

Australian Veterinary Poultry Association

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Some good noose The Secretary has procured a supply of woven blue ties with the AVPA logo set between a pair of narrow gold and white stripes. These are available from Garry Cross for \$12, post paid

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(F) AVPA

Detection and Relief of Pain

A meeting on this topic was organised by the British Veterinary Association Animal Welfare Foundation and was held in London on April 16 as part of its programme to solve some of the current welfare problems through education, investigation and campaigning. Speakers from universities, research organisations, hospitals, welfare establishments and the Home Office discussed the recognition, assessment and objective measurement of pain in man and animals, the prevention and relief of pain and relevant aspects of proposed legislation.

Eight speakers gave accounts of the clinical measurement of pain, distress and discomfort in eight different classes of animals. Dr Michael Gentle, from the Poultry Research Centre, Edinburgh, spoke mainly about beak trimming.

'Birds were found to have normal nociceptors similar to those described in mammals and to respond in a similar way to a painful stimulus. Evidence has shown that following partial beak amputation, nerve tissue in the beak forms neuromas which show abnormal firing patterns including a large amount of spontaneous firing which is usually implicated in acute and chronic pain. There are also clear behavioural changes which persist for long periods such as a decrease in drinking, feeding and preening and an increase in dozing which suggest that beak trimming gives rise to acute and chronic pain.'

 The Veterinary Record of 11 May devoted three pages to a summary of this meeting.

\$1 230 000 FOR RESEARCH

The following projects have been recommended for support by ACMRC and PRAC for the 1985 - 86 research programme. The Minister for Primary Industry, Mr. Kerin, has yet to approve the programme; this is expected in July.

New Projects

- \$25 861 GA Tannock Faculty of Medicine, Newcastle. Studies with AE viruses.
- \$5 390 RC Chubb UNE. Oil adjuvanted IB vaccine for laying birds.
- \$11 870 BL Sheldon CSIRO NSW. Development of a national poultry blood typing laboratory.
- \$8 796 R Dixon Camden. Pathogenesis of RE virus and the development of an ELISA test.
- \$11 728 GW Burgess James Cook U Townsville. Strain differentiation of Newcastle disease isolates.
- \$29 500 KJ Fahey CSIRO Parkville. Towards a non-infectious avian coccidiosis vaccine.
- \$30 000 TW Steele IMVS Adelaide. Epidemiological studies of Salmonella using serotyping, phage typing and plasmid analysis.
- \$14 388 KG Whithear U. Melbourne. Prevention of MG egg transmission by vaccination.
- \$24 824 KG Whithear U. Melbourne. Survey of factors affecting the efficiency of egg production in layer hens with special emphasis on MG vaccination.

Continuing Projects

- \$32 846 PJ Mylrea DA NSW. Administration of a V4 NDV vaccine to chickens.
- \$5 210 HA Ward U Monash. Monoclonal antibodies in study of chicken major histocompatibility complex and disease resistance.
- \$22 511 J Withell NBSL. Development of methods to monitor the safety and efficacy of avian viral vaccines, particularly MD and IB vaccines.
- \$31 092 LL Callow Department of Primary Industries Queensland. Evaluation of vaccines and their associated immune response in the prevention of infectious coryza in commercial poultry.
- \$46 636 TJ Bagust, CSIRO Parkville. ILT: Further studies towards vaccination and eradication.
- \$34 988 KJ Fahey CSIRO Parkville. Development and application of new technologies in the control of infectious bursal disease.
- \$28 990 TJ Bagust, CSIRO Parkville. Avian leukosis viruses (LLV and REV): field and laboratory studies.
- \$23 757 GA Tannock Faculty of Medicine Newcastle. Determination of immunogenic relationships between Australian strains of IB virus by an in vivo virus clearance test.
- \$43 840 DA Barr VRI DAV. Investigation of the aetiology, epidemiology and prevention of the runting/stunting syndrome.
- \$25 364 WI Hopkinson Golden Poultry WA. An investigation into the causes of sudden death syndrome of broiler breeders.
- \$26 408 GE Wilcox U. Murdoch. Characterisation and immunological control of avian reovirus infections.
- \$11 330 HA Westbury Attwood DAV. An evaluation of mass immunization for Newcastle disease virus.

Other projects supported by the two committees can be summarised as follows:

Continuing	Joint	ACMRC	PRAC
Nutrition	24 900	78 805	51 156
Genetics		47 320	25 380
Other		13 798	16 431
New			
Nutrition		50 682	27 870
Other		30 045	60 403

There were some funds allotted to overseas travel and the remainder goes in administration and contingency.

Total programmes recommended were:-

ACMRC	\$750,000
PRAC	\$480,000

More Funds and Planning for Rural Industry Research

The Minister for Primary Industry, Mr John Kerin, has announced the Government's hope that its contribution to the Rural Industry Research Trust Funds will roughly double over the next five years. The present contribution is about \$27 million, which is 0.25% of the gross value of production (GVP) of the rural industries concerned. The hope is to raise this percentage to 0.5%.

There are 14 such funds. In each case, the industry contributes by a levy which is expressed as a percentage of the GVP of that industry (ranging from less than 0.1% in some industries to nearly 0.5% in others), and the Government matches this contribution dollar-for-dollar. Industries from time to time propose changes in their levy rate which government may or may not approve. In recent years, according to the Minister's office, some applications for higher levy rates have been rejected; what the Government is now doing is signalling that such applications will be granted until the target overall percentage is reached.

The trust funds account for less than 20% of total Australian rural research expenditure, but the Department of Primary Industry sees them as particularly effective because of their responsiveness to their industries. Hitherto, each Fund has been administered by a Research Committee, appointed by the Minister. These Committees will be replaced by Research Councils, each selected by an independent Selection Committee whose composition will vary from one industry to another. The chairman and one other member of each council will be appointed by the government.

Each council will be asked to prepare a five-year strategic plan for approval by the Minister. It will then make its own decisions on fund allocation 'on the basis of an annual plan which is consistent with' the strategic plan. This contrasts with the previous situation, in which the Minister's approval was required for each research project funded. Mr Kerin hopes that the new system will encourage a more active involvement by industry in determining the direction of research and will be more goal-oriented.

.... and elsewhere?

The reputation of the Houghton Poultry Research Station which was founded and developed by Bob Gordon has been sustained and burnished by his successor, Peter Biggs. The scientific worth and practical value of the work on which this reputation is based is evident, again, in the Report of the Station, 1983-84. However, financial cuts meant the loss of $11\frac{1}{2}$ science posts, some redeployment but no redundancies, closure of the department of physiology and biochemistry and restructuring. With successful applications for initiative posts work has expanded on Marek's disease and the development of a fowl pox virus for use as a carrier for viral immunogens. In addition, work has continued on a vaccine for coccidiosis and into infectious runting syndrome with the collaboration and financial assistance of industry.

But an editorial in the Veterinary Record of 27 April forecast the result of a cost study and raised the possibility that Houghton may be closed and the rump of the Station's activity transferred to the AFRC Institute at Compton, Berks. What folly. As the editorial concluded: 'Can it be prudent in the long term to seek to raise short term cash - and very little of it - by selling the seed corn?'

Veterinary Servicing of the Layer Industry

Chris Morrow, Veterinary Officer with the DA NSW in Tamworth, wrote:

'Dr. Rod Watkins' talk on this topic at the AVPA Conference in Sydney on 22 February 1985 has incited me to put pen to paper.

'His argument that company employed veterinarians cannot supply ethical service to independent poultry farmers because they will be biased by the financial interest of the company they work for is an anachronistic view. It is a simplistic view because it assumes that the veterinarian involved will renounce his or her veterinary ethics for dollars. In fact, in any long term view of such a situation, it is in the best interest of the company that he works for to identify and fix problems.

'In the case of a veterinarian employed by a drug company, it is in that company's best interest to see that drugs are only used in appropriate circumstances for surely in the long term inappropriate therapies will give poor results and taint the reputation of their product.

'Dr. Watkins' argument is that his intervention as a private practitioner is unbiased with regard to the welfare of the flock he is treating. Surely his own view is reduced to absurdity by his own argument. His vested interest in the continued custom of the owner of the birds could be argued to taint his treatment of the flock problem. This vested interest could be opposed to the welfare of the animal (especially in opinions on problems with management factors). His argument actually supports Government-funded veterinarians as the only unbiased source of help for a sick flock. This argument has been used by Animal Liberation proponents to show that the opinion of a veterinarian who is employed by the owner of an animal is biased and thus inappropriate to the animal's side in animal welfare arguments.

'I would like to see more private practitioners in poultry practice. I think that the main problem of their entry into the veterinary servicing of the poultry industry is not free servicing of poultry farms by company and Government veterinarians but the free servicing by various company servicemen.'

With the agreement of Chris Morrow, his letter was sent to Rod Watkins who responded:

'In reply to Dr. Morrow's "incited" critique of my "anachronistic", "simplistic" and "absurd" vested interest in my private practice.

'All private practitioners of veterinary science, and by deduction medicine and dentistry, lack objectivity because their activity is "tainted" by a vested interest in a continuing clientele. The argument that only a state employed professional can supply a purely objective service is no doubt good socialistic philosophy. Thankfully, I don't have to live under such a regime. I make no apology for having an interest in ensuring a client's continuing custom through the provision of a service that is needed. That is, the economic viability of the farm enterprise. If I cannot supply this service the farmer is free to seek the service of another who can.

'The point I made with reference to company veterinarians stems from farmer's comments to me that they see the activity of veterinarians who provide a free service as being simply in support of the product being sold, be it drugs or birds. The image of the whole profession suffers accordingly.

'I contend that the role of a company veterinarian should be solely internal and that any outside client activity should be accompanied by a professional services fee. By law, this can only be done by the veterinarian and not by the company or the Government. If the service does not support the farmer's continuing economic viability then support will be sought elsewhere.

'My argument then is that there should be no free veterinary service, except in the case of the control of scheduled diseases and, possibly, research. The role of the company and Government veterinarians then is to support private practice, not to compete against it.'

Influenza viruses and Birds, Pigs and Man

Collaborative studies on influenza H1N1 isolates from pigs in different countries throughout the world indicate that at least two distinct antigenic variants of these viruses are currently circulating in pigs. Based on serological assays, the viruses termed 'US viruses' are most closely related to reference strain A/NJ/8/76, whereas the other viruses termed 'European viruses' are antigenically distinguishable. In comparisons of this latter group with other current H1N1 viruses in humans and birds, they appear to be more similar to the avian viruses. Possible explanations of these findings are that the haemagglutinin on the European pig viruses has undergone antigenic variation or is possibly of avian origin.

The likelihood of interspecies transmission of influenza viruses between birds and pigs in nature cannot be predicted; however laboratory studies have demonstrated that avian viruses are capable of infecting and replicating in pigs, and even being transmitted to other pigs. It is also known that pig viruses infect birds; for example, the swine-influenza-like viruses in turkeys in the USA are apparently of pig origin and they have been associated with disease outbreaks in turkeys. Recent disease outbreaks in turkeys in France involve viruses very similar to the European pig viruses, and the birds are located in close proximity to pig herds. These findings lend support to the possibility that H1N1 viruses are being exchanged between birds and pigs and, therefore, antigenically related viruses may be detected in both groups.

The influenza H1N1 viruses circulating in pigs and birds may well be of significance to humans, particularly since contact between domestic species and humans does occur. It is well established that pig viruses infect humans in the natural setting and, even if the pig viruses possessed a haemagglutinin from avian strains, there is no known reason that these would not be exchanged as well. Since H1N1 viruses are still circulating to humans, it is important to consider that all H1N1 isolates may not be 'typical' human strains but may represent viruses from animal sources.

Once upon a time three mariners were shipwrecked and stranded on a desert island. While strolling along the beach, one of them picked up a bottle and opened it. In a great puff of smoke a huge Genie appeared. 'Masters', he said in a mighty voice, 'because you have given me my freedom, I will give each of you one wish'. Without hesitation, the Englishman said, 'I wish I was home' and instantly vanished. Seeing this, the Australian said 'I wish I was home, too' and instantly vanished. The Irishman looked around and feeling a bit lonely said, 'I wish they were back....'

Animal experimentation

In May 1983 the UK government published a white paper that contained proposals for reforming the laws on animal experiments, and last month published a supplementary paper that takes account of criticisms of the first paper.

Under the new system personal licences will ensure that people who work on animals are authorised only to do work for which they are competent, and project licences will ensure that the work is "properly designed, worthwhile, makes no unnecessary use of animals and causes no unnecessary suffering". The new paper proposed an inviolable upper limit on the degree of pain that can be inflicted on an animal "whatever the purpose of the work" and a limit that will be set in relation to the potential benefit of a project. The British Veterinary Association, which helped in the initial stages of proposing changes, welcomes this move to set potential benefit against the severity of what is allowed and says that it will "add a major dimension to the control system".

The original white paper did not allow for an appeal system against refusal or revoking of a licence, but the new paper does. But it also proposes stiffening penalties: more serious offences of performing procedures without authority may result in two years' imprisonment and an unlimited fine.

In London on 24-26 April 1985, the International Association of Biological Standardization held a symposium on Reduction of Animal Usage in the Development and Control of Biological Products. Over 125 participants, including two Australians from one manufacturer, heard some general and many specific papers on methodology for assay for potency of bacterial vaccines (diphtheria and tetanus and other clostridial vaccines), viral vaccines (the emphasis on rabies underlines Australia's privileged position), hormones and interferon. Toxicity and safety tests on veterinary products were also discussed. The full papers of this successful symposium will be published by Karger in the series - Developments in Biological Standardization.

In USA, a study of animal experimentation by the National Academy of Sciences (Models for Biomedical Research, National Academy Press, Washington, DC. \$US 18.50) suggests that institutional barriers within the biomedical community in general and the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in particular may discourage workers from developing models of human disease and physiology based on non-mammalian organisms. The study, which was commissioned by NIH, recommends that the agency should support good research "without taxonomic or phylogenetic bias" and consider directing funds specifically to the development of promising model systems.

In Sydney on 8-10 July 1985, a unique seminar on Animal Experimentation - the Ethical, Legal and Scientific Perspectives will be held. The basic purpose of the seminar is to bring together professionals from diverse backgrounds for an interchange of views and information within the context indicated by the sub-title. The first day will discuss philosophical and ethical aspects of our relation with and use of animals and the scope for alternatives to the use of whole animals. The second day will relate the costs to experimental animals and the benefits to other animals and man. The third day will look at how community values can be assessed and expressed in legislation and the public accountability that follows. The closing date for enrolments has passed, but telephone Garry Cross for information.

AUSTRALIA-CHINA POULTRY PROJECT

Continuing planning for this project, which was reported in earlier AVPA newsletters, an SPF Poultry Design Team was sent by the Australian Development Assistance Bureau to Melbourne and Sydney from 30 April to 12 May 1985. The Chinese team was Mr Ma Siqi, Mr Gao Qunru, Mr Liu He, Ms Cheng Jialin, and Mr Zhang Haikuei. The Australian team for these planning discussions was: Dr TJ Bagust, Mr GF Smith, Dr CAW Jackson, Dr DA Barr and Mr G Murray, assisted by Mr WC Stanhope, Dr LP Prewett, Ms J Frolich and Mr JF Burdett.

During their Melbourne visit (30 April to 7 May), the team visited the CSIRO SPF Poultry Unit, which is to be used as a prototype for the national SPF poultry facility for the Peoples Republic of China (PRC), as well as visiting several commercial poultry production sites close to Melbourne.

Agreed recommendations to the two Governments were reached on all major points, including:

1. The National Poultry Facility for the PRC should be constructed on the VRI Precinct at Harbin, together with an SPF Laboratory Animal Facility. It was noted that the SPF facilities were to be constructed with assistance from a project funded by the World Bank in addition to the proposed Australia-China Project.
2. All poultry, other than those in the SPF unit, should be located in an Experimental Infection Facility in negative pressure isolators.
3. Technological sketch designs for the SPF complex should be provided by the Australian side to the Chinese in sufficient time for the forthcoming visit by them to the World Bank. Final designs to be agreed subsequently between Australia and China.

The design should encompass the total new SPF animal facility to provide for the following:

- (a) SPF poultry facility with 36 positive-pressure isolators (MK III, individual fan-filter) in use and four spare isolators.
 - (b) SPF small animal accommodation for an annual production of 15 000 mice, 1 080 rats, 1 980 guinea pigs and 876 rabbits
 - (c) Holding facility for at least 30 large animals (pigs or sheep). Initially, space will be provided in the planning. Details of requirements will be provided by the Chinese later.
4. Four English-speaking Chinese professional staff should be sent to Australia - two veterinarians to learn management of the SPF poultry facility and two scientists for advanced training in poultry virology.
 5. Specialist engineering expertise should be provided through an Australian consultancy as part of the Australian contribution. The consultants should act under the direction of the Australian design team and in collaboration with their Chinese counterparts. The consultants should provide design, documentation, supervision and commissioning assistance for all mechanical and electrical services and other engineering designs, such as structural and civil, if required by the Chinese.

6. The SPF facility at Harbin is expected to require two to three years for construction and commissioning as follows:

Year 1	construct building (1986)
Year 2	provide building services (1987)
Year 3	isolators, nucleus stock flock introduced (1988)
Year 4	SPF poultry and animals in full production (1989)

The two teams expressed the hope that the Australia-China Project could now proceed. It was felt that the present visit had been mutually beneficial and had fostered a firm basis for further effective co-operation.

The Chinese team visited Canberra on 7 and 8 May, for discussions with Australian Development Assistance Bureau (ADAB), the CSIRO Centre for International Research Corporation (CIRC) and their National Embassy. They then travelled to Arthur Webster Pty. Ltd., North Mead, Sydney, to inspect a commercial SPF poultry production facility and to familiarize themselves with avian vaccine production technology. During their time in New South Wales, they also visited several commercial poultry breeding organisations and the CSIRO Division of Animal Health SPF Laboratory animal breeding complex at Badgery's Creek.

Since the return of this design team to China, designs for the Harbin SPF facility have been forwarded to the Chinese and ADAB is expecting to complete documentation to enable formal commencement of the project from July, 1985 for a period of five years.

As AVPA members will be aware from Professor Hu's comments at our AVPA International Conference at the Manly Hotel in 1983, the rapid development of an intensive poultry industry in China should be greatly assisted by ADAB now promoting the development of a poultry disease diagnostic and training centre at Tianjin and the Harbin SPF poultry facility as national resources. Enquires will be welcomed from AVPA members who are interested in learning more of this project, and especially those who might like to be considered to assist in short-term (up to one month) training visits at the two sites in the PRC after construction of the facilities is completed.

Trevor Bagust, CSIRO Parkville

Avian Quarantine Facility

The Minister for Primary Industry, John Kerin, announced on 29 May 1985 that he had approved the construction of an avian import facility to cater for the import of avian genetic material of all kinds. "The risk from current levels of illegal introduction are such that a facility to provide a legal and safe avenue for the introduction of genetic material has become a priority," the Minister said.

At the same time, the Minister announced the appointment of Bill Snowdon, the Officer-in-Charge of ANAHL, as a consultant. Bill Snowdon has been asked to report to the Minister within four months advising him of the type and size and level of disease security needed for the facility, a system for allocation of space within the facility between the competing interests and all other aspects.

Mr Kerin indicated that the facility, which has the support of the Australian Agricultural Council and the Council of Nature Conservation Ministers, would be built during the 1985-86 financial year, subject to allocation of appropriate funds in the Budget.

Sex determination of monomorphic birds by fiberoptic endoscopy

THE value and rarity of many birds kept in captivity means that well organised breeding programmes are now essential. Knowledge of the sex of individual birds is an obvious prerequisite for such a programme and, as many species do not show dimorphism, their sex can be difficult to determine.

Fiberoptic endoscopy was performed in 1056 monomorphic birds of 144 different species belonging to 15 Orders by Jones et alia Veterinary Record 1984 115 596-598. The purpose was to establish their sex by direct inspection of the gonads. The results suggest that although the technique involves surgical intervention it is generally more practical and accurate than chromosome analysis of lymphocytes or analysis of faecal steroids. Surgical anaesthesia is recommended on practical and humane grounds but this and the technique itself can be hazardous in old and fat birds, where a mortality rate of as high as 2 per cent was encountered. Cloaca] examination is a more practical technique for sex determination in penguins.

Avian Anaesthesia

Jones and his colleagues at the Regent's Park Zoo preferred, for humane and practical reasons, to anaesthetise using either ketamine hydrochloride or the steroid mixture of alphaxalone and alphadolone. Last year, these workers published a paper comparing these two agents and xylazine (Samour et alia 1984 Veterinary Record 115 6-11).

Isoflurane, discussed and demonstrated by Greg Harrison at the AVPA meeting in Melbourne last month, was also recommended by a group at Guelph. Pascoe et al 1984 ibid 116 58 described their procedure and experiences with 27 birds, including 22 psittacines. Having for some years induced with halothane and maintained with methoxyflurane, they concluded that isoflurane, which provide rapid induction and recovery and was easy to use during maintenance, was the best agent available. The cost of isoflurane in the UK is about 15 times that of halothane.

The April issue of Scientific American has a characteristically first rate article on anaesthesia with interesting comments on pressure antagonism and on tolerance.

Some Avian Puzzles Solved

In the 10 years since they embarked on an overhaul of avian systematics using the tools of molecular biology, Sibley and Ahlquist 1983 Current Ornithology 1 245 have completed more than 20,000 DNA-DNA hybridization tests on 1600 species, which represent all but three of the 171 bird families recognized by traditional classification. Convergent evolution is an ever-present snare for evolutionary biologists who try to judge relatedness of species by similarities in morphology: it simply is not always readily obvious whether identity of structure is the result of common ancestry or common adaptation. This problem is particularly acute with birds, which is why Sibley and Ahlquist's application of the DNA hybridization clock has been so useful in uncovering many understandable but erroneous classifications.

The endemic passerines of Australia are a striking example. This diverse group was thought to have been assembled by waves of immigrations from Eurasia, which was a perfectly reasonable suggestion before the idea of continental drift became an established fact. According to the molecules, however, this group - which includes lyrebirds, bowerbirds, various wrens, honeyeaters, babblers, crows, and so on - are the diverse products of an extensive adaptive radiation from a single lineage, which began close to 60 million years ago. Before the beginning of this adaptive radiation, the continent had apparently been scrubbed clean of songbirds, which some people interpret as the result of the putative asteroid impact at the end of the Cretaceous, 65 million years ago. Once the Australian passerine radiation was under way, nothing avian got into or out of the continent for almost 20 million years, until the crows (corvines) began a northward expansion, which produced an interesting pattern. Today there are some 16 genera of this group in Southeast Asia, 12 in North America, and 14 in Europe, which indicates a long-established dispersal. By contrast, crows are relative newcomers in Africa, where there are three genera, and in South America, which has just two genera.

Australia had, of course, experienced a similar endemic radiation of mammals, but as these were readily recognized as marsupials rather than placentals zoologists did not become ensnared in the same kinds of taxonomic traps that caught the ornithologists.

LOST - South Brisbane area. Bald, one-eyed ginger tom. Crippled in both back legs, recently castrated, answers to the name of 'Lucky'.

CONTRIBUTORS

Dr Johnson said of cucumbers that they should be well sliced, dressed with pepper and vinegar and thrown out as good for nothing. If the preceding pages seem to you as insipid as a Johnsonian cucumber, then send me a raspberry and I'll print it. It doesn't need to be double spaced in triplicate; clip it, 'phone it or send me a copy or a reference to some worthwhile article you have read on nutrition, husbandry, management, genetics, parasitology or the many other fields I ignore. Or much better, something you have done, found, seen, tried and adopted or tried and discarded. How about some news - this is labelled a newsletter. I prefer a cucumber to an integrated wide-parameter, in-depth state-of-the-art overview, that will enable the student to digest some seminal cornerstone of a rich and pregnant field; a cornerstone which will set new benchmark standards as a very nearly unique quantum jump, an indispensable framework, comprehensive yet concise, directed as much at the specialist research worker as at the undergraduate, and essential reading for 150 chook vets. But if that's your scene, send me a slice of your landscape but larded, please, with a decent joke or two; God knows we need some.

Meanwhile, many thanks to Trevor Bagust, Garry Cross, Lily Endo, Jeff Fairbrother, Chris Morrow and Rod Watkins who contributed to this issue.

Compiled by Trevor Faragher, NBSL, Private Bag 7, Parkville 3052. (03) 387 42115

Processed Jabberwocky

'Twas numalphic and the noughty Os
Did null and symbol in the page,
All qwerty were the duocodes
And the modem poke outjage.

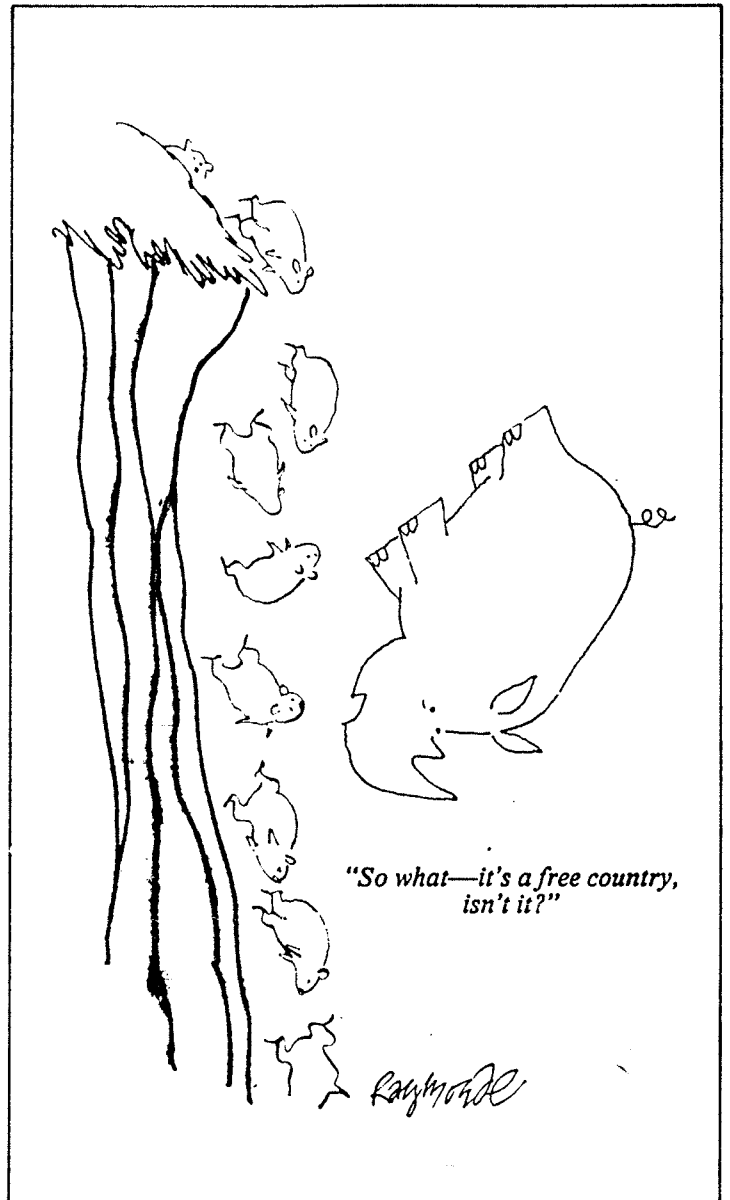
In Oxford did the oddish don
Sit chiplessly, in Basic need,
No rammish power could turn him on
To calculate at speed.

Still micrubating at an hour
When all nongrammers sleep serene,
Debug-eyed in his ivory tower
He scans the pixillating screen.

Beware the Crackerhack, my son!
The tryabyte, the bypasslatch!
Beware modemic man, whose fun
Is peekerprying grabsnatch!

Beware the brots with trubby paws
As potent as Plutonium
The snevious comperts that cause
Pandemodemonium.

Fear not the Backlash nor Kilobyte,
Peek not nor poke, nor cursor floppies,
Gosub and randomise allnight,
And you'll produce ten perfect copies.



COMING EVENTS

- 8-10 July 1985 **Seminar on Animal Experimentation - Ethical, Legal and Scientific Perspectives. Sydney.**
Further information from Garry Cross.
- 26-29 August 1985 **WVPA VIIIth Congress, Jerusalem, Israel.**
Further information from Garry Cross.
- 22-27 September 1985 **AVPA OGM and Scientific Sessions, Melbourne.**
This meeting will be held in association with the **Sixth Australasian Poultry and Stock Feeds Convention.**
- 26-30 May 1986 **AVPA AGM and Scientific Sessions, Sydney.**
This meeting will be held in association with the **Post-Graduate Foundation in Veterinary Science Refresher Course.**
- February 1987 **AVPA Histopathology Workshop.**

*See re
25th
Anniversary
Dinner!
(1986?)*