



Camden Serials

636.0890609 3

Australian veterinary history record. **VETERINARY HISTORY**
ABSTRACTS

23

November 1998

Published by the Australian Veterinary History Society. Editor
Dr PJ Mylrea, 13 Sunset Avenue, Camden NSW 2570.

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Australian Veterinary History Society Conference May 1999

The Australian Veterinary History Society's Conference and Annual General Meeting will be held in Canberra at AVA House on Saturday 1 May 1999, commencing at 1.00pm. It is anticipated that five papers will be presented followed by our AGM. A dinner is being arranged in the evening and on the Sunday morning a visitation which will be of historic interest is being organised. Speakers presenting papers will be:

Dr John Holt: Man, Dog and Cat: Their Relationship.

Dr Kevin Doyle: Development of the Conditions for the Importation of Horses for the Olympic games.

Dr John Auty: Catarrh in Sheep: The Disease that Never Was.

Dr Paul Canfield: The History of Women in the Sydney Veterinary Faculty.

Dr Mark Lindsay: The History of the Veterinary Profession in the Poultry Industry.

These diverse papers should make for an interesting afternoon of veterinary history. Partners should plan to come to Canberra for the meeting or indeed for the week-end.

There will be no registration fee but for catering purposes please contact Dr Keith Baker (02) 9327 3853.

Final details including suggested accommodation will be in our Record next March.

Call for speakers

The Australian Veterinarians in Industry will be presenting a program at the AVA Conference at Hobart on Tuesday 18 May at 11.00am of a paper on the development of veterinary drugs in Australia. If any of our members is interested in presenting a paper on this topic please contact Dr Pierre Baychelier: tel. (02) 4782 9726, fax (02) 4782 9725.

Historical Library

The Association's historical library is managed by the Australian Veterinary History Society and is housed at AVA House, Canberra. It contains over 700 volumes.

Recent additions to the collection include:

Tick fever and the cattle tick in Australia by Beverley Angus, donated by the author.

A history of the McGarvie Smith Institute 1918-1992 by Ursula Bygott donated by Peter Mylrea.

It is now the policy of the Editor of the Australian Veterinary Journal to allow members who review books for the AVJ to retain the books they review. The Librarian has asked the Editor to advise him of any books received for review which would be suitable for inclusion in the historical library collection. Any member willing to assist in the review of these books and to pass them on to the historical library are invited to contact Dick Roe by phone (02) 6272 5691, fax (02) 6272 3399 or e-mail dick.roe@dpi.gov.au or through AVA House, 7 Phipps Place, Deakin ACT 2600.

Dick Roe, Hon Librarian

Book Review

Tick Fever and the Cattle Tick in Australia, Beverley M. Angus, Department of Primary Industries, Queensland, 540 pages. ISSN 0727-6273.

[Beverley Angus is a member of the Society. A copy of her book is in the Max Henry Memorial Library, AVA, Canberra. - Editor]

Dr Beverley Angus is a parasitologist with the Department of Parasitology, University of Queensland and as such is eminently qualified to complete this comprehensive historical record of the Cattle Tick (*Boophilus microplus*) and associated tick fever parasites in Australia.

The text comprises six major chapters. The first covers the invasion of Australia by the cattle tick in which the author presents evidence that this parasite was introduced probably

with Banteng cattle well before 1870, the date recorded by Gilruth and Seddon. Her evidence suggests ticks and "red water" were well established as far south as the Roper River by 1870. The author notes the links between the oxen used in the establishment of the overland telegraph and the spread of ticks south of Darwin.

Of historical interest are the early links established between the Pasteur Institute, Robert Koch, Joseph Lister and the establishment of the Queensland Stock Institute, the first veterinary laboratory in Australasia. This was one of the many achievements of the remarkable Patrick Robertson Gordon, the first Chief Inspector of Stock in Queensland. He laid the foundations for early investigations into "red water disease" by J. Sidney Hunt, surgeon at Hughenden, Charles Joseph Pound, John Legg and eventually many noted researchers with the Queensland Department of Primary Industries, CSIRO and the University of Queensland's Department of Parasitology. The role of Dr J.S. Hunt in the identification of "red water" as Texas fever and as the initiator of tick fever inoculation in Australia is stressed by the author. Pound was an ideal appointment as Director of the Stock Institute. As a microbiologist and microscopist, he was experienced in vaccine production and existing culture techniques. Pound and Hunt separately undertook successful protective inoculation experiments. Dr Angus chronicles the rivalry between these two researchers. Pound gained much acclaim for his tireless extension of tick fever inoculation methods and the availability of so-called "bleeders" as a source of inoculum.

Chapter 2 details the spread of ticks throughout northern Australia and the involvement of the States in control measures. The author reminds us that the ravages of this animal health

disaster at one stage threatened the proposed federation of the Australian colonies and that as early as 1912 consideration was given to national eradication. The problem provided the rationale for the early attempts (1907-1913) to form a federal bureau to co-ordinate agricultural research. Finally in 1916 the fore-runner to CSIRO was established as the Advisory Council for Science and Industry. This body recommended that the federal Government should undertake eradication. The Federal and State Governments could not agree on funding but the NSW Board of Tick Control commenced eradication in 1920, meeting with fluctuating successes and failures over the ensuing years.

The author reminds us of the early attempts to treat cattle infested with ticks and of the first use of arsenic in 1898 credited to the Mackay district grazier Mark Christian. She reveals that a Dr Francis of Texas first used an arsenical sheep dip as early as 1894 for the control of cattle tick.

In Chapter 3 the author details the contributions of the three research organisations involved during the last 60 years and provides details of the early development of chemical resistance by the cattle tick.

Chapter 4 details the definition of the causative organisms involved in the tick fever complex, the immunological studies, the step by step improvement in the efficacy of vaccines and the application of molecular biology to these studies.

In Chapter 5 Dr Angus details the tick control and methods in the post World War II period with particular reference to the activities of the NSW Board of tick Control. She also describes the development of resistance to the successive groups of

acaricides in use. Vaccination against the infestation had been a long held dream given emphasis as chemical control failed. The author provides details of the progress made in the development of tick vaccines.

The final chapter deals with the gradual recognition of the role and development of tick resistant strains and breeds of cattle. The author's detailed history of the Zebu importations and of the development of resistant breeds of particular interest. The recognition of resistant individuals within *Bos taurus* breeds is also detailed including the early observations of Eumundi dairy farmer G.W. Munro Hull whose writings as early as 1910 caused lively controversies as they were disputed by officialdom at that time. Munro Hall's observations did however lead to recognition of resistant individuals and the probability that this trait was heritable. Subsequent work by CSIRO at Belmont has confirmed these early observations.

The content pages provide detailed information on the topics discussed. The bibliography is monumental and of particular value are the biographical notes on 43 scientists who have contributed to research into northern Australia's major animal health issue. These cover some 160 pages of text.

This is a very readable historical text adding considerably to the history of veterinary science in this country.

B.A. Woolcock

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HISTORICAL ARTICLES

VETERINARY RESEARCH IN THE 1930S:

W.I.B. Beveridge 5 Bellevue Road, Wentworth Falls NSW
2782

[Based on a paper given at the Annual Meeting in Sydney in
May 1998 - Ed.]

The decade of the 1930s was the "golden era" of research into the diseases of farm animals in Australia. Discoveries were made that contributed greatly to the prosperity of the animal industries. I shall outline briefly nine far-reaching advances, and there was also progress in other areas.

BLACK DISEASE was the most serious enzootic disease of sheep from 1860 until control measures were introduced in the 1930's. In 1912 Gilruth described areas of necrosis in the liver and in 1912 Dodd showed these were the essential lesions. In 1927 Albiston isolated an anaerobic bacterium and in 1930 Turner took it to the Pasteur Institute in Paris and identified it as *Clostridium oedematiens (novyi)*. Dodd produced a live attenuated vaccine but it proved dangerous. Then the Frenchman Ramon discovered it was possible to make killed vaccines. Turner produced one against *Cl. oedematiens* which gave a degree of protection against black disease. Later, (1937), Oxeer devised an improved vaccine by which black disease was controlled.

ENTEROTOXAEMIA ("pulpy kidney") caused serious losses of lambs. In 1932 Bennetts in Western Australia showed that a filtrate of bowel contents of the dead lambs killed laboratory

animals when injected. This became a standard diagnostic test. The bowel contained vast numbers of *Clostridium perfringens* and Bennetts produced a vaccine against its toxin. This gave reasonable protection and subsequently it was improved by Oxer and gave good protection.

TRACE ELEMENT DEFICIENCY diseases were first elucidated in Western Australia in the 1930's. In certain areas severe anaemia developed in sheep, and cattle could not be raised. The disease was prevented when sheep were provided with a lick containing an iron ore, limonite. Underwood and Filmer showed it was the cobalt in the limonite that was the essential element. Top-dressing pastures with cobalt sulphate prevented the disease.

In 1937 Bennetts and Chapman found that "swayback", enzootic ataxia, was caused by a deficiency of copper. It can be prevented by top-dressing the affected areas with copper sulphate.

INTERNAL PARASITES of sheep used to be a serious problem. They were thoroughly investigated at the McMaster Laboratory during the 1930's by Ian Clunies Ross, Hugh Gordon, Victor Cole and Gabriel Kauzal. They achieved knowledge of the biology, pathogenesis and epidemiology of worms that became the basis of control measures now widely used.

CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA of cattle was investigated by Turner in Townsville. In 1935 he succeeded in growing the causal organism, *Mycoplasma mycoides*, in culture medium. He developed a vaccine and a reliable

serological test for carriers that enabled the disease to be eradicated from Australia.

BLOWFLY STRIKE of the crutch of ewes used to be a particularly serious problem. About 1930 J.W.H. Mules discovered that it was feasible to cut off the skin folds in the crutch and thereby render the ewes much less susceptible to strike. For some years such a revolutionary idea attracted little interest. In 1935 the CSIR organised trials that showed the great value of the *mules operation*. Subsequently it was improved and widely adopted thereby largely controlling this extremely serious disease.

FOOTROT of sheep had been thought to be caused by continual wetness of the hooves and the bacterium *Fusobacterium necrophorum*. I showed that this is not correct. It took me five years fulltime research to find in 1938 that the essential causal organism is *Dichelobacter nodosus*. It cannot live in the soil more than a few days, therefore the disease can be eradicated from properties, and this is widely practised.

ELECTRICAL EJACULATION technique to obtain semen was discovered in the 1930's by Rex Gunn using rams. Since then the technique has been refined and now is used with many species. Gunn also initiated cold storage of semen.

INFLUENZA. In 1937 I was awarded a fellowship that took me to the Rockefeller Institute at Princeton, U.S.A. I worked as an assistant to Richard Shope who had recently shown that an acute respiratory disease of swine, thought to be influenza, was caused by a virus. This is regarded as the discovery of the influenza virus that affects several species of animals as well as man.

References

History of Microbiology in Australia. F. Fenner editor, Brølga Press, Curtin, ACT, 1990.

Fighting Diseases: My varied scientific career. 1997. Ian Beveridge, 5 Bellevue Road, Wentworth Falls, NSW 2782.

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AUSTRALIAN VETERINARY ASSOCIATION COAT OF ARMS

[This paper was among those of the late WAN Robertson]

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(Extracts from the Report of the Heraldry Sub-committee 1937)

The shield is divided by an inverted Y-shaped bank of deep red or maroon, the colour commonly associated with veterinary Associations, Army Veterinary Corps, etc.

In the top right hand segment [as viewed by the bearer of the shield] an opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*) is depicted against a gold background. The poppy indicates our therapeutic ability and, in addition, our power to relieve pain.

In the top left hand segment five stars (mullets) are arranged as a 'Southern Cross' on a blue (azure) background. The term mullet is from the French molett, the rowel of a spur. Strictly speaking, Australia's geographical position does not give her a sole right to the Southern Cross, but ever since its use on the

National Ensign it has been regarded as indicating Australia Felix.

The base is a balance and a sword in a horizontal position, both being depicted against a silver background. In heraldry the balance is always taken to be in 'equipoise' unless otherwise stated. 'The Sword and Scales of Justice' represents our ability to control and eradicate disease by legislation. The crest was the ornament worn on the top of the helmet, in this case a centaur forcene. Forcene or salient means rearing, or jumping with the forelegs in the air and the hind legs on the ground.

The Centaurs were a people of Thessaly, half men and half horse. The fable of the existence of these monsters is supposed to have arisen from the fact that the people of Thessaly tamed and rode horses, and when mounted appeared to the other nonequestrian Greeks as a single creature. Their name originated from the Greek kentauros, a bull goader or killer, probably from the fact that they hunted or herded bulls on horse-back. The chief of the centaurs was Chiron, who was famous for his knowledge of medicine and shooting and taught mankind the use of plants and herbs. He is depicted here 'holding a rough knotty staff entwined by a serpent'. This is the staff or wand of Aesculapius, the Greek God of Medicine. Aesculapius was the son of Apollo and Coronis. The Sun God, discovering the infidelity of this paramour, destroyed her in a fit of anger but saved the infant and gave him to Chiron to be educated. His preceptor instructed him in the art of healing, and he eventually became so skilful that Jupiter struck him down with a thunderbolt, because Pluto (the God of the Underworld) complained that Hades was becoming depopulated.

From early times the serpent has been considered a symbol of natural healing, since it periodically renews itself by sloughing off its old skin. In medical and veterinary heraldry the wand of Aesculapius has frequently been confused with the caduceus of Hermes. The caduceus is a smooth staff entwined by two serpents in the form of a figure of eight, the heads facing inwards.

The shaded bar below the crest is the torse. Originally this was a wreath of twisted metal and silk used to hide the ugly join between the crest and helmet. In modern heraldry the torse is usually depicted as a straight bar with three bands of colour, and the helmet is frequently omitted. In our case the torse is silver and maroon.

Supporters - these are a comparatively recent introduction into heraldry, and are usually figures of men and animals, whose function is to hold up or support the shield bearing the arms. In our arms the supporters are, on the right a ram and on the left a bull; both represent the livestock industry, upon whose support our profession rests. The supporters stand on a field which may be represented by a floral scroll.

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THE VETERINARY PROFESSION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA: W.S. (Brick) Smith. 3/18 Cross Road, Myrtle Bank SA 5064.

[This manuscript was accompanied by a note "prepared by me from early newspapers and reports in 1975".- Editor]

It has been most difficult to obtain precise details of the academic status of the veterinary surgeons who practiced in the early years of the Province of South Australia. Although the Registrars of the Royal Veterinary College, London, and the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, Edinburgh have been supplied with lists of the names of those persons referred to in the early newspapers and requested to advise who, if any, are recorded as graduates, it is possible that while not recognised by the above schools some could have held degrees or certificates from elsewhere. In recording the earlier history of the profession in South Australia all available information has been detailed and the sources of information quoted where applicable. One of these is an "inherited" list of unknown authorship prepared many years ago probably by the late C. A. Loxton. The correctness of some of the information in this list is open to doubt in at least two cases and it has not been possible to verify all the details. The names have been listed in roughly chronological order.

GEPP, Thomas - Arrived in Adelaide in 1836 aged 26 and appears to have engaged in veterinary practice almost immediately as in a court case reported in the Adelaide Observer 3 January 1846 reference was made to professional advice given in 1841. Nancy Robinson in "Change on Change" referred to him as an MRCVS stating that he practised in Adelaide for 42 years, that he went to England in 1854 to select

breeding horses for Herbert Hughes and C B Fisher and that he went into practice in Jamestown in 1878. The Register in an obituary (15/11/1894) stated that he was the first veterinary surgeon appointed by the SA Government. In the SA Almack Advertiser published by Joshua Boothby, Government Statist 1870 he is listed as T Geep MRCVS. Both Registrars have no record of him.

HUTSON, Arthur Henry - In an article in the Weekly Chronicle (28/8/1870 p36) Hutson is referred to as the first qualified veterinary surgeon in Adelaide and reputedly the best classical scholar in the colony. He arrived in SA in 1849 and died in 1870. In 1863 he was asked by the SA Government to investigate a case of suspected bovine-pneumonia. He signed his report simply "A H Hutson VS" (SA Weekly Chronicle 25/4/1863). In February 1864 Thomas Chalwyn MRCVS when requested by the Government to investigate further suspected cases of the disease also sought Hutson's assistance (SA Weekly Chronicle 20/2/1864). There is no record of Hutson having any qualifications and his signature followed by simply "VS" would indicate that he did not hold any academic degree.

STEPHENS, George - The Adelaide Independent (11/11/1841) referred to him as a veterinary surgeon who had extracted bullets from a horse which had been shot, and the Observer (1/1/1848) referred to George Stephens, veterinary surgeon residing near South Terrace, being found dead.

STRIKE - Referred to in Examiner (2/11/1842) as a veterinary surgeon of Currie Street, Adelaide.

SHARPE - The Adelaide Observer (9/10/1852) reported a court case in which the above was referred to as a veterinary surgeon.

CRABBE, R S - There are references in various newspapers between July 1862 and May 1869 to Crabbe as a veterinary surgeon in Adelaide. In the "inherited" papers he is listed as MRCVS and stated to have been in the Survey Department for 40 years but he is not recorded by either Registrar nor is he included by Loxton in his History of Veterinary Personnel - SA Government.

MCDONALD, James - Gazetted (Govt Gaz 18/9/1866) to be Veterinary Surgeon with rank of Cornet in No 2 Troop of Cavalry in Volunteer Military Forces. There is a further reference (SA Chronicle and Weekly Mail (27/12/1873) to an operation performed by him at his surgery in King William St Adelaide. There is no record of any academic qualification.

MORTLOCK, Simon - In the "inherited" papers he is shown as MRCVS diploma 1837. As the Royal Charter was not granted until 1844 a query is raised. His name is not included in Robertson's original "History of the Veterinary Profession in Australia" but he is included in Robertson's card index as MRCVS (Beardwood). In the "inherited" papers there is reference to an article in the Veterinarian by him in 1855 dealing with veterinary practice in Adelaide. He also contributed articles on Ophthalmia in horses and of endurance in horses.

CHALWIN, T - He is first mentioned in 1864 vide Hutson. He was veterinary surgeon to the Reedbank Cavalry in 1865 (SA Weekly Chronicle 25/3/1865) and in 1866 was gazetted as veterinary surgeon with the rank of Cornet in a Troop of

Cavalry in the Volunteer Military Forces (SAWC 25/8/1866). In 1866 he was sent by the Govt to investigate a report of a virulent disease in cattle at Finnis and reported that the losses were due to poverty and exhaustion (SAWC 18/8/1866). He was retained by the Government to inspect imported stock and was Government Veterinary Surgeon from 1877 to 1888. He was a co-editor of the first Australian Veterinary Journal 1882. He wrote to the Veterinarian as the Hon Sec Aust Vet Med Assoc SA Branch concerning serving on juries - quacks - (Veterinarian 1882 p 5535 and 1881 p 608). He cultivated cow pox? virus in SA after a visit by Mitchell. He also supplied pleuro-pneumonia vaccine (Annual Report of Chief Inspector of Sheep for 1879). Died 1888.

HORTON, Joseph Walton MRCVS (Dick) 1862. His services were retained by the Govt for the purchase of horses for use on the overland telegraph line to Darwin (SA Chronicle and Weekly Mail 13/8/1870). Died 26/7/1903 aged 66 years ("inherited" papers).

BICKFORD, Alfred A - MRCVS 1859 VO - Was in private practice and part-time Govt Vet Surgeon on special duties 1888 to 1899. He returned to England and died in Knightsbridge Devon May 1919.

BICKFORD, William John - MRCVS .- Private practice and part-time Govt Veterinary Surgeon 1899 to 1909. He served in the SA Volunteer Military Forces.

DESMOND, John - GMVC 1901. He was appointed Chief Inspector of Cattle in 1899 under the Health Act 1898 and Govt Veterinary Surgeon in Dept of Agriculture 1905-1909 and Government Bacteriologist 1909-1911 when the position was

abolished and he became Lecturer in Bacteriology at the Melbourne Veterinary College. In 1901 he was appointed Captain and later Major in the Volunteer Military Forces. Died 22/11/1915.

MCEACHRAN, John Fraser - MRCVS - Initially Inspector of Cattle with Adelaide Board of Health. Appointed Govt Veterinary Officer in the Stock and Brands Dept in 1909 vice Desmond. He resigned in 1913 to become Chief Veterinary Officer, NT.

PLACE, Francis Evelyn MRCVS, BVSc 1911. Was Assistant Government Veterinary Officer 1910-12 when he transferred to Dept of Agriculture to become Lecturer in Veterinary Hygiene at Roseworthy Agricultural College until his death in 1929.

MILLER, Kenneth Andrew DVS - Born in Victoria in 1859.[sic] Graduated from Grand Rapide USA 1905. He was in private practice in France in 1906 and then in Adelaide 1907-1944.

HESLOP George Gordon BVSc - Assistant Government Veterinary Surgeon for a brief period 1/2/1912 and 30/6/1912.

JONES Frederick Murray BVSC - Assistant Government Veterinary Surgeon vice Heslop. Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer and Deputy Chief Inspector of Stock 1923. Resigned in 1924 to become Chief Veterinary Officer WA.

COLEBATCH Walter John BScAgr MRCVS - Appointed Superintendent and Manager Kybybolite Experiment Farm 1/11/1900. Principal Roseworthy Agricultural College 18/6/1914. Commissioner of Irrigation 19/5/1937. Chairman of

Land Board and Assistant Director of Lands 20/11/1930.
Retired 1938.

HOLT - Officer-in-Charge of meat inspection at Metropolitan Abattoirs prior to 1914. He was present at a meeting of the SA Veterinary Association (Ref minutes of meeting 6/3/1914). His death was referred to at a meeting of the Association on 14/5/1920.

BULL Lionel B - 1913-1935 SA Govt Laboratory of Bacteriology and Pathology. (Dr Bull's achievements are too well known to need further mention here.)

BAKER - Listed as present at the inaugural and subsequent meetings of the SA Veterinary Association held on 22/7/1913, 12/9/1913 and 2/7/1914. Killed on active service 1914-18.

PENROSE Joseph Sanders - Military Headquarters Keswick SA. Only reference minutes of SA Veterinary Association 7/5/1920.

FINNEY Henry William - Private practice corner of Hutt and Wakefield Streets, Adelaide. Only reference Minutes of SA Veterinary Association 7/5/1920.

BURRAGE Thomas Allen - GMVC 1898, BVSc 1913 - Chief Meat Inspector and succeeded Holt as VO in Charge at Metropolitan Abattoirs 1915-1942.

WAKEHAM William Robert Bruce MRCVS 1906.- In Kenya 1906-1907 and entered practice in Adelaide in 1908. Died 1940. He served with th AAVC in Egypt and France 1914-1920.

LOXTON Charles Arthur GMVC 1901 BVSc 1915. Appointed Assistant Govt Veterinary Surgeon 1909 and then Govt Veterinary Surgeon vice McEachran 1913. Deputy Chief Inspector of Stock 1921, CVO and CIS 1923. Retired 1944. He was the first qualified CIS as Head of the Stock and Brands Dept. He was a co-author of an early Aust. Veterinary Journal.

MACINDOE Robert Hall Foreman OBE LVSc 1911, MRCVS 1919 RDA. He was initially in practice at Cryatal Brook and was appointed Ass GVS 1913; GVO 1923; Deputy CVO and Deputy CIS 1924 vice Jones and CVO and CIS vice Loxton 1944. He served with the AAVC 1914-1918.

ROBIN Allan Hugh BVSc 1914 GVO 1923 Deputy CVO and Deputy CIS 1944; CIS 1952. Died 1954. Served with the AAVC in Middle East 1914-1916. Mentioned in Dispatchs.

MCKENNA Cyril Thomas BVSc 1915 MRCVS 1919 GVO South Africa Dept of Agriculture 1920-1923. GVO Stock and Brands SA 1925. Chief Advisor, Animal Husbandry 195... . Served with the Aavc Middle East and France.

MCLENNAN George Cameron GMVC 1909 BVSc 1919. Vic. Appointed VO Darwin 1913. Practice Tasmania and Vic. Appointed Veterinary Pathologist Stock and Brands Dept 1928-1937. Served with AAVC Middle East and France.

BENNETT William BVSc - Lecturer in Veterinary Hygiene at Roseworthy Agricultural College vice Place. Resigned c1934.

ROSS NOTT BVSC - Lecturer RAC vice Bennett and GVO in Stock and Brands Dept 1934.

KNEEBONE Stanley John BVSC 1919 ED. Practice in Adelaide 1919-1919 [sic].

COLLINS Frank vernon BVSC 1918 MRCVS 1919. After practice in Sale Victoria, Joined Dept of Commerce and Trade and was appointed VO in Charge SA 1936. Served with the AAVC Middle East. Retired

TOOP Cyril Thomas BVSC - Was in practice at Maitland Later became CVO WA.

SMITH Walter Stephen BVSc 1932 FACVSc 1974. Appointed GVO S and B Dept and Lecturer in Veterinary Hygiene RAC 1936. Deputy CISA 1952; CIS and Deputy CVO 1954; CVO 19 Retired 1973. Served with AAMC as DAD Hygiene 1942-1944.

The above list was prepared by me for the archives of the SA Division of the AVA from available records and no attempt has been made to get complete details in respect of more recent graduates as these are available from AVA head office records.

W Stephen Smith

Hon Hustorian, SA Division

24 May 1975

Addenda

LONG TL - Reported a case in "Veterinarian" 1879 at Kadina. Authority - J Beardwood - Archivist - Personal communication 26 August 1975.

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