghyang Shinmum reported that the legalization would make it easier to control the dog-meat market and to answer complaints from animal rights organizations. Those groups have been especially critical of the cruel methods used to kill dogs, such as beating or skinning them alive, in order to cause an adrenaline flow that is said to make the meat tastier. Four percent of South Korea's meat consumption is dog meat. It is offered in restaurants as "poching-tang" and is alleged to have health-giving properties.

Vancouver Sun, 4/18/92.

CALENDAR - 1993

International Embryo Transfer Society, Annual Conference, 10 to 12, January, Baton, Rouge, USA.

North American Veterinary Conference, 16 to 21, January, Orlando, Florida, USA.

First International Conference on Equine Rescue, 6 to 7, February, Goleta, CA, USA.

17th International Grassland Congress, 8 to 23, February, Rockhampton, Australia.

Australian Poultry Science Symposium, 9 to 10, February, Sydney, Australia.

Dutch Small Animal Veterinary Association Annual Meeting, 26 to 28, March, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Veterinary Orthopaedic Society, 20th Annual Meeting, 27 Feb - 6 March, Alberta, Canada.

British Small Animal Veterinary Association, Annual Meeting, 1 to 4, April, Birmingham, UK.

American Animal Hospital Association, Annual Meeting, 13 to 18, April, Seattle, USA.

Recent Advances in Nutrition, 18 to 21, April, Armidale, Australia.

20th Congress, German Veterinary Medical Society, 21 to 24, April, Bad Nauheim, Germany.

5th Symposium of Federation of European Laboratory Animal Science Associations, 8 to 11, June, Brighton, UK.

Australian Regional Workshop on Animal Quarantine in the Asia West Pacific Region. 16 to 17, June, Wellington, New Zealand.

Australian College of Veterinary Scientists (ACVSC) Surgery Chapter Meeting, 5 to 9 July, Fiji.

Western Pacific Veterinary Conference and FAVA Meeting, 20 to 24, August, Darwin, Australia.

Companion Animal Society/NZVA Conference, Aug. Weiraki, New Zealand.

World Small Animal Veterinary Association Meeting, 6 to 9, October, Berlin, Germany.

Veterinary Symposium and Annual Meeting of American College of Veterinary Surgeons. 22 to 29, October, Washington, DC USA.

11th International Symposium of World Association of Veterinary Food Hygienists, 24 to 29, October, Bangkok, Thailand.

George Muller Dermatology Conference, Hawaii, USA.

1994

13th International Pig Veterinary Society Congress, 26 to 30, June, Bangkok, Thailand

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