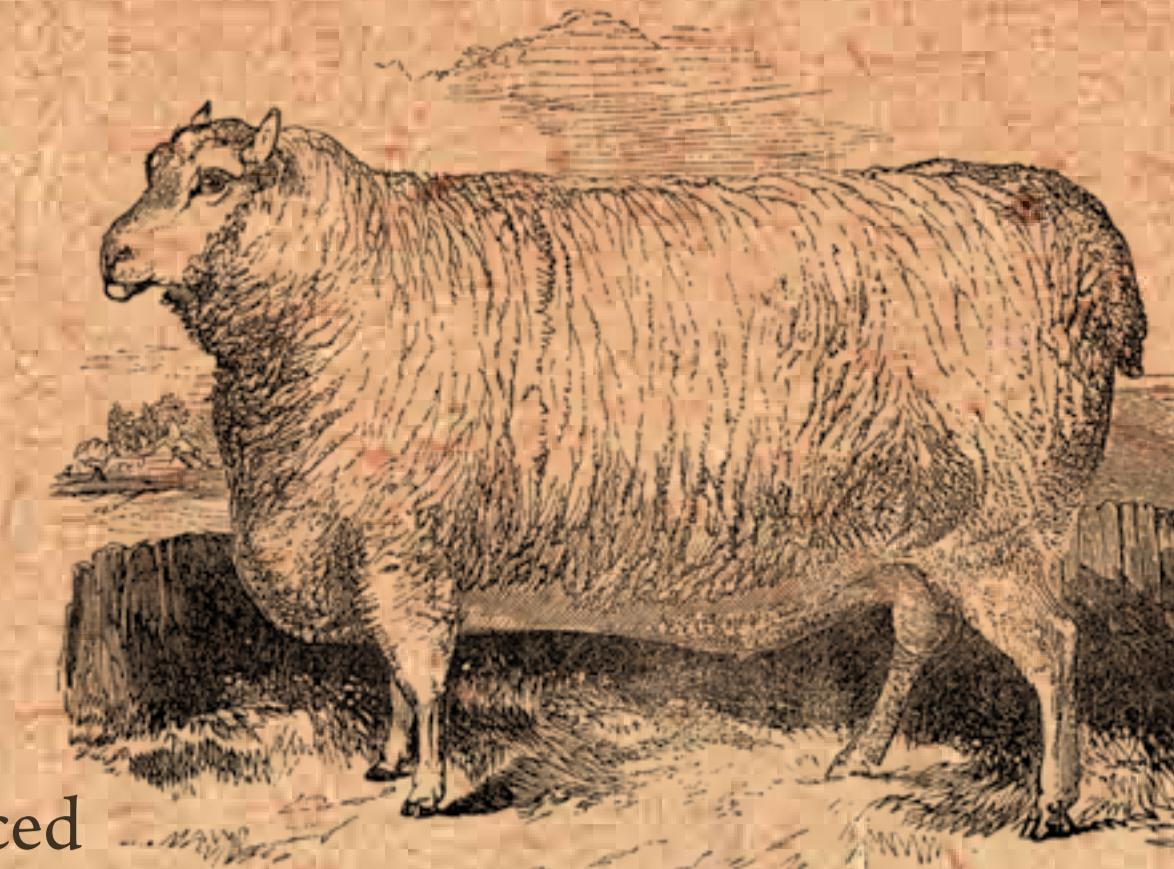


New Zealand veterinary profession history timeline



1840

Sheep scab introduced



1843

First record of a 'veterinary member' of a family – he arrived in the Taranaki and was kicked in the head while unloading horses in the surf and died!



Mesopotamia Station, South Canterbury, 1871 (Turnbull Collection)

1843–1876

1847

First measures to control hygiene in slaughter-houses passed

Abattoirs Act – the first law in New Zealand with meat hygiene content

1849

Legislation to control sheep scab enacted



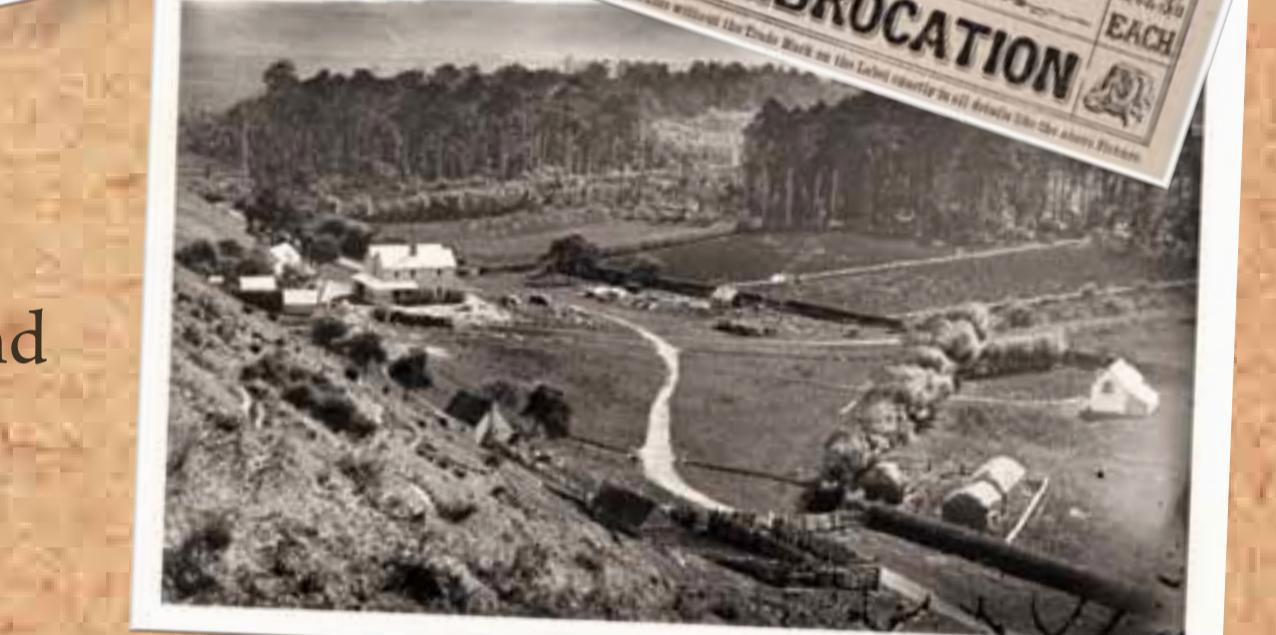
Karaka Bay, Wellington, 1879 (Evening Post Collection)

1860–65

Veterinary surgeons served in the New Zealand Wars

1861

Diseased Cattle Act enables quarantine of imported cattle and control of infectious disease



Farm in the Rangitikei region, 1875 (Harding Denton Collection)

1880

Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia diagnosed in Auckland and in Wellington; eradicated by Government veterinary surgeons

1880's

Tuberculosis diagnosed in dairy cattle

1882

First shipment of frozen meat from New Zealand



Field milking was a standard in the 1880s (Turnbull Collection)

1890

7% of cattle slaughtered at the Wellington abattoir showed lesions of tuberculosis

1893

Department of Agriculture formed; Gilruth and Reakes employed

1893

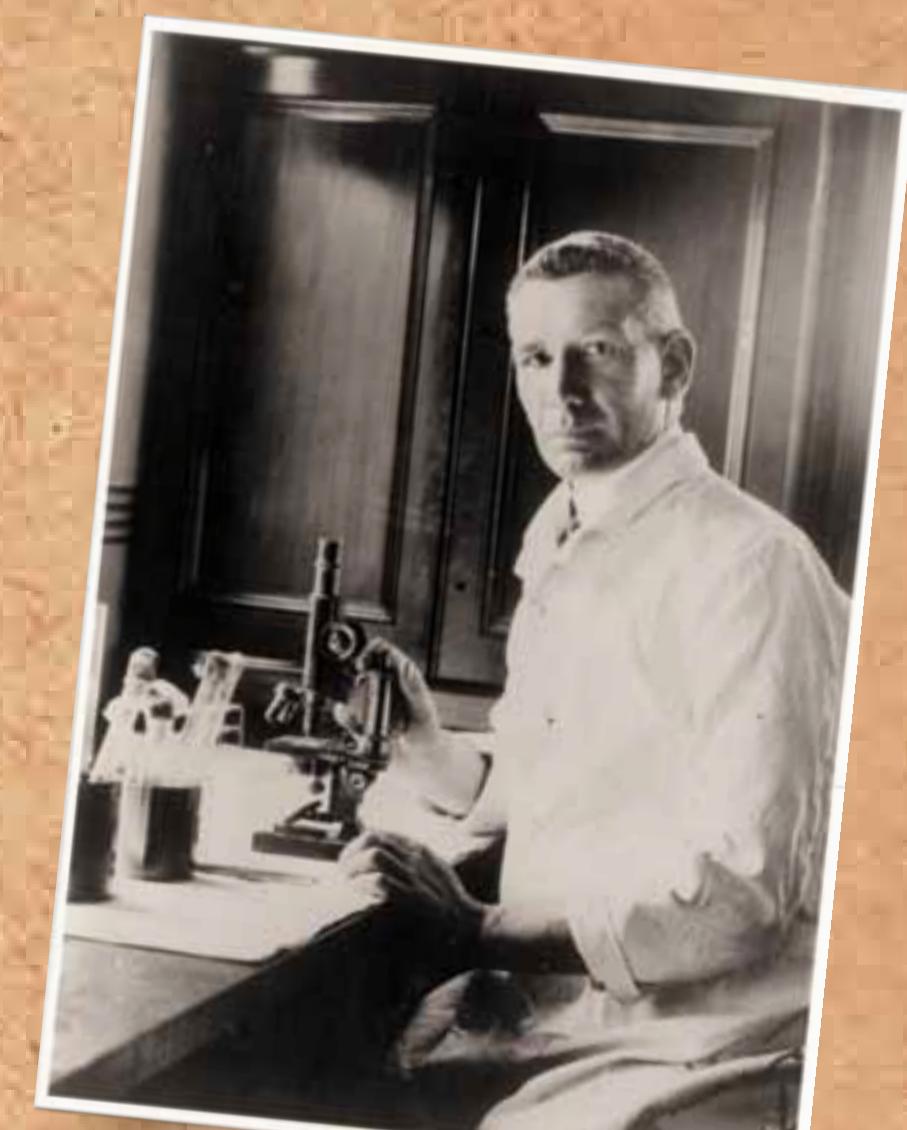
First annual report of the Department of Agriculture/Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries/Forestry

1893

Ill thrift in sheep described

1895

Sheep scab officially eliminated



J A Gilruth

1897

Brucella abortus first reported in New Zealand

First outbreaks of anthrax associated with the importation of green bones from India and Australia

1898

First tuberculosis testing of town supply dairy cows

1898

Parasitism identified as a serious animal health and production problem in farm animals

1899

Swine fever diagnosed

1899–1901

Echinococcus granulosus (hydatids) widespread

Gilruth appointed Chief Veterinary Officer; farmer education and meat inspection roles included in his work

Stock Amendment Act 1898 created meat export inspection system

Boer War – veterinary surgeons Neale and Sanderson served at the front for the whole campaign

New Zealand veterinary profession history timeline

1900

Pneumonia first reported in slaughtered sheep



1903

Facial eczema recognised as a serious clinical entity (disease)

First veterinary club established in Southland; it lasted only two years

1904

Otago University Veterinary School opened; there were no enrolments and the course lapsed in 1907

1905

First veterinary laboratory established by Gilruth near Government buildings in Wellington

1907

Veterinary club established in Balclutha, the Clutha Veterinary Association. It remains a 'traditional' veterinary club to this day



1907

Veterinary Corps formed

Wallaceville laboratory for disease diagnosis and investigation established



Wool export, along the east coast of the North Island, early 1900s (Turnbull Collection)

1909

Melbourne Veterinary School opened

1910

Sydney Veterinary School opened

1912

CSM Hopkirk joined the staff of Wallaceville as a junior assistant; Blackleg vaccine made at Wallaceville from the muscle of a calf inoculated with blackleg spores, collected after its death, heated to 90°C for 36 hours, dried and powdered. It worked.



Scientists at Wallaceville, 1920s (Turnbull Collection)

1914

9998 military horses selected by the Veterinary Corps; this Corps was active in European and Mediterranean theatres of war

1916

First North Island veterinary club established in Kaipara

1920

First female veterinary practitioner, Pearl Dawson, becomes a diplomate in veterinary science by correspondence

1923

Diseases of Farm Animals in New Zealand by Reid published



1923
New Zealand Veterinary Association (NZVA) formed with 26 foundation members; Chief Veterinary Officer CV Reakes was the first President; NZVA was active in promoting compulsory veterinary registration based on educational qualifications

1925

Case book of vet in Balclutha shows many calls for calving, metabolic disease, turnip poisoning, lameness and colic in horses

1926

Veterinary Surgeons Act passed; and the Veterinary Surgeons Board was formed for the compulsory registration of veterinarians, including those who had been practising for 10 years or more; 48 veterinary practitioners and 52 qualified veterinary surgeons were registered; veterinarians trained in British and Australian veterinary schools, as well as graduates from Pretoria and Ottawa veterinary schools and others with equivalent training

1928

Melbourne Veterinary School closed

1930s–1940

Co-operative practices established in North Island dairy areas over the next two decades

1930

Animal Health Notes by Wallaceville staff published

Calcium borogluconate used to treat hypocalcaemia/milk fever

1931

Cobalt deficiency identified as cause of ill thrift in sheep

Stock Act lists scheduled diseases



New Zealand veterinary profession history timeline

1932–33

Swine fever outbreak in the Wellington area caused by offal from an overseas ship; controlled by slaughter and disinfection



Greytown Co-op Dairy
(Turnbull Collection)

1934

Classical Swine Fever outbreak occurred and controlled

First recorded cases of *salmonellosis* in pigs

Stock Remedies Board first formed

Hypomagnesaemia described in grass fed cattle



Slaughterhouse
(Turnbull Collection)

1935

Artificial Insemination services investigated by Tom Blake, a government veterinarian



1936

New Zealand Government sends six bursars to Sydney Veterinary School; they graduate in 1938

1936

Diseases of Breeding Ewes by Leslie published

1938

Allan Leslie “Ye canna ca ye self a vet until ye've filled a paddock fu o deid coos” started the traditional veterinary club movement at Eltham

1939

Model contract of employment for veterinary clubs developed by NZVA

Meat Act passed

Ruakura Research Station established



Land army
(John Pascoe Collection)

1940s

1940s

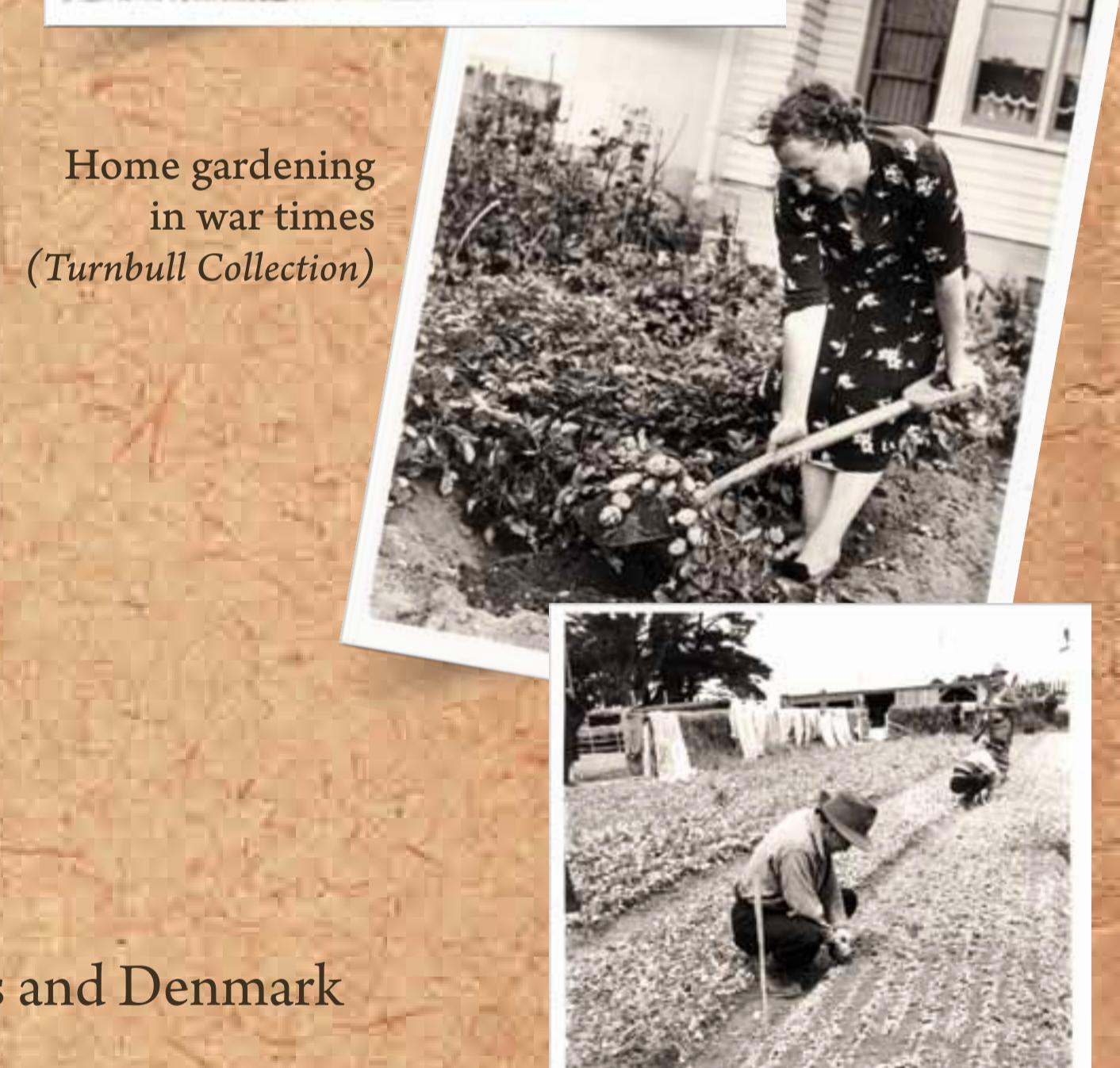
Copper deficiency disease identified in cattle and sheep



US Marine Corps march to Paekakariki, June 1942
(Turnbull Collection)

1941

Eradication of tuberculosis from many town milk supply herds



Home gardening in war times
(Turnbull Collection)

1943

Training camps for mounted regiments held in New Zealand

Dominion Federation of Farmer Veterinary Services Inc established to coordinate veterinary clubs

Joint Veterinary Committee of the Dairy and Meat Producer Boards provide bursaries to train veterinarians at Sydney University; no women included!

Pigs: their feeding and Diseases by Leslie published

Recruitment of veterinarians from Britain, Canada, The Netherlands and Denmark

11 veterinarians arrived from Britain

14 bursaries awarded

Geographical Branches of NZVA established

Veterinary club for meat and wool producers established at Gisborne



Japanese POW are planting cabbage in the Wairarapa, 1944 (John Pascoe Collection)

1944–45

1944

16 bursaries awarded

Around 100 veterinarians in New Zealand, mostly in government service

Trentham Veterinary Laboratory (later Tasman Vaccine Laboratories, now SKF) established



Washing of milkcans
(Turnbull Collection)

1946

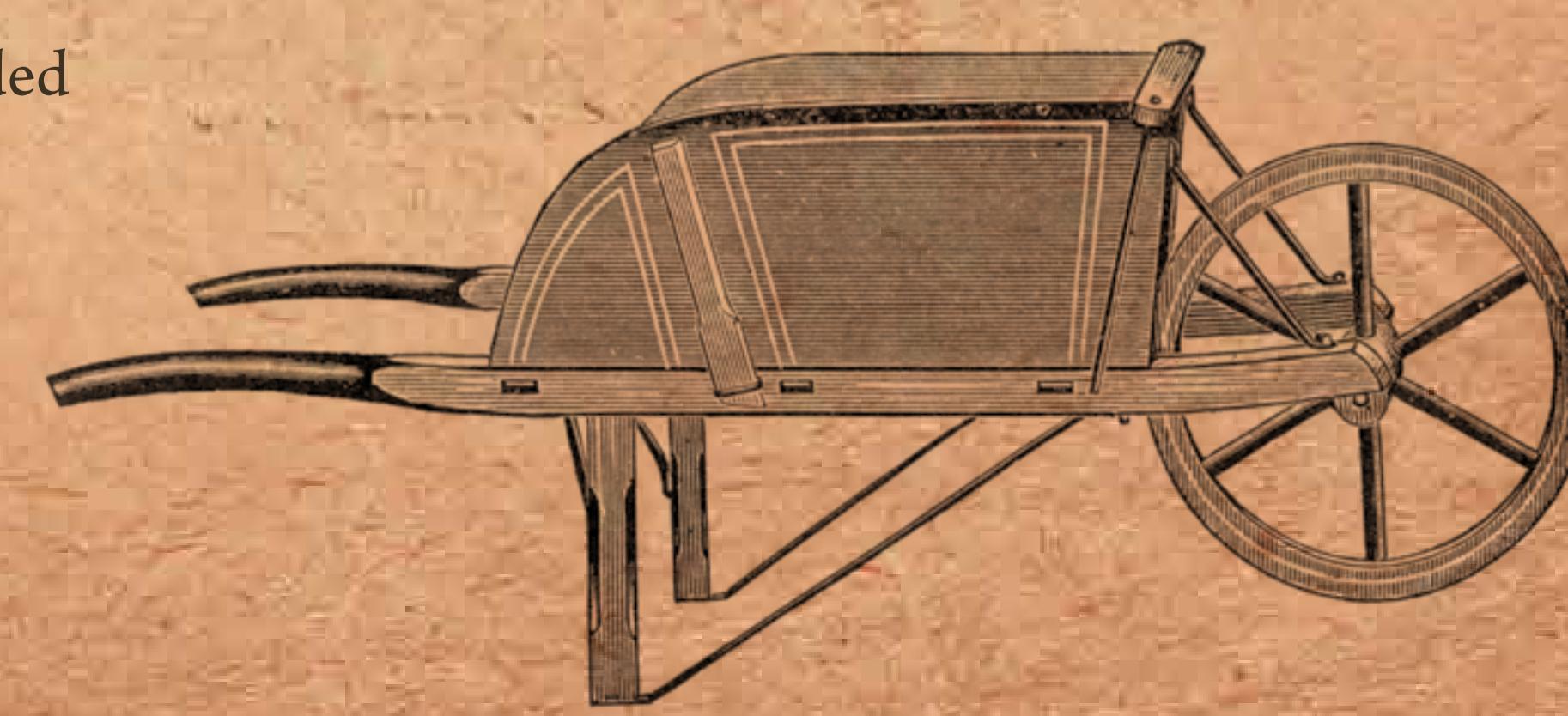
Mandatory pasteurisation of town milk to control human infection from bovine tuberculosis

Veterinary Services Council formed, replacing the Dominion Federation of Farmer Veterinary Services Inc

1947

First report of excessive teeth wear in sheep

New Zealand Veterinary Corps disbanded



New Zealand veterinary profession history timeline

1947

Report on the use of penicillin in small animals in New Zealand published



Feeding skim milk to pigs
(Turnbull Collection)

1948

First recorded cases of *salmonellosis* in cattle

Root crops planted for feed in Taranaki (Turnbull Collection)

Most common cause of bovine mastitis was *Strep agalactiae*

1949

Commercial Artificial Insemination services available in the Waikato and Taranaki

First recorded cases of *salmonellosis* in sheep

1949

Penicillin used to treat mastitis in cattle



1950

No feline vaccines

First humane slaughter regulations for New Zealand

1950

NZVA recommended fees:

- Bitch spays 3 – 4 guineas (\$200 – \$300*)
- Cat castration 15/- (\$50*) – including anaesthetic
- Cat spays 2 guineas (\$140*)
- Surgery consultations 10/6 (\$35*)
- Visits 10/6 (\$35*) plus mileage
(1/-(\$3.35*) each way after the first two miles)

*in 2011 dollars



1950

Two registered veterinary surgeons and three registered veterinary practitioners (not university trained) in clinical practice in Auckland

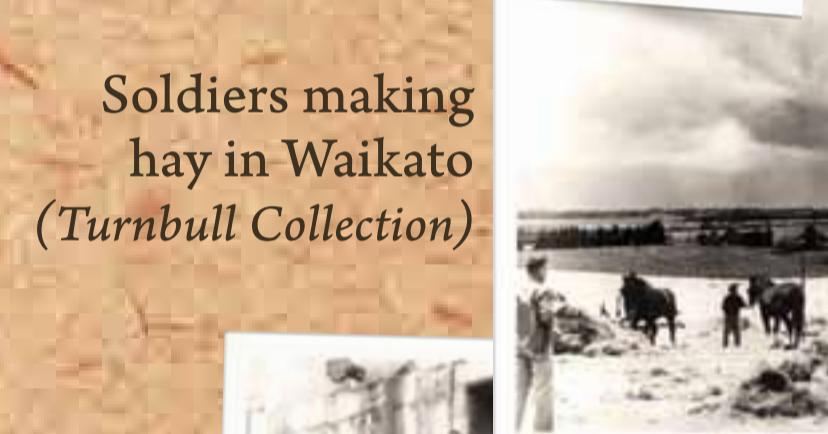
Eight women registered as veterinary surgeons in New Zealand

Leptospira pomona identified as the cause of haemoglobinuria in a calf

Ovine brucellosis, a cause of epididymitis and abortion, identified



Army labourers harvesting
(Turnbull Collection)



Soldiers making hay in Waikato
(Turnbull Collection)



Linen flax factory Geraldine
(John Pascoe Collection)

1950s

Bursary for veterinary students \$430 pa; salary for veterinarian \$950, rising to \$1800 by the end of the decade; partial bursary repayments \$200 pa

Dairy veterinary clubs – one vet per 12,000 dairy cows; 50,000 km per year

Distemper immunisation achieved by simultaneous inoculation of antiserum and live virus!

Root crops were often planted to increase fertility of the land and to use as feed (Turnbull Collection)



1950s

Veterinary pharmacy contains nux vomica, zingiber, plaster of paris bandages, thermometers, pestle and mortar, calcium borogluconate, magnesium sulphate, Nembutal, ether, chloroform, iodine, zinc sulphate, M&B 693 (sulphadimidine), chloral hydrate etc



1951

Compulsory tuberculosis testing of town milk supply herds; 7.7% reactor rate

1952

Animal Industry Division of the Department of Agriculture established

First issue of *New Zealand Veterinary Journal* (NZVJ) – Editor, Jim Newhook

First report of *Campylobacter* (*Vibrio*) abortion in sheep

First report of Johne's Disease in sheep

Scrapie first diagnosed in New Zealand (eradicated by 1957)

1952–77

NZVA office in Hamilton with Tommy Thompson as Secretary

1953

First report of periodontal disease in sheep

Most recent outbreak of Classical Swine Fever; eliminated by slaughter

New Zealand veterinary profession history timeline



1954

Elizabeth Veterinary Benevolent Fund established

First report of *Toxoplasma* abortion in sheep



Te Kauwhata experimental farm (*Turnbull Collection*)

1955

Ruakura Diagnostic Station established

Clinical veterinary services available to almost all livestock owners in New Zealand

1956

Infectious disease identified as the major cause of mortality in young dogs

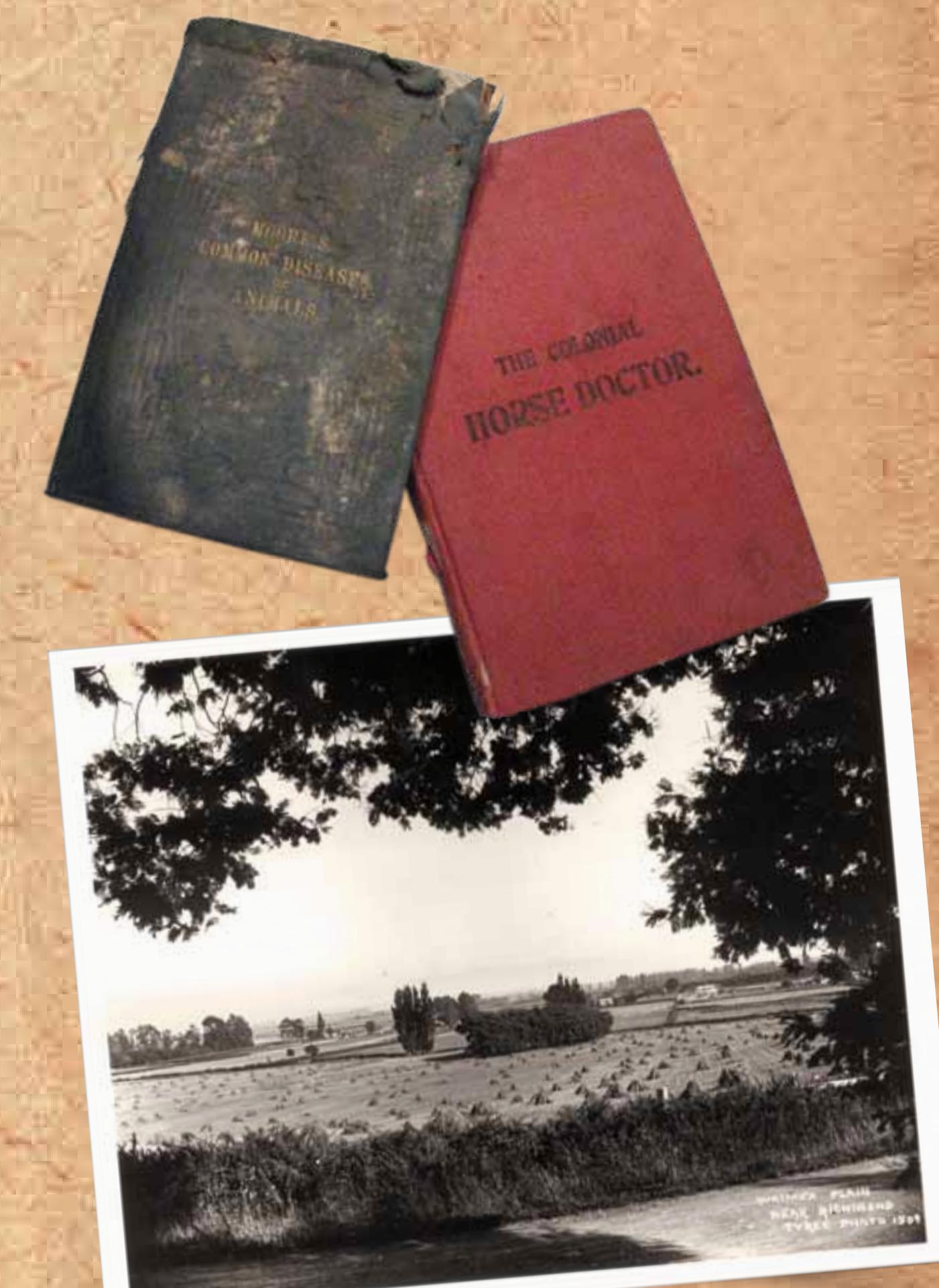
Lead poisoning in dogs identified

Macrocarpa poisoning identified as a cause of bovine abortion

Scrapie introduced with a shipment of Suffolk sheep; eliminated by slaughter of imported animals and associated bloodlines

Veterinary Surgeons Act rewritten; system for the registration of veterinarians virtually unchanged

Selenium discovered to be an essential trace element



Grain growing on the Waimea Plain (*Tyree Collection*)

1957

1958

NZVA published the first edition of the *Veterinary Handbook*

1958

Tuberculosis testing of factory herds introduced

1959

Hydatids Act to control *Echinococcus granulosus* (hydatids)

Taieri Diagnostic Station established

The cause of facial eczema identified as a fungal toxin

1960

Dieldrin identified as a cause of poisoning in dogs

Manktelow identified *Pityrosporum canis* (now *Malassezia sp*) as an inhabitant of the canine ear canal and a potential pathogen



Ngaire Co-operative Dairy Truck (*Turnbull Collection*)

1960s

1960s

Veterinarians involved with developing heart valve transplant techniques in Auckland

Most common cause of bovine mastitis was *Staph aureus*

1961

Compulsory tuberculosis testing of all dairy cattle

1962

Ira Cunningham appointed Foundation Dean of the Veterinary Faculty at Massey University

Export game industry established

1963

Ros Baxter opens modern small animal facility in Auckland

Animal Health Division and Meat Division formed from the Animal Industry Division of the Department of Agriculture

Veterinary Advisory Officer positions established

'Contract' practice introduced to veterinary clubs

1963–64

One female veterinary undergraduate at Massey University

1964

First Ram Soundness seminar

1965

Introduction of thiabendazole, the first systemic anthelmintic for livestock

Veterinary Faculty opened at Massey University

1966

Massey University Clinical Services Unit established

Compulsory vaccination of heifer calves with *Brucella abortus* strain 19 vaccine



photo Clive Dalton

New Zealand veterinary profession history timeline



1967

NZVA Hip Dysplasia scheme established

21 students completed the BVSc course at Massey University

1967

Animal Remedies Act passed

1967

Hemobartonella felis identified in New Zealand

Lloyd Whitten became Editor of the NZVJ

Tuberculosis diagnosed in a possum

Whangarei Diagnostic Station established

1968

Lincoln Diagnostic Station established

1969

The five Diagnostic Stations consolidated into the Animal Health Laboratory network

New Zealand Women's Veterinary Auxiliary established

Thiamine deficiency identified as a cause of nervous disease in working dogs

Voluntary brucellosis test and slaughter policy introduced

1970

Mannosidosis identified in New Zealand cattle



photo Terry Jeffries

Sheep Branch, later the Society of Sheep and Beef Cattle Veterinarians, of the NZVA formed

Tuberculosis first diagnosed in feral deer

1970s

Part time veterinary nursing course established at Auckland Polytechnic (now AIT)

1970s

About 6% of veterinary undergraduates at Massey were women



1970s

Deer farming established in New Zealand

Veterinary nursing scheme established in Auckland



1970–87

Studies at Massey on the equine larynx including laryngeal hemiplegia



1971

Australian College of Veterinary Scientists founded

Deer farming was established in New Zealand in the 70s
(photo Phil Stewart)

Compulsory brucellosis test and slaughter policy introduced

Tower Block of the Massey Veterinary School opened



Trials of a respiratory vaccine against feline herpes virus infection



1972

Small Animal Society (SAS) formed

Commencement of control of infected possum populations

Compulsory tuberculosis testing of all cattle

Start of national eradication programme of bovine brucellosis using CFT

1973

Central Animal Health Reference laboratory established at Wallaceville



First survey of lameness in dairy cattle

1973

NZVA Foundation for Continuing Education (VetLearn) established

Palmerston North Animal Health Laboratory established, initially at Massey and then at the Batchelor Homestead

New Zealand veterinary profession history timeline

1974

Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons approves Massey veterinary course
Scrapie diagnosed in imported sheep; eliminated by slaughter of imported animals and associated bloodlines



©Frank Kovalchek, Flickr

1975

Feline infectious peritonitis reported in New Zealand

1976

Culmination of 2½ years trial of Planned Animal Health and Production Services in the Waikato – 13% financial gain

NZVA produced a Companion Animal Report for the New Zealand Local Bodies Association

1976–79

Aujeszky's Disease in pigs diagnosed and eradicated

1977

All cattle herds under test for tuberculosis



1976: Capital Air Services flew from Westport and Greymouth to Wellington and Christchurch for a period during the '70s.
(©Phillip Capper, Flickr)

1977

Executive Office of NZVA moved to Wellington; contact with Federated Farmers, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, producer boards *et al*, also politicians, established

1977

First published report of an inherited disease in a specific breed of dog in New Zealand

Introduction of pre-slaughter stunning



Michael Berwyn-Jones, editor of NZVJ in 1977

1978

New Zealand commenced an eight year period of running workshops in animal disease control for the developing countries of South-East Asia

Tuberculosis first diagnosed in farmed deer

1979

Canine parvovirus first reported in New Zealand

Cat leprosy reported

Cats identified as the definitive host for *Sarcocystis* spp

First report of anthelmintic resistance in sheep

Introduction of a leptospiral vaccine for cattle



1980

30% of veterinary undergraduates at Massey University were women

Graham Meadows became Editor of the NZVJ

photo R Sanson

1980s

SAS newsletter started

SAS becomes a member of World Small Animal Veterinary Association (WSAVA)

Diagnosis of Johne's Disease in farmed deer

Development of computer based systems for farm production services

1981

Endophyte identified as the cause of ryegrass staggers in sheep and other species

Yersiniosis first diagnosed in deer

1982

Malignant catarrhal fever first reported in farmed deer

1984

Mannosidosis control programme completed

After-hours service established in Auckland

New edition of the *Veterinary Handbook*, edited by Bill Manktelow, published



New Zealand declared free of *Brucella abortus*

1985

Centre for Veterinary Continuing Education established in the Veterinary School by collaborative agreement between Massey University and NZVA/VetLearn

New Zealand veterinary profession history timeline



1985

Gunner Peterson appointed as the first full time Director of the Centre for Veterinary Continuing Education

Last isolation of *Salmonella pullorum* from poultry

Voluntary control of tuberculosis in deer herds



1986

Animal Health Services Centre established within the Veterinary Faculty

Botulism reported in a dog resident near Hamilton Lake



Equine Blood Typing and Research Centre established within the Veterinary Faculty

First private veterinary diagnostic laboratory established in Auckland (by Mike James)

Julie Lord became Editor of the NZVJ

Veterinary Services Council in abeyance

1987

MAF reorganised into four services;  further changes saw the division of policy and delivery services

1987

Veterinary Professional Insurance Society Inc (VPIS) established to provide indemnity and public liability insurance for the veterinary profession and NZVA members

Report of vesicular stomatitis in pigs caused by the phytotoxin furanocoumarin

Toxacara canis identified as the cause of retinal disease in rural dogs

Toxoplasma vaccine developed

1988

Animal Health Laboratory established at Lynfield, Auckland

1988

First issue of Vetscript



First issue of Vetscript from 1988 and most recent one from 2011

1989

Second International Conference of Sheep Veterinarians held in New Zealand

Feline immunodeficiency virus infection reported

Major causes of dairy cattle lameness identified as poor raceways and poor animal handling



Handpiece for TB testing in deer (photo Richard Hilsdon)

1990

Andrew Keber became Editor of the NZVJ

SAS renamed Companion Animal Society (CAS) and became a Special Interest Branch of NZVA

Restarted CAS newsletter; Editor, Boyd Jones

CAS practice standards started by Nick Twyford

Compulsory tuberculosis testing of deer herds



1991

National code of practice for velvet antler removal in deer developed

Neospora canis identified as a cause of bovine abortion



New Zealand Veterinary Nursing Association becomes an NZVA associate member

Best Friend Feline Nutritional Research Unit established within the Veterinary Faculty

1992

830 veterinarians in clinical practice

1993

330 women registered as veterinary surgeons in New Zealand; 1900 total registrants

Biosecurity Act passed to prevent introduction of disease and to enable disease surveillance and management

1994

Veterinarians Act passed; Veterinary Council of New Zealand (VCNZ) established with emphasis on public protection; specialist registration permissible

VCNZ takes over ownership of Code of Professional Conduct (COPC) from NZVA

New Zealand veterinary profession history timeline



1995

Survey of anaesthetic machines in small animal practice – malfunctions found in over 90%

Wildlife Branch of the NZVA published *Kokako*, a twice-yearly bulletin

1996

Emergence of *Salmonella Brandenburg* as a significant cause of abortion in sheep

1996

Last reported case of *Echinococcus granulosus* (hydatids) in sheep



1997

Trans Tasman Mutual Recognition Act – veterinarians who were registered in Australia recognised for registration in New Zealand and vice versa



66% of veterinary undergraduates at Massey were women

Bartonella henselae, the cause of cat scratch fever identified in New Zealand

Report of a major epidemiological survey of lower urinary tract disease in cats

Jan Fog became Editor of *CAS newsletter*

Companion Animal Health Foundation launched

1998

Janice Thompson became Editor of *CAS newsletter*

Massey University Animal Welfare Science and Bioethics Centre established

National Quality Veterinary Services (NQVS) established by NZVA

1999

**Animal Welfare Act
1999 passed**



1999

Australasian Veterinary Boards Council established to promote harmonisation of New Zealand and Australian occupational regulatory standards; visits and makes accreditation recommendations on all Australasian vet schools; assesses and makes recommendations on all Australasian applications for specialist registration

2000

Gunner Peterson became Editor of the *NZVJ*

2001

Peter Jolly became Editor of the *NZVJ*

2002

New Zealand Oiled Wildlife Response Strategy described

2003

Enactment of the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997

2004

Survey of dogs – 14% showed serological evidence of leptospirosis

New Zealand Food Safety Authority established



3rd Pan Commonwealth veterinary conference held in New Zealand

VetLearn publishing division started and SciQuest online searchable library was launched

NZVA/CAS launch **BESTPRACTICE**



Blood sampling gannets at Cape Kidnappers

2005

Veterinarians Act 2005 – new competency provisions, limited scopes of practice, public Register of Veterinarians, minimum practising requirements for the issue of a practising certificate, conditions on practice

2005

VetScholar was officially launched by NZVA/VetLearn as an online learning medium

2006

New Zealand Three Rs Programme established for the replacement, reducing and refinement of animals used in research, testing and teaching

NZVA purchased premises in Wellington CBD (in partnership with VetLearn and VPIS)

New Zealand veterinary profession history timeline

2007

NZVA/VetLearn build integrated database

2007

VCNZ introduced minimum practising standards – fitness to practice, recency of practice and reporting on continuing professional development activities

2007

NZVA/CAS launched New Zealand Companion Animal Register

2008

New Graduate Rural Bonding Scheme introduced by National Government (limited rural areas)

NZVA/VetLearn and University of Sydney, Centre for Veterinary Education (formerly PGF) built new web platform

2009

NZVA/CAS successful in its bid to host WSAVA 2013 in New Zealand

NZVA/Society of Sheep and Beef Cattle Veterinarians win the right to host the 2013 International Sheep Veterinary Congress for the second time

New Graduate Rural Bonding Scheme expanded to all rural areas

VCNZ publishes first veterinarian workforce analysis

2010

Amendment to the Animal Welfare Act 1999 increased penalties and created a new offence of 'reckless ill-treatment of an animal'

NZVA built website for Australian Veterinary Association (AVA)

Latest recipients of Queen's Birthday Honours:

- > Dr Wallace Niederer for services to equine veterinary science (MNZM)
- > Dr Jim Edwards for services to the veterinary profession and community (ONZM)
- > Dr Peter O'Hara for services to animal health and welfare (MNZM)



World first primate surgery on 13 June 2010 to cure Wellington Zoo chimpanzee Cara's chronic ear infection

2011

Massey University's Veterinary Emergency Response Team (VERT), a specialist team of veterinary professionals and the first of its kind in Australasia, assisted in complex animal rescues and veterinary treatment following the February 2011 Christchurch earthquake

VCNZ introduced compulsory Continuing Professional Development (CPD) requirements



VERT members Jenny Nixey, Hayley Squance (team leader), Ngaio Beausoleil, Dr Rachael Stratton, Dr Richard Kuipers von Lande and Dr Fred Pauwels

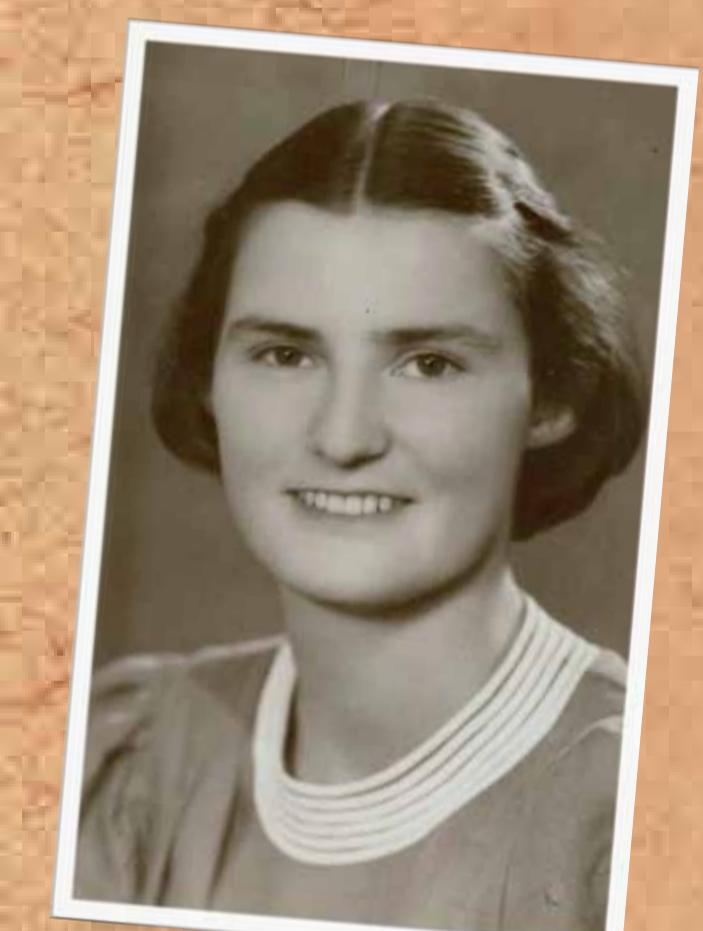
2011

Rinderpest declared to be formally eradicated from the world following joint efforts by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). Work continues to ensure rinderpest remains a disease of the past

2011

VCNZ introduces revised Code of Professional Conduct

NZVA launched a new online learning technology 'webinars' to connect members around the country and world for live-streamed CPD presentations



Anne Leighton – first New Zealand registered female veterinarian (1923 – 2011)

2011

The veterinary profession around the world celebrates World Veterinary Year 2011 (Vet2011): 250 years of veterinarians working to improve human and animal health and welfare worldwide

2011

Hon David Carter officially recognises the significant contributions veterinarians make during Vet2011 celebrations

Ann Leighton, New Zealand's first registered female veterinarian died

Latest recipients of Queen's Birthday Honours:

- > Dr Paul Livingstone for services to veterinary science (QSO)
- > Dr John Hellstrom for services to biosecurity (ONZM)

Dr Barry O'Neill awarded the OIE gold medal for his significant contribution to the workings of OIE, responsible for improving animal health worldwide



Dr Barry O'Neill at the 2011 NZVA Conference



Oiled shag being cleaned by wildlife veterinarian Dr Brett Gartrell and Aimee Forster at the wildlife rehabilitation facility set up at Tauranga (photo Massey University)

Massey's Wildbase, previously the New Zealand Wildlife Health Centre, was heavily involved in the clean up and rehabilitation of wildlife following the Rena ship grounding in the Bay of Plenty

2011 NZVA Conference brought together all major special interest branches into this one multi-streamed event – a huge success

New Zealand veterinary profession history timeline



2012

First graduates of the Bachelor of Veterinary Technology – Julie Morris, Patrice Palleson, Rachel Munn, Emily-Kate Kemp and Peta Rossiter



Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall,
with wildlife veterinarian
Dr Kerri Morgan
(photo Massey University)

2012

Dr David Bayvel was appointed a QSO for services to the state in animal welfare

Latest recipients of Queen's Birthday Honours:

- > Dr Ron Gibson for services to veterinary science (ONZM)
- > Dr David Mossman for services to veterinary science (QSM)

Degrees given to the first graduates of Massey University's Bachelor of Veterinary Technology programme (BVetTech)



NZVA and Ministry for Primary Industries (formerly Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry) release Animal Welfare Toolkits for veterinarians and farmers

Dr Petra Muellner became Editor-in-Chief of the NZVJ

Queen's Diamond Jubilee celebrations – Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall, visited Massey University for tours of the Veterinary Teaching Hospital, Wildbase and the Equestrian Centre

Launch of the Veterinarians Animal Welfare Toolkit with Dr Wayne Ricketts, NZVA Veterinary Resource Manager, Hon David Carter, Minister for Primary Industries, Clare van Bysterveldt, MPI, Julie Hood, NZVA CEO and Alan Wilson, MPI

2013

Massey University celebrates 50 years of veterinary education in New Zealand



New Zealand hosts the 8th International Sheep Veterinary Congress

The 38th World Small Animal Veterinary Association (WSAVA) annual congress is hosted by New Zealand for the first time

The newly completed Veterinary Clinic Building, Massey University, 1968
(Both photos Massey University Archives Photograph Collection)

Some of the first Bachelor of Veterinary Science graduands receiving their degrees in 1968

The Future



As we look to the future there are major challenges facing our world:

- increasing populations
- threats to food security
- the impact of climate change and resultant extensions in the range of zoonotic diseases, ecosystem damage and loss of biodiversity

These provide great opportunities for our profession to contribute to making our world a better place for human and animal populations and the environment in which we live.

The veterinary profession is diverse and will continue to evolve into new areas of endeavour as we face the new challenges of the 21st century and beyond.