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Thirty-fourth Annual Conference

of the

American Association of Bovine Practitioners Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

Greater Vancouver is located on the mainland in the south west corner of British Columbia, the westernmost of Canada's 10 provinces. Greater Vancouver is made up of 18 municipalities that occupy 2,930 square kilometres on and around the Fraser River delta.

A metropolitan hub, the City of Vancouver is located on the Burrard peninsula. It borders the Pacific Ocean inlet called the Strait of Georgia, the Coast Mountains and the lush green farmlands of the Fraser Valley.

Vancouver shares the Burrard peninsula with mu-

nicipalities Burnaby, New Westminster, Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam and Port Moody, which are all to the east. To the northseparated from the peninsula by the Burrard inlet-West Vancouver, Lions Bay, North Vancouver, Belcarra and Anmore are located on the south slope of the majestic Coast mountain range. To the south-on the opposite shore of the Fraser River-are Richmond, Delta, Surrey, White Rock and Langley.

Twenty-four miles south of downtown Vancouver is the Canada-US boundary.

Across the Strait of Georgia is the provincial capital city of Victoria, on Vancouver Island.

Vancouver is strategically located mid-way between Western Europe and the Asia Pacific.

Moderated by the Pacific Ocean currents, Vancouver's weather is the mildest in Canada with daytime temperatures averaging 20 degrees Celsius (70 degrees Fahrenheit) in summer to 2 degrees

Celsius (35 degrees Fahrenheit) in winter.

Spring comes early, with flowers generally in full bloom by early March. Late summer and autumn days through October—tend to be warm and sunny. Winter is the rainy season. An annual rainfall of 144 centimetres (57 inches) translates into excellent skiing on the Coast Mountains.

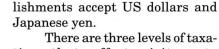
The altitude is at sea level; the time zone is Pacific.

The city of Vancouver's population is 514,000. The greatest per cent of the population (35 per cent) is between ages 25 and 45 years. Greater Vancouver has a total population of 1.9 million.

Official languages are English and French.

Reflecting the region's strategic geographical proximity to several world urban centres and trading partners, it is composed of a large mix of ethnic groups. Because the city is multicultural, it's also multilingual. Its people speak many different languages and follow the many traditions of their native lands. After English and Chinese, the most common mother tongue languages spoken are Punjabi, German, Italian, French, Tagalog (Philippino) and Spanish. More than half of Vancouver's school age children have been raised speaking a language other than English.

The Canadian dollar is worth about two-thirds of a US dollar (roughly \$1 US = \$1.50 Canadian. Many estab-



tion that affect visitors to Vancouver. There is a 10 per cent accommodation tax. And on the sale of most goods and the provision of most services, there is a seven per cent provincial sales tax (PST) as well as a seven per cent goods and services tax (GST) charged. A GST rebate can be claimed by visitors. For more information on the GST rebate contact Revenue Canada Customs and Excise (604.666.1492). Tax on liquor is 10 per cent.

It's easy to get to Vancouver. The scenic TransCanada Highway runs east-west and Highway 99 runs north-south through the city.

The Vancouver International Airport is located about 20 minutes from downtown. It is served by major airlines offering direct service to Vancouver from many Canadian, United States and international points of departure. Several

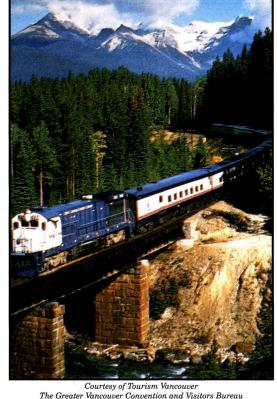
smaller airlines and charter services also utilize the Vancouver International Airport. Vancouver's downtown inner harbour is also served by floatplanes and helicopters.

Between the airport and downtown, transfer service is readily available by shuttle bus (\$10), limousine (\$29), or taxi (\$20-25).

Pacific Central Station –the terminus for transcontinental passenger rail and bus service — is located at Main and Terminal Streets in downtown Vancouver. VIA Rail, the Rocky Mountaineer (seasonal) and Amtrak offer regularly scheduled passenger rail service.

Tourism Vancouver operates a visitor information centre at the Plaza Level, Waterfront Centre, 200 Burrard Street (604.683.2000).

See you in September!



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The Bovine Practitioner is the official publication of The American Association of Bovine Practitioners, published in January and May annually. It also serves as a communication medium between bovine practitioner organizations around the world. All manuscripts and communications must be presented in English.

A section of the journal is peer-reviewed or referrßed. Papers submitted for publication in the peer-reviewed section are anonymously reviewed by three members of the editorial board. In some cases, papers may be reviewed by an outside expert(s) who is not a regular member of the editorial board. Papers published in the peer-reviewed section of the journal will be identified with a "Peer-Reviewed" banner at the top of the first page. Papers rejected by the editorial board for publication as peer-reviewed articles do not automatically qualify for publication in the non-peer-reviewed sections.

Articles published in *The Bovine Practitioner* are intended to address the needs of bovine practitioners. Types of articles considered appropriate for the journal include research reports, case reports, review articles, retrospective studies and articles describing new techniques.

All papers should begin with a summary or abstract. Research reports should follow with an introduction, methods and materials (including experimental design and statistical analysis), results, discussion and conclusions. At the author's discretion, results and discussion may be combined.

Case reports should be written to include an introduction, history, clinical findings, appropriate laboratory data, surgical/therapeutic management, discussion and conclusions.

Review articles covering topics important to the practitioner are welcome. They should address more recent advances and bring the reader cutting edge information related to bovine practice or to beef or dairy production.

Papers reporting retrospective studies should include an introduction, clinical implications or objectives of the study, the methodology used to evaluate the data, a section that details the significance of the findings to the practitioner and conclusions.

Two manuscripts and a diskette should be submitted to the editor through the mail or via a parcel delivery service. Manuscripts should be double-spaced, using 12-point Times type and 1-inch margins. When possible Microsoft Word should be used.

Figures, tables and photographs are welcome. Figures should be numbered on the back: legends for figures should be submitted on a separate sheet of paper. When photographs are submitted, prints are preferred over 2x2 slides.

English units of measure should be used for weights, measures and temperature. If the author desires, it is acceptable to follow English units with metric units in parenthesis, i.e....440 pound (200kg) steer had a rectal temperature of 101.5°F (38.6°C). When the use of brand names is necessary, they should be listed in footnotes, including the name of product, manufacturer, and manufacturer's city and state.

References to literature cited in the paper should be identified in the text by the use of superscripts. References should be listed in alphabetical order. Suggested style for citations in the reference section is as follows:

 Allen WM, Sansom BF: Parturient paresis (milk fever) and hypocalcemia (cows, ewes, and goats), in Howard JL (ed): *Current Veterinary Therapy III. Food Animal Practice*. Philadelphia, WB Saunders Co, 1993, pp 304-308.
Barth AD, Cates WF, Harland RJ: The effect of body fat and loss of fat on breeding soundness classification of beef bulls. *Can Vet J* 36:758-764, 1995.

3. Nutrient Requirements of Beef Cattle, ed 7. Washington DC, National Academy Press, 1996.

4. Syvrud R: Vaccination for bovine respiratory syncytial virus: Benefits for both cow/calf and feedlot cattle. *Proc Am Assoc Bov Prac* 21:204-206, 1989.

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