

A Record of the Records

THE HISTORY OF CANADIAN LIVESTOCK RECORDS CORPORATION



1905 - 2005

by Ronald K. Black

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MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD

I am delighted to offer my congratulations to the Canadian Livestock Records Corporation, on the occasion of your 100th anniversary.

Canada and Canadians take great pride in the fact that our agricultural industry enjoys a reputation second to none around the world. In great measure, this is due to the diligence and dedication of those working in the industry, who have ensured that everything we produce is not only the best but that it can be accounted for through impeccable records.

The Canadian Livestock Records Corporation has built a well-earned reputation for providing assurances with regard to the genetic background of animals produced in Canada for domestic and international marketing. One hundred years later, the tracking of livestock genetics is still very important and will likely take on new meaning in areas such as traceability for animal health purposes, international marketing and quality assurance. The contribution of the livestock breeding sector, including organisations such as the Canadian Livestock Records Corporation, will be key to a successful and competitive livestock industry in the future.

Again, congratulations on reaching this noteworthy milestone, and best wishes for your future endeavours.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andy Mitchell'.

Andy Mitchell



Canada



CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

It is with great interest that we look back on the last 100 years of accomplishments at Canadian Livestock Records Corporation. The foresight shown by the Canadian Minister of Agriculture and the leading purebred livestock producers of the day in 1905 established a firm foundation for breeders to have reliable and accurate records. This coupled with the dedication of Canadian livestock producers has created demand for Canadian genetics from around the world.

It is interesting to note that in spite of World Wars, economic depressions, climatic disasters, and health threats, the purebred industry in Canada has met the challenges. I am sure that the current BSE crisis, possibly the largest threat our industry has ever faced, will also eventually be overcome due to the determination of Canadian livestock breeders.

The changes in record keeping probably couldn't have been foreseen by the founders of CLRC, but, today, the electronic herd book, DNA data control, searchable online extended pedigrees and many other services make CLRC as vital and leading edge in 2005 as the original concept for CLRC was in 1905.

Although a large volume could be written about CLRC's history and the purebred livestock industry, the following covers some highlights of the past 100 years. I would like to thank Ron Black, CLRC's current General Manager, for taking the time to put this history together.

Dan Stephenson

A RECORD OF THE RECORDS

THE HISTORY OF CANADIAN LIVESTOCK RECORDS CORPORATION

During the winter of 1904, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for Canada, and F.W. Hodson, the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, convened a meeting in Ottawa, which resulted in the formation of a National Live Stock Association. In attendance were representatives of various livestock groups in the provinces of what was then a very young country, as well as representatives of various breed associations. It is recorded that by far the greatest amount of discussion at that meeting was on the topic of pedigree registration. At that point, pedigree registration was being carried out primarily on a provincial basis, but was in a general state of confusion. The provincial agriculture departments in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were keeping pedigree records for various breeds, as was the Secretary of the Live Stock Associations of the Northwest Territories. Records for some breeds were also being kept in Quebec, while in Prince Edward Island, the record keeping was a private venture. In Ontario, the records for several breeds, including Ayrshire, Jersey, Shorthorn, Hereford, Galloway, Clydesdale, Hackney, Shire, Sheep and Swine, were being maintained in Toronto by the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario. The Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada was maintaining its own registry records.

The discussions resulted in the passing of a resolution favouring a nationalized record system, and the Minister was asked to take the steps to bring that about. As a result of this resolution, the Department of Agriculture, particularly Mr. Hodson, carried out a great deal of work to bring about a nationalized system. The Act Respecting the Incorporation of Live Stock Records Associations, which Parliament had passed in 1900, was amended to allow for associations to exercise their powers and responsibilities through a common officer appointed by those Associations, and to allow for the Department of Agriculture to place its seal on certificates of registration. The Act, as passed in 1900, already stipulated that there would be only one association for each distinct breed incorporated in Canada. Mr. Hodson worked out agreements with several existing associations to nationalize and turn their respective records over to the national record organization in Ottawa, and with the provincial record bodies to also turn their records over.

On April 19, 1905, the Hon. Mr. Fisher, his Deputy Minister, George F. O'Halloran, and Mr. Hodson, convened, in the Imperial Building on Queen Street in Ottawa, the meeting that resulted in the formation of the Canadian National Live Stock Records. In his address to open the meeting, Mr. Fisher emphasized that neither he nor his Department had any desire to actually take control of the national records, but that rather such an organization was to be controlled by the breed associations that would be part of it. Further, he indicated that his Department would have no involvement in the handling of the finances of the records, and thus he recommended that there be appointed an accountant who would have full control of the finances. He also recommended appointment of an Executive Committee that would oversee the work of the records office between the meetings of the full group of representatives. Mr. Fisher stated that the Department of Agriculture would support a national records organization by providing office space, including light and heat, furnishings and equipment, and the necessary printed forms, stationery, and office supplies. The Department would also provide staff to



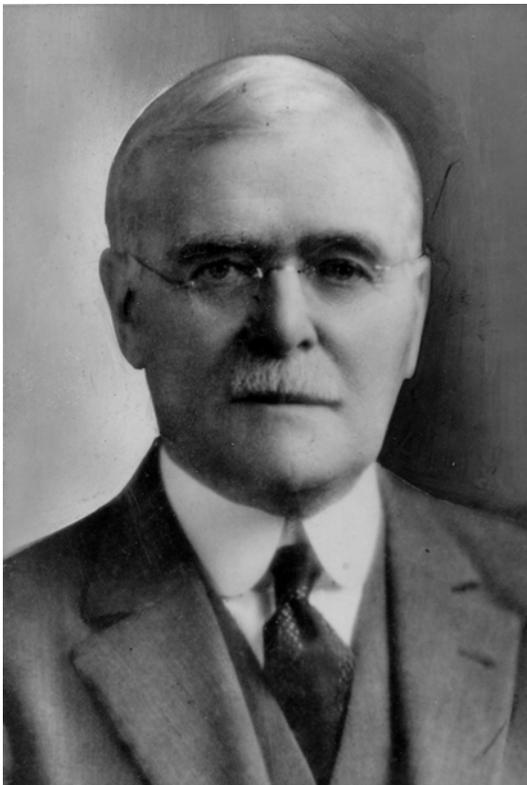
Hon. Sydney Fisher

*Minister of Agriculture at the time of formation
of The Canadian Live Stock Records*



F.W. Hodson

*Live Stock Commissioner at time of formation of
the Canadian Live Stock Records*



Robert Miller

*Chairman, Record Committee
1905 to 1909 1924-1925*



A.P. Westervelt

*Secretary, Record Committee
1905-1907*

check all of the certificates and affix the Department seal. In addition, the records would have the government franking privileges for all regular mail sent out from the record office. The breed associations were to be responsible for the salaries of the registrars and of the accountant, as well as for the costs of printing their respective herd books.

Mr. Fisher noted that the agreements between his Department and the breed associations to form the National Live Stock Records were ready to be signed, but he would only sign agreements with associations duly incorporated under the Act as the national and only association for their respective breeds. Meetings were held that evening with the representatives of the various associations to sign the agreements.

On April 20th, the representatives reconvened with Mr. Hodson in the chair. The proposed Constitution and By-laws of the National Record Board were presented. After some questions and discussion, it was moved by William Smith, seconded by David McRae, and passed, that the Constitution and By-laws be adopted, and thus, Canadian National Live Stock Records was established. As set out in this document, each affiliated breed association was, at its Annual Meeting, to appoint a committee known as Committee A, the members of which, together with the like committees of the other associations would form the National Record Board. The Committee A of each association was to consist of two persons for one hundred members or under, and an additional person for each subsequent five hundred members or part thereof. From amongst themselves at each Annual Meeting, the National Record Board was to elect a Chairman, a Secretary, and a Record Committee of six persons, one to represent each of Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle, Heavy Horses, Light Horses, Sheep and Swine. In cases where an association was large enough to have its own Registrar, the salary of that Registrar, and of any assistants, was to be paid by that association, but the Record Committee would have control over that Registrar's work. In the case of a Registrar serving several associations, the Record Committee was responsible for arranging the proportion of that Registrar's salary each would pay, according to the number of registrations for each.

Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ontario, representing the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, was elected unanimously as the first Chairman of the Record Board. A.P. Westervelt was elected as Secretary. Elected to the Record Committee were:

Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ontario, representing Light Horses
William Smith, Columbus, Ontario, representing Heavy Horses
A.W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ontario, representing Beef Cattle
Robert Ness, Howick, Quebec, representing Dairy Cattle
John Dryden, Toronto, Ontario, representing Sheep
J.E. Brethour, Burford, Ontario, representing Swine.

The founding associations of Canadian National Live Stock Records were as follows:

Canadian Aberdeen Angus Association
Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association
Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada
North American Galloway Association
Canadian Hackney Horse Society
Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association
Jersey Cattle Club of Canada
Canadian Shire Horse Association
Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association
Dominion Swine Breeders' Association

While the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada had representatives at the 1904 meeting, that association decided to not become a part of the National Record Board, and did not attend the 1905 meetings.

At the first meeting of the Record Committee on April 28, 1905 in the Parliament Buildings in Toronto, Frank Wade was appointed as the Accountant at an annual salary of \$1000, in addition to his \$500 salary as Registrar for Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys. As Accountant, his responsibilities were to open all letters received at the Record Office, account for all moneys received, and deposit those moneys in the bank daily to the credit of the respective breed associations. Mr. Wade resigned as Accountant in March 1906 and was replaced by John W. Brant.

Mr. George L. Blatch, Chartered Accountant, of Ottawa, was appointed as the Auditor for Canadian National Live Stock Records, a position he held until he retired in 1937.

Appointed as the first Registrars, in addition to Frank Wade, were J.W. Nimmo for Aberdeen Angus, Ayrshire, Hereford and Swine, and H.G. Wade for Shorthorn. Also on staff in 1905 were R.G.T. Hitchman, Miss A.M. Day, and Miss F.D. Wright, as well as Henry Wade, who appears to have performed certain duties from Toronto. The keeping of records for Aberdeen Angus, Galloway, Jersey and Sheep did not commence until 1906.

The Record Office was established in a four-storey building at 66 Queen Street, Ottawa, just two blocks from the Parliament Buildings. This housed both the Live Stock Records employees and the Department of Agriculture staff who checked and sealed the certificates. This building housed the Record Office until 1969.

The Record Committee established a per diem compensation of \$3.00 per day, plus travel expenses for time spent on Record Committee business.

During 1906, several additional associations were incorporated under the Act and became affiliated with Live Stock Records. These were the Canadian Belgian Horse Association, the Canadian Red Polled Association, the Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society, the French-Canadian Horse Breeders' Association and the French-Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association. These were followed in 1907 by the Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, in 1908 by the Canadian Pony Society, and in 1910 by the Canadian Suffolk Horse Society, the Canadian French Coach Horse Breeders' Association, and the Canadian Standard Bred Horse Society.

In 1906, the first full year of business, Live Stock Records registered, for 16 associations, a total of 21,065 animals, of which 9,565 were Shorthorns. The expenditures to operate the Record Office amounted to \$10,341.90, of which \$3,880 was covered by the government grant, in addition to the government providing the office space and mailing privileges at no charge. The breed associations were charged a total of \$6,129 for having their work processed.

In May 1907, A.P. Westervelt resigned as Secretary. He was replaced on an acting basis by John W. Brant, who was officially appointed as Secretary in September, 1907. Mr. Westervelt had largely carried out his duties from Toronto, whereas Mr. Brant was in the office in Ottawa. With that change, it was then decided to move the various bank accounts for the associations and the Record Committee from Toronto to the Sparks Street branch of the Imperial Bank in Ottawa.

By 1910, work volumes had increased significantly. Although the staff had increased from the original 6 people in 1905, it was determined that there was still too much work for the present staff to keep up with and maintain the required accuracy. Too many errors were being made simply because staff had to rush their work. The staff was increased to 19 in 1910, and a request was made to the Department of Agriculture for a larger grant to help cover the costs of adding staff to handle work for the associations that had not been established long enough to be able to pay their full share. The request was granted and the grant doubled from \$4000 in 1909 to \$8000 in 1910. The additions to staff included the appointment of A.R. Dawson as Assistant Accountant.

At the 1910, Annual Meeting, Robert Miller stepped down as Chairman of the Record Board and Committee, to which he had been re-elected each year since 1905. He was succeeded by A.W. Smith. Also at the 1910 meeting, W.A. Clemons of the Department of Agriculture recommended that, in order to cut costs and issue certificates more quickly, the certificates issued for all breeds show only the sire, dam and four grandparents, rather than tabulating the pedigree on the maternal side all the way back to Foundation Stock.

In 1907, a recommendation had been made by the Record Committee to the Minister of Agriculture, and accepted, that there be free customs entry of animals imported into Canada by British subjects and registered in the Canadian records or recognized foreign records for breeds where there was not yet a Canadian record. After negotiations that lasted until 1910, the Record Office began to issue Import Certificates for all such animals, in addition to the registration certificates. These were forms that then had to be notarized and presented to the customs office at the port of entry to obtain a refund of the duty paid. The original regulation did not limit the eligibility for a refund to British subjects, but this limit was imposed in 1912 to prevent American citizens from bringing large numbers of animals into Canada and establishing farms here. The issuance of import certificates continued until the mid 1980's when regulations changed and they were no longer required. For many years, a small fee was charged to the owner for these certificates, which the Record Committee retained. These funds later financed several undertakings, including establishment of a pension plan for employees.

In 1912, the Record Committee set a schedule of quarterly meetings to be held in March, June, September and December. The per diem for the Record Committee was increased to \$10. A motion was passed that 50% of salaries be paid out of the government grant.

A substantial portion of Record Office business at that time was the preparation of the copy for Herd Books. The copy was typed and proofread in the office from the office copies of the certificates, and the copy was then sent out to a printer for typesetting, printing and binding. The Record Committee established a committee to investigate the possibility of Live Stock Records setting up a printing plant for the printing of herd

books, but in the end a new contract was signed with Crain Printers Ltd. of Ottawa instead.

Meetings of the Record Committee in the early years often included consideration of numerous cases of breeders having submitted incorrect information for the registration or transfer of animals, or other types of misrepresentation. The normal outcome was to refer these matters to the particular breed association for investigation and action, and gradually the time the Record Committee spent on such issues decreased as the associations took responsibility for these matters.

In 1914, the Canadian Brown Swiss Association became affiliated. Two associations of dog breeders, the Canadian Kennel Club and the Dominion Dog Breeders' Association, applied for incorporation and affiliation with Live Stock Records. John Brant and Record Committee member Peter White, a lawyer, were appointed to draft a letter to both groups explaining that there can only be one association incorporated. In 1915, after evaluating both associations, the Record Committee recommended acceptance of the Canadian Kennel Club, which then became affiliated later that year.

With the breakout of World War I in 1914, the Record Committee passed a motion that the position of any staff member who enlisted for duty would be kept open for him upon his return.

At the Annual Meeting in 1915, Peter White brought forth a proposed new Constitution for the Record Board, and a recommendation that the Livestock Pedigree Act adopted in 1912 be amended to officially incorporate Canadian National Live Stock Records. This Constitution gave the responsibility for appointing the Registrars for the various breeds to the Record Committee rather than to the associations, as had been the case, which generated much discussion, but in the end the revised Constitution was adopted. It would be several years, however, due to the War and the 1916 fire that destroyed the Parliament Buildings before the Livestock Pedigree Act was amended.

The Record Committee received an application for incorporation of a Clydesdale-Shire Association, but went on record as opposing the application, indicating that the Committee members were of the unanimous opinion that crossing two breeds in this way and registering the offspring would be very dangerous to the character of the Records.

During this period of time, the national railways carried registered livestock for ½ of the normal freight rates, so long as the railway certificate on each registration certificate was filled in. In 1917, the railways proposed cancellation of this special rate. Record Committee members met with the Dominion Railway Commissioner, and succeeded in reversing the proposal, and obtained a seat on the Railway Board to represent agricultural interests.

The Canadian Goat Society became affiliated in 1917, followed by the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association in 1920 and the Canadian National Poultry Record Association in 1923.

The Silver Fox association immediately adopted the newly developed tattooing system as its prescribed method of identification. Inspectors visited every fox ranch and tattooed each fox. The tattooing method of identification, consisting of the herd letters denoting

the herd or ranch of birth, a number and a year letter designating the year of birth, all tattooed into the ears using pliers and indelible ink proved to be very successful and provided a unique identification for every animal. Considering this success, the Record Committee, in 1923, recommended to all breed associations that their Constitutions be amended to allow for tattooing as identification and for the registration of tattoo letters for each breeder, and that tattoo outfits, obtained from the Ketchum Manufacturing Company in Ottawa be sold at cost to breeders.

The Record Committee continued to be concerned about the number of errors and incomplete information on applications submitted by breeders, which it was known was due to the failure of breeders to keep the necessary accurate private breeding records. The Record Committee decided, therefore, to print and make available to breeders, at no cost, loose leaf private breeding record sheets, and to provide, at cost, the binders to hold these sheets. At the same time, a significant number of cheques received for fees were being returned from the bank due to insufficient funds, and so a motion was passed to require all remittances to be by money order, postal note, or certified cheque. In time, this policy was relaxed, but was maintained as official policy for those cases where problems arose.

At the Annual Meeting in 1925, an amendment was passed to the Constitution that provided for the members of the Record Committee to be elected at large from the Record Board, rather than a person to specifically represent each species. This recognized the fact that the associations for foxes, goats, dogs and poultry were now affiliated, and this change was required to allow their representatives to be eligible for election to the Record Committee.

In 1927, Live Stock Records began to issue export duplicates for animals transferred to buyers in the United States, in order to facilitate the duty free entry of animals into the United States. These were exact copies of the registration certificate, but bearing a stamp indicating that they were for the use of foreign authorities only. These duplicates were forwarded to the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington, D.C. It was also a requirement of the American government that, in order for a particular breed to be recognized for duty free entry that the Canadian association supply the Bureau of Animal Industry with a herd book on a regular basis. Whenever a new association became affiliated with Live Stock Records, there were always negotiations between the Live Stock Records Accountant and the Bureau of Animal Industry to obtain such recognition for Canadian animals entering the United States. Export duplicates are still issued for some breeds, although they are now for the use of the American breed association rather than the United States government.

In 1928, a new contract for herd book printing was awarded to National Printers Ltd. of Ottawa as this firm, operated by former employees of Crain Printers Ltd., submitted a lower quote than did Crain Printers Ltd.

The 1930 Annual Meeting was held in Ottawa at the Chateau Laurier, marking the first time it had been held outside of Toronto. The next three Annual Meetings were also held in Ottawa, with a luncheon held prior to the meeting for the first time in 1931. Through the years, these luncheons have been addressed by many prominent livestock people, including federal and provincial Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Live Stock Commissioners.

At the 1932 Annual Meeting, representatives were told that more registrations (89,599) had been issued in 1930 for the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association than for the other 26 affiliated associations combined, and thus that association had paid more towards operating the Record Office than the other 26 combined.

By 1932, the Great Depression was taking its toll on the livestock industry. Revenue deposited to breed association accounts decreased from \$396,000 in 1929 to just \$204,000 in 1932. As a result, all staff earning more than \$650 per annum voluntarily took a 10% decrease in salary in 1932 and a further 5% in 1933.

Also due to the effects of the Great Depression, the Department of Agriculture decided to eliminate its grants to all Class A fairs. The Record Committee appointed a committee to work to have this decision reversed, as it affected many members of the affiliated associations.

The Canadian Kennel Club made a request to the Record Committee that Live Stock Records allow the registration of dogs that had earned a championship, but whose ancestors were unregistered. This request was denied, however, for various reasons, including the eligibility of registered dogs to enter the United States, which would have been jeopardized if a three-generation pedigree could not be issued.

The amendments to the Livestock Pedigree Act that had been proposed several years previously were assented to on May 26, 1932, and so the 1933 Annual Meeting passed a resolution that the Record Committee proceed to officially incorporate Canadian National Live Stock Records. These amendments also changed the title of the Accountant to Director.

On March 1, 1933, notice was received that the franking privilege, which had been a part of the original agreement with the Minister of Agriculture, was being discontinued immediately. The Record Committee held meetings with Dr. H.M. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and with Postmaster General Arthur Sauvé, with the result that the privilege was restored on a temporary basis. Subsequent intervention by the Hon. Malcolm Weir, Minister of Agriculture, resulted in the restoration of the privilege for several more years. Cancellation of the privilege would have added approximately \$7,500 to annual expenses.

The Canadian Hunter Improvement Society (now the Canadian Sport Horse Association) became affiliated in 1933.

At the Annual Meeting in 1934, it was pleasing to find that there were positive signs of recovery in the industry after a number of troublesome years. Receipts for the first four months of 1934 were some \$4,000 higher than for the same period in 1933. As a result, the 5% salary reduction made in 1933 was reversed in 1934. Also at the 1934 meeting, R.G. Thomas Hitchman was appointed as Assistant Director and Chief Registrar, and in fact at that meeting he filled in for Director John W. Brant, who was unable to attend due to illness.

A Special Meeting of the Record Board was held August 31, 1934, in Toronto during the Canadian National Exhibition, at which a new Constitution was adopted for Canadian National Live Stock Records, to conform with the amended Livestock Pedigree Act of

1932. In this Constitution, the number of representatives from each association to the Record Board was reduced, as had been requested by several associations in order to decrease costs. Associations with 200 members or less were now to have just one representative, with one additional representative added when an association achieved memberships of 201, 501, 1001 and 1501. The maximum from any association would be five representatives. This formula has remained in place ever since. This Constitution received Ministerial approval in 1935.

In 1935, the Minister of Agriculture gave authority to Canadian National Live Stock Records to administer, on his behalf, three affiliated associations that had become somewhat inactive and no longer had a functioning Board of Directors. These associations were the North American Galloway Association, the Canadian French Coach Horse Breeders' Association and the Canadian Suffolk Horse Society. Under the authority from the Minister, Live Stock Records would "take over and carry on the property and business of the Association" (Livestock Pedigree Act, 1932) until some time as the Association was ready to resume its own affairs. Live Stock Records would continue to register and transfer animals of those breeds and would be responsible for looking after the finances of the associations.

A request was received from the French-Canadian Horse Breeders' Association to allow for the grading up of mares that were sired by registered, approved stallions. The mares were to be inspected and branded 1, 2, or 3 to denote the generation, as well as with the year letter denoting the year of inspection. This request was granted by the Record Committee.

By 1936, new, less expensive processes for printing herd books were becoming available, and some associations requested that their books be printed using the new photo-reproduction process, as opposed to the existing photo-plate process. A contract was signed with Richardson, Bond and Wright in Owen Sound to print the Ayrshire, Angus and Sheep herd books by the photo-reproduction process, while the contract with National Printers Ltd. was renewed for the photo-plate process for Swine and Shorthorn.

John W. Brant resigned as Director as of December 31, 1936. Although in his letter of resignation, he stated that "Many things that have happened during the past two or three years have not been in accordance with my view.", the records indicate that he continued to be held in very high esteem by all who knew him, as indicated by the tribute paid him at the 1937 Annual Meeting. Unfortunately, Mr. Brant passed away in early January 1937.

Thomas Hitchman was appointed Acting Director upon Mr. Brant's resignation and was officially appointed as Director on February 2, 1937. This was followed by the appointment of A.R. Dawson as Assistant Director in April, 1937.

Also in 1937, George L. Blatch retired as auditor, having audited the books of Live Stock Records since its inception. Upon his recommendation, the firm of Milne, Steele and Co. to whom he had sold his practice was appointed as auditor. This firm, and a successor firm Milne, Honeywell, Burpee & Clarke, served as auditors until 1970, when the latter firm was purchased by Clarkson and Gordon. This firm was the auditor until merging into Ernst and Young in 1989. Ernst and Young in turn was the auditor until 2000, when they were replaced by Newton and Co.

Over the years, one problem the Record Committee had faced on an ongoing basis was the failure of the affiliated associations to pay their levies on time, which resulted in the Record Committee often running an overdraft at the bank in order to pay expenses. At the Annual Meeting in 1937, an amendment to the CNLSR Constitution was passed, giving the Record Committee the power to deduct the estimated costs of the various transactions from the remittances received from the breeders and deposit the remainder to the breed association accounts.

In 1937, an insurance policy, in the amount of \$40,000 was taken out on the office furniture and equipment, the herd book library, and valuable papers, at an annual premium of \$126.

By 1937, the Record Committee became extensively involved in discussions concerning Artificial Insemination, and the registration of animals conceived or “got”, to use the expression of that time, by this means. The records indicate that dog breeders were the first in North America to use the technology, but it was already being used in Great Britain in the cattle population, and thus, the Record Committee was able to gather a great deal of information on from the Shorthorn and Friesian associations in Britain as to regulations and forms being employed. Over the next two years, there was extensive consultation amongst Live Stock Records, the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada and the Department of Agriculture, which resulted in regulations and forms being adopted. These regulations received approval in 1940. The regulations proved to not be static, however, as new developments in following years, such as the formation of artificial breeding clubs, the forerunner to the artificial breeding units, made changes necessary. As these unfolded, there continued to be much cooperation amongst Live Stock Records, the Holstein-Friesian Association, and the Department of Agriculture.

A further development in 1937 was the formation of the General Stud and Herd Book as a record for those animals of breeds for which no association had been formed in Canada. This was set up by the Record Committee on behalf of and under the authority of the Minister. Over the years since 1937, several breeds for which associations were later formed and became affiliated with Live Stock Records, have been included at some point in the General Stud and Herd Book. For many years, the funds deposited to the General Stud and Herd Book account were deemed to be the property of the Minister. As these funds grew year by year, the Minister allowed the Record Committee to borrow a portion of those funds to assist with the operation of the Record Office. These funds were never paid back, but continued to be carried in the financial statements as a liability until 1989, when the Minister transferred financial control of the General Stud and Herd Book to Live Stock Records, and the amounts owing were forgiven. Since that time, the income generated by the General Stud and Herd Book each year has belonged to Live Stock Records.

In 1938, a decision was made to use the newly available brown typewriter ribbons for typing all certificates in the Record Office, as they were much less common, and therefore, could not easily be altered.

Pursuant to an amendment to the Constitution of the Canadian Kennel Club in 1939, nose prints were adopted as an acceptable means of identifying dogs for registration. This required special paper and ink, which had to be made available to dog breeders. Persons

who were on staff at that time recalled many local breeders bringing their dogs to the Records Office to have the nose prints done there.

Also in 1939, the practice of printing the minutes of the Annual Meeting in the Annual Report was discontinued. Up to that time, complete transcripts of the entire proceedings of each Annual Meeting were published in the Annual Report. As well, the Record Committee began to invite the Chief Registration Officer, and on occasion, other officials of the Department of Agriculture to its meetings, a practice that has continued ever since.

With the outbreak of World War II, the Record Committee passed a motion to allow any female employee who married a man on active service duty to retain her position on staff for the term of her husband's active service. The policy at that time was to only employ women who were single or widowed.

Another effect of the outbreak of war was that the Department of Public Works notified the Record Committee that the Record Office would have to be moved if the building at 66 Queen St. was required for war purposes. The Minister of Agriculture responded that his Department might be able to make space available in a building on the Dominion Experimental Farm; however, in the end relocation was not necessary.

Also relative to the War, the Record Committee received a ruling from the Custodian of Enemy Property stating that animals owned in Canada by interned enemy aliens could be registered, but the certificates of registration were to be forwarded to the Custodian.

In 1942, the Record Committee also voted to purchase War Damage Insurance in the amount of \$50,000 on the contents of the office, as the existing policy did not cover damage occurring as the result of enemy action.

During the years of World War II, and indeed in the years that followed, the Record Committee found it necessary to grant significant increases in salaries, including cost of living bonuses in order to retain experienced employees, especially the clerks and typists. Employees were regularly resigning from Live Stock Records to accept better paying positions with the government and other employers, and generally due to the demands of war, it was difficult to find enough employees. At that, however, most of the female employees were earning between \$50 and \$100 per month. In some sectors, it was necessary to obtain approval from the Wartime Salaries Commission to increase salaries; however, in 1943, the Record Committee sought and received a ruling that as a non-profit organization, Live Stock Records did not have to obtain such approval.

During the war years, because of shortages of certain materials created by the demand for manufacturing military equipment, it became necessary to obtain permission from the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to purchase new equipment such as typewriters and filing cabinets for the office. Ketchum Manufacturing was also experiencing difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of material to manufacture tattooing equipment and tags, and appealed to the Record Committee to assist in convincing the supplier to make more material available, since tattooing was being promoted by Live Stock Records. The demands for war purposes, however, took precedence.

In 1941, the Record Committee assumed administration of the Canadian Shire Horse Association and the Canadian National Poultry Record Association, as both had become

dormant. At the same time, the Canadian Percheron Association was experiencing difficulty in engaging a new secretary, and therefore approached the Record Committee to have Director Thomas Hitchman act as their Secretary while they searched for a new Secretary. The Record Committee granted the request.

After extensive research and discussion, a special meeting of the Record Board was called in Toronto in December 1942, at which approval was given to the creation of a pension fund for employees of Canadian National Live Stock Records, by means of the purchase of government annuities, on behalf of qualified employees. A sum of \$18,000 was taken from the funds that had been accumulated from issuing Import Certificates to start the fund as a portion of the contributions for past service of the employees in the plan. The remainder of the past service contributions, were assessed to the affiliated associations. During 1943, Record Committee members undertook to attend the Annual Meeting of each breed association to explain the whole matter, as it was necessary for a majority of breed associations to give their approval. Going forward, the employer portion of the pension contributions would be included in operating costs, and the employee portion would be deducted from their pay. In 1957, the Record Committee voted to establish a supplementary pension plan for employees with Mutual Life of Canada, due to the fact that the government annuity plan provided for a maximum benefit of \$100 per month. Eventually the Mutual plan completely replaced the government annuity plan, although those employees entitled to benefits under the government plan would continue to draw them.

Away from the War situation, there were very extensive discussions and negotiations and several meetings during 1940 and 1941 on the matter of identification of animals being exported to the United States. American officials had expressed serious concerns that that animals being presented for duty free entry into the United States from Canada were, in numerous cases, not identified in harmony with the registration certificates, and were threatening to reject any animals whose identification did not match the registration certificate. Because the carrying out of this threat stood to seriously affect the Canadian industry that was selling many animals for export, the Record Committee, officials from the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, and the Department of Agriculture looked into this matter and corresponded extensively with Dr. J.R. Mohler of the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington D.C. After much consultation on how to reduce the number of misidentified animals reaching the border, it was decided that the veterinarian inspecting an animal for export would certify that the animal's actual identification matched that on the registration paper. For this purpose, a section was to be added to the transfer application. When the transfer applications, with the veterinary export certificate completed, was received at the Record Office, or the Holstein-Friesian office for that breed, a stamp was then to be placed on the transferred certificate stating "Ancestry and description verified with herd book records. Export Certificate filed certifying identification in harmony with certificate of registration". This notation appeared above a line for the signature of the Director. This procedure was accepted by the United States officials and was in use in the Record Office until the late 1980's, when it was no longer necessary. Once the procedure had been put in place, feedback was received that it was a hardship to the export trade if the animal had to already have been registered to receive such certification. The Veterinary Director General, Dr. A.E. Cameron, was asked if the inspecting veterinarians might issue the Veterinary Export Certificates based on properly completed registration applications, but Dr. Cameron refused the request, and so the Record Committee upheld the original policy.

The implementation of these procedures resulted in the Aberdeen Angus and Shorthorn associations adopting tattooing as the mandatory form of identification, which up to this point it had not been for those breeds.

Another project in the early part of the 1940's that involved a joint undertaking between Live Stock Records and the Holstein-Friesian Association was the creation of a master index of registered herd names, which was maintained at the CNLSR office. This index was intended to protect a herd name for use by the owner of that name for all breeds with which he might become involved. Each time either office registered a herd name, the other office was notified. This master index was maintained until the 1970's when the addition of many new associations to Live Stock Records made the concept unmanageable. Also, about the same time, the Holstein Association made herd name registration mandatory, and was running into many problems with members applying for names that were registered for breeders of other breeds.

For several years since he had served as Chairman in 1920 and 1921, Peter White K.C. had served as Honorary Solicitor to Canadian National Live Stock Records, and was consulted on legal matters on a few occasions. In 1943, however, the Record Committee decided to retain C.C. Gibson of Ottawa as solicitor at an annual retainer fee of \$300, due to the fact that Mr. White had become very busy and was located in Toronto, both of which made timely consultation difficult. Mr. White, however, retained the title of Honorary Solicitor, and upon his passing in 1950, Mr. Harry A. Willis of Toronto was appointed to the position.

In 1944, an amendment was made to the CNLSR Constitution that provided for the Immediate Past Chairman to automatically be a member of the Record Committee. With this amendment there began the practice, with J.J.E. McCague in 1945, of the Chairman holding that office for just one year. Up to that point, with the exception of James Douglas in 1942, each Chairman had held the position for at least two years.

In 1944, the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, having been donated a building in Brampton Ontario to use as a head office, inquired as to what the costs would be if they were to operate their own registry independently of CNLSR. This appears to have been the first inquiry of this nature that had ever been made.

As it was in the general economy, the years immediately following the conclusion of World War II were a time of growth for Live Stock Records. The minutes of Record Committee meetings from that time document that work volumes increased steadily, and therefore, additional staff had to be hired. It was difficult, however, in an expanding job market, to find additional staff and keep them, as many who were hired left again very quickly for positions of higher salary. The salary increases forced on CNLSR to attract and keep staff, as well as to comply with the government mandated Cost of Living Bonuses, translated into greater costs that had to be passed on to the breed associations. In addition the hiring of extra staff resulted in somewhat crowded conditions within the office. The problems in retaining enough staff to handle the increasing work volumes gave rise to constant concern amongst the breed associations about both turnaround time and costs.



1944 Annual Picnic – McKellar Club



1- R.G.T. Hitchman, 2 – Archie Dawson, 3- Frank Hodgkin, 4 – Ernie Williams, 5- May McClymont, 6- Florence Thomas, 7 – Ethel Evans, 8 – Clara Evans, 9 – Helen Proctor, 10 – Harriett Warner, 11 – Lena Keeley, 12 – Shirley Moulds, 13 – Bill McCulloch, 14 – Dora Cooney, 15 – Edna Legge

For many years it had been a task of the Record Office to check the entries and prize winners at the various Class A fairs across Canada to verify registration and ownership of the animals shown. Previous to World War II, as part of its support for fairs, the Department of Agriculture provided Live Stock Records with an annual grant of \$2000 for this work. This grant was discontinued during the war, and was not re-instated, so in 1947, the Record Committee decided to discontinue providing this service, except in the case of the Royal Winter Fair, as it was considered to be the national livestock show.

New affiliated associations in the late 1940's were the National Chinchilla Breeders of Canada in 1947 and the Canadian American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association in 1948.

In 1949, the Record Committee voted to close the office on Saturdays during July and August, as the government was doing, but have the staff work longer each of the other five days. Up to that time, staff had always worked on Saturdays until 1 p.m.

Continuing conditions of overcrowding in the office, the condition of the building, and the inconvenience of being located on four floors, caused the Record Committee to approach Deputy Minister J.G. Taggart urging the Department of Agriculture to provide new accommodations for the Live Stock Records. Mr. Taggart responded that if a new building was necessary, the breed associations should expect to bear a substantial portion of the cost. He did advise, however, that the Department of Public Works would be undertaking considerable upgrading of the building at 66 Queen St.

When Newfoundland became a province in 1949, officials of the Department of Agriculture visited Newfoundland to inspect their records and reported their approval to the Record Committee. The Committee then passed a resolution recommending that all breed associations amend their constitutions to allow for registration of animals recorded in the Newfoundland records.

During 1949, a letter was received from the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association indicating that the Association had given its Executive Committee authority to withdraw from the affiliation with Live Stock Records due to constantly rising costs. The Association, however, did not proceed with withdrawal.

The Government passed a new Livestock Pedigree Act in 1949, replacing the Act of 1932. Under the new Act, all breed associations affiliated with CNLSR were required to complete and file formal Articles of Affiliation with the Department of Agriculture.

In January 1951, the annual government grant was increased from \$18,000 to \$25,000 due to increased salaries. In addition, the government was still providing the office accommodation and the franking privilege.

At its meeting in January 1951, the Record Committee requested the resignation of A.R. Dawson as Assistant Director, as the position was being abolished. He did not submit his resignation and so was terminated as of February 1, 1951, with a year's salary in lieu of notice.

By the late 1940's all 2 and 3 letter tattoo combinations had been allotted for Swine for the normal right ear location, and since the swine breeders had indicated opposition to 4

letter combinations, the Record Office proceeded to allot 2 and 3 letter combinations for use in the left ear to new swine breeders. This soon caused much confusion, however, and so by 1951, it was decided to cease allotting combinations for use in the left ear, but rather to go to 4 letter combinations. Where possible, combinations allotted for the left ear were switched to the right ear, if the owner of that combination for the right ear was no longer active; otherwise, the combination for the left ear was cancelled and replaced with a 4 letter combination for the right ear. Fred Clark, who would eventually become Director, handled this sizeable task.

To address ongoing concerns about turnaround time, a resolution was passed at the 1952 Annual Meeting that a standard certificate showing two generations of ancestry be issued for all breeds in order to reduce costs and speed up the issuance of certificates. The study that had been carried out, however, led to formation of a committee to investigate mechanization of certificate and herd book copy production. This committee consisted of Dr. F.J. Leslie from the Department of Agriculture, H. R. White, Secretary of the Canadian Shorthorn Association, CNLSR Chairman George Rodanz, and Thomas Hitchman, Frank Hodgkin and Fred Clark from the staff. It was soon determined that there would have to be changes to the certificates due to limitations of space and the number of characters the machine could print. One such change was to discontinue printing the names of the owners in brackets following farm names where animals were registered in a farm name, and to instead have a farm ownership or resolution form on file for such breeders.

By 1953, the decision had been made to obtain the necessary equipment from IBM on a rental basis, and programming commenced. The first certificates using this equipment were issued in 1954 for Herefords, and as well, the copy for that year's volume of the Hereford herd book was printed on the equipment. Much staff time was used punching the cards required to feed the necessary data into the machine.



First Electronic Data Processing Equipment installed in 1954
From Left – Fred Clark, Lyla May Scobie, ?, Teresa Ranger, Bud Desjardins

The move to this process was accompanied by a change of the application forms to a card format. To avoid duplication or folding of the applications, it was decided to supply self-addressed return envelopes in each outgoing envelope for use in mailing in the next submission. This procedure continued until 1999 when it was discontinued for reasons of cost, and replaced by a self-addressed mailing label provided in each outgoing envelope.

For 1953 and onwards, the Record Committee authorized a 5 day work week year round, with the lunch hour being shortened to compensate for the removal of the Saturday work hours. For a few years, however, a skeleton staff was maintained on Saturday mornings to accommodate those who regularly brought their work into the office at that time, as well as export transfer applications received in the Saturday mail.

At the fall meeting in 1952, the Record Committee appointed Frank G. Hodgkin, who had held the position of Senior Male Registrar, as Assistant Director, and named Fred G. Clark as Senior Male Registrar. In June 1953, there were further changes. The Record Committee moved that Thomas Hitchman retire as of August 1, 1953, with full salary until December 31, 1953, and thereafter, a supplementary pension of \$100 per month. At this point in time, he had served for 53 years, having come in 1905 from Toronto, where he had been employed by the Ontario Agricultural and Arts Association. Frank Hodgkin was appointed to succeed Mr. Hitchman as Director, and Fred Clark was named Assistant Director while retaining the position of Senior Male Registrar.

In January 1954, the Record Committee assumed administration of the Canadian Brown Swiss Association. The 1950's also saw several associations become affiliated: the Canadian Palomino Horse Association in 1953, the Canadian Landrace Swine Association in 1955, the Canadian Quarter Horse Association in 1957, the Canadian Arabian Horse Association in 1958, and the Canadian Lacombe Swine Breeders' Association in 1959.

In 1955, the Department of Public Works notified the Record Committee that that department would no longer rent the office space that was occupied by the Record Office. The Record Committee investigated several alternative locations, including space in the Carlingwood Shopping Centre that was being constructed. None of the locations proved to be suitable. The Record Committee lobbied the Department of Agriculture, which agreed to increase the annual grant by \$25,000 to cover the rent and services at 66 Queen St. A 3-year lease was then signed by the Record Committee to remain at that location; however, Harry Willis, the CNLSR Honorary Solicitor, advised the Record Committee that, in his opinion, the Record Committee did not have the authority to sign a lease, as he considered that the original agreement with the Department of Agriculture by which the government was to provide office space was still in effect. The Department of Agriculture referred the matter to the Department of Justice, which ruled that the Record Committee did have the authority to enter into a lease agreement.

In 1957, the Record Committee received requests from the Live Stock Associations in Alberta and Saskatchewan that someone from the Record Office attend their spring bull sales to expedite the transfers of ownership, especially for those numerous bulls sold for export to the United States, in order that the registration papers could accompany the animals. The request was granted so long as the associations requesting the service paid all costs of travel and accommodation. This service was provided at many bull sales each

spring until the 1980's, by which time the majority of the bulls sold were of breeds not affiliated with Live Stock Records.

Also in 1957, the Canadian Galloway Association was reorganized and assumed control of its own affairs from the Record Committee. In 1960, the Record Committee asked the Minister to declare the corporate powers of the Canadian National Poultry Record Association, which had been completely inactive for over thirty years, to be revoked. The Record Committee continued to administer the Shire Horse, Suffolk Horse and French Coach Horse associations until 1970, when their corporate powers were also revoked, and the records transferred to the General Stud and Herd Book.

The privileges of free mailing, which Live Stock Records had received ever since 1905, came to an end in 1959; the result being an addition at that time of approximately \$10,000 to the annual costs for the purchase of postage.

In 1961, the Shorthorn and Sheep associations decided to cease the publication of printed herd books, and to instead, produce their herd books by means of microfilm. This was now feasible, as the United States Department of Agriculture had indicated that herd books on microfilm would henceforth be accepted in order for Canadian purebred animals to continue to enter the United States duty free. At the same, staff began to microfilm old work vouchers and applications, which allowed for earlier disposal of that material, and a consequent reduction in space required for storage, which was at a premium in the building.

Notice was received from the Department of Agriculture in early 1961 that the Canadian Standard Bred Horse Society had passed the necessary constitutional amendment to permit its withdrawal from Canadian National Live Stock Records as of January 1, 1962. The minutes of the Record Committee do not document the reasons the Society chose to withdraw, but it became the first association to do so. The Record Committee accepted the decision of the Society without opposition, and provided considerable staff assistance for the transfer of the Standard Bred records to Toronto.



1966 Record Committee

Back Row from left – Fred Clark (Assistant Director), Dr. Fred Leslie, Cameron McTaggart, Bill Sutherland, Andy Gushart, Bert Gardhouse
Front Row from left – Keith Butcher, Frank Hodgkin (Director), Lloyd Chisholm, George Readhead

In 1966, the Chairman, J. Lloyd Chisholm, presented the Record Committee with a gavel that is still in use.

By 1967, it was becoming very evident that the building at 66 Queen St. was no longer suitable accommodation for the Record Office, especially with the space required for the IBM equipment. As well, rental rates for office space in downtown Ottawa were on the rise. A search began, therefore, for a new location. The first option considered was to lease space from the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association in the new building it was planning to construct on Carling Ave. Although a tentative agreement was reached at one point, the amount of space that Live Stock Records would require would necessitate the Ayrshire Association acquiring another property. Problems were encountered having the zoning changed on that property, which caused delays, during which construction costs increased, causing the Ayrshire Association to indicate that they would require higher rate than first agreed upon. This caused that option to be abandoned. Several other properties were considered, but in the end, the property that was seen to best meet the needs was in a new building then under construction on Holly Lane in the city's southeast corner. In early 1969, notice was received that the building at 66 Queen St. had been sold. The new owners proposed a rent increase of \$12,000 to take effect at the end of 1969. They later reduced this amount to \$8,000, but the Record Committee was convinced that the time had come to make a move.

Another factor that, in the end, drove the decision to relocate the office was the decision of the Canadian Kennel Club to withdraw as of January 1, 1970. The amount of work received on behalf of the Kennel Club had increased steadily throughout the 1960's, and there were constantly long delays of several months in the issuance of the certificates for dogs, in spite of adding staff, shifting staff to that department, and overtime work. This appears to have been the primary factor in the Kennel Club's decision.

At a Record Committee meeting on June 25, 1969, after touring the proposed new location, the Record Committee passed a motion to enter into a firm agreement with Gordon Mulligan and Stewart Dennison of D.M. & M. Realty Ltd. to rent space on the second floor of the new building at 2417 Holly Lane. A second motion was passed to notify Lithwick Bros. that the lease at 66 Queen St. would be terminated as of December 31, 1969.

The move to the new facility took place over a three week period in November and December 1969. At the same time, the Canadian Kennel Club removed its records to Toronto. After giving notice to withdraw, the Kennel Club had sought to remain at Live Stock Records for a few additional months in 1970, while they completed preparations to take over their records, but was informed by the Record Committee that since the Live Stock Records office was being moved before the end of 1969, there was no desire by Live Stock Records to move the Kennel Club files. The 1970 Annual Meeting was held in Ottawa and included a morning tour of the new office, which met with the breed representatives' hearty approval.

Because the new location was in what was then a new, sparsely developed area of the city, the decision was made to shorten the staff lunch hour to ½ hour, as all staff would now have to carry a lunch due to the lack of restaurants in the area. Consequently, the workdays would end at 4:00 p.m. to allow staff to catch buses to return home in reasonable time.



*CLRC's original home (1905-1969) at 66 Queen Street
Photographed in 2005*



*CLRC's new home (December 1969 until present) at 2417 Holly Lane
Photographed in 1970*

As the investigation of new office space was being undertaken in early 1969, Frank Hodgkin notified the Record Committee in January of that year that he would retire immediately after the 1969 Annual Meeting. Fred G. Clark was appointed as Director and Arnold Kittle as Assistant Director. Mr. Clark had been primarily responsible, along with Chairman Cameron McTaggart, for the investigations into alternative locations, and for arranging the actual move.

Three associations became affiliated in the 1960's; namely, the Canadian Highland Cattle Society in 1965, The Canadian Morgan Horse Club in 1968, and the Canadian Simmental Association in 1969. Although the Canadian Horse and Clydesdale associations had allowed the grading up of some animals, the Canadian Simmental Association was significant because it became the first association affiliated with CNLSR to operate a grading up program as a major part of its registry. The matter of grading up to purebred status had been a topic of discussion within the industry for a few years. Following the first importations of Charolais cattle to Canada, the Canadian Charolais Association was formed in 1959 and incorporated in 1960. In order to advance this new breed in Canada, a grading up program was developed by the Association. Inquiries had been made to Live Stock Records regarding affiliation, but the Department of Agriculture opposed the affiliation because the Livestock Pedigree Act did not allow for the recording of percentage stock and consequent grading up to purebred status. The Canadian Charolais Association chose, therefore to maintain its own registry records, including those for percentage animals. The fact, however, that Charolais was followed into Canada by a significant number of other continental European breeds, dubbed at the time as "exotics", made it soon apparent that recording of percentage stock and grading up to purebred status was indeed here to stay, and in the case of Live Stock Records, it began with Simmentals.

Although the inclusion of performance information on registration certificates had been discussed at times over the years by the British beef breeds, it was again the Simmental association that was the first to actually do so.

During the 1960's, techniques in blood typing of cattle were developed that allowed for the parentage of animals to be checked. Although the technique could not definitely verify the parentage of an animal, it could determine whether or not possible parents qualified. The laboratory for this work had been established at the University of Guelph; however, in 1972, the Federal government assumed responsibility from the University, and the lab, under the direction of Dr. G.J. Kraay, was moved to Ottawa and located within the Animal Diseases Research Institute. At the same time, the government agreed to cover the cost of spot parentage tests at prescribed intervals for each breed. Subsequently, the lab developed blood testing for horses as well. When the government privatized blood typing services in 1987, the Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) assumed responsibility for the blood typing of cattle. Dr. Kraay moved to Saskatoon to set up the lab there. Mann Equitest Inc. took responsibility for horses, and Dave Colling moved to Guelph to establish that lab. SRC later became involved with sheep, bison, and llamas and alpacas as well. Both labs have more recently changed over to DNA testing in place of blood typing.

Other developments affecting Live Stock Records in 1972 were the beginning of the National Identification Program (N.I.P.) for recording grade dairy cattle for milk

recording purposes, and the amendment of its Constitution by the Simmental association to allow for registration of calves resulting from the transplant of embryos.

Earlier, it was mentioned that a master herd name index was put in place at Live Stock Records for all breeds, including Holstein. By 1973, there were several problems with this, and as a result, the policy on herd names was altered to only check herd names for beef cattle within the specific breed, and for other species, within the species. Holstein withdrew from the program. This carried on for a few years, but eventually was changed to the present system of only checking within the specific breed concerned.

By 1972, the original IBM equipment that went into use in 1954 was becoming very outdated. As a result, the Record Committee agreed in late 1972 to enter into an agreement with IBM to rent new equipment, called a System 3 Model 10, to replace the existing equipment. The Department of Agriculture provided a one-time grant of \$15,000 to assist with the costs of transferring data and production to the new System, which still made use of punch cards. The new system was up and running early in 1974. Its greater capabilities gradually allowed certificate production for several additional breeds to be converted to that system, and eventually, membership receipts were also printed on it. Although leased at the outset in 1973, a decision was made in 1976 to purchase it outright rather than continuing to lease. A bank loan was obtained to pay for it.

Early in 1974, a number of promising young employees who had joined the staff in recent years abruptly resigned to take higher paying positions elsewhere. As a result, the Record Committee engaged the Management Consulting Services of the Department of Agriculture to assess the whole matter of staffing and salaries. They presented a detailed report which categorized all positions within the Records Office according to the public service classification. The staff was asked to appoint a committee to review the results of the assessment, and subsequently, to meet and negotiate each year with the Finance Committee and Record Committee with regard to salaries. The Record Committee substantially increased the salaries in a number of classifications to bring the salaries in line with those for similar civil service positions, and committed to keeping the salaries in line with the civil service in future years.

In addition, the Record Committee moved its budget meeting forward to October, rather than holding it in January, so as to determine the estimated item cost for the year before the year actually started in order that breed associations would have a better idea what their costs would be. The final item cost for a year was still, however, not determined until that year was complete, as had been the case ever since 1905.

During the decade of the 1970's, the number of affiliated associations increased significantly as associations were incorporated for many new breeds. These were:
in 1970: Canadian Finnsheep Breeders' Association, Canadian Lincoln Red Association,
Canadian Maine-Anjou Association
in 1971: Canadian Murray Grey Association, Canadian Santa Gertrudis Association
in 1973: Canadian Chianina Association, Canadian Blonde d'Aquitaine Association
in 1974: Salers Association of Canada, Canadian Tarentaise Association, Canadian
Gelbvieh Association, Canadian Romagnola Association
in 1975: Canadian South Devon Association, Canadian Trakehner Horse Society

in 1976: Canadian Meuse-Rhine-Ijssel Association, Canadian Parthenay Association, Canadian Luing Cattle Association, Canadian Normande Association, Canadian Hays Converter Association

In this same decade, however, the Simmental, Gelbvieh, Blonde d'Aquitaine, Maine-Anjou and Romagnola associations withdrew from the affiliation, the Lincoln Red association amalgamated with the Canadian Shorthorn Association, and the Parthenay and Normande associations disbanded after short periods of operation and transferred their records to the General Stud and Herd Book.

In 1977, following a meeting with the Presidents and Secretaries of all associations, affiliated and non-affiliated, Agriculture Canada, and the Record Committee, a study group was struck, under the co-chairmanship of Reford Gardhouse, outgoing Chairman, and D.B. Young of Agriculture Canada, to study the requirements of the breed associations and Live Stock Records, in areas such as computerization and revision of the Livestock Pedigree Act and Articles of Affiliation. The report presented in 1978 made several recommendations regarding charging of setup fees for associations affiliating with CNLSR, changes to the period of notice for withdrawal and the charges applicable to a withdrawing association. In addition, the study group recommended that the Management Consulting Services of Agriculture Canada carry out a complete study of CNLSR manual and computer operations with a view to upgrading the efficiency of the operation by taking advantage of current technology. The result of that study was a recommendation not to proceed with investment in new computer equipment at that time as there was found to be no area of effort within the office that would benefit from increased automation. It was felt that, unless further services to be rendered to the breed associations were identified, investment in new equipment was not feasible at that time.

By the time the study group had concluded its work in 1979, however, the idea of coordinating registry records at CNLSR and performance records at Agriculture Canada was being put forward. The Canadian Hereford Association, in particular, indicated to Agriculture Canada the importance of the establishment of a combined registry and performance program, and its desire for such a program. At the same time, Agriculture Canada was developing a new performance program for beef cattle.

A motion at the 1979 Annual Meeting instructed the Record Committee to maintain a Technical Committee to continue to look at the matter of automating procedures at CNLSR. A proposal was put forth by a consulting company in Calgary to study the requirements of CNLSR; however, before that proposal was accepted, Agriculture Canada, due to input it was receiving from breed associations, agreed to conduct a study of the feasibility and methodology of providing to the livestock industry linked performance and registration data, with direct access to each set of information. This would involve data provided by Agriculture Canada, CNLSR and certain associations doing their own registry work. The study also investigated the feasibility of providing access to such data to fairs, artificial insemination units, and sales organizations. This study was coordinated by Doug Lousley of Agriculture Canada. This study not only assessed all the functions of CNLSR to determine which would lend themselves to electronic processing, but conducted interviews with as many breed associations as possible.

In the meantime, at the Record Committee meeting in October, 1980, Duncan Porteous, Manager of the Canadian Hereford Association, and a member of the Record Committee,

informed the Record Committee that the Directors of the Canadian Hereford Association had decided to set up their own herd evaluation program, and they would be proposing to the membership that the Association withdraw from Live Stock Records as of December 31, 1982, and set up their own registry program. As the Hereford association comprised 40-45% of total business at CNLSR, this information created much concern for the Record Committee as to how CNLSR would be able to continue operations after losing such a large portion of its business. The members of the Canadian Hereford Association approved withdrawal at their Annual Meeting in 1981. Registry work for the Herefords ceased in December, 1982, at which time eight members of the staff were released, and plans were made with the landlord to reduce the office space once computerization occurred.

A report on the linkage study was presented to the Record Committee in August 1981. In that report it was recommended that, since a linked data system was cost-justified, that such a system be developed and implemented, that CNLSR take responsibility for administering the system, and that Agriculture Canada provide the capital for hardware and software purchases.

While the report was making its way through the approval process at Agriculture Canada, and then the Cabinet, work proceeded on development of the functional specifications for the hardware and software required, and research of associated costs, for the operation at CNLSR. These costs were determined to be excess of \$560,000, consisting of \$330,000 for hardware and \$230,000 for software and conversion of data.

While the Hon. Eugene Whelan, Minister of Agriculture, fully supported full funding of the project for both hardware and software, the final decision was that the government would provide a grant of up to \$230,000 for software development and data conversion, while CNLSR would be responsible for the costs of acquiring the necessary hardware. As a result, the Record Committee entered into a lease to purchase agreement with Wang Canada Inc. for the hardware, and NorthStar Software was contracted to develop the software.

The new equipment was installed during the summer of 1983. A special room, with its own air conditioning unit to maintain required temperature and humidity levels, was constructed to house the central processing unit and the disk drives. Staff were trained in the use of the new equipment, and they proceeded to enter information into the system from the manual records. Once the equipment had been installed and was operational, Mr. Whelan paid a visit to the Record Office to view the equipment and procedures.

The accounting function was the first to be computerized, and then, one by one, the breeds for which certificates had been issued on the IBM system, were switched over, beginning with Angus. Other breeds that followed during the next two years were Sheep, Ayrshire, Jersey, Guernsey, Goats, Swine, Landrace, Foxes and Arabian. When these breeds had all been switched, programming commenced to add to the system the breeds that had never been computerized, as well as new breeds that were joining Live Stock Records. This task was largely completed by 1988.



1983 Visit of the Honourable Eugene Whelan

From left – Fred Clark (Director), Don Currie (CNLSR Chairman), The Honourable Eugene Whelan (Minister of Agriculture), Malcolm MacGregor (Agriculture Canada)

The new system required that the information from a registration or transfer application be keyed into the database, following which a report was printed indicating missing information. This information was updated from the manual records, and then the registrar could inspect the data on the screen, and proceed to register or transfer the animal. Certificate printing occurred the next morning for all transactions approved the preceding day.

Within a few years, most of the information needed had been updated into the database from the manual records. Gradually, the paper records were microfilmed for permanent record, and then destroyed, thus freeing up floor space that had been occupied by rows of filing cabinets. This process continued until its completion in 2003.

By early 1984, it was very evident that software and conversions costs would be much higher than the original estimates. Adding these higher costs onto the item cost was not a viable option, as it would only cause more associations to withdraw. The situation was presented to the Minister, and Agriculture Canada agreed to contribute an additional \$200,000 in the fiscal year 1984-85, and a further \$100,000 in 1985-86.

At the Annual Meeting of the Record Board in Ottawa in April 1984, it was announced that Fred Clark would retire in 1984, and that Doug Lousley would be taking up the position of Director on September 1, 1984 for a period of two years, with his salary paid by Agriculture Canada.

New Articles of Affiliation were adopted by the Record Committee in January 1985, and then were presented to the affiliated associations for approval. The most critical change in the Articles was that each association was to be assessed the actual cost of the service provided to it, plus funds to be held in reserve. By October 1985, the required 2/3 of the affiliated associations had approved the new articles, and they were approved by the Minister of Agriculture on December 20, 1985. The passing of these Articles, providing for the associations to pay their actual costs, led to the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association and Canadian Landrace Swine Breeders' Association reversing their decisions to withdraw from Live Stock Records.

When Doug Lousley's two year term as Director was completed in September 1986, Arnold Kittle was appointed as Acting Director, effective September 1, 1986, and as Director, effective January 1, 1987. At that point, the position of Assistant Director was left vacant, the new Articles of Affiliation not requiring that there be such a position.

In order to implement changes in the costing to affiliated associations, Mr. Lousley had drafted three different costing proposals. After his departure, however, it was decided that none of these were fully acceptable. A proposal for a new costing system was brought forth to the Record Committee by Registrars Bruce Hunt and Ronald Black and Systems Manager Glenn Clark, and was adopted to take effect in 1987. Henceforth, the costing would be based on "units" rather than "items". A "unit" was defined as being the registration of an animal identified by tattoo or microchip and issuance of a standard two-generation certificate for that animal. Time studies were carried out to relate the time and materials for all other transactions to that required for the basic registration, and unit values were established accordingly.

With this new costing system in place, the Record Committee, at its budget meeting in October 1987, made the decision to preset the unit cost for 1988, rather than estimating it and then adjusting it when the year was finished. Any surplus at the end of the year would be added to the reserve fund and any shortfall would be covered by funds taken from the reserve fund. An addition to the costing system was the adoption of a volume discount in 1991 for implementation in 1992. As well, a major revision of unit values was put in place for 1992.

The changes in the costing system to the affiliated associations was one of the major topics of information and discussion at the first Secretaries' Workshop, held in conjunction with the 1987 Annual Meeting in Toronto. This brought secretaries of the associations together with the Record Committee and staff to discuss topics of mutual concern. A Workshop has been held with every Annual Meeting since 1987, and through the years, many interesting subjects have been considered.

Following the Annual Meeting in Ottawa in 1988, the Record Committee appointed Bruce Hunt as Assistant Director.

In May 1988, Parliament passed the long awaited Animal Pedigree Act, replacing the Livestock Pedigree Act of 1970. In the new Act, there was established a statutory corporation, to be known as Canadian Livestock Records Corporation (CLRC), which would replace Canadian National Live Stock Records. Breed associations were now deemed to be members of the Corporation, and the first members were those affiliated

with CNLSR on the date the new Act came into force. The Record Committee was replaced by a Board of Directors, consisting of six elected members, who were now to be elected for two-year terms, and one member appointed by the Minister of Agriculture. The Chairman would now be elected by the Board of Directors rather than by the breed representatives at the Annual Meeting. The position of Director was to be known as the General Manager. The By-laws of the Corporation replaced the Articles of Affiliation to set out and govern the relationship between the Corporation and the breed associations. The first By-laws were approved by the representatives at the Annual Meeting in 1989, and were approved by the Minister on May 23, 1989.

With the coming into force of the new Act, Agriculture Canada discontinued placing its seal on the certificates being issued, and withdrew its one remaining employee, Lois Morin, from the Livestock Records office. Canadian Livestock Records Corporation was given the authority, however, to continue using the statement on certificates that “the registration system of this association has been approved by the Minister of Agriculture for Canada”. The government seal was replaced by the CLRC seal on all certificates.

Another major change incorporated into the new Act, was that, for associations with grading up programs, even percentage animals, which had been referred to as “recorded” were now to be termed “registered”, with the percentage of purity shown on the certificates. At long last, the issuance of certificates for animals that were not purebred under the old definition now had legal backing.

Telecommunications capabilities were added to the computer system in 1989 in order to allow breed associations to connect with the computer at Livestock Records to retrieve information.

Associations which joined Live Stock Records in the 1980’s were as follows:

In 1980: Canadian Fjord Horse Association

In 1981: Welsh Pony & Cob Society of Canada (following separation from the Canadian Pony Society)

In 1982: Canadian Haflinger Association, Canadian Icelandic Horse Federation, (also separated from the Canadian Pony Society), Canadian Walking Horse Association Registry

In 1983: Canadian Piedmontese Association

In 1985: Peruvian Horse Association of Canada

In 1986: Canadian Belgian Blue Association, Canadian Dexter Cattle Association

In 1989: Red Wattle Hog Association of Canada, Canadian Llama Association

Withdrawing during this decade were the Canadian Lacombe Swine Breeders’ Association in 1981, the Salers Association of Canada in 1986, and the Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society in 1987. The Canadian Arabian Horse Registry gave notice in 1989 to withdraw at the end of 1990.

Since the Animal Pedigree Act now provided for associations of the same species to amalgamate, the Canadian Swine Breeders’ Association, Canadian Landrace Swine Breeders’ Association, Canadian Lacombe Swine Breeders Association and the Red Wattle Hog Association of Canada merged into one association, the Purebred Swine Breeders Association of Canada in 1990, after the necessary voting by the members of all four associations. The records for Lacombe swine continued to be kept, however, at the Canadian Charolais Association office until they were transferred back to CLRC in 1997.

The name of the amalgamated association was changed to the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association in 1993.

Arnold Kittle retired as General Manager effective December 31, 1990. Bruce Hunt was appointed to succeed him, and Ronald Black was appointed as Assistant General Manager.

The 1991 Annual Meeting was held in Edmonton, Alberta, marking the first time it had been held outside of Ontario.

The Wang VS100 computer system that had been in use since 1983 was replaced during 1992 with a Wang VS6000 system. This system employed personal computers as the workstations on each desk in place of the terminals of the old system. The central processing unit, all the disk drives, and the backup unit now could all be placed on one table, compared to the roomful of equipment that had been required.

In 1993, CLRC was notified by Agriculture Canada that the annual government contribution, which had been in the amount of \$50,000 since 1951, would be reduced by 10% for 1993, due to government fiscal restraints. A further 5% reduction occurred for 1994, and for 1995, the contribution was eliminated entirely.

Funding was received in 1994-95, however, for the purposes of software enhancements and public relations. This resulted in development of a promotional brochure and a video to provide information regarding the services offered by CLRC. One major part of the software enhancements was the expansion of all date fields in the database to four digits for the year, to prepare for the upcoming turn of the century and millennium.

During 1995, the Canadian Dexter Cattle Association contracted with CLRC to provide secretarial services to the association. Three other associations now also use the full service and two use a partial service. Also during 1995, space within the CLRC office was sublet to the Canadian Goat Society for its head office. The Canadian Swine Breeders also had its office within the CLRC office from 2000 to 2003.

At the Workshop preceding the 1995 Annual Meeting, demonstrations were given of the newly developed programs to allow breeders to submit applications for registration electronically to the CLRC office.

The Canadian Angus Association gave notice that it would terminate its membership in CLRC as of December 31, 1995. This necessitated the layoff of four staff members as of that date.

The first website for CLRC was developed in 1996. In the latter part of that year, CLRC received a proposal from an enterprise called Breeders Connect to put the CLRC database of members and pedigrees on the Internet at no charge to CLRC or the associations, with costs to be covered by selling advertising on the site to breeders. CLRC would provide the updates to the site on a regular basis. It was decided that each member association would have to authorize the inclusion of its data. Several associations agreed immediately, and the project was launched. When, within a period of time, the advertising revenue did not materialize, Breeders Connect offered to turn the site over to

CLRC to continue it on. The offer was accepted, the site was integrated into the CLRC website as Members and Pedigrees, and gradually more associations took advantage of it. This service has proven to be very successful, and has been highly acclaimed by association staff, and by breeders, both in Canada and elsewhere.

In 1997, major changes were made to the registration procedures for swine at the request of the Canadian Swine Breeders Association. Litter registration had been implemented for swine in the early 1980's, whereby the base data about a litter was entered into the database, and individual animals from the litter were then registered as needed. Since a number of the larger swine breeders were now maintaining full computer records for their herds, they no longer required registration certificates for each animal, unless the animal had been sold. As a result, procedures were put in place to register an entire litter and assign each animal a registration number in one procedure. The breeder then would have three options: no paper, other than the invoice indicating the registration numbers of the individuals; a litter certificate listing all the animals in the litter; or certificates for those individuals for which a certificate was needed, with or without the litter certificate.

With the Canadian Angus Association having terminated membership at the end of 1995, and the Canadian Belgian Horse Association doing so at the end of 1997, and Jersey Canada and the Ayrshire Breeders' Association of Canada having given notice to terminate as of December 31, 1998, the Board of Directors decided, following the 1998 Annual Meeting, to strike a management review committee. This committee engaged the Centre for Public Management to conduct such a review and present recommendations. This work was carried out during the fall of 1998, and included appointment of a Performance Improvement Team, comprised of three staff members, to recommend and implement changes to the procedures within the office that would reduce cost and turnaround time and improve customer service. Several significant changes in procedure came into effect in early 1999, and soon produced marked improvements in turnaround time.

When Jersey Canada terminated its membership at the end of 1998, the association contested the amount of withdrawal charges it was being assessed for severance pay to staff. They obtained a court injunction forcing CLRC to turn over the association's files, and then took legal action regarding the amount owing. That matter was not heard in court until June 2000. The judge ruled in favour of Jersey Canada, that the severance cost assessed to them was not in accord with the provisions of the CLRC by-laws. As a result, amendments were made in 2002 to the CLRC by-laws regarding termination charges, and a contingency fund for future severance obligations, should any occur, was started.

In April 1999, the Board of Directors announced at the Annual Meeting that Bruce Hunt had left the employ of CLRC, and that Ronald Black had been appointed as General Manager.

Associations that joined CLRC in the 1990's were the Canadian Rustic Pony Association and the Canine Federation of Canada in 1990, the Canadian Bison Association in 1991, the Canadian Parthenais Association in 1992, the Canadian Miniature Horse Association and Canadian Warmblood Horse Breeders' Association in 1993, and the Canadian Katahdin Sheep Association in 1995.

MALE

CANADIAN NATIONAL RECORDS

CANADIAN FRENCH COACH HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

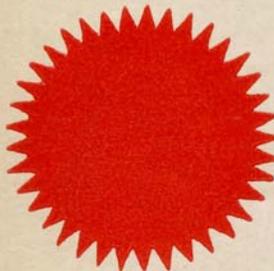
Incorporated under the Act respecting Live Stock Record Associations at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada

Certified Copy of Pedigree Recorded in the Canadian French Coach Horse Stud Book.

SIRE
DAM

SIRE
DAM

SIRE
DAM



This is to Certify that the above pedigree is on record in Volume

Approved

For Minister of Agriculture.

Registrar

OTTAWA, CANADA

This slip, when presented with and attached to the certificate, will be authority for the agent of the railway company to waybill at the reduced rates agreed to with the Dominion Department of Agriculture. This slip must be detached from the certificate by the agent and forwarded with the waybill.

MALE French Coach Horse R. R. Shipping Voucher No. 3 Age.....
Name of Animal..... Certificate No.....
Signature of Shipper..... P.O.....

This slip, when presented with and attached to the certificate, will be authority for the agent of the railway company to waybill at the reduced rates agreed to with the Dominion Department of Agriculture. This slip must be detached from the certificate by the agent and forwarded with the waybill.

MALE French Coach Horse R. R. Shipping Voucher No. 2 Age.....
Name of Animal..... Certificate No.....
Signature of Shipper..... P.O.....

This slip, when presented with and attached to the certificate, will be authority for the agent of the railway company to waybill at the reduced rates agreed to with the Dominion Department of Agriculture. This slip must be detached from the certificate by the agent and forwarded with the waybill.

MALE French Coach Horse R. R. Shipping Voucher No. 1 Age.....
Name of Animal..... Certificate No.....
Signature of Shipper..... P.O.....

An example of an early certificate

CANADIAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK RECORDS
CANADIAN LANDRACE SWINE ASSOCIATION

Incorporated under the Live Stock Pedigree Act at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

CERTIFIED COPY OF PEDIGREE RECORDED IN THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RECORD FOR LANDRACE SWINE
If a change of ownership occurs, this certificate with application for transfer and transfer fee should immediately be forwarded to Record Office.

A. R. No. A. R. No.
 GLENDON RENA 4th (imp) -1024- (14386E) Female
 Tattoo WGD 21 lt ear

Born 29 Sept 55 bred by D.A. Warrander, Dyce, Aberdeenshire, Scotland;
 owned by W. Ferguson, Jr., Maud, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; imported
 Aug 56, by Fergus Landrace Swine Farm, Fergus Ont.

SIRE
 Goval Eros 45th (6437E)
 A. R. No.

Eros of Killegarden (183E)
 SIRE OF SIRE
 A. R. No.

DAM OF SIRE
 Goval Dora 77th (1854E)
 A. R. No. A. R. No.

DAM
 Goval Rena 6th (9340E)
 A. R. No.

SIRE OF DAM
 Goval Beyron 4th (1051E)
 A. R. No.

DAM OF DAM
 Goval Rena (2840E)
 A. R. No. A. R. No.



Typed by JMV 778493 OTTAWA, CANADA 15 Nov 56
 FEE \$2.00 Transfer \$1.50

The above pedigree is on record in the Canadian National Record for Landrace Swine.
 APPROVED

J. J. Lehe
 For Minister of Agriculture.

E. Williams
 Registrar.

1950s certificate using the brown typewriter ribbon



CANADIAN SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION - L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES ÉLEVEURS DE PORCS
INCORPORATED UNDER THE ANIMAL PEDIGREE ACT AT AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD CANADA, OTTAWA, CANADA
 INCORPORÉE EN VERTU DE LA LOI SUR LA GÉNÉALOGIE DES ANIMAUX À L'AGRICULTURE ET AGRO-ALIMENTATION CANADA, OTTAWA, CANADA
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION - CERTIFICAT D'ENREGISTREMENT

AI
 Name/Nom
MISS KRAMER 9504N

Tattoo/Tatouage
 JAKE 9504N

Reg. No./No d'enreg.
-[CAN]1485375-

Purebred
 Date of Issue
 Date d'émission
 March 21, 2005

Breed/Race
Landrace

Sex/Sexe
Female

Date of Birth
 Date de Naissance
November 13, 2003

Date of Probe
 Date de Sondage
Mar 29, 2004

Breeder/Éleveur

Jakubec Farms, Viking, AB ID No 5264308

Owner/Propriétaire

Jakubec Farms, Viking, AB ID No 5264308

PERFORMANCE

RECORDS/CROISSANCE		EBV/IPG		INDICES			
Adjusted Age at 100 kg (days)	134	Age (days)	-6.2	Sire Line	146	Repeatability	28
Adjusted Backfat at 100 kg (mm)	9.2	Backfat (mm)	-0.9	Dam Line	103	Repeatability	29
Est. Loin Eye Area (square cm)	44.3	Loin Eye Area (square cm)		GENETIC TESTS MC Hal 1843 TM			
Est. Lean Yield (%)	64.3	Lean Yield (%)					
		Number born (pigs)	-0.8	From (P)arents or (T)est			

PEDIGREE

SIRE/PÈRE

EDULIA 86M -[CAN]1418928-

ACADIA DROMUS 48603H -[CAN]1203807- (HAL-1843-nm*)
 PRIM 6221K -[CAN]1328801-

7 WINSTON 0-0 -[USA]7210-

ACADIA DROMUS 13706G -1113176-

PRIM GRANDHILL TOPGUN 5587J -[CAN]1255277- (HAL-1843-nm*)

PRIM ROSTAD JYRAKO 4041J -[CAN]1255929-

DAM/MÈRE

MISS NORTON 2201M -[CAN]1478796- (HAL-1843-nm*)

DEERPARK NORTON 7103 -[CAN]1245071- (HAL-1843-nm*)
 PEAK LASSIE 8101J -[CAN]1250640- (HAL-1843-nm*)

CAPPAGH NORTON 3076 -[GBR]307697-

DEERPARK CHRISTINA 8182 -[GBR]818298-

MOSSBROOK ELDUR 154 -[CAN]1148590- (HAL-1843-nm*)

DOGWOOD MATADORS 1326G -[CAN]1142714-

The above pedigree is on record in the Canadian National Record for Swine - La généalogie ci-dessus a été enregistrée au Livre Généalogique Canadien de Porcs

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK RECORDS CORPORATION - SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE D'ENREGISTREMENT DES ANIMAUX

Performance data and evaluations produced by the Canadian Swine Improvement Program through the CANADIAN CENTRE FOR SWINE IMPROVEMENT and the Regional Performance Centres
 Données de performance et évaluations produites par le Programme Canadien d'Amélioration Porcine via le CENTRE CANADIEN DE L'AMÉLIORATION DU PORC et les Centres de performance régionaux

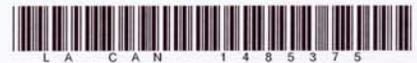
*The registration system of this association has been approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
 Le système d'enregistrement de cette association a été approuvé par le Ministre d'Agriculture et Agro-alimentation du Canada*



V#500096-1-245-JKD



CANADIAN CENTRE FOR SWINE IMPROVEMENT
 LE CENTRE CANADIEN DE L'AMÉLIORATION DU PORC



W. J. Kramer

FOR MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD
 POUR LE MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE
 ET AGRO-ALIMENTATION

2005 certificate printed using new Colour Printer technology

By 1999, it had been determined that, in order to continue to provide the level of service required by the members associations and the breeders, replacement of the computer system would be required. The SPEED II programming language that had been used since 1983 for both Wang systems was now obsolete, but was convertible to APPX, an updated language from the same company. In August 2000, the Board of Directors approved purchase of a new Compaq server, Windows 2000 operating system, and related equipment, including new personal computers for all employees. A major component of the new system would be a colour printer capable of printing the entire certificate in-house, combining the graphics and the data, thus eliminating the need to have the various certificate forms printed. Since the new system would require rewiring due to the obsolete wiring in place, a major reorganization of the office space was undertaken, and the computer room was relocated. This reorganization, along with the fact that many fewer filing cabinets were required due to most paper records having been microfilmed, subsequently allowed a reduction in office space in 2004 in advance of renewal of the office lease.

In early 2003, document archiving equipment was added to the computer system. With this equipment, all applications and related documents are scanned into the computer for future reference. This procedure replaced microfilming of these documents.

Although the Canadian Murray Grey Association terminated its membership on December 31, 2000, and the Canadian Parthenais Association disbanded and transferred its records to the General Stud and Herd Book, new associations continued to join CLRC. The Canadian Blonde d'Aquitaine Association and the Canadian Lowline Cattle Association became members in 2000, the Canadian Donkey and Mule Association, Canadian Pinzgauer Association, and the Canadian Welsh Black Cattle Society in 2001, the Canadian Maine-Anjou Association in 2002, and the North American Lincoln Red Association and Canadian Speckle Park Association in 2004. As well, contracts were entered into to provide registry services to two United States based associations, the Murray Grey International Association and the North American Piedmontese Association.

The discovery of a single case of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in Alberta in May 2003 led to an immediate restriction on the entry of Canadian cattle, bison, sheep, goats, llamas and alpacas, and the meat from those animals, into many countries, most notably the United States. By late 2003 and certainly in 2004, the effects of these restrictions were being strongly felt in the breeding sector, and therefore at CLRC.

As we come to the 100th anniversary of this national livestock records organization, and review its history, we find that there are some fundamental principles upon which this organization was founded that have not changed during 100 years of operation.

One of these is the principle that the national records would be controlled by the breed associations, and the breeders, themselves, and not by government. The government has supported and assisted in numerous ways throughout the century, but control has always remained with the industry. That being said, the industry has always recognized wholeheartedly the value of the Animal Pedigree Act, and the previous Acts, in maintaining order and integrity in the system. In addition the support of the various Ministers of Agriculture, Live Stock Commissioners, Chief Veterinarians, Animal

Registration Officers, and other Department of Agriculture personnel has been invaluable and much appreciated.

A second principle from which there has been no deviation is the devotion to accuracy and integrity, and the realization that a third party registry office is vital to that integrity. This, in no small way, has raised the value of Canadian breeding stock of all species around the world.

A third principle has been the sharing of resources by multiple breed associations. This principle has contributed in large measure to continuity and stability for breed associations, and to integrity, and to cost effectiveness.

Fourthly, the industry has always demanded a service at as low a cost as possible, and with as timely a turnaround as possible. Through this past 100 years, many people have devoted themselves, and often, entire careers, to the achievement of these goals. These include the 69 men and women who have served as chairmen, 36 others who have also served on the Record Committee/Board of Directors, the nine men who have served as Secretary/Director/General Manager, and the hundreds of men and women who have been on staff through the past 100 years. Because they have done so, the organization has prospered, has contributed immeasurably to the prosperity of the Canadian livestock industry, and is positioned to continue to do in its second century.



2004-2005 Board of Directors

*Back Row, from left – Bob Airth, Dan Stephenson (Chairman), Dave Trus (Animal Registration Officer, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada), Murray Emke
Front Row, from left – Sheryl Blackburn (Vice-Chairman), Don Dietrich, Mary Cork*

BREED ASSOCIATIONS AFFILIATED WITH LIVESTOCK RECORDS

BREED	YEARS OF AFFILIATION/MEMBERSHIP
Aberdeen Angus	1905 – 1995
American Saddlebred	1948 – present
Arabian Horse	1958 - 1990
Ayrshire	1905 – 1998
Belgian Blue	1986 – present
Belgian Horse	1906 – 1997
Bison	1992 – present
Blonde d'Aquitaine	1973 – 1974; 2000 – present
Brown Swiss & Braunvieh	1914 – present, administered by Record Committee 1954 - 1961
Canadian Cattle	1906 – present
Canadian Horse	1906 – present
Canine Federation	1990 – present
Chianina	1973 – present
Chinchilla	1947 – present
Clydesdale	1905 – present
Dexter	1986 – present
Donkeys & Mules	2001 – present
Finnsheep	1970 – present
Fjord Horse	1980 – present
French Coach Horse	1910 -1970, administered by Record Committee from 1935 – 1970; dissolved 1970, transferred to General Stud & Herd Book
Galloway	1905 – present, administered by Record Committee 1935 - 1957
Gelbvieh	1974 – 1975
Goats	1917 – present
Guernsey	1905 – present
Hackney	1905 – present
Haflinger	1982 – present
Hays Converter	1976 – present
Hereford	1905 – 1982
Highland Cattle	1965 – present
Icelandic Horse	1982 – present (separated from Canadian Pony Society)
Jersey	1905- 1998
Katahdin Sheep	1995 – present
Kennel Club	1915 – 1969
Lacombe Swine	1959 – 1981, amalgamated into Canadian Swine Breeders Association in 1990, records returned to CLRC in 1997
Landrace Swine	1955 – 1990 when amalgamated into Canadian Swine Breeders Association
Lincoln Red	1970 – 1977, amalgamated with Canadian Shorthorn Association in 1977, separated from Shorthorn in 2004, and rejoined CLRC
Llamas & Alpacas	1989 – present
Lowline Cattle	2000 – present
Luing Cattle	1976 – present
Maine-Anjou	1970 – 1977; 2003 – present
Meuse-Rhine-Ijssel	1976 – present, but inactive since 1992

BREED	YEARS OF AFFILIATION/MEMBERSHIP
Miniature Horses	1993 – present
Morgan Horse	1968 – present
Murray Grey	1971 – 2001
Normande Cattle	1976 – 1978; transferred to General Stud & Herd Book
Palomino Horse	1953 – present
Parthenais Cattle	1976 – 1978; transferred to General Stud & Herd Book re-incorporated 1992 – 2000; again transferred to General Stud & Herd Book
Percheron	1907- present
Peruvian Horse	1985 - present
Piedmontese	1983 – present
Pinzgauer	2001 – present
Pony	1908 – present
Poultry	1923 – 1960, administered by Record Committee 1941 – 1960; dissolved 1960
Quarter Horse	1957 – present, but inactive since 1996
Red Poll	1906 – present
Red Wattle Hogs	1989 – 1990 when amalgamated into Canadian Swine Breeders Association
Romagnola Cattle	1974 - 1978
Rustic Pony	1990 – present, but inactive since 1992
Salers	1974 – 1986
Santa Gertrudis	1971 – 1990 (dissolution); transferred to General Stud & Herd Book
Sheep	1905 – present
Shorthorn	1905 – present
Shire Horse	1905 - 1970, administered by Record Committee 1941 – 1970; dissolved 1970; transferred to General Stud & Herd Book
Silver Fox	1920 – present
Simmental	1969 – 1975
South Devon	1975 – present
Speckle Park	2004- present
Standardbred Horse	1910 – 1961
Sport Horse (formerly Hunter)	1933 – present
Suffolk Horse	1910 -1970, administered by Record Committee 1935 – 1970; dissolved 1970, transferred to General Stud & Herd Book
Swine	1905 – present
Tarentaise	1974 – present
Tennessee Walking Horse	1982 – present
Thoroughbred	1906 – 1987
Trakehner Horse	1975 – present
Warmblood Horse	1993 - present
Welsh Black Cattle	2001 – present
Welsh Pony & Cob	1981 – present (separated from Canadian Pony Society)
General Stud & Herd Book	1938 – present

LIVESTOCK RECORDS CHAIRMEN 1905-2004

Year	Name	Address	Association(s) Represented
1905-1909	Robert Miller	Stouffville, Ontario	Shorthorn, Sheep Clydesdale, Hackney
1910-1911	A.W. Smith, M.P.	Maple Lodge, Ontario	Shorthorn
1912-1919	Hon. William Smith, M.P.	Columbus, Ontario	Clydesdale
1920-1921	Peter White, K.C.	Toronto, Ontario	Shorthorn
1922-1923	Joseph E. Brethour	Burford, Ontario	Swine
1924-1925	Robert Miller	Stouffville, Ontario	Shorthorn
1926-1928	William A. Dryden	Brooklin, Ontario	Shorthorn
1929-1930	J.M. Gardhouse	Weston, Ontario	Pony
1931-1933	J.D. Brien	Ridgetown, Ontario	Shorthorn
1934-1936	Hon. F.C. Biggs	Dundas, Ontario	Ayrshire
1937-1939	Lt. Col. Bartley Bull	Brampton, Ontario	Jersey
1940-1941	S.J. Chagnon	St. Hyacinthe, Quebec	Canadian Cattle
1942	James Douglas, M.B.E.	Caledonia, Ontario	Shorthorn
1943-1944	P.J. McEwen, M.B.E.	Wyoming, Ontario	Swine
1945	J.J.E. McCague	Alliston, Ontario	Silver Fox
1946	Gilbert McMillan	Huntingdon, Quebec	Ayrshire
1947	W.J. Russell	Unionville, Ontario	Shorthorn
1948	T.C. Glaspell	Oshawa, Ontario	Sheep
1949	T. Alex Edwards	Arva, Ontario	Aberdeen Angus
1950	Hugh Hill	Goderich, Ontario	Guernsey
1951	Donald A. Stewart	Puslinch, Ontario	Swine
1952	J. Earle Ness	Howick, Quebec	Ayrshire
1953	Lt. Col Maurice Hallé	Sweetsburg, Quebec	Canadian Cattle
1954	George Rodanz	Stouffville, Ontario	Hereford
1955	Dr. T.A. Robinson	Toronto, Ontario	Shorthorn
1956	W.D. Thomson	Brooklin, Ontario	Jersey
1957	T.K. Henderson	Guelph, Ontario	Sheep
1958	William S. Brooks	Paris, Ontario	Guernsey
1959	S. Wyman McKechnie	Wyman, Quebec	Ayrshire
1960	Gladwin B. Crow	Hespeler, Ontario	Swine
1961	John F. Batty	Brooklin, Ontario	Clydesdale, Jersey
1962	J. Fraser McFarlane	Ailsa Craig, Ontario	Shorthorn
1963	J.W. McCallum	Toronto, Ontario	Kennel Club
1964	Joseph H. Willmott	Milton, Ontario	Sheep
1965	George E. Readhead	Milton, Ontario	Red Poll
1966	J. Lloyd Chisholm	Milton, Ontario	Guernsey
1967	Keith Butcher	Princeton, Ontario	Jersey
1968-1969	A. Cameron McTaggart	Aurora, Ontario	Aberdeen Angus
1970	Bert Gardhouse	Unionville, Ontario	Hereford
1971	William A. Sutherland	Oakville, Ontario	Shorthorn, Landrace
1972	T. Ray Clarkson	Brampton, Ontario	Sheep

Year	Name	Address	Association(s) Represented
1973	James Wilkins	Woodstock, Ontario	Pony
1974	Andrew M. Telfer	Paris, Ontario	Guernsey
1975	William J. Turnbull	Brussels, Ontario	Swine
1976	Reford W. Gardhouse	Milton, Ontario	Shorthorn
1977	William G. Reid	Ashburn, Ontario	Ayrshire
1978	Bruce McGillivray	Port Elgin, Ontario	Aberdeen Angus
1979	Lloyd Ayre	Bowmanville, Ontario	Sheep
1980	Jack Underwood	Ridgetown, Ontario	American Saddlebred
1981	Grant Butcher	Princeton, Ontario	Jersey
1982	William Braden	Alliston, Ontario	Swine
1983	Donald A. Currie	Nottawa, Ontario	Aberdeen Angus
1984	Walter Reid	Bognor, Ontario	Brown Swiss
1985	Stan Marshall	Innerkip, Ontario	Guernsey
1986	Douglas Palmer	Schomberg, Ontario	Belgian Horse
1987	Maurice Sisler	Brantford, Ontario	Ayrshire
1988	Dwayne C. Acres	Osgoode, Ontario	Sheep
1989	James Peaker	Kemptville, Ontario	Aberdeen Angus
1990	Jurgen Preugschas	Mayerthorpe, Alberta	Swine
1991	Francis M. Redelmeier	Richmond Hill, Ontario	Jersey
1992	Suzanne Bishop	Fergus, Ontario	Goats
1993	Albert Hewson	Thornton, Ontario	Clydesdale
1994	Jack James	Russell, Ontario	Sheep
1995	John C. Willmott	Pense, Saskatchewan	Aberdeen Angus
1996	Walter Weber	Castor, Alberta	Swine
1997	Ken D. Forster	Lynden, Ontario	Guernsey
1998-1999	Donald J. Swanston	High River, Alberta	Percheron
2000-2001	Bryon Wilson	St. Eugene, Ontario	Llamas & Alpacas
2002-2003	Peggy Newman	Blackie, Alberta	Sheep
2004	Dan Stephenson	Okotoks, Alberta	Shorthorn

OTHERS WHO HAVE SERVED ON THE RECORD COMMITTEE/BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. John Dryden	H.E. Martinette	C. Calvin Ireland
Robert Ness	Peter G. Clarke	James R. Miller
Hon. Robert Beath	Dr. Adrien Morin	Duncan Porteous
Robert Graham	Hon. G. Shelton Sharp	Bill Prins
John Bright	Duncan Campbell	Jean-Claude Brunet
W.J. Stark	Charles Fremont	Jack Reeves
Hon. N. Garneau	Col. J.N. McRae	Betty Small
W.F. Stephens	D.J. Lerch	Gerry Lalonde
D.E. McEwen	H.L. Walley	Sharon Cooke
Lt. Col. Robert McEwen	J.R. Kohler	Murray Roeske
Victor Sylvestre	J.S. Dunbar	Jonathan Wort
Hon. Duncan Marshall	Andy Gushart	

SECRETARIES/DIRECTORS/GENERAL MANAGERS

A.P. Westervelt	Secretary: 1905 - 1907
Frank Wade	Accountant: 1905 - 1906
John W. Brant	Accountant: 1906 – 1932
	Director: 1932 – 1936 (Title changed in 1932)
R.G. Thomas Hitchman	Assistant Director 1934 – 1936
	Director 1937 - 1953
Archibald R. Dawson	Assistant Director 1937 - 1951
Frank G. Hodgkin	Assistant Director 1952 – 1953
	Director 1953 - 1969
Fred G. Clark	Assistant Director 1953 – 1969
	Director 1969 - 1984
Douglas E. Lousley	Director 1984 – 1986 (on loan from Agriculture Canada)
J. Arnold Kittle	Assistant Director 1969 – 1986
	Director 1986 – 1988
	General Manager 1988 – 1990 (Title changed in 1988)
Bruce E. Hunt	Assistant General Manager 1988 – 1990
	General Manager 1991 - 1999
Ronald K. Black	Assistant General Manager 1991 – 1999
	General Manager 1999 -

Since 1907, the Accountant/Director/General Manager has also served as Secretary to the Record Board, Record Committee and Board of Directors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2004-2005

Dan Stephenson, Chairman, Okotoks, Alberta

Sheryl Blackburn, Vice-Chairman, Eldorado, Ontario

Mary Cork, Alliston, Ontario

Bob Airth, DeWinton, Alberta

Murray Emke, Elmwood, Ontario

Donald Dietrich, Shakespeare, Ontario

David Trus, Animal Registration Officer, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

General Manager, Ronald K. Black, Ottawa, Ontario

CHARTING THE CHANGES THROUGH THE CENTURY

Year	Total Registrations – All breeds	Total Cost of Operating Record Office	Government Grant	Item/Unit Cost	Association with Highest Volume
1905 (May-Dec)	12104	\$5,594	\$1,000		Shorthorn
1910	30805	21,230	7,949		Swine
1915	41434	28,482	12,826	.18	Shorthorn
1920	74113	65,807	25,405	.285	Shorthorn
1925	101573	82,692	25,200	.22	Silver Fox
1930	156645	114,657.	26,472	.195	Silver Fox
1935	75650	80,727	20,000		Sheep
1940	78895	87,452	18,000	.23	Sheep
1945	117075	118,977	18,000	.34	Swine
1950	136549	194,581	18,000	.43	Hereford
1955	165806	248,086	25,000		Hereford
1960	170381	308,054	25,000		Hereford
1965	186311	367,703	42,853	1.09	Hereford
1970	148825	366,423	50,000	1.10	Hereford
1975	172369	736,932	50,000	1.98	Hereford
1980	185575	925,760	50,000	2.38	Hereford
1985	98435	1,046,806	*212,500	4.24	Angus
1990	98871	1,026,688	50,000	4.10	Angus
1995	105532	1,157,831	0	3.85	Angus
2000	99403	711,252	0	4.50	Sheep
2004	80888	835,828	0	4.75	Sheep

* Includes \$162,500 received to assist with computerization.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Researching and preparing this history of Canadian Livestock Records Corporation on the occasion of our 100th anniversary has been a very pleasant and thoroughly enjoyable experience for me. I hope that readers will find these pages informative and enjoyable, and a worthwhile contribution to our centennial celebrations.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance that I have received in this project from Glenn Clark, our Systems Manager, and from retired General Manager, Arnold Kittle. Their input and encouragement is much appreciated. Glenn provided some of the photographs included herein, as well as memories of his father's years managing the organization. Arnold also was able to provide information from his thirty-seven years with CLRC.

I am also appreciative of the support and encouragement that I have received from Dan Stephenson and the current Board of Directors for this project.

Finally, I am grateful for the very complete set of minutes, letters, and other records that have been kept for all these years by the past Directors, General Managers and office staff. Without those, this book would not have been possible, but then we are in the record keeping business, aren't we?

Ronald Black
General Manger
March, 2005

CLRC STAFF - 2005



Back Row, from left –*Laura Lee Mills, Dianne Richer, Jane Davy, Glenn Clark, Mavis MacDonald, Ron Black, Dianne Lance*
Front Row, from left – *Betty Foti, Lisa Hutt, Lorna Woolsey, Janet Dundas*
Absent – *Debbie Sharkey*

Ron Black – General Manager

Glenn Clark – Systems Manager

Jane Davy – Registrar

Betty Foti – Registrar

Lisa Hutt – Registrar

Dianne Lance – Registrar

Mavis MacDonald – Registrar

Laura Lee Mills – Registrar/Translator

Lorna Woolsey – Registrar

Dianne Richer – Executive Assistant

Janet Dundas – Accounting

Debbie Sharkey - Shipping