

AUSTRALIAN VETERINARY HISTORY RECORD

July 1999

Number 25

The Australian Veterinary History Record is published by
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Editor: Dr P.J. Mylrea, 13 Sunset Avenue, Camden NSW
2570.

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Officer bearers of the Society.

President: Dr K. Baker

Secretary/Treasurer: Dr C. Bunn

Librarian: Dr R. Roe

Editor: Dr P.J. Mylrea

Committee Members:

Dr P. McWhirter

Dr M. Lindsay

Dr R Taylor

Dr J. Auty

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AUSTRALIAN VETERINARY HISTORY SOCIETY MEETING 2000

Following the successful 1999 conference in Canberra in May it was decided to hold the annual conference of the Society for the year 2000 in Sydney. At this stage of planning it is anticipated the venue will be the University of Sydney, Saturday 6 May 2000 with a dinner in the evening at the recently opened Veterinary Science Conference Centre.

Already a number of veterinarians have offered to present papers and the Society is now calling for further speakers to present papers of veterinary historical interest at this meeting. Correspondence should be addressed to the President Dr Keith Baker, 65 Latimer Road, Bellevue Hill, NSW 2023; phone (02) 9327 3853; fax (02) 9327 1458.

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MINUTES OF THE 8TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AUSTRALIAN VETERINARY HISTORY SOCIETY

Canberra May 1 1999 at 5:00 pm

PRESENT

Bob Taylor; Leila Taylor; Catherine Evans; Darwin Rennell; Mark Lindsey, Kevin Doyle; Paul Canfield; Rhonda Canfield; Robin Giesecke; Bill Gee; John Fisher; John Auty; Mary Haft; Keith Baker; Rosalyn Baker; Peter Mylrea; Margaret Mylrea; Ray Everett; Ann Everett; Doug Johns; Trevor Doust; Dick Roe; Chris Bunn; Neil Tweddle; Bob Munro; Doug Johns, Lyall Browne

APOLOGIES

Hugh Gordon; Len Hart; S Sutherland; M Anderson

PREVIOUS MINUTES

Accepted as read on the motion of P Mylrea/R Taylor

BUSINESS ARISING Nil**PRESIDENT'S REPORT**

I have very much pleasure in presenting my first presidential report to this annual meeting of the Australian Veterinary Historical Society. This year the History Society has been active in its main role by arranging a program of six speakers, that was well attended, at the last annual conference of the AVA in Sydney last May.

Again many thanks to Dr Peter Mylrea for continuing to edit our Australian Veterinary History Record. In addition to providing a forum for the publication of articles of veterinary historical interest, it also offers the opportunity to communicate with our membership which incidentally has shown a significant increase this year.

You may remember last year in Sydney, it was decided because of distance and paucity of members in Tasmania, to hold our conference in Canberra this year. (Attendance this year has vindicated that decision.) Next year we have the same dilemma with the AVA conference in Perth. This meeting will have to make that decision to next year's venue.

The society should foster interest in articles and books of veterinary history and I was pleased to note that our Hon Librarian has recently

reviewed a biography of Dr Ian Clunies Ross, one of our most revered veterinarians. Well done and I encourage him, time permitting to continue this input.

It should be one of our priorities to instill into our veterinary students and our graduates a sense of history of the- profession and veterinary science. With this in mind I wish to float the idea of proposing the preparation of a suitable publication incorporating these concepts together with other appropriate items that would be distributed to students and members of the, profession. In General Business 1 will enlarge on this idea.

Last year I mentioned my interest in initiating a program of recorded veterinary oral history. The idea has not lapsed, having met with Dr Mark Lindsey who has indicated that he proposes to initiate recorded interviews in his particular field of interest, the poultry industry. Likewise it was pleasing to hear about the recordings already made by Paul Canfield. With much interest I await developments.

This year Chris Bunn took over from Peter Mylrea as Secretary/Treasurer and after a few delays in transferring our bank account, Chris has settled into his new position and I want to take this opportunity to thank him for carrying on the necessary duties in this role. In addition he has looked after the local arrangements for this weekend's conference.

Finally I thank you all for attending this Meeting, showing your interest and support for our Society and the speakers for their presentations. With your encouragement we can look forward to a successful year 2000.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

The society currently has 111 members with the following distribution:

ACT 6 (1)

NSW 54 (8)

NT 1

O'SEAS 2

QLD 13(4)

SA 8 (1)

TAS 2

Vic 22

WA 3(2)

Total 111 (16)

The numbers in brackets are new members, recruited after a membership drive aimed at retired AVA members.

We regret the passing in February of Vic Cole. An obituary was published in the last newsletter.

TREASURER'S REPORT

The society has two accounts an operational account with the ANZ and an investment account with the AVA. The two accounts have been combined in the attached Balance sheet and Profit and Loss Statement. During 1998 we made a small profit of \$206.27.

The books and records have not been audited for this financial year.

The society continues to be in a strong position. This is particularly from the profits accrued from involvement at AVA conferences.

Overall the society has funds as at December 31 of \$5766.28. The position has improved slightly since December.

The Treasurer's report was accepted by the meeting.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

The Society's historical collection now contains 718 books. Additions to the collection during the year have been:

The Ark. A history of domestic animals in Australia. By Ian Parsonson and donated to the Library by the author.

Clunies Ross; An Australian visionary. By LR Humphreys, reviewed for the AVJ and donated by the author.

The anatomy of the horse: A reproduction of the 1683 edition with commentary by DW Ramsay by A Snape, purchased for the Library

A biographical history of veterinary pathology by LZ Saunders, reviewed for the AVJ and donated to the Library.

Members willing to review books for the AVJ which are of interest to the Library and then donate them to the Library are invited to contact the Honorary Librarian. Dick Roe can be contacted by phone on (02) 6251 3488 or by post at 48 Wybalena Grove Cook ACT 2614.

The following points were raised:

- Access for interstate members. Suggest an article be placed in the Record.
- Development of a bookplate to record the donor's name

- A query whether donated books attract any tax concession. To be followed up with Dan Hutchinson.

The Librarian asked that before people consider donating books to the Library they contact him to save a repetition of material.

EDITOR'S REPORT

Three issues of the Record were published during 1998. The editor is always looking for articles, including material from the talks given at this general meeting

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS

The following officers were elected:

President: Dr K Baker

Secretary/Treasurer: Dr C Bunn

Editor: Dr P Mylrea

Librarian: Dr R Roe

Committee: Drs P Mcwhirter, M Lindsay, R Taylor, J Auty

GENERAL BUSINESS

After discussion and a report from the Treasurer of a conversation he had with the AVA's financial controller, the meeting decided not to appoint an honorary auditor

2. Moved John Auty seconded John Holt that the subscription be \$10. On a motion from Bill Gee it was decided to invite students to join the Society at no fee.

3. After some debate the meeting decided that the location for the society's 2000 history session and annual general meeting would be Sydney with the executive to decide the exact location.

4. The President outlined his idea on preparing a suitable publication incorporating a concise history of the four veterinary faculties, the animal/human bond, and the general history of veterinary science together with other appropriate items that would be distributed to students and members of the profession.

Some of the comments made included:

- ask the universities for their histories
- aim for more than just students
- should be more than just a book
- the concept needs to be more defined
- need to include the worth of the industries served by the profession; and
- stress the history and not the historians.
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- stress the history and not the historians.

It was decided that the President should discuss the proposal further with the Dean of Sydney University Veterinary School and with the executive.

The meeting ended at 5:45 pm..

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PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT 1/1/1998 THROUGH
31/12/1998

INCOME

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| • Conference | • 2 000.00 |
| • Interest | • 145.00 |
| • Investments | • 44.00 |
| • Subs in advance | • 200.00 |
| • Subscriptions | • 620.00 |
| • Uncategorised income | • <u>0.40</u> |
| • | • |
| • TOTAL INCOME | • 3 009.40 |
| | • |

EXPENSES

| | |
|----------------|----------|
| Bank charges | 10.00 |
| Dues | 77.08 |
| Library | 432.90 |
| Petty cash | 10.55 |
| Photographs | 25.90 |
| Postage | 239.65 |
| Printing | 447.00 |
| Registration | 910.00 |
| Stationery | 95.69 |
| Taxes | 11.56 |
| Travel | 542.80 |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | 2 803.13 |

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31/12/1998

ASSETS

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Cash and bank account | 2 056.28 |
| AVHS | 3 710.00 |
| AVHS investment deposits with AVA | 3 710.00 |
| Total assets | 5 766.28 |

LIABILITIES & EQUITY

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Liabilities | 0.00 |
| Equity | 5 766.28 |
| Total liabilities & equity | 5 766.28 |

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INTERNET ([HTTP://WWW.LIBRARY.VET.UU.NL/~WAHVM](http://www.library.vet.uu.nl/~WAHVM))

For internet buffs the above is the website for the World Association for the History of Veterinary Medicine. It contains information on veterinary history journals, museums and archives.

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The history of the development of resistant adaptive productive cattle for the paradigm shift to save the beef cattle industry in Australia: Desmond F. Dowling, 3 Shearer Court, Southport, Qld, 4215.

[This paper was given at the Society's 1998 Conference. Editor.]

No indigenous cattle existed in Australia - a country with vast grazing areas and immense potential for improvement in grain and crop resources.

Historically, Australia became Britain's 'back paddock' for cattle which were bred to suit the temperate, northern hemisphere conditions. In Australia, the 'magnificent' British Beef Breeds were unsuitable and not optimal (Dowling, 1951).

Beef cattle became a "cinderella industry", monopolised and neglected. Purebred British breeds were maintained. (Lord Vestey, the richest man in England, 'gained his wealth from the bullocks in Queensland' - The Times, 1964) (Commissioner Payne Report, 1939).

Traditionally, Breed stayed "more important than goal, task or duty". Even though, in our Southern hemisphere conditions, British breeds were susceptible to parasites, high cost, 'too old and too light' at slaughter; fat-prone, i.e. turned nutritious pastures into fat at light weights, etc. Bullocks finishing off channel country or good season pastures were over 40% FAT. Thus, a waste of gigantic resource potential, as well as the crushing losses from hard work made ineffective with the wrong (taurus) type of cattle and product, eventuated.

The immediate post-World War II period was associated with planning to increase food production, especially animal protein. This highlighted the almost total neglect of BEEF research in the cattle

industry, in contrast to the extent and excellence of the research that was being carried out into sheep in Australia.

The C.S.I.R. Chairman, Dr. Ian Clunies Ross was determined to rectify this situation. Even so, industry leaders assured C.S.I.R. Chief (Dr. Bull) that research was not needed. "Adaptive" strains were present and 'filled the bill'. Further, a special U.G.A. Committee had inspected cattle overseas and "found nothing that could add to the cattle in Australia".

Then how did the taurus 'cinderella industry' change to number one rural export earner?

Sir Ian Clunies Ross directed Dowling to help producers make the cattle "more profitable". Dowling designed and carried out a scientific survey (10,000 km.) which was completed in 1951. The conclusion was that productive "adapted" strains did not exist. The existing taurus cattle lowered resistance, were fat-prone and lacked fast muscle growth carcass genes, resulting in high-cost low-yield carcasses. The executive consulted Professor Sir Ronald A. Fisher, eminent scientist and statistician. He acclaimed the report.

Dowling sought to combine the highly heritable missing characters of indicus, calving ease and euro carcass, to blend into the existing cattle. Unfortunately, the report was overlooked in the changes precipitated by Sir Ian Clunies Ross' heart attack.

The existing taurus breeds had been protected for so long by quarantine barriers and ingrained national breed loyalties. Research was taurus oriented without reference sires or (IBY) carcass measurements. Extension was reluctant (political).

Fortunately, Lord R.G. Casey negotiated to import select indicus (Sahiwal) that Dowling needed to prepare the calving-ease cattle for

the euro carcass genes. (Indicus x taurus combinations have not succeeded anywhere in the world, low-cost. The fast muscle growth carcass genes are essential, with sufficient indicus (for .no dip' resistance).

Without waiting any longer to start the New Age, Dowling (1965) organised (and financed) the FIRST "euro" carcass genes imports into Australia. In 1969, the semen was offered in similar samples to all States in Australia. Charolais semen was available to demonstrate how to use the euro genes, safely and effectively. Import restrictions were lifted; semen of many euro breeds, some of negative value, 'flooded' into Australia from the U.K. Strong Breed Societies developed. Chianina semen was secured through Canada. The Chianina Sahiwal complementary sire set a precedent for improvement.

Dowling made known his results by continual Annual Field Days, for producers to see the cattle and hear leaders and top scientists discuss the cattle. Press and scientific papers (and progress reports) were published every year for over 20 years. Resistant high yield (R/HY) cattle, without calving difficulties and on-going, were bred in the U.Q.10, A.M.R.C. project and made available to industry through the Queensland D.P.I. Artificial Breeding Centre, Wacol (U.Q.Report,1981,1987) Within a decade, euro infused cattle dominated the carcass competitions awards.

Thus, a low cost and safe way of significantly improving productivity with increased herd appraisal value, maximising profits and cutting costs (i.e. breaking the negative correlation between productivity and adaptability) and creating the 'breakthrough' "to save the industry" was confirmed (Dowling,1991).

The problem of developing suitable cattle for Australia's conditions is a difficult one, if we by-pass this relatively easy solution. Cattle more

efficient for feedlots became a reality. Live cattle exports were practical. The younger heavier carcass beef was exportable and better value overall. Clean wholesome beef is a brilliant food for health and quality of life.

In general, by BEEF 97, the cattle were improving to more complete character infused cattle to suit the varying conditions for sustainable competitive results. Hence, over the last couple of decades, the producers' strategy of complementing indicus (resistance & calving ease) and euro (fast muscle growth carcass) characters has improved our herd in such magnitude that it is referred to as a paradigm shift.

In conclusion, the object of this historical comment is to record the remarkable beefing-up effect of the eurindicus infusions to make cattle "more profitable". The industry progressed from "extravagantly wasteful" taurus or more viable indicus taurus and rather hazardous euro taurus to competitive eurindicus infused cattle, with higher beef yields from faster growing animals.

So, as a result of this paradigm shift, cattle create extra billions of dollars, increase appraisal value of cattle, enhance land care with fewer more profitable cattle, and benefit prospects for all in Australia "reaching new heights".

References.

Dowling, D.F. (1981) U.Q.Press ISBN 0 86776 058

Dowling, D.F. (1987) Progress in Biometeorology. 5: 19-27.

Dowling, D.F. (1991) Proc. AACV. Pan Pacific Conf. 57-64. (Sydney).

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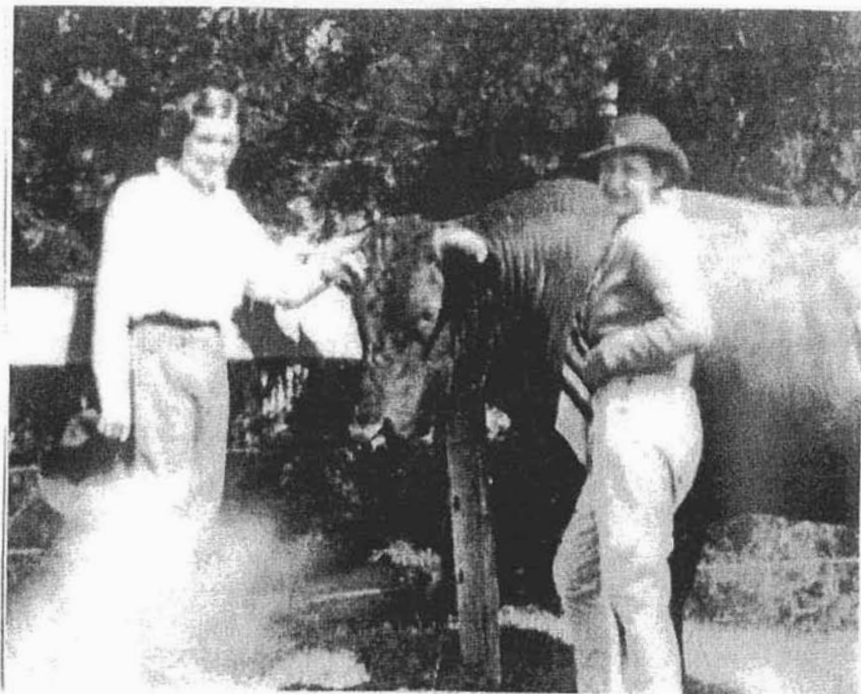
Women In The Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Sydney – The Early Years: Paul Canfield and Jenifer Edols, The Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Sydney, NSW 2006.

(Much of this article was compiled with the assistance of Jenifer Edols in 1985. It was amended for the 1999 Australian Veterinary History Society Conference.)

Introduction

In 1985 The University of Sydney was celebrating one hundred years since women first graduated from the University of Sydney. At the same time the Faculty of Veterinary Science was celebrating its 75th anniversary and the passing of fifty years since the graduation of its first woman: Patricia K. Abbott (née Littlejohn). At that time Patricia was still teaching as a Demonstrator in Veterinary Pathology. She was the first, but far from the last, to contribute significantly to her Faculty and this article attempts to highlight, albeit in a condensed form, the early role of women graduates in maintaining and extending the Sydney Veterinary School and the Australian Veterinary Profession.

In 1910 there were none, in 1930 there was one, in 1985 there were 208; and in 1999 there are 302. Such has been the growth of the numbers of female undergraduates. Today they occupy approximately 66% of the undergraduate places at the University of Sydney, a figure that is repeated in other veterinary schools both in Australia and overseas. In the beginning, however, it took special women to brave the all-male Veterinary Science Faculty at the University of Sydney and attempt to overcome the prevailing socio-economic prejudices. Not that the Faculty, capably run by Professor J.D. Stewart, provided any obstacle to such women. Indeed, from the start, women received strong encouragement and support from



Patricia Littlejohns (left) and Ann Flashman at Berry Training Farm
c. 1935

Professor Stewart and many other members of the staff to join and complete the course. The prejudices that they were to encounter were more from their peers and from the public they were to serve. These prejudices were not to be short-lived and were partly responsible for directing the early female veterinary graduates towards teaching.

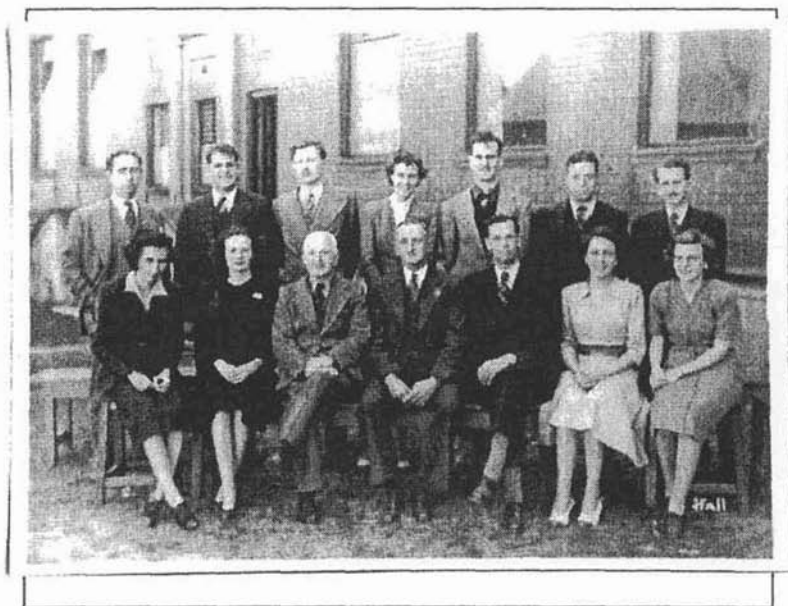
The first female graduates - Patricia Littlejohn and Ann Flashman

The first woman to enter the Faculty was Ann Rylah (née Flashman) in 1930. She was followed a year later by Patricia Abbott (née Littlejohn). Both were the product of Ascham School, Edgecliff, and were heavily influenced by the progressive thinking of headmistress of that time. Both, although possessing contrasting personalities, had a determination to succeed. Supported by their families, Faculty staff and their colleagues, graduation was to be in 1935 for Pat and a year later for Ann. The course had proved a challenge, especially so for Ann, but the real challenge lay ahead. Pat was appointed Demonstrator in Veterinary Anatomy in 1935 at the "princely" sum of £200 per annum, while Ann moved to Melbourne and established one of the few all-small animal practices. A criticism has been directed often at our women graduates - and indeed at all women graduates - that they do not have the dedication or the inclination to devote more than a small part of their lives to their professions. This unjust criticism could not be directed at our early women graduates, for both Pat and Ann managed to establish full-time careers as well as coping with their families. Ann was at work in her practice on the day of her untimely death, while Pat established a career in Veterinary Pathology.

Other women graduates in the 1930's

Other women entered the Faculty in the early thirties but not all were to succeed. In part, failure of some women to complete the course was due to their restricted schooling in the sciences. However, this handicap was easily overcome by others, and in 1937, Dorothy R. Scamps (née Arnott) and Joyce A. Hadley (née Steel) graduated, followed by Kathleen I. Farr and Kathleen L. Raymond in 1938. Both Dorothy Scamps and Kathleen Raymond became Demonstrators in Veterinary Anatomy, whilst Kathleen Raymond and Kathleen Farr became Junior House Surgeons for a period. Kathleen

Raymond was honoured also with the now defunct Walter and Eliza Hall Veterinary Science Research Fellowship for 1939 to

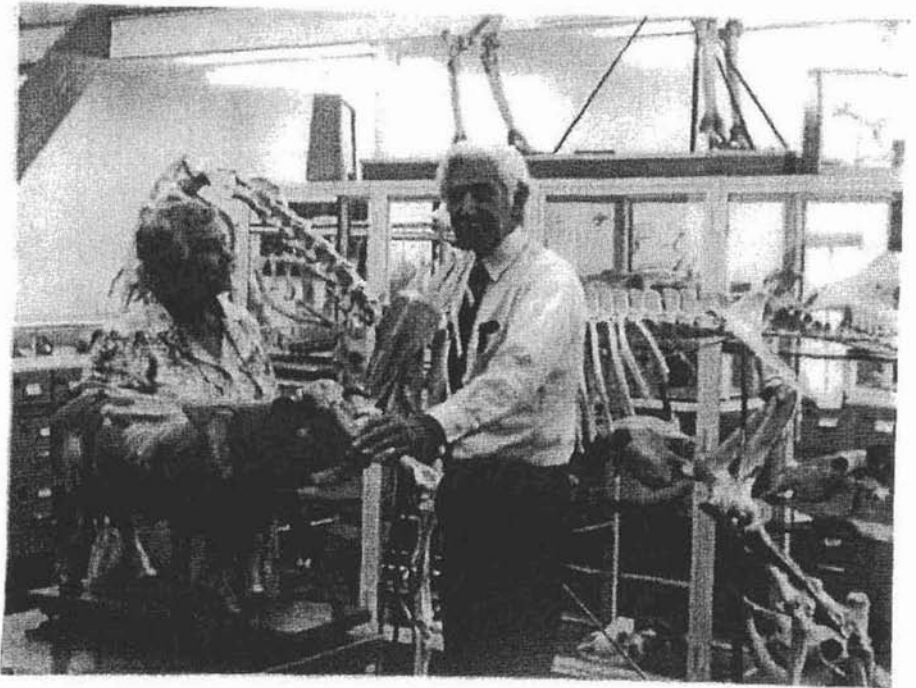


Some of the teaching staff c. 1948. Back row R Webb, J d Steel, J Whitem, Virginia Osborne, G Banks, H McL Gordon, C Sapsford. Front row Patricia Mc Gruer, Laurie Stewart, f Whitehouse, R M C Gunn, H R Carne, Helen McVicar, Nancy Wickham.

study "pathological changes in the testes and accessory sex glands of normal and abnormal rams whose clinical history and seminal characteristics are known". Kathleen Farr is remembered today for a different reason, for the Farr Memorial Fund established in 1941 by a gift of £50 in memory of her parents. The prize is awarded to a First Year student who shows the greatest proficiency in the written examination in Animal Husbandry concerned with horses.

Into the 1940's - Virginia Osborne, Nancy Wickham and Jenifer Edols

In 1939, two women graduated, Gwen Griffith and Elizabeth Harvey; while in 1941 another female graduate, Virginia E.



Associate Professor Virginia Osborne and Professor Rex Butterfield in 1981 surrounded by their tools of trade.

Osborne, was to begin a long and fruitful association with the Faculty. Virginia, like so many of her predecessors, decided to join the Pastures Protection Lecturer, Richard M. Webb, and demonstrate in Veterinary Anatomy. The reason why so many of our earlier female graduates were attracted to Veterinary Anatomy must be

attributed in part to the empathy with, and encouragement provided by, Dick Webb. Virginia continued teaching in Veterinary Anatomy until her retirement in 1982 as an Associate Professor. In a period spanning 40 years, she was a Demonstrator until 1947, then a Teaching Fellow, and a permanent Lecturer in 1952. Many students remember Virginia with affection and benefited from her kindness. Of course, Virginia was not the only early woman graduate to reach academic heights. In the early days she was joined by Nancy Wickham, who graduated in 1944 and became a Demonstrator in



Jenifer Edols 1981

Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology and a Lecturer in the same subject in 1952. After having been a Lecturer in Veterinary

Pathology and acquiring a M.V.Sc. at the University of Liverpool, Nancy decided in 1958 to become one of the first private veterinary pathologists in Sydney, a role she fulfilled for many years.



Dorothy Arnott and Joyce Steel the 3rd and 4th female graduates present at the celebration of the 2000th graduate in 1981

Another graduate of that era, who was to leave her mark on the Faculty, but for a different reason, was Jenifer H. Edols. Jenny, noted in her undergraduate days as the first woman to win the Baker and Ridley Prize for Animal Husbandry, graduated in 1949 and worked in various private practices in Australia as well as for the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, before returning to the



Patricia Littlejohns and Barbara Menzies (then in 4th year) at the 75th
Anniversary of the Faculty in 1985

Faculty in 1968 as its Graduate Assistant and Assistant to the Dean. She capably filled this role and was responsible for the effective reorganisation of the Faculty administration until her retirement. Jenny is remembered also for her involvement in the Australian Veterinary Association (AVA). She was the first woman to be President of a Division of the AVA and also the first woman to be made a Fellow of the AVA.

Sport and the growth in numbers

From the start, the women of our Faculty were active in student matters and University sport. In 1938, Lena Donaldson and Jean Scott (both, unfortunately, did not finish the course) were in the University Women's Hockey First Eleven, while Virginia Osborne was in the University's Basketball Team. In 1939, the year of commencement of interfaculty women's sport, both Lena and Jean were chosen for the intervarsity hockey team, with the latter chosen to play for the combined university team. In 1940, the Faculty had been placed third in women's interfaculty sport. Participation was aided by the growth in numbers of women in the Faculty. By 1944-45, there were 25 women in the Faculty. This had increased to 26 in 1946, but apparently this was a disappointment according to the Women's Report in Centaur. They were hoping for over 30, but stated that "matrimony has already taken toll of some of our members" (matrimony in fact prevented few from finishing, failures or loss of interest accounted for most discontinuations). In 1947, however, the number of women graduates had reached 33, although the number declined past that year and did not begin to climb until the 1960's. Nevertheless their influence on the Faculty and, indeed, on the profession, continued to grow. Many of the women graduates of that first twenty year period (see Table) contributed to teaching or became actively involved in both large and small animal practice. Some are still active today.

Despite this vanguard, the growth in numbers of women as permanent members of the academic staff was slow and even today there are some departments that are under-represented relative to the increasing percentage of women graduates. In 1999, the Faculty has one associate professor, two senior lecturers and four lecturers who are women. The Associate Professor, Daria Love, was the first female graduate to receive a PhD from the Faculty.

The future?

Today, women graduates are becoming increasingly important for the promotion and success of the veterinary profession, both in Australia and overseas. It is inevitable that they will strongly influence how the public perceives the role of veterinarians in society. No doubt it will a positive influence, an influence that will successfully lead the profession into the 21st Century.

In the 1950's, women may have been considered still as oddities, but their colleagues should have taken note of an ominous quote presented at the end of the Women's Report in Centaur, University of Sydney, 1952:

“Women do not want equal rights; they would be dissatisfied with so few”.

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Female Graduates In Veterinary Science: The First Forty five Years (1910-1955)

The graduates have been grouped according to their final year. The actual year of graduation may at times be inaccurate, due to the fact that graduation dates fluctuated from November through to March of the following year.

| | |
|------|---|
| 1935 | Patricia K. Littlejohn |
| 1936 | Ann F. Flashman |
| 1937 | Dorothy R. Arnott Joyce A. Steel |
| 1938 | Kathleen I. Farr Kathleen L. Raymond |
| 1939 | Gwen A.L. Griffith Elizabeth Harvey |
| 1941 | Virginia E. Osborne |

| | |
|------|---|
| 1942 | Margaret J. Glasson Helen K. Racklyeft Annette F.M. Rogers |
| 1943 | Margaret E. Christian |
| 1944 | Nancy Wickham |
| 1945 | Jean I. Clayton Patricia M. Stuart |
| 1946 | Patricia McGruer Helen V. McVicar Laurie J. Stewart |
| 1948 | Betty J. Maiden Kathleen J. Stainforth |
| 1949 | Beryl W. Bott Jill M. Capel Jenifer H. Edols Barbara F. Smith Joan M. Stringer Patricia M.A. Yardley |
| 1950 | Rosalind B. Baxter Nancy M. Butler Alison S. Kyle |
| 1951 | Mary R. Bardsley Ena M. Dexter Norma P. Gordon Priscilla M. Bennett |
| 1952 | Heather J. Galloway |
| 1953 | Margaret Goodwin Margot A. McKinney Joan C. Kater Margaret E. Wilson |
| 1954 | Jill Clout Elaine Edmonstone Patricia M. Wilkinson |
| 1955 | Jan Catterson Dorothy R. Edmonstone Isabel E.R. Grant Jean B. Wootton |