As I sat down to put pen to paper, or rather fingers to keyboard, and outline the future of SFT, I thought of a discipline that affects life in general. We create and propagate new life. How amazing and intimidating a responsibility. What we do manipulates something so fundamental to the survival of species: procreation. We make it more efficient, select preferred characteristics, and make it possible when sometimes it seems impossible. When I look at the future, I see in SFT a new meaning; yes it is the Society for Theriogenology, but perhaps even more fundamental, I can see it standing for Securing Future Talent. And so my mind wanders...

Securing... security... strong foundation. The experience and knowledge of those who built this society and continue to help it grow is our security. New ideas build on strong foundations modifying and improving but rarely eliminating established ideas and techniques. Security in a strong society financially, educationally, and physically through our members is essential. We must value our founders, as their experience gained through years of practice combined with the knowledge gained through continued education will guide us as we look towards the future.

The future... what will be. Changes we seek to implement, improvements on our secure foundation are our future. The future is education. In this future, if we as a society do our job correctly, queening will cease to be a spectator sport! No producer will feel an adequate substitute for a calf-jack is a half-ton pickup!! No bitch will be AI’d using a red rubber feeding tube!!! And uterine lavage (I won’t even get into what some may be lavaging with) will not be looked upon as the panacea for treating mare subfertility!!!! Seriously, the future is bringing SFT out of obscurity and into the forefront of all types of veterinary practice. In addition, our future also lies in assisted reproductive technologies which have unlimited potential for the world of tomorrow. Transgenesis and cloning in animals is here. Production of animals specific for major organ xenotransplant use is on the horizon. All can proceed without veterinary input—but should not. Who better to help define the future of mankind through animals than those who have dedicated their careers to an understanding of the origins, creation, and propagation of life?

To assume our rightful position in the future we need talent... new ideas, new minds, and new excitement. For the future we need the best and brightest to understand that theriogenology is not just a word, but also a specialty, a discipline, and a dedication. We must continue to offer continuing education programs that attract not only our experienced members, but also students and general practitioners. New talent will expand our horizons, but we cannot forget our origins. True talent lies in wisdom: knowledge plus experience. The experiences of our senior members who made SFT what it is today plus the new knowledge of those who join us will make our future even brighter. Securing future talent lies in the wisdom of our present members and in our ability to attract and retain those that join us in our wonderful profession.

My goal for this year in SFT is to create wise practitioners who will carry the value of our discipline into the classroom, the hospital, the field, the laboratory, and the public arena.
The 2002 SFT Annual Conference & ACT/SFT Symposia in August attracted over 300 attendees to stunning Colorado Springs, Colorado. This was the first stand-alone conference sponsored by the Society in quite a few years, and the attendance confirmed the event's success. The conference, with accompanying symposia, presented the perfect opportunity for members and non-members to network with each other, and receive excellent continuing education from some of the world's most respected theriogenologists. At least 13 countries were represented at the Conference, including Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden, Uruguay and the US. All gathered in Colorado Springs, which offered a venue with great scenery and wonderful choices for food, with many eateries within walking distance of the conference hotel.

The conference most definitely would not have been a success without the leadership of SFT’s 2002 Conference Chair, Dr. Gary Althouse, who did a fantastic job of planning and implementing a well-rounded meeting, with focus on both large and small animal species. And, in addition, all the track coordinators are to be applauded for their hard work and dedication for offering attendees outstanding topics. Abstract sessions were once again an educational and networking success, and ACT is commended for coordinating and sponsoring such a bright group of presenters. The Abstract competition presented some outstanding work, and we look forward to student involvement in our future meetings.

For the first time, the conference proceedings were offered in searchable CD format. This was a big hit with attendees, as the CD’s save space and printing kiosks were made available where individuals could print off sections of the proceedings for taking notes. Plans are already in place for the CD to be expanded in 2003 to include more conference/symposia and general Society information.

Dr. Patricia Olson was the 2002 David E. Bartlett Award Winner and delivered an address titled, "Creating the Future – for our Clients, Patients, Students and Profession." Also, Dr. Robert Youngquist, recipient of the 2001 Bartlett Award, presented his address in Colorado, since the 2001 meeting was cancelled. The 2002 Bartlett Address was a black tie event, with grand fare starting with food and drink, and followed by Dr. Olson’s delightfully presented speech. The event provided a social gathering for attendees to catch up with old friends as well as make new acquaintances.

Overall, it must be noted that the SFT Annual Conference & ACT/SFT Symposia are taking on a truly international presence, both with attendee representation and educational offerings. Theriogenologists from around the world presented cutting edge information, making Conference education immediately helpful for attendees.

The Society and College would once again like to thank conference/symposia sponsors, which without their support the event would not have been possible—

President Dr. Gary Althouse, right, presents outgoing president Dr. Jimmy Alexander with "Nandi"
Dr. Grant Frazer introduces Abstract sessions
Immediate Past President, Dr. James Alexander, speaks at the Annual Business Meeting
Outgoing SFT board member Dr. Dirk Vanderwall (right) is recognized for his service
Outgoing SFT board member Dr. John Shull (right) is recognized for his service
Immediate Past President, Dr. James Alexander (left) presents 2002 Conference Chair Dr. Gary Althouse with a plaque of appreciation
Attendees at the ACT Diplomate Reception
Attendees at the ACT Diplomate Reception
Dr. Patricia Olson, recipient of the 2002 David E. Bartlett Award
Dr. C.J. Bierschwal (left) and Dr. Robert Youngquist
SFT exhibition
SFT exhibition
SFT exhibition
BSE session speakers
ACT immediate past president Dr. Richard Fayrer-Hosken (left) recognizes Dr. Gary Greene for his years of service as a director
ACT immediate past president Dr. Richard Fayrer-Hosken (left) recognizes Dr. Grant Frazer for his years of service as treasurer
Attendee at the CD proceedings printing kiosk
Antler’s Adam’s Mark Hotel – Conference Hotel
FALL 2002 NEWSLETTER
President’s Message

An exciting and challenging year lies ahead as there are a number of important issues currently facing the College, including the evolving relationship with ECAR and modifications in the Certifying Examination to allow a degree of specialization. This year in Colorado Springs, 18 people sat for the Certifying Examination and 11 (61%) passed. Changes were made in the examination structure and format that hopefully improved the examination process. In 2002, 30% of the entire examination (50% of the essay and 25% of the multiple choice) was devoted to an area of species specialization (equine, bovine, small animals, porcine or multi-species/general). On the first day, the examination consisted of the multiple choice questions, the "general" essays and the practical exam. The second day was devoted to the essay portion pertaining to the area the candidate had chosen as their "area of emphasis." Questions the Diplomates of the College must now answer are: 1) should we increase the "specialty emphasis area," for example to 50% of the multiple choice and possibly some portion (50%) of the practical? and 2) what specialty areas should be offered?

Some have asked why have an area of specialization? Let me make it clear that there are no intentions of creating designations and sub specialties such as "equine theriogenologist," "small animal theriogenologist," etc. We will continue to issue but one certificate, designating the holder as a Diplomate in the American College of Theriogenologists. The goal is not only to make the examination more relevant by providing an area of specialization, but to also strengthen the fundamental comparative aspects of the examination by focusing that portion of the examination on the basic disciplines. One of our strengths is our comparative, multi-species approach to the basic disciplines of physiology, endocrinology, pathology, anatomy, etc. The multi-species background in the fundamental disciplines is an asset that I think we would all agree to. However, the reality is that there are few truly multi-species theriogenologists when it comes down to our day to day work. This situation affects practitioners who have either considered or undertaken a mentorship program, as well as residents in training programs that focus on a particular species. Most all agree that in their studies it is very beneficial to have a multi-species approach to the basic disciplines. However, studying management aspects or in-depth clinically-oriented aspects of a species that they have never worked with and will never may be less beneficial and to require such knowledge may not be realistic in today’s world. This raises another question we must answer: what areas of specialization should we offer? This year five options were offered: bovine, equine, porcine, small animal and multi-species/general. Suggestions have been made to include biotechnology as another option, or possibly exotics as another alternative, while others have suggested discipline-based options, such as andrology, in addition to a more traditional species oriented approach. Of course, the ability to offer a particular option is dependent on the ability to provide the expertise to assemble sufficient questions and to administer an examination in that area. I hope that the College members will share their thoughts on this matter on the list server.

Another major topic currently facing the College is our evolving relationship with ECAR. What do we want our relationship to be and how can we best develop that relationship? There was a lively discussion at the annual business meeting on this subject. It is clear that the members of the College are interested in developing a relationship with ECAR that is to our mutual benefit. At the annual business meeting, it was resolved to form a committee to work on the matter of developing the relationship with ECAR. Active (dues paid) ACT Diplomates will find included in this newsletter an insert with further information on this matter and a ballot with the nominees for the committee. Please take a moment to read it over, vote and return your ballot.

Lastly, you may have noticed that I said “active (dues paid)” Diplomates will find a ballot attached. Late payment of dues has become a significant problem for the College. The Board has struggled with this problem but has yet to find a solution. The College operates on a tight budget and timely payment of dues is critical. Reminder notices, etc. create additional costs that we can ill afford. If you are an ACT Diplomate and did not receive a ballot, please contact the ACT office to review the status of your dues. I look forward to this coming year and serving the College as its President. I hope to hear from both ACT and SFT members on how the College can better serve you and how College-Society interactions can be enhanced. Please feel free to contact me at pacc@lsu.edu if you have comments, suggestions, questions or want to get involved in some aspect of the College.

Call for Articles/Stories From Students—
Let Us Hear From You!

If you have news from your SFT Student Chapter, or College of Veterinary Medicine, that you would like to share with SFT members, please send it to sft@walkermgt.com. Please make sure to put “SFT Newsletter Article” in the “subject” line of your message.
The ACT is internationally known and recognized as an organization of experts in the field of theriogenology. Although we have a number of international members, we are, after all, the American College of Theriogenologists. It is not surprising then, that other regions, such as Europe, would develop similar organizations. As an organization with a relatively long history, we are in a position to lend a helping hand to others that are in the early stages of development. Because of this, and because so many of us have colleagues (and friends) in Europe that we have worked with and shared interests with over the years, the Executive Board of the ACT began to explore ways of collaborating with ECAR in 1999 when they were just beginning to organize. Since that time ECAR has made significant progress and will administer their first Certifying Examination this fall.

It is the ACT Executive Board’s opinion that it would be beneficial to strengthen and more clearly define the long-term cooperative relationship between ECAR and ACT. Reciprocity has never been, and is not now, an issue. Neither the ACT nor the ECAR Executive Boards have any interest or intention of pursuing the idea of reciprocity. Furthermore, the ACT Executive Board has not nor will it do anything to jeopardize our status with ABVS and AVM A. M embers of the Executive Board have been in contact with the ABVS, and the ACT representative (Dr. Carleton) to the ABVS has been a member of the ACT Executive Board for the past three years. At the last Executive Board meeting in Colorado Springs, it was decided to prepare documentation on proposed collaboration with ECAR to present to the ABVS with our Annual Report (due November 1, 2002), that would clarify our position and assure our continued good standing with ABVS. Once we have these matters clarified, we can then move forward with our efforts to collaborate with ECAR in a manner approved by the members of our College.

At the Annual Business Meeting in Colorado Springs on August 9, 2002, it was resolved to form a committee, elected by the members of the College, of five ACT Diplomates that are not also ECAR Diplomates, to examine options for future collaborative endeavors and develop guidelines for future liaisons with ECAR. To be effective and not lose the opportunity at hand, a short time line for the committee to produce results is necessary. Therefore, nominations for members of the Committee were made at the annual business meeting and it was decided that the election would be conducted by mail. Furthermore, the following issues were passed at the annual business meeting: the ACT office must receive Ballots by October 4, 2002 to be counted. The five (5) candidates who receive the highest number of votes cast will comprise the committee. If a tie exists, names of candidates tied in the number of votes will be placed in a hat and drawn at random by the ACT office until all positions are filled. The committee members will elect a chair and vice chair. Those issues and questions already identified by the Executive Board constitute the initial document to go to American Board of Veterinary Specialties (ABVS) and the feedback from ABVS goes to the newly formed committee. The committee will present a report to the ACT Board of Directors prior to the winter (January) meeting of 2003. The ACT Board of Directors may request additional reports prior to the ACT annual business meeting of 2003. The committee will present a report that will be mailed to the membership 60 days prior to the 2003 ACT business meeting. Committee members shall serve a 1-year term. Continuation or termination of the committee will be determined by vote of the members present at the 2003 ACT annual business meeting.

The nominees are listed on the enclosed ballot (ballot mailed only to ACT Diplomates). Please vote for five persons on the enclosed ballot and return it as soon as possible. Thank you for your time and interest.

Sincerely,

Dale Paccamonti
President, ACT

2002 ACT DIPLOMATES

The 2002 Certifying Examinations of the American College of Theriogenologists was held August 6-7, 2002 at the Antlers Adam’s Mark Hotel in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

The following is a list of individuals that sat for the 2002 exams and have met the requirements needed to become a Diplomate of ACT. Please help us in congratulating them on their accomplishment!

• Julian Bartolome, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL
• Rodney Christmas, Elanco Animal Health, Blue Springs, MO
• Waylon Fischer, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL
• Milan Hess, Colorado Veterinary Specialists, Littleton, CO
• Bruce Hollett, University of Georgia, Athens, GA
• Shannon Luznar, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL
• Travis Meredith, University of Pennsylvania, Kennett Square, PA
• Alexandra Niemantsverdriet-Murton, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA
• Tulio Prado, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK
• Julie Waldrop, Auburn University, Auburn, AL
• Richard Wheeler, Ft Collins, CO
Dickson Varner, DVM, Diplomate ACT, of Texas A&M University, College of Veterinary Medicine was honored by the American College of Theriogenologists (ACT), as the 2002 Theriogenologist of the Year. This award, Theriogenologist of the Year, funded by the Monsanto Corporation, was developed to recognize outstanding achievement in the field of animal reproduction research. The recipient receives national recognition for endeavors in the field of clinical theriogenology, along with a plaque and a monetary honorarium.

Dr. Varner has made major and significant contributions to the field of theriogenology in research, teaching and service activities during his career at the Texas A&M University. He has headed the Section of Theriogenology at the University’s School of Veterinary Medicine since 1985. He continues to actively teach in all areas, giving lectures, laboratories and clinical instruction to students, presenting research papers at scientific meetings and speaking on stallion reproduction at veterinary conferences.

Dr. Varner received his DVM in 1978 from the University of Missouri and earned the status of Diplomate of the American College of Theriogenologists in 1984. Since earning his Diplomate status, he has been heavily involved with ACT having served as the Examination committee chair, and as the College’s Secretary (1992-1994) and President (1999).

He is renowned for his expertise in stallion reproduction and travels throughout the world evaluating and treating fertility problems in stallions. Dr. Varner has developed several clinical applications for accessory tests of stallion sperm viability and was the first to identify failure of the acrosome reaction as a cause of infertility in stallions with otherwise normal sperm parameters.
We would like to bring the membership of the SFT up-to-date on issues of particular interest, including legislative issues that require your attention and support if they are to be passed into law during the 107th Congress (2001-2002) and resolutions passed by the 2002 HOD.

First, please congratulate Dr. Lloyd H. Kloppe on his successful bid for a seat on the Council on Veterinary Service (CVS). He is beginning a six-year term representing private practice, exclusively equine. We’ll make sure to inform you early in 2003 of additional open Council positions and assist you in preparing for these additional opportunities in which SFT members can serve the AVMA as well as bringing attention to issues important to SFT.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE UPDATE: There are at least 3 issues that will benefit from your support, two in particular need sponsors in both the House and Senate. If you are unsure of names, addresses, E-Mails, you can contact your AVMA State Delegate, the SFT office, or the AVMA Governmental Relations Division (GRD: 202-289-3204 or 289-3208) to identify your contact persons. They all have a directory of members of Congress by state & district.

S. 736/HR 2255 (Senate bill #736 and House Resolution 2255): Star Rank for U.S. Army Veterinary Corps Chief. From 1946 until 1990, the Chief of the U.S. Army Veterinary Corps served as a Brigadier General. Given the scope of responsibilities and impact of the decisions that the Chief must make, it is important that the General Officer Rank be restored. This bill passed the House in May, 2002 and the Senate in June, 2002. Because of affirmative votes in both chambers, the bill containing this issue, will likely be included in the final version of the bill as well. A more extended text will be available on the SFT website.

S. 1346/HR 1956: Minor Use and Minor Species Animal Health Act (MUMS): The MUMS Act creates a program similar to the successful Human Orphan Drug Program that has, over the past 20 years, dramatically increased the availability of drugs to treat rare human diseases; incorporates significant proposals made by the Center for Veterinary Medicine (FDA) to increase the availability of drugs for minor species or uncommon conditions in all animals; creates incentives for drug manufacturers to invest in product development; and creates mechanisms to alleviate shortages of approved drugs. Efforts to include MUMS in the final version of the Bioterrorism bill (HR 3448) were not successful, but this piece of legislative has support on both sides of the aisle. Please urge your member of Congress to co-sponsor the MUMS Act. Contact individuals for your representatives in the U.S. House and the Senate are identified in the web site supplemental information.

S. 1836/HR 1943: Veterinary Health Enhancement Act: This bill is to address the shortage of veterinarians in rural agricultural areas where threats to the national food supply are made more critical by the lack of trained DVM’s. This program is to be modeled after the National Health Service Corps, a program that provides debt assistance to medical, dental, and nursing students who agree to work in underserved areas. A similar program does not exist for veterinary students. DVM shortages have been identified in rural areas and inner cities. A national debt assistance program would allow states, including those that do not have veterinary schools, to benefit from the services of new veterinary school graduates. Recent graduates would receive an annual “scholarship” coupled with $35,000 loan repayment each year towards the principal and interest of their educational loans.

Co-sponsors are needed! Write, fax, or call your Representative and Senator asking them to show support for these bills by signing on as co-sponsors. This is especially important for members of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, the House Committee on Agriculture, and the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions. The debt-load of new graduates is extraordinarily high—they need your assistance in achieving passage of this Act.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Resolutions: Resolutions of interest to members, passed by the 2002 HOD. Although "statements about resolutions" don't move forward if a Resolution is passed, they explain the resolution’s merits and how/why it evolved as an issue before the HOD. The full text (resolution and statements) will be posted on the SFT website.

Resolution #2: Resolved, that in exercising its leadership role in assuring the health and well-being of animal populations in the United States, the AVMA will work to prevent promulgation of regulations and implementation of policies that increase regulatory burden without clearly benefiting the welfare of animals or protecting the food supply and/or the public at large. As a matter of principle, the AVMA will promote the veterinary expertise of its members and their right to exercise professional judgment in using that expertise to assure the appropriate care and treatment for animals under their charge.

Resolution #3: Resolved, that the AVMA adopts the following as the AVMA position on the use of stalls for housing pregnant sows. The AVMA supports the use of sow housing configurations that: 1. minimize aggression and competition between sows; 2. protect sows...
from detrimental effects associated with environment extremes, particularly temperature extremes; 3. reduce exposure to hazards that result in injuries; 4. provide every animal with daily access to appropriate food and water; and 5. facilitate observation of individual sow appetite, respiratory rate, urination and defecation, and reproductive state by caretakers. Current scientific literature indicates that individual gestation stalls meet each of the aforementioned criteria, provided the appropriate level of stockmanship is administered.

Resolution #4: Resolved, that the AVMA acknowledges and commends the outstanding achievements of the active and reserve component veterinarians of the Uniformed Service of the USA who are supporting and participating in Operation Noble Eagle and Operation Enduring Freedom.

Resolution #5: Resolved, that the AVMA acknowledges, recognizes and commends the volunteer veterinarians and veterinary technicians who gave of their time, effort, courage, personal contributions and financial support in the rescue and recovery efforts on and after September 11, 2001 following the terrorist attacks on the USA.

Resolution #6: Resolved, that the AVMA adopts the following language as its position on induced molting of laying chickens, replacing the former position. "Molting is a natural seasonal event in which birds substantially reduce their feed intake, cease egg production, and replace their plumage. Induced molting is a process that simulates the natural molting events. Induced molting extends the productive life of commercial chicken flocks, improves long-term flock health and performance, and results in substantial reduction in the number of chickens needed to produce the nation's egg supply. Induced molting also has a positive impact on the environment through reduction of waste and natural resources needed for growing more birds for egg production. The commercial induced molting procedure is carefully monitored and controlled. Acceptable practices include reduction of photoperiod "day length" and dietary restrictions that result in cessation of egg production, but water should not be withdrawn. Intermittent feeding or diets of low nutrient density are recommended rather than total feed withdrawal. Special attention should be paid to flock health, mortality, and bird weight. Egg quality and safety should be monitored through an egg quality assurance program. The welfare of the birds should be a major consideration in this and any management practice. The AVMA encourages ongoing research into the effect of various methods of induced molting on the performance and well being of laying chickens.

This concludes the Delegate's report of major issues of importance to SFT members. If you have any questions or concerns, please don't hesitate to contact me or Dr. Rawson.

Respectfully submitted,
Carla L. Carleton, Delegate to the HOD representing the SFT
Clifford A.V. Barker C.M., C.D., D.V.M., M.Sc., D.V.Sc., D.A.C.T., prominent veterinary educator, academic and historian, a faculty member for 39 years at the Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph, and an active contributor to veterinary professional affairs and to Guelph civic life, died unexpectedly on May 25, 2002, at Wiarton, Ontario, where he was recuperating from the effects of a fall.

Born in Ingersoll, Ontario, on January 5, 1919, the only child of Albert P. and Martha Hansler Barker to survive infancy, he was educated in Ingersoll public and high schools, at the Ontario Veterinary College (1941), and at Macdonald College, McGill University, where he obtained an M.Sc. (1945), and in collaboration with Dr. Gordon Stevenson pioneered the use of penicillin in veterinary medicine in Canada. He joined the faculty of O.V.C. in 1945, and in 1948 was awarded the degree Doctor of Veterinary Science by the University of Toronto for research in theriogenology (animal reproduction), the field to which he devoted most of his academic career, and in which he published numerous scientific papers.

He was instrumental in advancing and applying the science of artificial breeding in domestic animals using frozen semen. This technology permitted rapid advances in the genetic quality and productivity of dairy cattle in particular, an area where Canada is still highly regarded world-wide. His work in that and other fields of animal reproduction was recognized by awards and medals from the Canadian Fertility Society, and the International Congress for Animal Reproduction. He was elected a Charter Diplomate of the American College of Theriogenologists in 1971. In 1986, he was made a Member of the Order of Canada, for his service to animal reproduction at the national and international level. He was an external examiner, visiting professor or academic consultant to veterinary colleges in Nigeria, Venezuela, Malaysia and New Zealand, and consulted on delivery of veterinary services in Ethiopia.

He educated graduate students and sponsored post-doctoral visitors from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the U.K., U.S.A., Ghana, Nigeria, Mexico, and Brazil, beginning in an era when advanced studies still were relatively uncommon in clinical veterinary medicine.

Barker was one of a small group of faculty at the O.V.C. in the post-war era, joining the college when large classes of returned veterans crowded the limited facilities. By the time that he retired as a Professor, in 1984, he had taught medicine, surgery, obstetrics and theriogenology to over 3000 Canadian veterinarians, most of whom he could recognize by name, giving their year of graduation and place of professional activity. After his retirement he was named a Professor Emeritus of the University of Guelph. He was active in O.V.C. and University of Guelph academic administrative and alumni affairs. He served on the Senate of the University for many years after its founding in 1964. For about a decade he edited the O.V.C. Alumni Bulletin; he served for an extended period on the executives of the O.V.C. Alumni Association and University of Guelph Alumni Association, and as President of the O.V.C. Alumni Association. He was named O.V.C. Distinguished Alumnus in 1977.

He was an active participant in provincial and national veterinary professional organizations, serving on the editorial boards of the Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine and the Canadian Veterinary Journal; on the council of the Ontario Veterinary Association for 18 years between 1953 and 1983, and as President in 1958; on the council of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association from 1960-1968, as President in 1965-66. He was a Life Member of both the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association and the Society of Ontario Veterinarians, now the Ontario Veterinary Medical Association, and he was a Member Emeritus of the College of Veterinarians of Ontario.

Barker also belonged to many national and international professional and scientific organizations, on whose executives and committees he served, and he was involved with the organization of numerous Canadian and international professional and scientific conferences.

He took an active interest in veterinary history for over 50 years. The extensive collection of artefacts, photographs and documents that he acquired and organized at the Ontario Veterinary College is now known as the C.A.V. Barker Museum of Canadian Veterinary History, named in his honour by the University of Guelph in 1990. He published numerous scholarly articles on Canadian veterinary history, and co-authored or edited books on the history of the Ontario Veterinary Association (Century One, A.M. Evans and C.A.V. Barker, 516 pp., 1976, see below), the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association (One Voice, C.A.V. Barker and T.A. Crowley, 260 pp., 1989) and the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps (A History of the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps in the Great War, 1914-1918, Cecil French, edited by C.A.V. Barker and I.K. Barker, 302 pp.), the latter published in late 1999. In 1985 he shared with his co-author, historian A. Margaret Evans, the Jason A. Hannah Medal, awarded by the Royal Society of Canada, in recognition of the quality of "Century One: a History of the Ontario Veterinary Association" as a work of medical history.

Barker served in Canada during WW II, ultimately commanding the Canadian Officer Training Corps contingent at Macdonald College. He subsequently served from 1953 as the personnel selection officer attached to the 11th Field Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, Guelph, retiring as a Major, with the Canadian Forces Decoration, in 1965.

His civic activities included membership on the Waterloo-Wellington Airport Commission, where he represented the City of Guelph from 1955-1976, and which he chaired in 1961-62. He served on the Guelph Civic Museum Board from 1978-1986, and...
was Chair from 1982-1984. He was a director of the Guelph Branch, Ontario Heart Foundation for 8 years. He served on the board of the Canadian Red Cross, Guelph Branch, from 1978-1984, and was President in 1983 and 1984. He also was active in an executive capacity for United Way fundraising at the University of Guelph. With his late wife, Jean, he was an active supporter and patron of the River Run Centre (the Guelph Performing Arts centre) and other cultural, civic and educational organizations in Guelph.

An accomplished handyman, he renovated his homes extensively, and designed and built a summer cottage on Big Bay, near Wiarton, Ontario. There he enjoyed sailing, motor boating, reading (especially history and biography) and social activities with friends and family. He built several wooden boats from plans, and was a charter member and active contributor for many years to the boating safety courses of the Guelph Squadron of the Canadian Power and Sail Squadron, in which he achieved the qualification Junior Navigator. A social hand at bridge, he was an astute low-stakes poker player, who for about 50 years participated in a social evening of cards nearly every week with a regular, slowly evolving, group of friends.

Cliff was predeceased by his wife of nearly 59 years, Jean Healy Barker, in July 2001, and by a granddaughter, Kerrie in 1978. He is survived by three sons: Ian (Suazanne Carman) of Guelph; Eric (Sheila Daoust Barker) of Wiarton, and their children, Julie of Kitchener, and Adrienne and Pamela of Toronto; Graham (Karina Inzunza) of Toronto, and his children, Tanquy and Lara of Toronto.

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**SFT WEBSITE NEEDS YOUR HELP**

The SFT website (www.therio.org) is scheduled to be revamped in 2003. While the site provides valuable information to members, non-member veterinarians and the general public interested in theriogenology, we are always looking for ways to improve. So, we are asking you, the membership to give us some feedback. Take a few moments to visit the website at www.therio.org and tell us what you like and what you would like to see improved. We can’t promise to make all enhancements submitted, but we’ll definitely do our best to ensure the Society’s website continues to be a significant and valuable member benefit.
Milk Production of Dairy Cows Treated with Estrogen at the Onset of a Short Dry Period

The objective was to determine whether the use of estradiol-17beta (E-2) at the initiation of short dry periods prevented an anticipated decline in milk production in the subsequent lactation. Lactating Holstein cows (n = 66) were dried at either 60 or 30 d before expected calving. Treatments in a 2 x 2 factorial arrangement included: D60 (n = 19, 60-d dry, no E-2), D60 + E-2 (n = 18, 60-d dry, E-2), D30 (n = 15, 30-d dry, no E-2), and D30 + E-2 (n = 14, 30-d dry, E-2). To accelerate mammary involution, estradiol-17beta (15 mg in 4 ml of ethanol) was injected subcutaneously daily for 4 d beginning 30 d before expected calving. Parturitions occurred between November 1995, and March 1996. Actual days dry for respective treatments were 57.3, 60.6, 33.9, and 33.8 +/- 1.7 d. Onset of parturition, calving difficulty, and cow health were not affected by E-2. Actual 305-d milk yields for the lactation completed immediately before the experimental dry period were 10,318, 10,635, 10,127, and 10,447 +/- 334 kg, respectively; and were 9942, 9887, 9669, and 10,172 +/- 387 kg, respectively, for the lactation immediately following treatment. Respective pre- and post-treatment mature equivalent 305-d yields were 9574, 9861, 9812, and 9724 +/- 294 kg. Milk yields did not differ across treatments. Cows with a 34-d dry period were as productive as cows with a 59-d dry period. Estradiol-17beta had no effect, but perhaps should be evaluated with dry periods shorter than 34 d.

Inhibin Concentrations in Mares with Granulosa Cell Tumors
Bailey, MT; Troedsson, MHT; Wheaton, JE (2002): Theriogenology. 57, 1885-1895.

The hormone-producing equine granulosa cell tumor (GCT) may secrete high levels of inhibin. Measurement of inhibin concentrations may be useful in the diagnosis and conformation of mares with GCT. Inhibin may be measured using RIA, which recognizes dimeric alphabeta(A)-inhibin as well as the monomeric (free) inhibin alpha-subunit, or using a two-site immunoradiometric assay (IRMA) specific for alphabeta(A)-inhibin. The objective of this study was to examine concurrent relationships among alpha-inhibin (as measured using RIA), alphabeta(A)-inhibin (as measured using IRMA), and other hormones (testosterone, estradiol, LH, FSH) in mares with GCT. Hormone concentrations were measured in single serum or plasma samples obtained from 22 mares with GCT and from 31 normal cycling mares. One GCT mare had blood samples collected at 12-h intervals for 21 days, and at 15-min intervals for two 6-h periods during that time. Results showed that in GCT mares alpha-inhibin was increased to a greater extent, was more uniformly elevated, and had a less variable secretory pattern than did alphabeta(A)-inhibin. Concentrations of alpha-inhibin and tumor mass were positively correlated (P < 0.01). Concentrations of LH were higher in GCT mares than control mares and were positively associated with testosterone concentrations. Concentrations of FSH tended to be lower in GCT than control mares and were inversely related with alphabeta(A)-inhibin in GCT mares. Testosterone and estradiol concentrations were variable. It was concluded that immunoreactive alpha-inhibin reflected detection of both alphabeta(A)-inhibin and free alpha-subunit. Free alpha-subunit was evidently secreted at a relatively steady rate dependent upon mass of the GCT, whereas secretion of alphabeta(A)-inhibin was more responsive to FSH regulation. Determination of alpha-inhibin using RIA appeared to be a more reliable indicator of the presence of a GCT than specific measurement of alphabeta(A)-inhibin using IRMA.
3-Year Postdoctoral Research Assistant

3-Year Postdoctoral Research Assistant is required to work on a BBSRC/SEERAD joint-funded project on "The role of orexigenic and anorexigenic pathways in nutritional regulation of the reproductive neuroendocrine axis". The successful applicant will join a collaborative team linking the University of Aberdeen (Dr David Miller; http://www.abdn.ac.uk/agfor/) and the Rowett Research Institute (Dr Clare Adam; http://www.rowett.ac.uk/divisions/appetite/appetite.htm). You should have a Ph.D. in animal science, biology, neuroscience, or a related field. Previous experience in large-animal endocrinology and molecular biology would be an advantage, but not essential as training will be given. The University of Aberdeen and the Rowett Research Institute participate in the Aberdeen Centre for Energy Regulation and Obesity (http://www.abdn.ac.uk/acero/) which links together many highly interactive research groups in the Aberdeen area working on molecular and neurophysiological control of energy regulation and energy balance.

The post is offered for 3 years, salary on grade RA1A level, with a proposed start date of October, 2002. Please contact Dr Miller (01224 274 155; d.miller@abdn.ac.uk) or Dr Adam (01224 716 658; cla@rrs.sari.ac.uk) for further information about the position.

SFT Neck Ties and Scarfs Available

Two SFT Theriogenology chapters have gotten very creative with marketing the SFT logo—and at the same time found a way to raise money for chapter activities. The Auburn student chapter has created SFT tee shirts (gray with the SFT logo in black on the breast pocket), and the Mississippi State chapter has made SFT neck ties (black with the SFT logo near the bottom in white). If you are interested in purchasing either of these two items, please contact the appropriate person listed below. Remember, all proceeds help support the activities of the student chapters—so buy NOW!

Tee Shirts—$25: Contact Lisa Willis, Auburn Student Chapter, auburntherio@yahoo.com
Neck Ties—$20: Contact Lena Noblin, Mississippi Student Chapter, lnoblin@cvm.msstate.edu

Associate Veterinarian for Equine Hospital

Associate needed for busy equine practice near Saratoga, New York. The practice is a full-service equine hospital with both ambulatory and hospital caseload. We are looking for an experienced associate with an interest and experience in reproduction. Board certification in ACT a plus. Salary is commensurate with experience. The hospital presently contains 11 stalls that are quite often full. The hospital has a stationary radiograph machine and an endoscopy with a video monitor. Our caseload consists of approximately 350 surgeries per year. In addition, the hospital also serves as a medical referral facility seeing approximately the same number of non-surgical cases. We have started to build up a reproductive referral base and wish to continue to so. If interested, please call or e-mail - John Sutphen, Battenkill Veterinary Equine PC, P.O. Box 2, Middle Falls, NY 12848, 518/692-2000, fax 518/692-7554, or e-mail sutphen3@hotmail.com.