

**HISTORY
OF THE
CANADIAN SOCIETY
OF
ANIMAL SCIENCE
1925-1980**

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Key to abbreviations

AIC Agricultural Institute of Canada
CIDA Canadian International Development Agency
CSAP Canadian Society of Animal Production
CSAS Canadian Society of Animal Science
CSTA Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists
NRC National Research Council
SCITEC The Association of the Scientific, Engineering, and
Technology Community of Canada

History of the Canadian Society of Animal Science

Foreword

When an organization, committed to the development of an important phase of the agricultural industry, has existed, grown in size and developed in stature for over fifty years, its history warrants recording. This narrative records a brief history of the Canadian Society of Animal Science and, indirectly, the concomitant development of animal science in Canada during the same period.

The Canadian Society of Animal Science had its origin in two separate societies, the Western Canada Society of Animal Production, formed in 1925, and the Eastern Canada Society of Animal Production, a year later. The two organizations continued as separate entities until 1951 when they amalgamated into the national organization. They came into being at a time when the art of animal husbandry was of relatively greater concern than research, when animal science, as we know it today, was in its infancy and animal scientists were few in number. Most professionals in the animal industry had B.Sc. level training, a few had an M.Sc., but there wasn't a Ph.D. among them. However, they were concerned about the industry and the contribution that they could make to its development. This concern has been a continuing feature of the members although the composition of the membership of the Society has changed dramatically in keeping with the changing needs of the industry which the members serve.

In developing the narrative, the history of the two original societies has been dealt with separately up to the time of amalgamation. After that, the national organization has been the focus. The western society has been dealt with first as it was first in time of origin and stimulated the formation of the eastern society.

Jan. 31, 1980

K. Rasmussen

The Western Canada Society of Animal Production

The genesis of the Canadian Society of Animal Science is found in the Western Canada Society of Agronomy which was formed in 1918. To understand and accept this statement it is necessary to know something of the staffing situation at the Canada Agriculture Experimental Farms and Stations of that time. All professionals, other than the superintendents of Farms and Stations, were classed as assistant superintendents. Most of the ones responsible for the animal husbandry programs also were responsible for one or two other programs, primarily field husbandry. Most of them were members of the Western Canada Society of Agronomy. Through this they became aware of the benefit of meeting with others for a discussion of problems and programs and from this, the idea of a separate animal husbandry society developed.

A report entitled "Organization of a Prairie Provinces Society of Animal Husbandry" is found in Volume VII of Scientific Agriculture, July 1925, and provides the first record of activity towards the formation of a society for animal husbandrymen. Part of this report is included here as it sets the background very well.

"Many of the men who annually attend the meetings of the Western Canada Society of Agronomy are either in charge of work in one or more branches of animal husbandry or directly engaged in some branch of animal husbandry experimental work. The necessity for cooperation in and standardization of work in animal husbandry has long been recognized and an idea in the minds of many men was crystallized when the Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, Mr. E.S. Archibald, made the suggestion that with very little expenditure of time and money a meeting of animal husbandry men could be held at the same time as the field husbandry men held their annual meeting.

"Archibald suggested the formation of an animal husbandry association and outlined what should be given attention:

"1. Review of all past animal husbandry experimental work which has been conducted in the three prairie provinces.

"2. Classification of all present experimental work stating where each line of work is being conducted and the volume of such work at each station.

"3. Review of the present animal husbandry problems in the light of experiments in progress.

"4. Discussion of the major present problems in the light of future experiments which should be undertaken and discussion of how such lines of work might best be apportioned.

"5. Standardization of:

- (a) Animal husbandry terms.
- (b) Feeds for animal husbandry experiments.
- (c) Experimental methods.
- (d) Interpretation of experimental results.

"6. Consideration of ways and means whereby in the annual convention or by committee previous thereto, experimental work from all stations might be collated so that all members might have the benefit of the complete analyses of most recent results."

The idea of a society was not limited to the Experimental Farm personnel. At a meeting of the superintendents and assistants of the prairie provinces' Experimental Farms, at Lacombe, Alberta, in June 1925, Professor J.P. Sackville, of the University of Alberta, gave an address on the standardization of experimental work in animal husbandry, outlining the work which should be done by an association of animal husbandrymen. It was proposed that membership should include the staffs of the Experimental Farms and Stations, the staffs of the agricultural departments of the three prairie provincial universities, men in charge of other government or privately owned institutions or farms where experimental work with livestock was conducted and livestock commissioners of the prairie provinces.

Arising from this, an organizing committee was appointed to arrange for an organizational meeting to be held in Saskatoon in December of that year. The committee consisted of Professor J.P. Sackville, Chairman; F.H. Reed, Secretary; W.H. Gibson, representing Saskatchewan; and M.J. Tinline, representing Manitoba.

The first official notice of the new organization was given at the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists convention at Edmonton in 1925 when Professor Sackville outlined what had occurred. A motion was passed at the convention that the Prairie Provinces Society of Animal Husbandry should be given all possible cooperation and support by the C.S.T.A.

The organizing meeting was held at the University of Saskatchewan on December 30 and 31, 1925. At this meeting a constitution was drawn up, officers were elected, and committees established. The tentative name, Prairie Provinces Society of Animal Husbandry, apparently was not deemed to be acceptable and was changed to The Western Canada Society of Animal Production. For some reason it was deemed to be desirable to have honorary officers so the ministers of agriculture of the three provinces were appointed as honorary presidents and the three university presidents as honorary vice-presidents. The functional officers were: J.P. Sackville, president; A.M. Shaw, vice-president; and L.T. Chapman, secretary-treasurer. In its origin the society encompassed personnel only from the three prairie provinces.

In the first constitution the objectives of the Society were: "(a) to bring about improvement and unification of methods of investigation and instruction in animal production, (b) to arrange for desirable co-operation, and for the avoidance of undesirable duplication in investigation work, and (c) to afford opportunity for the exchange of ideas in the field of interest of the society."

With regard to membership it stated that: "all persons engaged in investigation, instruction, administration or extension in animal production in Canada shall be eligible to membership, and may become members by enrolling and paying the annual dues." It may be noted that no educational requirements were stipulated. We see here a quite different emphasis than will be found in the eastern society, to be discussed later.

Two standing committees were established in the constitution, namely a Committee on Methods of Instruction and a Committee on Methods of Investigation. This again is a different emphasis than that of the eastern society. Each committee was to consist of five members appointed for five-year terms except that initial appointments were for one, two, three, four, and five years respectively, with subsequent appointment of one member each year. The senior member, in terms of service, was to be chairman.

The terms of reference and duties of these committees are of sufficient interest to warrant their inclusion here.

"Committee on Methods of Instruction. - It shall be the duty of the Committee on Methods of Instruction to consider methods within its field and to report for discussion at the annual meeting of the society the results of their deliberations the same to be disposed of by adoption, rejection, or recommendation for further consideration.

"Committee on Methods of Investigation. - It shall be the duty of the Committee on Methods of Investigation to consider methods within its field and to present at the annual meeting statements of work accomplished, and recommendations of methods of investigation for adoption as official within the society.

"Each member of this committee shall forward to each other member of the committee, at least one month before the meeting of the society, a digest of his report on that division of the work for which he has been made responsible, together with a statement of the methods to be recommended to the committee.

"Adoption of a method of investigation by the society shall be by majority vote. First adoption of a method shall be provisional. Final adoption of a method requires a second recommendation by the committee, and a second adoption of the society at some meeting subsequent to that at which it was provisionally adopted. Changes in official methods shall be made by the same procedure as employed in their adoption. The amendment of a provisional method shall preclude the final adoption of the method as a whole until a subsequent annual meeting."

In addition to the two standing committees a special committee was appointed to study the soft pork problem and the executive committee was given the task of compiling all experimental livestock data at western Canadian institutions.

The first annual meeting of the society was held at the University of Alberta on December 30 and 31, 1926. At that time it was reported that 55 members had been enrolled during the year. The executive had dealt with summarizing all experimental data but had managed to compile only the swine data. To carry on this work new committees were appointed, one for each class of stock.

The Committee on Methods of Investigation made three specific recommendations in its first report to this meeting, i.e., 1. Increasing the number of animals in the groups to reduce the experimental error, 2. Taking individual weights instead of group weights, and 3. Obtaining chemical analyses of feeds used in feeding experiments.

It may be noted that in the interval between the organizational meeting and the first annual meeting the C.S.T.A. had accepted the society as an affiliated society under the condition of affiliation that the Animal Production Society have a minimum of 75 percent of its members as members of the C.S.T.A..

The second annual meeting was held at the University of Manitoba on March 16 and 17, 1928. The difficulty of getting members together is indicated by the fact that there were only seventeen in attendance. On the other hand, the activity of members is indicated by the fact that the Beef Cattle Committee presented a twenty-two page report summarizing all the steer feeding trials that had been conducted in the prairie provinces from 1892 to 1926. The Sheep Committee presented an eleven-page report summarizing work done. The Swine Committee report emphasized deficiencies in experimental records, including lack of permanent recording of data in certain cases. A Special Committee had been appointed to coordinate research on certain problems but it could report little success. An experiment on hand- versus self-feeding of swine had been conducted at five stations but of these only three had reported and, for these, two sets of results were in agreement.

Of special interest is the fact that at this meeting C.H. Goulden gave a paper on the statistical approach to data analysis, dealing with probable error. This was likely the first time most of the members had been exposed to this concept. It was also the first time that a technical paper, as distinct from committee reports, had been given at a society meeting. The meeting also dealt with the need for feed analysis of western grains and forages. The foregoing information is given in some detail as it throws light on the status of animal research in Canada at that time.

A step forward in widening the scope of the society was the inclusion of poultrymen as members in 1928.

That the society had financial and operational problems is indicated by a resolution passed at the third annual meeting, in 1929, asking each of the universities

to share the work of mimeographing the proceedings of the meeting. Another resolution stated that all membership fees should fall due on June 1.

The various committees continued to function and report and, at the fourth annual meeting, in 1930, a new one on Methods of Extension was appointed. That meeting also passed a resolution calling for the federal government to establish a western analytical laboratory on feedstuffs. A motion also was passed that steps should be taken to join with the Eastern Canada Society of Animal Production in a national organization. This was the first move in this direction. Arising out of this, and a similarly expressed desire by the Eastern Society, a special meeting of the two executives was held on Friday, November 20, in Toronto at the time of the Royal Winter Fair. At this meeting a constitution for a national organization was adopted, subject to ratification by the two organizations at their respective annual meetings.

In the discussions regarding the distribution of papers given at the meetings of each society the secretary of the meeting, who was a member of the staff at the Central Experimental Farm, gave assurance that copies of the proceedings of both societies would be sent to all members of both societies at no charge. He could do this as the Experimental Farm had assumed the processing and distribution of the proceedings of both societies at this time.

Despite the apparent agreement at this meeting, and the subsequent ratification by the annual meetings of each society, the only thing that happened was that both groups began to use the name Canadian Society of Animal Production and a section designation, i.e., Eastern and Western. However, both sections continued to operate independently and there was no national organization. There seems to be no record of why steps were not taken to form a functioning national organization at that time but two decades were to elapse before action again was taken to form a truly national organization. It may be that the depression and its generally dampening effect on new developments was a contribution to inaction.

At the fifth annual meeting of the western society in 1931, the Dairy Cattle Committee reported on a survey of experimental work and specifically on the status of sweet clover disease, the raising of dairy calves, and on mineral deficiencies. The Beef Cattle Committee had concerned itself with beef cattle standards and, as a result, a new committee was appointed on marketing standards in relation to show ring standards.

Another important action at that meeting was the bringing of the animal husbandmen of British Columbia into the society to make it fully western.

No doubt because of the economic depression, no meeting was held in 1932 and fees were deferred for one year as funds on hand were adequate. Some reports were published. The sixth annual meeting was held in Regina, in 1933, in conjunction with the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference. For the first time emphasis was given to a program of technical papers. These included:

- Immunization of cattle against contagious abortion.
- Some observations on animal research in Great Britain.
- Planning a dairy cattle feeding experiment.
- The analysis and design of feeding experiments.
- Economic factors affecting wool production.
- Range research methods.
- Live stock price cycles.
- Milk distribution.

In addition, there was a series of special papers on marketing grain through livestock.

At that meeting a new committee on animal diseases was added to the committee structure.

No meeting was held in 1934 but one was held in 1935 at which 65 members were present, indicating considerable growth in membership. A feature of this meeting was the introduction of discussion on livestock policy and zoning, advancing the concept

that the efficiency of livestock production could be enhanced by restricting certain forms of production to certain geographic areas best suited to particular forms of production. In addition to committee reports the practice of having technical papers was continued and these included:

A livestock policy for the drouth area in relation to a sound land utilization program.

Cooperation in attack and correlating results of investigational work.

Investigational work which should be commenced or furthered with particular reference to the zoning of areas for livestock production.

The press as a means of presenting investigational findings to the public.

Vitamin A in calf nutrition.

Resume of experiments with so-called infectious granular vaginitis.

Studies on the physiology of reproduction in sheep.

Artificial insemination of livestock.

The pattern for annual meetings had now become fairly well established, with committee reports continuing to constitute a large part of the program but with technical papers gradually gaining prominence, though there was considerable variation in this respect. Drawing on his knowledge of events during this period, the author of this history can record that there was a continuing battle on the part of some members to strengthen the technical aspects of the program and a reluctance on the part of others to accept this. This reflected the composition of the membership which still was comprised of a high proportion of non-specialists. This situation changed gradually until after the mid-forties, after the end of the war, when there was a large influx of young professionals with more specialized training.

The proceedings of the society did not report regularly on membership so it is not possible to follow the growth of the society. However, in the proceedings of the tenth annual meeting, in 1939, it was recorded that there were 91 members distributed as follows: British Columbia 6; Alberta 24; Saskatchewan 35; Manitoba 24; Quebec 1; New Brunswick 1. The 91 members had contributed \$91.00 in fees and there was a balance of \$124.81 in the treasury. The following year the proceedings mentioned difficulty in fee collection and it was decided, at the annual meeting, to have a biennial fee of \$2.00.

With the advent of the war years, society activities were reduced and meetings were not held in either 1941 or 1943 but they were resumed again on an annual basis in 1944. By this time, the areas of interest had shifted somewhat though research continued to be featured in the committee structure. Another area of concern was the deficiency of veterinary training facilities in Western Canada. This matter was assigned to committee study and continued to be of concern for quite a number of years. Possibly the most important development from the standpoint of the society as a professional society was the increasing emphasis on research and the presentation of research results at the annual meetings.

In 1951, the national society was formed and the western society became an integral part of that society. At the same time it continued to function as a separate unit and to hold separate meetings in the years when the national meetings were held in the east.

* * *

The Eastern Canada Society of Animal Production

The formation of the Western Canada Society of Animal Production apparently was the stimulus for the formation of the Eastern society. A letter from S.E. Todd, of the Meat Packers Council, to Wade Toole, professor at Ontario Agricultural College, dated February 1, 1926, informed the latter of the formation of the western society and submitted a copy of the constitution and by-laws of that society. Todd evidently was convinced that such an organization would serve a useful purpose but further correspondence indicated clearly that he wanted the O.A.C. to have the honor of instigating action. Mail service apparently was excellent for between February 1 and February 4 three letters were exchanged between the two men and under date of February 5 Toole had letters on their way to prospective members of an eastern society. It will be seen later that such rapid action did not characterize the society as a whole.

Arising out of this early action a group of interested people met in Ottawa, June 24, 1926, at the time of the C.S.T.A. convention. At this meeting a provisional executive was elected, this to consist of Wade Toole, president; H. Barton, vice-president; L.C. McQuat, secretary; and S.E. Todd and G.B. Rothwell, directors. It was decided that this provisional board should be prepared to hold an organizational meeting in Toronto during the Royal Winter Fair.

During the discussion regarding organization there was a suggestion that two organizations should be formed, one for the Maritimes and one for central Canada. This was found to be not acceptable.

The first meeting of the provisional executive was held at Macdonald College on July 13, 1926. The major task was drawing up a constitution and a set of by-laws. The draft constitution, later ratified at the organization meeting, stated the object of the Society: "The object of the Society is to afford opportunity for the discussion of problems of common interest in animal industry to encourage collective consideration of methods of investigation and instruction in Animal Husbandry."

Eligibility for membership was: "Animal husbandry investigators, instructors, administrators, extension workers, and university graduates engaged in other phases of the animal industry shall be eligible for membership. All applications shall be approved by the executive." This suggests university graduation as a requirement but this was actually not an overall requirement.

The eastern society recognized the French element by stipulating, in the constitution, that there should be two vice-presidents, one English and one French.

The provisional executive also made a number of recommendations as follows:

- "1. That the dues for the first year be one dollar per member.
- "2. That standing committees be appointed to deal with problems relating to (1) Horse production; (2) Beef Cattle production; (3) Dairy cattle production; (4) Sheep production; (5) Swine production.
- "3. That the standing committee consist of five members each with power to create sub-committees appointed from the membership of the Society, the

chairman of each sub-committee to be a member of the standing committee. The object of the suggested sub-committees is to deal with specific matters coming under the work of the standing committees.

"4. That the Eastern Canada Society of Animal Production apply for affiliation with the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists."

It may be noted here that the committee structure of the eastern society was quite different from that of the western society. Some indication of the reason for the difference may be found in the eastern secretary's report to the second annual meeting when he stated:

"When the Western Society was organized they felt that the greatest value of such an organization lay in the field of coordinating and standardization of methods of research. Granting this is an important endeavour, we felt that a better organization of our workers would also produce important results along the lines of extension and teaching."

The final action of the executive at this meeting was to set the date of November 16, 1926 as the date for the organization meeting, to be held in Toronto. This date was changed later to November 17, at which time a dinner meeting was arranged at the Prince George Hotel at a cost of \$1.25 per plate.

No report of this meeting seems to be in existence but the evidence is that it took place and the various committees outlined above were established. The constitution, the membership of committees, and the slate of officers for 1926-27 were reported in the December 1926 issue of Scientific Agriculture.

It would appear that the new society had difficulty in getting speedy action from the various committees for a letter to members, from the secretary, dated November 4, 1927, stated that the executive, at a recent meeting, had decided that it was premature to hold an annual meeting as insufficient progress had been made by the committees. As a consequence, it was proposed that the meeting be deferred until the following June when it could be held in conjunction with the C.S.T.A. convention in Quebec City.

So the first annual meeting was held on June 14, 1928 at the C.S.T.A. convention. This meeting was primarily concerned with committee reports. At this meeting tentative plans were made to hold the 1929 annual meeting in Ontario in June. However, a letter of May 10, 1929, to members, outlined the reason for postponing the meeting for a year. As the letter pointed out the philosophy of the executive of that time, relative to the content of meetings, it is quoted in part:

"As you are aware the benefits which can result from a general meeting of the membership depends to a large extent on the work which can be accomplished during the year by our various Standing Committees. During the past year, I have endeavoured to keep in touch with the work of the various Committees through their respective Chairmen. It so happens that the Chairmen of our various Committees have not found it possible to advance the work of their respective Committees to a point where they can report any very definite progress.

"When this condition was discussed with the Executive, it was felt that it would be better to defer holding the general meeting until such time as the Committees have had an opportunity to advance the work in their respective fields to a point where they have some definite considerations to place before our membership at large. In order to work towards this end a meeting of the Executive with the various Standing Committees is to be arranged and every effort will be made to develop the program of work of the various Committees to a point where definite progress can be reported at our next general meeting."

Progress was made and the second annual meeting was held at Acadia University on June 25-26, 1930. In addition to committee reports there were papers on pasture rejuvenation; crossbreeding of swine in Canada's statistical analysis of comparative feeding trial data; and nutritional discoveries in relation to livestock feeding practices. The latter paper was given by G. Bohstedt, University of Wisconsin, and arranged through the C.S.T.A. as one of the lecturers sponsored by the Canada Department of Agriculture.

At this meeting, the committee structure was revised drastically and a whole new set of committees was appointed. These are listed as they indicate that the society apparently was trying to zero in on specific problems. The committees were devoted to: pasture rejuvenation; nutrition in young pigs; crossbreeding in swine; factors influencing butterfat percentages in dairy cattle; mineral deficiencies in dairy cattle rations; beef production costs under varying systems of management; coordination in livestock experimental work and policies; experimental methods; livestock extension methods; Imperial bureaux; and animal health.

The first official contact between the eastern and western societies is indicated in the report of the meeting. A resolution on beef cattle standards, passed by the western society, was supported by the eastern society. Another western resolution re the formation of a national organization also was supported and the executive was authorized to meet with western members at the Royal Winter Fair for a discussion and possible action. The result of this was as recorded in the section on the western society.

By the time that the third annual meeting was held at the Ontario Agricultural College, on June 23-24, 1931, the society was beginning to function reasonably well. At this meeting, action was taken to have a publication on sheep parasites prepared and published but only if sufficient sales could be made to various governments to ensure recovery of costs. This apparently was a successful venture as a profit was made on sales to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and the Canada Department of Agriculture.

The fourth annual meeting, held in Ottawa on July 5-6, 1932, was the first meeting held separately from the C.S.T.A. At this meeting economic research and livestock marketing were first time subjects for discussion based on two separate papers. The committee structure was revised again in the light of perception of new problems though some of the previous committees were continued. The committees were to study: pasture rejuvenation; swine nutrition; swine breeding; milk secretion studies; dairy cattle nutrition; beef production; horse breeding; livestock extension methods; livestock marketing; animal health; advanced registration; and poultry problems. Looking back, one might suggest that the society was spreading its resources rather thinly.

There was no meeting in 1933 but the fifth annual meeting was held at Macdonald College in 1934. Once again a whole new set of problems was selected for attention the following year. These were:

- "Forage improvement studies for each province.
- "Import requirements of grains and mill feeds per province.
- "Distribution of feeder calves, steers and stock from Western ranges to Ontario, Quebec, or Western feeders; including a study of contracts for feeding and credits.
- "Approach to Cattle Breed Associations attempting to induce cooperation in regionalizing kinds and breeds of cattle.
- "Study means of reducing U.S. tariffs against Canadian feeder cattle.
- "Study means for reducing production of large volumes of low grade beef and dairy cattle.
- "Study and recommend best means of establishing progeny testing of beef and dairy cattle."

It is evident that the eastern society continued to concern itself with perceived problems and concentrated the efforts of the members on committee functions and reports rather than on the presentation of technical research papers at the annual meetings. Thus, the 1937 meeting was given over to a symposium on minerals in livestock nutrition, the 1938 meeting to a symposium on swine production and, in 1939, to beef cattle production.

The 1939 meeting was the last one held until 1946 as the executive decided to not hold any general meetings during the war years. This, then, is an opportune time to look briefly at the business aspects of the society. Though the constitution made

provision for membership fees, no fees were assessed. In the first instance, the profits from the publication on sheep parasites had left the society with a substantial balance. Expenses were minimal, the only cost items recorded were for letterhead paper. Publication of the proceedings and mailing costs were being taken care of by the Canada Department of Agriculture. At the annual meeting, in 1934, it was decided to contribute \$275.00 from the society funds to the C.S.T.A. which was in serious financial difficulties at that time. This generosity led to the fact that when the seventh annual meeting was held in 1936 the balance in the treasury was only seventy six cents and it was necessary to take up a collection from the members present to provide funds. The collection amounted to \$15.65. The same procedure was followed at the 1938 meeting when it was recorded that \$10.75 was collected. This was a surprisingly small amount from the approximately fifty members reported to be in attendance. This was the first actual mention of attendance at any meeting. The secretary reported that actual membership was about 250.

During the war years, between 1939 and 1946, no meetings were held and there is no record of any activity by the society. Apparently, officers of the society continued in office as the same president presided at the 1939 and 1946 meetings. In the report of the 1946 meeting it is evident that there had not been complete agreement on the hiatus in activity.

When the meetings recommenced in 1946, they continued with the pattern of the pre-war meetings of symposia. The first was entitled: "Can the findings of research be more efficiently utilized by the Canadian livestock industry?" This was dealt with from the standpoint of the research man, the administrator, the extension man, the commercial man, the producer. The 1947 symposium was on show ring standards in relation to utility livestock. This subject continued to be of primary interest through 1948 and 1949, though in the latter year several review papers also were presented.

According to the secretary's report at the first post-war meeting the membership through the years had been in the neighborhood of 300, with 320 names being on the list at that time. Of these, 149 also were members of the Agricultural Institute of Canada. This figure was revised to 329 and 152 respectively the following year.

In one sense, the correctness of these figures may be questioned as the secretary's report included this statement: "It may be mentioned that inclusion of members on our roll has not been strictly adhered to according to our constitution . . . The practice has been to keep the list as up-to-date as possible and to include those in attendance at annual meetings, and other interested parties. Possibly the question is worthy of discussion at this meeting." Some discussion did occur and the suggestion was made that a membership fee should be instituted and only individuals signifying interest by paying the fee should be members. A motion was passed that all currently listed members should be circularized and only those that signified desire for membership should be continued on the list. The secretary's report for 1948 stated that in compliance with this resolution two letters had been sent out and on the basis of replies a new list had been compiled. This included 160 members or roughly half the number previously listed.

Financing of the society continued on the basis of collections at annual meetings until 1951. The amounts collected were: \$38.96, \$22.13, \$26.33, \$31.00 and \$36.54 for the years 1947-51. There was a balance of \$132.13 in the treasury in 1951. This was a rather haphazard method of financing an organization despite the low operating cost and was possible only because of the subsidy by the Experimental Farms through publication and distribution of the proceedings. It became increasingly evident that this was not a satisfactory method of financing and, at the sixteenth annual meeting in 1951, a resolution was passed stating:

"Whereas the financing of this Society is not now maintained on a definite basis and

"Whereas the formation of the National Organization and the maintenance of a General Secretary will undoubtedly create the need for an organized regular basis of membership contributions

"Be it resolved that a Committee be named to study and set up a proposed system of financing for the support of this Section and the National Society, after consultation with the Western Section."

Whether this committee ever functioned is not clear for events moved rapidly after that. At the first annual meeting of the national organization, a month later, the constitution of that organization was passed. This included provision for dues to be fixed each year by the annual meeting and to be collected by the sectional secretary-treasurers. It stipulated further that fifty per cent of the dues were to be remitted to the national body. At this first meeting a motion established the dues at two dollars per year.

Before concluding the history of the separate eastern and western societies an analysis of their development may be of interest. There appeared to be some basic philosophical differences in the two organizations. This was evident in the original committee structure with the western society setting up committees on research and instruction and the eastern society setting up committees on classes of livestock. While the committee structure of both societies changed from time to time there was a tendency for the western society to strive for individuality among its members and the eastern society to depend more on group approaches. There also was greater emphasis on presentation of individual research results in the western group and review papers in the eastern group. The differences were not sharp and complete but were of sufficient distinction to be noticed. Possibly the greatest difference was in the apparent emphasis that the eastern group gave to the show ring and to exhibitions.

* * *

The National Organization

Though the Canadian Society of Animal Production has existed in name since 1931 there had been no national, functional organization. The feeling grew that this was not a desirable situation so both the eastern and western groups took action, in the last years of the 1940s and in 1950, to bring a national organization into being. This time, success was achieved and the first annual meeting of the national society was held at the University of Manitoba on June 27, 28 and 29, 1951, at the time of the AIC convention. In accordance with a suggestion from the eastern section, J.M. Brown, president of the western section, was named as the first president of the national organization.

The new constitution provided for the continuation of eastern and western sections, each with its own executive, and with the presidency of the national society alternating between the presidents of the two sections. The secretary-treasurer was to be appointed by the directors at the annual meeting and was not to be one of the secretaries of sections. One feature of the constitution that presented a problem later was the stipulation that the presidencies should correspond to the location of the annual meeting of the AIC. This was satisfactory as long as the AIC meetings alternated between east and west but in later years this did not always occur.

Those eligible for membership were: "Animal husbandry and poultry investigators, instructors, administrators, extension workers and others engaged in special phases of the animal industry." Each member was to be assigned to the section in which he or she was located geographically. No specific qualifications for membership, such as university training, were stipulated. It may have been assumed that anyone working in any of the fields mentioned would have adequate qualifications.

Financing the new society was provided for in the constitution. The fees were to be set annually at the annual meeting and were to be collected by the section secretary-treasurers. The first annual fee was set at \$2.00 per member. Fifty per cent of the fee was to be retained by the section and the other fifty per cent was to go to the national office. This arrangement was changed completely at the second annual meeting, held in Ottawa on June 24-25, 1952. The change was made despite the fact that the procedure used did not conform to the by-law requirements for making changes. The new arrangement was: "The fees for Western and Eastern Sections shall be set by each section independently and payment of such fees shall constitute membership in the Canadian Society of Animal Production. Funds needed to operate the Society shall be secured by assessing each section equally. These assessments shall be made from fees collected by sectional Treasurers. The amount of assessment shall be according to the needs of the General Treasurer, and at the discretion of the National Executive."

The records leave the impression that the original fee, established at a western meeting, with few eastern members present, had been a little too much for the eastern members who were not accustomed to paying any set fee. There is also some evidence

that they were not yet ready to become subservient to a national body. It may also be that this was a means of maintaining an advantage inasmuch as the membership in the east was larger than in the west and an equal fee from all members would have meant that a greater total amount would have come from the east.

In any event the financial statement tabled at the second meeting showed collections of \$58.85 from the west and \$53.00 from the east plus an individual fee for two years from W.G. Kirk in Florida. Expenditures were limited to \$30.75 for letterheads and envelopes, leaving a balance of \$85.10. The report at the third annual meeting indicates that no assessment was made for funds for the national office so there was no income. However, expenditures were only \$37.15 so there still remained a balance of \$47.95. The 1954 annual meeting report noted a need for funds and the meeting voted an assessment of \$50.00 on each section. A similar assessment was made the following year.

In view of the fact that membership in the national society was through membership in the sections it is of some interest to note what happened. No specific records are available on this point for the western section but, in view of the fact that this section had always listed members on the basis of payment of fees, it may be assumed that no major change took place. However, in the east this was the first time that membership was to be based on the payment of fees and it did have a significant effect on the number of members. At the 1952 meeting of the eastern section a fee of one dollar was set and, according to the secretary's 1953 report this made all previous membership lists null and void. He reported that in response to an appeal fifty three members had responded with fees. This was a far cry from up to 300 that had been carried on the list in earlier years. The 1954 report on the eastern section showed a membership of 94 with 14 in teaching, 24 in research, 32 in livestock extension and 12 in general agricultural extension.

If one looks only at the papers included in the proceedings of the first annual meeting of the national society it would not be classed as an auspicious beginning. The minutes of the meeting indicate one session as a joint session with the Agricultural Engineering Group of AIC at which six papers were presented on livestock housing. Another session was given over to a symposium on "the use of the Animal Protein Factor and/or B₁₂ and Antibiotics in Livestock Nutrition." A third session was given over to a paper on Brahman Cattle for Beef Production by W.G. Kirk from the University of Florida. It may be noted that, while this was a meeting of the national society, practically all of the contributions of papers were from the west. The tendency to a concentration of papers from members in the region where the national meetings are held has been a continuing feature and reflects two facts. First is the factor of travel cost to more distant points. Second is the fact that sections usually have held meetings in their own areas in years when the national meeting was in the other area and this has reduced the urge to make a greater effort to contribute to the national program.

It is of interest that, while the original eastern and western groups regularly passed resolutions at their annual meetings, the minutes of the first national meeting record not a single resolution. This contrasted to no less than four substantive resolutions and five courtesy resolutions at the eastern section meeting a month earlier. At the second annual national meeting courtesy resolutions were passed but it was not until the fourth annual meeting that other resolutions were passed.

The program of the second annual meeting included a symposium on "livestock production in the national policy" with a series of papers covering various aspects of the subject. In addition, thirteen technical papers were presented. Practically all of the contributors were from the east, reflecting again the situation outlined above. At this meeting considerable discussion took place regarding possible national committees but no action was taken other than referring this to the executive for further consideration.

The third annual meeting, held at the University of Saskatchewan June 23-24,

1953, was the first annual meeting at which a whole session was given over to research papers. A second session was a joint session with the agricultural engineers.

The beginning of a feeling of the need for self-sufficiency emerged at this meeting. Up to this time each section and the national office had depended on the Experimental Farm Service for publication and distribution of their proceedings. The first action taken to change this was a motion that the papers presented at the 1953 meeting should be returned to the speakers for mimeographing and forwarding to the national office for binding and distribution. In addition, it was recommended that in the future all speakers should have their papers mimeographed in advance of the annual meeting. They could then be collected at a central point, bound and distributed at an early date after the meeting.

The fourth annual meeting, held at Macdonald College, June 22-23, 1954, followed largely the format that had been established the year before with one session given over to research papers, one to a joint meeting with the Agronomy Group of the AIC, and one on the general theme of the AIC convention, "Agriculture Tomorrow." For the first time the national body passed resolutions other than courtesy resolutions. These dealt with an educational and promotional program for meats and meat products, a study of and possible revision of standards for grading beef, and the need for improvement in the Advanced Registry policy for dairy bulls.

At this meeting, it was reported that an approach had been made to the poultry specialists to become members of the Society and present papers at the annual meeting. The response had been mainly negative, possibly because most of them were actively involved with the Poultry Science Association.

The fifth annual meeting, held at the University of Alberta on June 21-23, 1955, followed the same general pattern as the previous one with a joint session with the engineers, a session of research papers and one with invitational papers. Of these the most significant one, from a research standpoint, was given by W.A. Craft from the Regional Swine Breeding Laboratory, Ames, Iowa.

The minutes of the meeting reported that a newsletter had been started by the national secretary and material from members was requested. The minutes also indicated that some of the members who presented papers failed to provide the required 300 copies to the secretary for inclusion in the proceedings. For the first time, resolutions from a section, this time the eastern section, were brought before the national body for support. One rather significant one proposed that technical papers presented at an annual meeting should be published in the proceedings in abstract only, on one page, and be prepared by the author. Another resulted in the establishment of the first national committee, this one to "review and evaluate official livestock testing and breeding policies, and to make recommendations with a view to maintaining these policies at the highest level of efficiency for the improvement of livestock in Canada."

It is not intended that detailed discussion of annual meetings be continued in this review but it did seem to be important to deal with the first few in this manner to indicate the gradual evolution of a format for meetings. Through the years, this has changed somewhat through an increasing volume of research papers and the need to subdivide the program in order to accommodate the various interests of the members. However, symposia and joint sessions with other societies have continued to hold a place in the Society programs.

One cannot confine attention completely to the national organization when dealing with its history and yet get a full picture of the activities of its members. The sections continued to be active and to have meetings of their own and in many cases brought matters to the national body for consideration. In addition, they frequently took independent action. An example of this was by the western section in 1956. Members expressed concern about the multiplicity of livestock bulletins from various sources and suggested coordinating action through the CSAP (Western). A committee was appointed to explore the possibility of preparing a bulletin on swine production. Five sub-committees were to be set up to deal with the various aspects, namely,

nutrition, breeding, management, diseases and parasites, and housing and equipment. This was an ambitious undertaking but it came to naught. The next year, the committee could only report that lack of support from the various institutions indicated that this could not be a successful venture.

The minutes of the 1957 annual meeting of the national society recorded three items of special interest. For the first time a detailed financial statement was included. At this meeting the first action was taken toward establishing an Award of Merit. The executive was directed to provide for a study and report regarding the establishment of a special CSAP Award of Merit to be presented annually to an outstanding person in the livestock industry. The immediate outcome of this was that, the following year, the committee suggested that the proposal was premature, that the society needed to be stronger and better recognized before the idea should be implemented. Despite this, a standing committee was appointed to continue to explore the idea. This matter came up for discussion again at the 1959 meeting at which time a motion was passed to table the matter for three years or at the discretion of the executive. More will be said of this later.

During 1957, the executive had adopted the Canadian Journal of Animal Science as the official publication of the society and this was approved at the annual meeting. The eastern section had already endorsed the AIC action in setting up the journal and urged all society members to contribute papers to this journal.

The first recording of membership in the minutes was for the 1958 meeting when the secretary reported 145 western and 254 eastern members for a total of 399. The secretary also recommended turning over most of the work relating to the proceedings to the AIC office and this was approved. This was the first step in contracting most of the necessary business functions to that office. The report also indicated that the newsletter which had been started some years earlier was continued. The importance of news to the members was recognized and a motion was passed to establish a committee to supply news items to the AIC Review and to Agriculture, the publication of the Quebec Agronomes, the items to appear under the heading "CSAP Affairs."

Three other matters of internal concern were dealt with. The first resulted from a delay in publication of papers submitted to the journal and brought forth a motion (first passed at the western section meeting) suggesting that reviewers should leave grammar and punctuation editing to the editor and should concern themselves only with matters of substance. The second, from the same source, was a motion asking the AIC to consider holding meetings in August rather than in June, to make it easier for extension members to attend. The final matter was the constitution and a motion was passed that the executive should appoint a committee to study the constitution and program of the society and recommend changes if necessary. The outcome of this was a complete redrafting of the constitution and by-laws for presentation to the 1959 annual meeting. It was accepted at that meeting after it previously had been approved by both the western and eastern sections.

The new constitution and by-laws was a much more extensive and detailed document than the rather simple one under which the society had been operating. Most importantly it changed the concept governing the society from that of two sections federated in a national body to that of a national body with two branches. A definite change was made in the structure of the society in that the officers were: President; President-elect; Vice-president; and Secretary-Treasurer, the latter three and two directors to be elected by ballot at the annual meeting. The executive committee was to include four directors (each serving a two-year term), two from the east and two from the west, the geographic dividing line being the Lakehead.

The objects of the society were elaborated as follows:

"(a) To afford opportunities for the discussion of problems of common interest in the animal industry.

"(b) To provide avenues for improvements and coordination of research, extension and teaching related to the sciences of the animal industry.

"(c) To encourage publication of scientific and other educational material pertaining to the animal industry."

No real changes were made in the requirements for membership except that it was stated that applications should be in writing, should be accompanied by dues and were subject to approval by the executive committee.

The original western and eastern sections were abolished but provision was made for local branches to be formed. In actual practice only two, a western and an eastern, have been formed to replace the original sections.

The society was beginning to become more businesslike in its operations and, for the first time, a budget was prepared and presented for consideration at the 1959 annual meeting. The proposed budget was very modest compared to present-day standards as it was for only \$700.00. Even this was too much for the members who reduced it to \$570.00 by reducing the provision for proceedings from 500 to 400 copies. The proposed fee also was reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.00 with \$1.00 per member to be rebated to the branches. The financial statement for the year ending May 31, 1959 showed revenue (including a \$75.41 balance carried over from the previous year) of \$586.46. Expenditures were \$540.11 leaving a balance of \$46.35. The major item of expenditure was \$528.31 for the proceedings. This gives some idea of the value of the subsidy provided for many years by the Experimental Farms in handling the proceedings for the society.

Operationally, arrangements were made with the AIC to handle the collection of fees, mailing circular letters, the proceedings, etc. In other words, most of the operational functions required by the society were to be handled, under contract, by the AIC office, a practice which has continued to the present time.

Another important matter had arisen out of the fact that the society had adopted the journal of Animal Science. This imposed a responsibility on the society and a previously appointed committee recommended that a three or five-man policy board should be established. There would also be three science editors, each serving for three years. One of the editors was to be chairman and was to report annually to the society. Through the years, a number of changes have been made in the editorial board and the cadre of reviewers but the society has maintained a high level of competence in this function. As an item of detail, it may be mentioned that in 1959 a committee was appointed to develop recommendations covering procedures for statistical presentation of material for the journal.

Up to this point, the narrative has followed a chronological sequence in order to portray the development of the society in a systematic manner. However, it seemed doubtful that this was the best procedure for the subsequent period so the form of presentation was changed and developments will be discussed under a number of subject headings as this may more clearly emphasize developments in certain important aspects of the society.

Constitution and Structure

As already indicated, a major change was made in the constitution and by-laws in 1959, setting up the structure of a truly national organization with subordinate branches. However, as in most cases, the new constitution and by-laws were not perfect and already, in 1961, the annual meeting instructed the executive to review them for changes to provide for a requirement that the executive members must be members of the society; to provide for staggering the tenure of office of the directors; and to separate the duties of secretary and treasurer to provide for the appointment of an AIC official to act as treasurer. One may question the need for the first item as it



John Percy Sackville, FAIC
1879-1971

First President of the Western Canada Society of Animal Production.

Professor Sackville, originally from Northumberland County, Ontario, was a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College and Iowa State College. He was a Lecturer and Associate Professor at the OAC and Livestock Editor for "The Country Guide" before moving to Alberta where he served as Professor and Head of Animal Husbandry at the University of Alberta from 1922 to his retirement in 1947. At this time he was made a Fellow of the Agricultural Institute of Canada.

Throughout his career Professor Sackville served on many provincial and national committees and organizations concerned with the livestock industry. For several years after his retirement he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Canadian Aberdeen Angus Association.



Professor Wade Toole
1886-1929

First president of the Eastern Canada Society of Animal Production.

Professor Wade Toole, a native Ontarian, was a graduate of the University of Toronto and Iowa State College. He was editor of the Farmers' Advocate for several years before being made professor and head of the department of animal husbandry at OAC in 1918, a position he held until his death. He was responsible for the development of many lines of research, including meat research and the establishment of a meat laboratory. He placed great emphasis on teaching and was instrumental in establishing the College Royal and the Animal Husbandry Club. Judging teams under his direction won international recognition.



Professor J.M. Brown
1889-1954

First president of the Canadian Society of Animal Production (now the Canadian Society of Animal Science) 1951.

Professor J.M. Brown was born in Scotland in 1889 and received his basic education there, continuing it at the Ontario Agricultural College and the University of Minnesota. After a short stint with the Ontario Department of Agriculture he joined the staff of the Animal Husbandry Department, Agricultural College, University of Manitoba in 1915 and served there until his retirement in 1954. He served as head of the Animal Science Department from 1949 and as acting dean of the college during 1951-52.

would seem to be a foregone conclusion that only members could serve as officers of the society but there must have been some basis for wanting this to be considered. The only change actually made was to provide for the function of treasurer to be handled in the AIC office thus placing most of the business activities of the society in that office under contract.

The next major change was in the fiscal year from June 1-May 31 to January 1-December 31. This change became effective January 1, 1963.

In 1965, a major change was made in the procedure for electing officers. Up to this time the election of officers had been by ballot cast by members in attendance at the annual meeting. Effective January 1, 1966 balloting was to be conducted by mail so that all members of the society would have a voice in the election of officers.

Though the society was functioning reasonably well the membership was not increasing and the question arose whether the society was meeting the needs of members and prospective members. In an attempt to evaluate the situation, a committee was appointed to sound out the members on the future role of the society. Some of the questions posed were: should the branches be disbanded and only the central executive function; should the society sever its connection with the AIC; should the annual meeting be combined with meetings of the NRC nutrition sub-committee meetings, with workshops, etc.; should separate sessions on extension be held at the annual meetings? There were other questions, all with the intent of obtaining a picture of what members thought of the society and how it might be improved. As usual, only a small proportion of the members responded and by and large the response did not lead to any major changes.

In 1971, the name of the society was changed from Canadian Society of Animal Production to Canadian Society of Animal Science. Another change was to include the poultry industry with the animal industry in the stated objects of the society.

Since its inception, the CSAP had been affiliated with the AIC but, like the other affiliated societies, had had no direct representation on the National Council of the AIC, nor did it have any voting rights at the annual AIC meeting. A significant change was made, in 1963, in the relationship of the affiliated societies with the AIC. In that year, the Advisory Council on Scientific Affairs was set up by the AIC with a representative from each affiliated society. In addition to acting as an advisory group on scientific affairs to National Council, the Advisory Council was represented on the National Council by two members. The senior of these, in terms of service on National Council, was a member of the AIC executive. In addition to this change each affiliated society was given the right to have two delegates with voting rights at the annual AIC meeting. The only limitation on this was that these must be AIC members in addition to being members of the society. The next step in this development was an increase to three members of the Advisory Council on the National Council in 1969.

During subsequent years, the society became actively involved in the discussions which brought about the restructuring of the AIC and a new status for the affiliated societies. The new structure provided for each affiliated society having a representative on the National Council of the AIC, thus giving them a stronger and more direct role in the affairs of the AIC, placing them on a par with the provincial institutes of agrologists. On the other hand, it presented some problems to the society because of the requirement that all CSAS members, who were qualified, must be members of the AIC. Certain details relative to membership, funding, and operational relationships, had not been fully resolved when this history was written but, on the whole, the new arrangement seemed to be functioning satisfactorily. There was a slight loss of members who were not prepared to become AIC members but the total number of members did not show any significant change. The restructuring resulted in a fundamental change in relationships, the society no longer being an affiliate but an integral part of the AIC structure.

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Membership

Records on membership have been fragmentary until recent years. When the national organization was formed and annual fees were established, the total number of paying members was about two hundred. This increased gradually and then hovered around the 300-350 mark for a number of years. This was only a small proportion of the persons who could qualify for membership. In an effort to improve the situation, a membership committee, consisting of the directors of the branches, was established in 1962. Another committee was appointed to study possible new categories of members. Up to this time only one class, regular full members, existed. The work of the committee resulted in the establishment of a class of Honorary Life Members, in 1963. This class encompasses retired members who have been active, paid-up members for a period of not less than ten years prior to retirement. They have full rights and privileges but are exempt from payment of fees.

No further changes were made in the classes of members until 1979 when the new relationships with the AIC made changes necessary. At the 1979 annual meeting by-law changes were passed setting up four classes of members, namely, full members, associate members, student members and honorary life members. Student members had been admitted for the first time in 1975, at a reduced fee, though no legal provision existed for this class of members until 1979.

Throughout most of the history of the society, qualifications for membership were not stringent, requiring only that a member be active or interested in the industry. No educational or training requirements were set. In 1966, an attempt was made by some members to change this by a motion at the annual meeting that active recruitment of members should be limited to individuals qualified as agrologists, in other words, should be university graduates. This motion was defeated. In practice, most, if not all, members enrolled in recent years would have this qualification. With the new by-laws of 1979 this became an almost automatic requirement because of the new basic requirement for membership in the AIC.

Recruitment of members has been mainly by word of mouth and it was not until the late 1960's that steps were taken to prepare a brochure that could be used in recruiting. The brochure finally was printed in 1972. It was distributed to all faculties of agriculture as an aid in familiarizing animal and poultry science students with the society. Recruitment of members has been directed primarily at persons in the field of poultry and animal science but approaches also have been made to veterinarians.

Like so many other organizations, the CSAS has had difficulty in retaining members on a continuing basis. There has always been a solid core of staunch members and then a fringe group that was not fully dedicated and this latter group has been responsible for the frequent delinquency in payment of fees. Thus, in 1965 there were 280 members on the list but only 107 had paid the current-year fees at the time of accounting. The following year a somewhat better situation was noted with 225 paid up as of May 31. The situation continued to improve for some years with 357 paid up in 1970 and 367 the following year. At that time, there were 410 members on the list so there were still some delinquents.

In 1974, a fee increase caused a drop in membership and only 382 were listed. A year later a further drop had occurred to 336 but only 235 had paid up. The situation stabilized in 1976 with 337 and 286 respectively. A renewed interest in the society seemed to be developing and, despite new fee increases, membership showed signs of increasing. In 1978, there were 405 members on the list and 332 paid up as of May 31. There were twenty six honorary life members at that time.

* * *

Finances

It has been noted that, in its early years, the society was operating on a very limited budget, the major expenditure being for publication and distribution of the annual proceedings. The 1960 financial statement showed a deficit of \$72.32. In order that the society could meet its bills a loan of \$93.55 was made by the eastern branch. This was written off by the branch at a later date with the comment that the national office should put its financial house in order and warned that the action taken by the branch should not be taken as a precedent. At this time the annual fee was \$3.00 of which \$1.00 went to the branches. As a result the branches were relatively affluent whereas the national office continued to be strapped for funds. Thus, at the 1963 annual meeting the treasurer reported that there were insufficient funds on hand to cover the anticipated \$400.00 cost of publishing the proceedings. The immediate problem was solved by each of the branches voting a contribution of \$200.00 to the national office. Despite the financial difficulty, the annual meeting continued the fee at \$3.00 but instructed the executive to examine the fee structure and see if a change was necessary. In view of the actual situation one may wonder that the need for change was not clearly evident.

In 1964, there was a deficit of \$132.08 and, despite another donation of \$400.00 from the branches that year, the surplus for 1965 was only \$22.00. It had now become evident that a change in fees was essential and a change was made, in 1965, the fee being increased to \$4.00 and the share to the branches reduced to fifty cents from one dollar. As a result the financial situation became more favorable and surpluses were reported for 1966 and 1967. In the meantime two, new, substantial, annual items of expenditure were approved at annual meetings. The first of these was a \$100.00 annual fee for membership in the World Association of Animal Production which was formed in 1965 and of which the society was a charter member. The second item was for approximately \$200.00 for book prizes to top students in animal science at the faculties of agriculture in Canada. In order to cover these and other costs the fee was increased to \$5.00 in 1970.

It was soon discovered that this was not adequate as there was a deficit of \$775.17 in the 1971 fiscal year. A budget of \$2975.00 and a fee increase to \$7.00 was approved at the annual meeting in 1972. But this was only the beginning of increases. A year later a budget of \$6000.00 and a fee increase to \$15.00 was approved for 1974. It was becoming increasingly clear that if the society was to function effectively it was necessary to provide travel funds for the executive and certain committees as it no longer was feasible to function on the basis of the largesse of individual members or their employers.

The 1977 financial statement showed an income of \$9501.96 and a surplus of \$3,329.42 thus indicating that, for the time being, the society was in good financial condition. However, by 1979 financial storm warnings again were up as the 1978 expenditures had exceeded revenues by a considerable amount and a fee increase was being considered. At this time, the fee stood at \$15.00 for full and associate members and \$2.00 for student members. For the former the fee included a subscription to the Canadian Journal of Animal Science but students were required to subscribe separately, at \$8.50, if they desired the journal. In addition to the CSAS fee, members, who qualified, were required to pay the AIC fee as well.

* * *

Annual Meetings

The annual meetings, usually held in conjunction with the AIC conference, have always had two separate and distinct parts, namely, technical sessions and a business session. Most of the items dealt with at the business sessions have been discussed under other headings so the main discussion here will deal with the technical sessions.

In the early years of its existence, the national body had not given major consideration to the question of the two official languages though it had been of concern to the eastern branch from its very beginning. In 1962 the annual meeting passed a resolution that the minutes of the annual meeting should be published in both languages but that papers and abstracts should be published only in the language in which they were submitted. The minutes were published in both languages for a few years but then the practice was discontinued.

The format of the sessions continued relatively unchanged with one symposium session and a couple of sessions for the presentation of research. Available records show that the number of papers varied considerably from year to year. They exceeded twenty in only one year prior to 1967. In that year, thirty three were recorded in addition to four given at a joint session which the Society of Rural Extension. That was the first year in which concurrent technical sessions were held, a practice which has continued. In 1968, there were thirty seven papers plus a symposium but in 1969 the number dropped to seventeen. This was a minor aberration for, in 1970, the number was back up to sixty eight. The following table catalogues the number and category of papers listed at the meetings from 1970 to 1979 inclusive.

**Distribution of papers, by categories, listed at the
CAS annual meetings from 1970 to 1979.**

Category	Years									
	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
Breeding & genetics	17	7	16	6	20	6	8	18	4	14
Monogastric nutrition	13	9	7	6	7	6	8	17	5	7
Ruminant nutrition	16	12	24	6	13	19	17	26	21	15
Physiology	17	5	6	6	5	12	18	15	13	6
Meats	-	5	5	-	-	-	2	2	-	4
Management	5	-	2	18	-	5	17	20	12	16
Other	-	2	-	6	10	2	4	-	-	-
	68	40	60	48	55	50	74	98	55*	62*

* To this total should be added 12 graduate-student competition papers and 6 poster presentations in 1978 and 21 and 2 respectively in 1979.

The categories in the table are not all clear-cut and distinct, particularly with reference to the management category as it related to other categories at times. However, the table does show, in a general way, the relative amount of attention given to various areas of interest.

In addition to the usual presentation of papers another form, poster presentation,

was introduced in 1977. This has not become popular with only two such presentations in 1979. In 1976 an evaluation of papers presented was attempted for the first time with some interesting results. Of the seventy seven papers scored the assessment was:

	Good	Satisfactory	Need improvement
Content	38	36	3
Visual	38	27	12
In 1977 the ratings were:			
Content	40	34	0
Visual	37	33	4
Presentation	32	40	2

Another innovation, tried first in 1978, was a graduate student competition on papers, the criteria being content and effectiveness of presentation. This was deemed to be a successful innovation with twelve papers presented and was continued in 1979 with twenty one papers presented. As early as 1964, a motion had been considered for an award for the best paper. Though this was given informal support the executive decided that action on this was not warranted at that time.

An annual meeting registration fee was introduced at some time in the 1960's. A reduced AIC registration fee for students, and a daily registration, rather than a full conference fee, has aided in increasing attendance, especially at centers with a relatively large number of members and students, many of whom have not cared to register for the full AIC conference.

Publications

The publications of primary concern to the society have been the Proceedings, the Newsletter, the Handbook, and the Canadian Journal of Animal Science and its predecessor. The first three have been the sole responsibility of the society whereas the journal has been published by the AIC but the society has assumed editorial responsibility for it.

Proceedings were published by the original societies and by the national body since its formation in 1951. The early proceedings contained the papers given and, in some cases, minutes of the annual meetings. When the national body took over, the proceedings were more complete, containing information from the national meeting and also from the branch meetings in the area in which the society did not meet. By 1960, a change had been made and the only papers published in full were invitational and symposium papers. Abstracts, some of them rather long, were the only published record of papers given at the technical sessions of the annual meetings.

The question of what to include in the proceedings arose regularly, partly because of the relatively high cost of publishing the document. In 1961, a motion was presented to the annual meeting suggesting that the CSAP should publish, in the AIC journal, short abstracts of research papers accepted by a review committee and presented at the annual meeting. This was not accepted but a broader motion was, to the effect that the CSAP should publish a proceedings consisting of minutes of meetings, financial statements, and invitational and review papers, and that a copy of the

proceedings and a reprint of the abstracts of the research papers presented and published in the journal, be sent to each member. The only flaw in this was that arrangements had not been made, and were not made for several years, for the publication of the abstracts in the journal.

In 1965, a motion was presented at the annual meeting that the CSAP should cease publishing abstracts in the proceedings. This motion was tabled with the recommendation that the executive should come up with a publication policy for the 1966 meeting. This it did, first making an analysis which showed that the minutes and financial statement took up 15% of the proceedings, invitational papers 57% and abstracts 28%. The executive recommended that the society should continue to publish proceedings but should limit invitational papers to 1,500 words and abstracts to 500. This recommendation was accepted by the 1966 annual meeting.

The next move was made in 1968 when it was suggested that a procedure should be developed for editing abstracts of papers at both national and branch meetings and have these published in the journal. Nothing came of this, but in 1970 a motion was passed that arrangements should be made to have abstracts published in the journal. Some difficulty was experienced in having this proposal accepted by the Editorial Board of the AIC but, when the society agreed to be responsible for the page charges to cover the cost, the proposal finally was accepted. The burden of the page charges was passed back to the authors or their employers but if individuals or institutions were unable to pay these charges the society assumed the cost. The procedure introduced some extra bookkeeping and financial transactions but has worked reasonably well. The first abstracts in the journal, were published in the December 1971 issue of the journal.

From that time forward, the proceedings contained only minutes of the annual meeting, and symposium papers. But even this was discontinued after the 1975 proceedings, the last to be published. After that the Newsletter became the vehicle for reporting the annual meeting to members.

During the 1960's and early 1970's the Newsletter appeared, twice annually though special issues appeared dealing with major items of importance to the members. The January issue usually announced the forthcoming annual meeting, made a call for papers, reminded members that annual fees were due and carried notices of other meetings. The April or May issue was the election issue giving a list of nominations and a brief biography of the nominees. Beginning in 1974, the Newsletter was expanded to four issues per year and with increased information content on CSAS affairs.

Then, in 1976, the Newsletter took on a new form with a stylized cover and some new functions. Of particular significance was the function of reporting the annual meeting. In addition the Newsletter also began reporting on the activities of the executive. It seems clear that a real effort has been made to have the Newsletter function as an important avenue of communication to members.

The CSAS Handbook, which made its first appearance in 1976, was designed to acquaint members of the executive with their duties. The first reference to a handbook was noted in the minutes of the executive meeting of February 19, 1973, when each member of the executive was asked to list items in his particular area of CSAS concern as well as specific action needed to be taken on each. The proposed contents of the handbook were discussed again a year later at the executive meeting on February 18, 1974. In the meantime, work had progressed on drafting the contents. In its final form the first book contained a brief historical sketch; a statement of organization, objectives, and activities; the constitution and by-laws; standing and special committees and their functions; annual meeting program format; relations with the AIC; the Journal, and a CSAS calendar. As an addition, there was an incomplete list of AIC and CSAS awards granted to CSAS members.

The major communication effort of the CSAS has been the Canadian Journal of Animal Science. This has been an editorial rather than a publishing function. The AIC

has been responsible for the actual publishing and the society has handled the review of papers submitted to the journal. This function has been handled through an editor, a member of CSAS, who, as of 1978, was assisted by five associate and eleven assistant editors. This was an increase from two associate and five assistant editors in 1970, the increase being required to ease the burden on individuals as the number of papers increased and publication increased from three to four issues per year. The increase in issues occurred in 1971. The editor has been a member of the AIC Editorial Board which sets the general policy for the three journals published by the AIC.

At one stage of development of relations between the AIC and the CSAS, the journal carried the statement that it was the official publication of the CSAS. However, the AIC decided that this statement was incorrect as the journal was an official publication of that organization so the statement was discontinued. However, the support and cooperation of the society continued to be acknowledged in the journal.

In the section dealing with the proceedings, reference was made to the action taken to have abstracts of annual meeting papers published in the journal. The primary difficulty was cost, as page charges were the main source of revenue for the journal. This same factor has made difficult the use of the journal for review papers and also has precluded its use as the official organ of the society. This latter function also has been excluded by the general policy of the Editorial Board of the journals.

The journal has continued to grow in stature and reflect real credit on the CSAS and the members who serve as volunteers on the editorial staff.

Honors and Awards

Though the AIC members of the Society had been eligible for AIC awards the society did not have any awards of its own during the first decade of its existence as a national organization. The first award was the Honorary Life Membership established in 1963.

The first suggestion for an Honors and Awards Committee was made by the president at the 1965 annual meeting and the meeting passed a motion to establish such a committee. The first committee, appointed following the annual meeting, consisted of three members, all AIC Fellows, who scrutinized nominations for AIC fellowships and the Klinck lectureship of the AIC. The following year, the committee consisted of four directors of the society. It was not until 1968 that formal terms of reference for the committee were presented and accepted at the annual meeting. They are of sufficient significance to warrant recording as follows:

"The Honors and Awards Committee of the Canadian Society of Animal Production shall be responsible for:

"1. The selection of worthy and deserving CSAP members whose names are put forth in nomination for any of the honors or awards of the Society, the AIC, or other groups sponsoring honoraria to which CSAP is invited to nominate members.

"2. The completed documentation and submission of nominations in accordance with the requirements of the specific honor or award, within the nomination deadlines of the awards.

"3. The preparation of guidance statements outlining the procedures and requirements for new honors and awards, or changes in existing honors and awards, for consideration and action by the CSAP executive, as required."

At this annual meeting, a motion was passed requiring the committee to study possible new CSAP awards. The result of this was that, in 1970, the committee

presented recommendations for two new awards. The first of these was a book prize "to be awarded annually to each of the outstanding graduates (B.Sc.) in Animal Science in each of the Faculties of Agriculture in Canada." This was to include students in Animal Science, Poultry Science, Nutrition and Food Processing. The selection of the students was to be made by each Department of Animal Science and the selection of the book by the Honors and Awards Committee. This proposal was accepted and the first prizes were awarded in 1971. Because of a preference for a cash award and the difficulty in selecting books which would be equally useful to each awardee, the award has been a cash award. In order to facilitate making the award a publicity event at the university, a change was made to granting the award to the top third year student in his or her fourth year. The original prize was \$25.00 but this was increased to \$50.00 in 1975.

The second new award recommended was a Certificate of Merit, without monetary attachment but with life membership in the society, "to be awarded annually by the CSAP to not more than three persons who have made truly outstanding contributions in any area of animal agriculture." This award was approved by the annual meeting.

The first mention of a Merit Award had been made at the 1957 meeting. A committee was appointed to examine this and, in 1958, reported that the proposal was premature, that the society needed to mature before considering what in effect was a prestige award. It might almost seem that it was still premature in 1970 because it was not until 1976 that the first award was granted, this to Dr. H.T. Fredeen. Two were granted in 1977, to Dr. J.E. Moxley and Mr. A.J. Charnetski, two in 1978 to Dr. J. C. Rennie and Dr. H.F. MacRae, and three in 1979 to Dr. A.S. Johnson, Dr. W.J. Pidgen and Dr. K. Rasmussen.

The committee also recommended that study should be given to the possibility of establishing a number of awards in specialized areas of animal agriculture (e.g. nutrition, physiology, genetics, animal production, etc.) to be supported by various industries or groups allied to animal agriculture. The outcome of this was that, at the 1978 annual meeting, the Honors and Awards Committee proposed two new awards, one in animal breeding and physiology and one in animal nutrition and meat science, to be sponsored by industry. The executive was instructed to provide documentation on criteria of selection and detailed procedures. The executive outlined the conditions as follows. The awards were "to recognize and encourage excellence in teaching, research or extension in the fields of: a) Animal Breeding and Physiology, b) Animal Nutrition and Meat Science." The awards were to be sponsored by industry, would bear the name of the sponsor, and would consist of a medal and a plaque. The proposed conditions were:

- "1. The recipient must be a member of the Society.
- "2. The recipient may be involved in Teaching, Research or Extension at provincial, federal, or international levels.
- "3. Nominees awarded AIC Fellowship or CSAS Certificate of Merit Awards are not eligible for these awards.
- "4. Nominations may come from individuals or from organizations.
- "5. Selection of successful candidates will be done by the CSAS Awards Committee."

At the 1979 annual meeting, these were considered in detail and, though the principle was endorsed, there were some changes in detail.

Lists of CSAS members who have received CSAS and/or AIC awards are in Appendix E.

* * *

External Relations

The stated objectives of the society, from its very origin in the two separate societies, have included the advancement of the animal industry. In more recent years, this concept has been broadened to include poultry and the food processing industry. In achieving this objective the society members and the society as an organization, have of necessity been directly involved in problems of these industries and have felt compelled to speak out from time to time, to governments and other organizations, on matters of concern. In this there has been a gradual evolution of relationships with these various bodies, these relationships taking different forms to meet the specific situations as they developed. This aspect of society activity has increased noticeably in the last two decades under review.

The longest standing relationship has been with the AIC as each original society became affiliated with the AIC immediately after being organized. Reference already has been made to recent developments in this relationship so it will not be discussed further.

As early as 1962, consideration was given to membership in The Agricultural Hall of Fame and this matter came in for consideration on later occasions as well. In every case, the decision was made not to join. This decision was made easier after 1968 when the AIC took membership in the Hall of Fame.

The society enrolled as a charter member of the World Association of Animal Production in 1964 and has continued this membership with regularly appointed delegates. In 1978 it was decided to issue an invitation to the World Association to hold one of its conferences in Canada. At the fourth conference of that organization in Buenos Aires, in 1978, Dr. J.P. Bowland, CSAS representative on the World Association Council, was elected as one of the vice-presidents of that organization.

A couple of peripheral, but important, relationships with other organizations should be mentioned. Through the Advisory Council on Scientific Affairs of the AIC, the society was represented on SCITEC for a number of years but in 1976 AIC, on the recommendation of the Advisory Council, discontinued this membership.

Also through the Advisory Council the society has been actively involved in the AIC program of exchanges of scientists with the developing countries of the Commonwealth. This program was financed at first by the Commonwealth Foundation and, in recent years, by that foundation and CIDA. Members of CSAS have been directly involved in the exchanges.

In the matter of contract with other organizations, it should be noted that, in 1972, the western branch of CSAS held a joint meeting with the Western Section of the American Association of Animal Science, at Banff. There were 181 from the U.S. and 131 from Canada in attendance. In 1977, the eastern branch of CSAS held a joint meeting with the Northeast Section of both the American Association of Animal Science and the American Dairy Science Association, at Fredericton. At the national level, no joint meetings have been held but plans were made to have a joint meeting with the American Association in 1982, at Guelph.

One area of concern to the society has been the care of animals used for research. One aspect of this has been the activities of certain other organizations that have sought to impose unnecessary restrictions. At the 1969 annual meeting, action was taken to involve the society in an assessment of domestic animal facilities and to put the society into a position to be able to advise on all legislation proposed at the federal or provincial levels in relation to care of domestic animals. A committee on animal care was appointed. This committee arranged a meeting with the executive director of the Canadian Council on Animal Care and the Animal Resources Panel of the Council. As a result of this, Dr. R.S. Gowe, a society member, was appointed as one of four members of the Resources Panel. In addition, a list of society members, available to serve on assessment panels, was established. The society committee was

active for a couple of years, particularly with regard to the revision of the Canadian Council of Animal Care publication "Care of Experimental Animals - A Guide for Canada." At the 1975 annual meeting a motion was passed asking the editor of the Canadian Journal of Animal Science to cite this publication as part of the journal editorial policy, respecting the use of experimental animals, when accepting papers for publication. This did not become editorial policy.

While the committee had been relatively inactive for a number of years, it became actively involved in a meeting arranged by the Animal Welfare Foundation of Canada, October 5, 1975. One of the thrusts of this meeting, from the humane society people, was for legislation to control the use of animals in research. The committee report on this meeting contained the following concluding paragraph.

"In summary, practically all of the discussion centred on biomedical research and whether or not the Canadian Council on Animal Care could, as presently structured, adequately protect the experimental animals involved. This was not resolved. Agricultural research and livestock were not specifically mentioned but are still considered as part of the biomedical package by both sides. However, total confinement and so called intensive production systems will probably be attacked specifically by the Animal Welfare Foundation at some future date."

This matter of animal care continued to be of concern and became the subject of a 1978 position paper. This was devoted primarily to a statement indicating that in confinement rearing of animals economic self-interest would ensure that the animals would not suffer in any way for, unless they were comfortable, they would not produce adequately to provide for profitable production.

In 1979, the AIC asked the society to name a representative to a national committee concerned with animal welfare and intensive livestock production. It is evident that this continued to be a live subject.

The interest of the society in some of the broad aspects of the industry is exemplified in some of the resolutions passed at annual meetings. A few of these will be recorded. In 1961, a motion was considered which recommended that the society compile and distribute a list of titles and subjects of experimental projects in animal work in Canada. This had been suggested by the eastern branch but was turned down at the national level.

At that same meeting, another motion from the same source recommended the appointment of a committee to collect, analyze and distribute information regarding the use of hormones as a means of affecting animals destined for slaughter. This too was defeated. While the minutes of the meeting do not record the discussion on these motions and the reason for their defeat it may be assumed that, to the members present, both actions suggested were beyond the means of the society.

A third resolution received more favorable treatment. It pointed out that:

"Whereas conditions in the fields of livestock production, marketing and grading of livestock and meat products are continuously changing and whereas such changing conditions bring with them the need to review the many federal and provincial policies for the encouragement of better livestock production and the various regulations and grade standards pertaining to the marketing of our livestock products; Therefore, be it resolved that the C.S.A.P. recommends to the governmental bodies concerned the appointment of a suitable representative committee or committees to review our existing policies with a view to improvement where possible."

This resolution was sent to all deputy ministers of agriculture but only one responded.

However, the society was not easily discouraged and, in 1962, tried a somewhat different approach by passing a motion to the effect that the National Coordinating Committee on Agricultural Services should appoint a committee to study existing methods of evaluating carcass quality in meat animals and to make recommendations

for grading standards and policies in meat products. This was acknowledged by the Coordinating Committee but no immediate action was taken.

Undaunted, the 1963 annual meeting passed a motion that a committee of the society contact the Canada Department of Agriculture at the highest level with a documented request that a committee composed of producers, packers, retailers, and technical groups be struck to study carcass grading of beef.

While it cannot be recorded that any of these motions led to immediate action, the fact remains that within a few years action on these problems was initiated.

In 1965, a slightly different action was taken in that a motion passed indicating support for the new government policy on importation of stock from Europe.

In 1967, two other areas of concern led to motions at the annual meeting. The first was to the Federal Department of Labor, Forestry and Rural Development and to the provincial Departments of Agriculture and Education to plan vocational and agricultural curricula to train farm managers and workers.

The second motion emphasized the need for more research on housing and management of large herds in view of the increasing size of such units.

For a number of years, approaches to government slackened off. In 1976, the question arose whether the society was giving enough attention to broader aspects. The annual meeting instructed the executive to undertake a full review to determine the opinion of the members on this matter. The outcome of this was that the executive presented a position paper, to the 1977 meeting, outlining procedure for the society to develop position papers on subjects of special concern. In addition to outlining proposed procedure it made the following specific recommendations:

"1. That C.S.A.S. assume the responsibility of developing position and/or policy statements on issues of concern to the Animal Industry and to Animal Scientists and that the format of operation to fulfill this role as outlined in this report be adopted.

"2. That the C.S.A.S. undertake the development of position papers in 1977-78 on the following three topics:

- (a) Use and control of anti-biotics in the animal industry.
- (b) Humane treatment of animals.
- (c) Anti-animal product publicity by the medical profession and others.

"3. That the C.S.A.S. propose a news release following the 1977 Annual General Meeting outlining this new undertaking by the society."

The recommendations were adopted after a rewording of item 2(b) to "To discuss the comfort of animals under intensive farming conditions."

The following year, two of these position papers were presented to the annual meeting. The first one, dealt with the treatment of animals under intensive production. The second paper dealt with the subject of anti-animal product publicity and referred specifically to the Mustard report which implicated animal fats and cholesterol in cardiovascular disease. The society paper outlined several possible reactions by the society but suggested that the society be advised not to participate in public debate on the issue. It was felt that the less said the better as it could easily develop into an emotional debate where facts might be ignored. The meeting essentially accepted the paper but then moved that a committee be appointed to enumerate the accomplishments of animal scientists in improving and maintaining the nutrient quality of livestock products.

In a quite different area of concern, the society appointed a committee to study the supply and demand situation for graduates in animal science. This committee was in existence for several years but made little headway. In the meantime, the AIC, funded by the Department of Labour, arranged for a survey of the broader subject of supply and demand for graduates in all fields of agriculture. The report from this survey indicated the difficulty of obtaining reliable forecasts of demand on which to base any plans for supply. In the light of this the society committee was disbanded.

At this time too, 1973, a study was made of the need for financial assistance to deserving students in animal science. The report indicated that, with the various sources of financial assistance already available, nothing further was required.

A new concept, as applied to CSAS members, surfaced at the 1977 annual meeting and resulted in a report being presented at the 1978 meeting. This dealt with a proposal for licensing animal scientists. The basis for concern in this direction is found in the introduction to the report:

"At the 1977 meeting of the Canadian Society of Animal Science (CSAS) concern was expressed for:

"(1) Professionalism of Animal Scientists.

"(2) Unqualified parties giving advice or information to the public as Animal Scientists.

"(3) The degree of exposure to risk of suit for error and omission which Animal Scientists may enjoy."

The report discussed various aspects of professionalization, recognized the fact of agrologists acts and suggested certain procedures specifically applicable to animal scientists. The report was circulated to members at the annual meeting and then a motion was passed tabling the report until the next annual meeting.

The interest of the society in major problems of the industry is indicated further by the symposia and the joint session themes at the annual meetings. These are listed in Appendix D.

* * *

Appendix A

List of presidents and secretaries of the Canadian Society of Animal Production - Canadian Society of Animal Science since its inception as a national organization as the result of amalgamation of the Western and Eastern Societies of Animal Production.

	Presidents	Secretaries
1951	J.M. Brown	F.E. Wolff
1951-52	G.E. Raithby	" "
1952-53	J.M. Bell	" "
1953-54	R.C. Parent	" "
1954-55	J.G. Stothart	" "
1955-56	V. Pelchat	" "
1956-57	D.B. Young	S.L. Medland
1957-58	W.E. Senn	" "
1958-59	F.M. Baker	" "
1959-60	F.E. Wolff	" "
1960-61	W.E. Howell	" "
1961-62	R.P. Forshaw	F. Whiting
1962-63	R.E. Berg	" "
1963-64	S.L. Medland	J.A. Newman
1964-65	D.M. Bowden	" "
1965-66	F. Whiting	" "
1966-67	C.S. Bernard	C.D.T. Cameron
1967-68	W.D. Kitts	D.A. Christensen
1968-69	S.E. Beacom	" "
1969-70	T.M. McIntyre	A.D.L. Gorrill
1970-71	H.H. Nicholson	" "
1971-72	R.G. Huggard	" "
1972-73	J.A. Newman	D.S. Harbison
1973-74	R.A. Reddon	" "
1974-75	W.D. Morrison	" "
1975-76	J.E. Moxley	L. Fisher
1976-77	R.E. Beames	" "
1977-78	G.W. Dyck	" "
1978-79	L.M. Cock	A. Castell
1979-80	R.R. Hacker	" "

Appendix B

List of presidents and secretaries of the Western Canada Society of Animal Production and the later western section of CSAP and branch of CSAS.

	Presidents	Secretaries
1925-26	J.P. Sackville	L.T. Chapman
1926-27	" "	" "
1927-28	J.M. Brown	" "
1928-29	" "	A. Newman
1929-30	A.M. Shaw	E. Van Nice
1930-31	" "	L.B. Thomson
1931-32	F.H. Reed	" "
1932-33	" "	" "
1933-34	G.W. Wood	R.M. Hopper
1934-35	" "	" "
1935-36	J.W. MacEwan	E.E. Brocklebank
1936-37	R.D. Sinclair	J.D. Guild
1937-38	E.E. Brocklebank	M.E. Hartnett
1938-39	" "	" "
1939-40	F.M. Baker	T.B. Pickersgill
1940-41	K. Rasmussen	W.S. Benson
1941-42	" "	J.A. Weir
1942-43	J.W. MacEwan	R.D. Ramsay
1943-44	" "	" "
1944-45	R.M. Hopper	R.P. Forshaw
1945-46	H.J. Hargrave	" "
1946-47	" "	" "
1947-48	H.S. Fry	J.H. Conner
1948-49	" "	" "
1949-50	J.C. Berry	J.R. Blacklock
1950-51	J.M. Brown	" "
1951-52	J.E. Bowstead	J.P. Bowland
1952-53	J.M. Bell	" "
1953-54	H.H. Nicholson	" "
1954-55	J.G. Stothart	" "
1955-56	W.N. MacNaughton	W.E. Howell
1956-57	D.B. Young	" "
1957-58	C.M. Williams	" "
1958-59	F.M. Baker	" "
1959-60	S.B. Slen	C.M. Williams
1960-61	G. Luyat	" "
1961-62	" "	" "
1962-63	D.B. Owen	J. Miltimore
1963-64	" "	" "
1964-65	M.E. Seale	J.E. Lawson
1965-66	" "	" "
1966-67	" "	" "
1967-68	J. Bowland	A. Reddon
1968-69	E. Troelsen	" "
1969-70	" "	" "
1970-71	R.L. Wilkinson	R.M. Tait
1971-72	" "	" "
1972-73	J.R. Ingalls	" "
1973-74	" "	" "
1974-75	J.A. Robertson	" "
1975-76	" "	" "
1976-77	G.D. Phillips	R.M. Tait
1977-78	" "	" "
1978-79	" "	" "
1979-80	R.M. Tait	J.A. Shelford

Appendix C

List of presidents and secretaries of the Eastern Canada Society of Animal Production and the later eastern section of CSAP and branch of CSAS.

	Presidents	Secretaries
1926	Wade Toole	L.C. McOuat
1926-27	" "	" "
1927-28	H. Barton	" "
1928-29	" "	" "
1929-30	" "	" "
1930-31	G.B. Rothwell	E.B. Fraser
1931-32	J.C. Steckley	" "
1932-33	" "	" "
1933-34	" "	" "
1934-35	C.F. Bailey	" "
1935-36	" "	" "
1936-37	A.R. Ness	C.D. MacKenzie
1937-38	" "	" "
1938-39	R.G. Knox	" "
1939-46	There were no meetings during these years and apparently officers continued without change.	
1946-47	L.W. Pearsall	C.D. MacKenzie
1947-48	A.W. Peterson	" "
1948-49	S.A. Hilton	J.G. Stothart
1949-50	E.S. Manning	P.E. Sylvestre
1950-51	G.E. Raithby	" "
1951-52	" "	" "
1952-53	R.C. Parent	" "
1953-54	" "	" "
1954-55	V. Pelchat	" "
1955-56	" "	" "
1956-57	W.E. Senn	W.A. Jordan
1957-58	" "	" "
1958-59	P.E. Sylvestre	D.M. Adams
1959-60	F.E. Wolff	" "
1960-61	R.P. Forshaw	" "
1961-62	M.W. Chepesuik	" "
1962-63	" "	" "
1963-64	C. Bernard	J.A. MacDonald
1964-65	" "	" "
1965-66	D.M. Adams	" "
1966-67	R. Samson	G.H. Bowman
1967-68	" "	" "
1968-69	" "	" "
1969-70	J.A. MacDonald	" "
1970-71	" "	" "
1971-72	L.A. Charette	G.L. Locking
1972-73	" "	" "
1973-74	J.C. Rennie	" "
1974-75	" "	" "
1975-76	R.J. Huggard	R.P. Forshaw

1976-77	" "	" "
1977-78	E.E. Lister	D. McKnight
1978-79	" "	" "
1979-80	G. Roy	" "

Appendix D

List of symposia and joint session subjects at annual meetings and number of additional technical papers given.

Year	Subject	Other papers
1951	Livestock housing. Joint session with the Agricultural Engineers Group of AIC.	
	The use of the animal protein factor and/or B ₁₂ and antibiotics in livestock nutrition.	nil
1952	Livestock production in the changing national policy.	13
1953	Forage production. Joint session with the Agricultural Engineers Group of AIC.	10
1954	Agriculture's tomorrow.	
	Grass silage. Joint session with the Agronomy Group of AIC.	8
1955	Silage and housing. Joint session with the Agricultural Engineers Group of AIC.	
	Livestock production.	7
1956	Livestock extension.	
	Livestock marketing.	9
1957	Aids to breeding better livestock.	18
1958	Increasing efficiency in the livestock industry.	
	Radioactivity in animal science and production.	17
1959	Swine breeding.	
	Looking forward in the livestock industry.	13
1960	Steer to steak.	
	Meat for tomorrow.	
	Animal health.	19
1961	Livestock production problems and policies.	
	Pasture as a cash crop. Joint session with the Canadian Society of Agronomy.	17
1962	Canadian livestock on the world scene.	
	Relative merits of growing cereal crops or forages for milk and/or beef production. Joint session with the Canadian Society of Agronomy.	27
1963	Methods of influencing carcass quality.	
	Renewable animal resources (Germ plasm).	18
1964	Canada's livestock industry in a time of change.	
	The beef and dairy industry in the Maritimes.	18
1965	Milk production and marketing.	
	Swine production.	16
1966	Cow-calf enterprises.	
	Combining animal research and extension. Joint session with Canadian Society of Rural Extension.	13

1967	The problems associated with intensified animal production. Joint session with Canadian Society of Rural Extension.	33
1968	Utilization of agricultural, industrial and forestry wastes as animal feeds.	36
1969	Livestock marketing boards. Joint session with Canadian Agricultural Economics Society.	17
1970	Optimizing the environment for intensive animal production. Joint session with Canadian Society of Agricultural Engineers.	68
1971	Water requirements for farm livestock.	40
1972	Recycling of food processing, industrial, and farm wastes for animal feeding.	60
1973	Growth potential of the Canadian pig industry. Structures and environment. Joint session with the Canadian Society of Agricultural Engineers.	48
1974	Eastern livestock feed production by the 80's. Joint session with the Canadian Society of Agronomy and the Canadian Society of Agricultural Engineers.	55
1975	Ova fertilization and embryo transfer.	50
1976	The role of animal behaviour in livestock management systems.	74
1977	Pork: production priorities to reduce food costs.	98*
1978	C ₁ , antibiotics, and feed additives in livestock production.	55*
1979	Are the livestock breeding programs of today suitable for production requirements of tomorrow?	62*

*To these numbers should be added 20 poster presentations in 1977, 12 graduate student competition papers and 6 poster presentations in 1978, and 21 graduate student competition papers and 2 poster presentations in 1979.

Appendix E

List of members of the Canadian Society of Animal Science, and its precursors, who have been granted Fellowship by the AIC.

E.S. Archibald*
C.F. Bailey*
G.H. Barton*
J.M. Bell
R.T. Berg
J.C. Berry
J.P. Bowland
H.D. Branion*
E.W. Crampton
W.H. Fairfield*
H.T. Fredeen
H.S. Fry*
H.J. Hargrave
S.A. Hilton
W.D. Kitts
B.E. March
L.W. McElroy
T.R. Melville-Ness*
E. Mercier
R.C. Parent

G.E. Raithby
K. Rasmussen
J.C. Rennie
J.P. Sackville*
A.M. Shaw*
R.D. Sinclair*
S.J. Slinger
J.G. Stothart
E.W. Stringam
L.B. Thomson*
W.H. Tisdale*
S.E. Todd*
W.P. Watson
F. Whiting*
C.M. Williams
S.B. Williams
J.C. Woodward

List of members who have received the Society's Certificate of Merit.

A.J. Charnetski*
H.T. Fredeen
A.S. Johnson
H.F. MacRae
J.E. Moxley
W.J. Pigden
K. Rasmussen
J.C. Rennie

CSAS member recipient of the AIC Grindley Award.

J.E. Moxley

* Deceased Members

* * *

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