

THE GOALS OF VIDO

- 1) To serve the livestock industry through research on the common infectious diseases of farm animals and poultry.
- 2) To fill the gap between scientific discoveries in the laboratory and their practical application on the farm.
- 3) To use science, technology and innovation to improve the economic well-being of the agri-food system.
- 4) To help provide higher quality food to consumers through research on non-residue forming animal health products, preventive medicine programs and improved management techniques.
- 5) To reduce the suffering and wastage of animals caused by disease.
- 6) To market spin-offs of the research to provide better human health products, and to improve public health by reducing diseases that are directly transmissible to man.

n 1975, VIDO was established at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon with a grant provided by the Devonian Group of Charitable Foundations of Calgary. The Foundation was joined by the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the University which supported the original development of the Organization. As a self-reliant Organization of the University, it receives on-going funding from governments, charitable foundations, the livestock and poultry industries, research grants, contracts and other private sources. The Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the University of Saskatchewan continue to be important supporters of VIDO.

VIDO's mandate is to undertake research that will improve the economic well-being of the livestock and poultry industries by developing new, innovative, non-residue forming, animal health products, preventive medicine programs and improved management techniques.



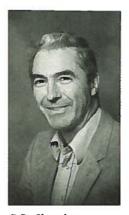
(Back Row - Left to Right)
P.G. Hodgman (Executive Officer),
A. Rampton, E. Thiessen, G. Hamilton,
R. Christian, S. Kramer, H. Fast

(Front Row - Left to Right)
B. Anderson, R. Church (Vice Chairman),
R. Murray (Chairman), S.D. Acres
(Director), C.L. Nicholls-Nixon
(Manager, Financial Operations
to June, 1988), W. Cochrane

Missing - L.A. Babiuk (Associate Director, Research), R. Bailey, D. Rowlatt, K.B. Barteski (Manager, Financial Operations from July, 1988)



R.M. Murray Chairman



R.B. Church Vice Chairman

n my own words, paraphrased from VIDO's original goals, the following might be a suitable "Mission Statement" for the Organization:

(1) to do research on infectious diseases of farm livestock and poultry, (2) to contribute to improved production and management techniques, (3) to provide technology transfer between laboratory and farm, (4) to study the economic impact of animal diseases and thereby to:

(a) reduce waste and increase the quantity and quality of animal protein food, (b) improve our understanding of the economics of animal disease, (c) improve farm income, (d) improve public health and, (e) reduce animal suffering caused by disease.

To assess the success of VIDO during its 1987-88 fiscal year, it is helpful to measure performance against these objectives.

Readers will thoroughly appreciate the extent of that success as they review the reports following, of the Director Dr. S.D. Acres, Associate Director (Research) Dr. L.A. Babiuk, Executive Officer Mr. P.G. Hodgman and Manager - Financial Operations, Mr. K.B. Barteski.

The assessment can only be: "Mission Accomplished".

This achievement has not been accidental.

It has been due rather to the successful acquisition and deployment of the resources necessary for success.

The 1987-88 fiscal year has seen the following evolution in VIDO resources.

Physical Resources

The development of the formerlyunoccupied areas in the basement of the VIDO building has contributed much needed facilities for expanded research activity, especially as related to new contract research. Combined with the new Field Research Station which went on stream last year, the available facilities are, for at least the time being, adequate.

Financial Resources

With the continuing strong support of traditional backers (for which much credit is due to the efforts and fine communication skills of Executive Officer Paul Hodgman), to good research achievements, and to an expanded base of contract collaborators, VIDO is in probably the best financial shape in its history, and reasonably well situated for the needs of the immediate future.

Human Resources

The management group at VIDO have had outstanding success in gathering around them scientists and technicians who are admirably qualified to contribute in this area. Under the exceptionally able guidance of Director Dr. Stephen Acres and Associate Director (Research) Dr. Lorne Babiuk, they are making substantial contributions at the cutting edge of several areas of veterinary science.

Even the most high tech of operations must be conducted in a business-like manner, and VIDO has been conscious of this need. During the year, Dr. Acres completed the Advanced Management Course offered by the Banff School of Advanced Management. The addition of Mr. Ken Barteski B. Comm. M.B.A., in the position of Manager - Financial Operations, to the existing experienced staff has substantially strengthened the administrative capabilities of the group.

Finally, it is worth repeating that (apart from the VIDO concept itself for which Dr. Christopher Bigland and his early collaborators deserve the honour) credit for the foregoing resides substantially with the key management team and the entire staff. I wish to express appreciation to all of them on behalf of the entire Board of Directors for their skills, dedication and hard work. To the Board Members, for their dedication and enlightened guidance and support, may I express my personal appreciation.

Bob human

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

ETIOLOGIC TRIANGLE



BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT (MICROBES)



HOST ANIMAL



n this era of "high technology" it is sometimes easy to forget that efficient animal production relies on a complex set of factors. These factors are the biologic environment which is made up largely of infectious organisms, the physical environment and the host animal. They are often referred to as the "etiologic triangle" and are drawn as such to illustrate the fact that the status of each affects the other. In a broad sense, these are the three codeterminants of production efficiency.

In last year's Annual Report I spoke of the range of technology or research "tools" required to develop practical methods of improving the efficiency of livestock production. We are proud of the new "tools" we have developed in the areas of biotechnology and immunology and our application of them to animal diseases. These tools allow us to manipulate the infectious organisms which cause disease (Biologic Environment) and the immune response of the animals. Using them, we are developing faster, cheaper, and more reliable diagnostic methods, vaccines, and other biological methods of disease prevention.

We are equally proud of our work to control the Physical Environment in which livestock are raised, particularly through the development of improved housing and management systems. In past reports we have mentioned these aspects of our work but have not emphasized them. This year, we are highlighting new housing information, and particularly the achievements of the VIDO Swine Technical Group in the area of swine housing design and management.

Intensification of livestock production has created new challenges and problems in environmental and disease management. These are often in the form of "production diseases" which involve complex or multiple causes and which reduce the efficiency of livestock production. They include such diseases as Mycoplasma (enzootic) and Haemophilus pneumonia in swine, enzootic pneumonia in dairy calves, and neonatal diarrhea and other enteric diseases in all species. VIDO's objective is to provide "practical solutions" to these types of production diseases. Therefore, in addition to our work in immunobiology, we have always included research on improved management and housing systems in our research

A major achievement during the past 5 years has been the publication of new housing information by the VIDO Swine Technical Group which was created in 1980. Since that time, the Group has been under the Chairmanship of Dr. Harold Fast who was then a Research Veterinarian with VIDO and who subsequently left the Organization to operate his own swine unit at Spiritwood, Saskatchewan. This multi-disciplinary group includes swine producers, veterinarians, agricultural engineers, nutritionists, and others interested in swine production. With financial support from VIDO, they meet several times a year to discuss the common problems of modern swine production.

The extremes of climate experienced in Canada, coupled with the demands of intensive swine production, create some unique environmental challenges for swine producers. Managing the "Physical Environment" component of the etiologic triangle becomes a major determinant of efficient swine production. Therefore, the Group has focused their multidisciplinary talents on solving some of these problems. Lead by Dennis Hodgkinson, an agricultural engineer with the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, the Group has published three booklets which describe the design, construction, and operation of nurseries, farrowing barns, and feeder barns. The details of these publications are outlined in the Report of the Associate Director (Research).

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors have again provided sound guidance and direction to the Organization. When VIDO was established 13 years ago, the make-up of the Board, which included five primary producers, two "at-large" members usually selected from the broad field of agri-business, three representatives from provincial and federal governments, and two representatives from the University of Saskatchewan, was a unique model. This system of bringing together outstanding individuals from a variety of public and private sectors has served VIDO well and is now being copied by many other groups and organizations across the country.

This year, I have the privilege of thanking retiring Board members Dr. Boyd Anderson, of Fir Mountain, Saskatchewan, and Mr. Rod Bailey of the Regional Development Branch of Agriculture Canada in Ottawa for their service to VIDO. At the same time, I am delighted to welcome

new members Mr. Garth Larson from Semans, Saskatchewan, and Dr. Clare Rennie from the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food. I am also pleased that Dr. Don Rowlatt, Vice-President (Administration) of the University of Saskatchewan, was reappointed for an additional four-year term. I would also like to express my appreciation to Mr. Bob Murray of Brantford, Ontario for his energetic and encouraging guidance as Chairman of the Board, and to congratulate him on being reelected for a second one-year term as Chairman.

Personnel

Once again, I would like to acknowledge the contributions of each member of the VIDO staff. Research is not a 9 to 5 job. Experimental protocols, and our commitment to ensuring that animals are comfortably maintained demand that the Organization operate 365 days a year. Every staff member has contributed to the successful operation of the Organization and to the production of useful research results. The entire team deserves a hearty thank-you for a job well done.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank Charlene Nicholls-Nixon who resigned as Manager - Financial Operations to pursue a PhD degree in Strategic Management at the Krannert Graduate School of Management at Purdue University, and to wish her well in her studies. I welcome to the Management team, Mr. Ken Barteski (B.Comm., C.A.) who joined us in July. Ken brings a broad background in accounting and financial planning to the Organization. With his assistance, we look forward to another year of successful operations.

Recognition

Many members of the VIDO staff contribute to the livestock, veterinary and scientific communities by serving on a variety of advisory groups, boards, and review committees. I am pleased to report that this year, Paul Hodgman was designated an honorary life member by the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association "in recognition of distinguished service rendered by him to the veterinary profession." Paul served for five years as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Canadian Veterinary Research Trust Fund, and was chairman for two of those years. The CVMA allows only ten people who are not members of the profession to hold this honour at any given time. Congratulations Paul on a job well done.

S.D. Acres



Funding, Contributions and Grants

VIDO's research continues to be supported from a broad and varied funding base. Donations, contracts, grants and other financial sources such as investments and invention revenue, all contribute to our operating funds. Specific information and the various sources are shown in the audited Financial Statements for 1987-88 found elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Funds from the livestock industry are critical to our success. These donations confirm producer support for research on various problems. In turn, they enable us to obtain additional funds and "leaver up" monies from other sources. VIDO is very appreciative of the continued contributions from producer boards, commissions and organizations across Canada. Saskatchewan cattle producers (both beef and dairy) through the Saskatchewan Cattle Marketing Deductions Fund, are now our largest livestock supporters. The livestock industry support for the 5 year period 1983-1988 was \$1,134,945.

VIDO has been very successful over the past 5 years in attracting a total of \$12,125,125 for operating revenue. Below is a chart showing the breakdown by sector for the period 1983-1988. Of particular note is the percentage of "private" source funds that VIDO accesses. Ten years ago virtually all of our funds came from the "public" sector. This has now decreased significantly with 43% of all VIDO revenues coming from various "private" sources.

VIDO Operating Revenue by Sector 1983-1988 \$12,125,125

Federal Grants, Contributions and Contracts	26%	28% Federal
Federal/Provincial Grants Provincial Strategic Provincial Grants	3 = 11 17 _	29% Provincial
Livestock Industry Foundations Industry Contracts Interest Invention Other	10 5 17 7 3 1	43% Private
	100%	

Lower Level Development

The scope of our research and the size of our scientific and technical staff continues to grow. In September, an additional 10,600 square feet (985 square metres) of new laboratory and office space in our basement was opened. This new development is primarily devoted to immunology research on lymphokines for CIBA-GEIGY Canada Ltd., and includes two large immunology laboratories, one general purpose laboratory, cold room, fermentor space, glassware preparation, other specialty equipment rooms plus offices.

The new space will enable us to maintain our position on the cutting edge as an immunobiology research and development Organization. We feel that immunology along with biotechnology will lead to the future development of new technology and products for the industry. Unfortunately, all our existing space in the building is now dedicated and there is no room for more facilities to be built. Further growth may have to entail building a new wing on the VIDO premises.

Communications and New Livestock Symbols

On the cover of this Annual Report, you will note four new symbols depicting beef cattle, dairy cattle, swine and poultry. These new symbols will be used to identify VIDO publications such as Fact Sheets, Technical Bulletins and other information for the livestock industry.

In the next year, we will revise our BVD Fact Sheet and develop a new one for the poultry industry on Infectious Bursal Disease. Also under consideration is a new Fact Sheet on *Haemophilus somnus* in beef cattle and a revision of the Swine Nursery Design Technical Bulletin. These will be made available to the public as they become available.







REPORT FROM THE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR (RESEARCH)

s pointed out in the Director's Report, the theme of this year's Annual Report is housing and management. This is an important area for additional research because the effects of the environment on livestock performance have been well documented. The physical environment influences the pathogenic organisms in the environment as well as the animal's defences. Therefore, if the physical environment is poor, it predisposes the animal to the pathogenic effects of disease agents. As a result, survival, growth rates, efficiency of feed conversion and reproductive performance are all impaired.

Infectious diseases are our major focus and therefore we must deal with pathogenic micro-organisms which cause them. The original source of a pathogen is usually an infected animal. Infectious organisms multiply in infected animals, particularly those which are clinically ill, and are shed in exhaled air, feces, urine, or by direct contact. In large part, it is the physical environment which determines whether a pathogen will survive outside of the host animal, spread to other animals, and cause disease. Crowding tends to enhance the spread of infectious organisms from animal-to-animal by direct contact. However, the physical environment is also crucial in determining the extent to which indirect spread occurs via such factors as dust, utensils, waste water and manure.

The virulence, or ability of an infectious organism to cause disease, cannot usually be altered by changing the physical environment. Therefore, in manipulating the environment, we are usually attempting to reduce the dose of infectious organisms to which animals are exposed, or to reduce stressors which decrease the animal's resistance to infectious disease.

A.J.F. Webster, from the Department of Animal Husbandry at the University of Bristol in England, uses four criteria to define a satisfactory environment: thermal comfort, physical comfort, disease control, and behaviour satisfaction. Intensification of swine production has made it more difficult to meet these four criteria. Based on practical experience and observations, members of the Swine Technical Group recognized that new information was necessary in the area of swine housing. Therefore, they set out to assemble practical information which could be applied on the farm by swine producers. The result is a series of three publications on nurseries, farrowing barns, and feeder barns.

In preparing these publications we wanted to achieve two objectives. The first was to focus attention on the need for improved animal housing systems, to both improve performance and to enhance the comfort and welfare of the animals. The second was to provide producers with a single reference, which not only discussed the design and construction of the facilities, but which also present clear and concise information on how to manage the facilities and their occupants.

The result is a series of three clear, concise, and practical publications. Each one discusses the design, construction, and management of specialized swine units.

The technical bulletins are as follows:

- Swine Nursery Design
- Farrowing Barn Design & Management
- Feeder Barn Design & Management



Swine Nursery Design

Farrowing Barn Design and Management

This publication describes the design and management of nursery systems for 3 to 9 week old pigs. It includes information on a variety of topics including the number and size of rooms and pens required for different sized units, a variety of floor plans, and manure handling systems. Detailed information is provided on pen shape, construction material, and the proper location of feeders and waterers. An entire chapter is devoted to the health benefits of All In All Out systems and another to feeding of the early weaned pig. The first hand experiences of three producers who have used All In - All Out nurseries are described in another chapter. Finally, performance standards and production targets for weaned pigs are summarized. The first edition is currently being revised.

FARROWING BARN

DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT

PRE-HEAT HALLWAY

A prebeat ballway where

air is tempered before being delivered to the farrowing

AIR DIRECTLY

FROM OUTSIDE **INSUMMER**

ATTIC AIR

IN WINTER

FARROW

room

This publication describes the design, construction and management of a modern All In - All Out farrowing facility and the care and feeding of the farrowing sow and her pigs. Planning and building the farrowing barn are highlighted, with emphasis on sanitation, creating the optimum environment, and reducing disease transmission. The lay-out and flow of animals through the facility are described in detail with special tips on large and small production units. Special emphasis is placed on farrowing crate design and construction materials including flooring. Chapters are devoted to insulating and ventilating the facility, and operating and managing the barn. Special sections are devoted to such topics as farrowing tips, crossfostering, nutrition of the lactating sow. preparing sows for rebreeding, and causes of preweaning mortality.

Feeder Barn Design and Management

The proper feeding, housing and care of the feeder pig in a modern grower-finisher facility is discussed in detail. The first section describes designing and operating the feeder barn and includes such topics as selecting suitable materials, designing the pig rest area, choosing the penning mate rials, picking a feeder, and sizing the facility. Section 2 is again devoted to ventilation with emphasis on topics such as choosing the best temperature, how humidity effects ventilation rate, choosing exhaust fans, and the right controls and monitors.

Section 3 focuses on feeding and highlights such aspects as meeting the pig's energy requirements, checking protein content, the facts on feed additives, adjusting self-feeders, and the pros and cons of liquid feed. Monitoring production. another essential of modern swine husbandry, is emphasized in Section 4. Section 5 concentrates on health and pig care with special tips on treating disease, identifying herd-health status, practical trucking tips, pen checking, and better ways to market

All of these publications are well illustrated with figures, tables, and photographs. They provide a quick but thorough reference source for producers interested in building new facilities or up grading existing facilities. They emphasize the point that producers need to take extra time when selecting and building facilities because well-planned, functional facilities can enhance animal performance, reduce stress, and make raising pigs easier and more profitable. The VIDO Swine Technical Group is confident that producers can use these books to develop more efficient and profitable operations.

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Update on Subunit Vaccine Development

Last year we highlighted the biotechnological approaches we are using in the development of subunit vaccines. We feel that such approaches are the wave of the future and that many of the new products for animal and human health will be produced or improved by the use of biotechnology. I do not intend to repeat in this report how biotechnology is used in vaccine production, but will provide a very brief update on the progress made at VIDO during the past year in developing several vaccines. The vaccines we are presently working on include bovine herpesvirus-1, Pasteurella haemolytica, bovine rotavirus, bovine coronavirus and Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae (Haemophilus pleuropneumoniae). In addition we are in the process of initiating a new project on E. coli which causes colisepticemia in turkeys. Regardless of whether the diseasecausing organism is a virus or bacteria, the steps involved in developing a subunit vaccine are similar and include:

- 1) identification of the disease-causing organism,
- 2) determining whether recovery from infection provides protection from subsequent disease,
- 3) identifying the virulence factors and/or protective components of the disease-causing organism,
- 4) producing the protective components by biotechnology,
- 5) confirming the protective capacity of the subunits in the host animal, and
- 6) formulating the vaccine.

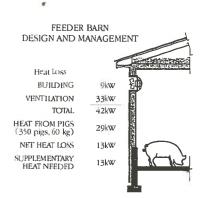
In all of the cases, with the exception of *Haemophilus pleuropneumoniae*, we have identified the protective components and produced them by recombinant DNA technology. During the next year we will be conducting studies (step 5) to confirm whether the subunit vaccines are protective in animal model systems, as well as under field conditions. In parallel with these studies, we will be formulating the protective proteins, into final products. Based on our progress to date, it is hoped

that many of these vaccines will be tested under field conditions (field trials) during the next fiscal year, and some should be licensed by 1990.

In addition to conducting research inhouse, into new technologies for developing subunit vaccines, our scientists have been collaborating with individuals at the Biotechnology Research Institute (BRI) in Montreal. Together, they have been developing methods to produce viral subunit vaccines in an insect cell system. One of the major advantages of this type of expression system is its economics and safety. This collaboration is continuing and expanding to include methods whereby large quantities of the individual proteins can be produced economically (scale-up) in these insect cell systems. In addition to investigating insect cells as "factories" for the subunit vaccines we are developing, mammalian cell systems for vaccine production. In this regard we have combined our expertise in conventional virology, where we grow cells on microcarriers or beads, with molecular biology to generate large numbers of animal cells producing the specific individual vaccine candidates in culture. The above methods of production are most useful for viral vaccines. In the case of bacterial vaccines we have been producing vaccine subunits in E. coli. Using this system we can now produce enough protein in a 100 L fermenter to immunize 500,000 animals. This demonstrates the economics of producing vaccines by these methods. During the next year we will continue to improve production yields and investigate the best methods for purification and formulation of these specific vaccines for use in animals.

Licensed Vaccine - HEVLANTC

Previously we had reported on the licensing of the Hemorrhagic Enteritis virus vaccine and its significant impact on reduction of adenovirus infections in turkeys. The first generation vaccine needed to be



The balance between building and ventilation beat losses and beat produced by pigs dictates the need for supplementary heat.



kept frozen to maintain its viability. This obviously was not the ideal method of maintaining a vaccine and considerable problems were encountered in shipping and storage. To overcome these deficiencies, we spent a considerable amount of time during the past year to develop a freeze-dried version of the HEV vaccine that does not need to be frozen. This has been accomplished and the second generation hemorrhagic enteritis vaccine is presently being marketed by Langford Inc. of Guelph, Ontario under the tradename HEVIANTS.

Cytokines

In addition to developing subunit vaccines, VIDO has continued to investigate various ways of enhancing immunity in animals using a series of natural compounds, produced by recombinant DNA technology called cytokines. Some of the best known cytokines are interferons and interleukins. These cytokines can be used in conjunction with vaccines to enhance immune responses to the vaccines, or they may be used as prophylactic methods to increase the animals' resistance to infection under field conditions. These studies are encouraging in that we have demonstrated success in enhancing animals' resistance to respiratory disease infections. One advantage of using these naturally produced immunomodulators for the control of infectious diseases is that they do not result in residues in meat or milk. Furthermore these cytokines can induce instant protection as compared to vaccination which requires 2 to 3 weeks before maximal protection occurs. Thus, the two approaches are complementary.

Manpower and Training

During the early years of VIDO's development, it was clearly recognized that there was a shortage of well trained researchers interested in pursuing investigations in the areas of pathogenesis of infectious diseases. As a result, VIDO has attempted to alleviate this shortage by training talen-

ted young individuals in the areas of microbiology and infectious disease research. At present, five Ph.D. students are conducting their research at VIDO in various areas of microbiology and immunology.

As a further indication of VIDO's commitment to graduate education, the Board of Directors and Management of VIDO, together with the University of Saskatchewan have established the C.H. Bigland Fellowship Fund to acknowledge the founder and first Director of VIDO, Dr. Chris Bigland. The intent was to establish a fund so that the principle, plus accumulated interest would provide graduate student stipends for a period of 10 years. I am happy to report that the \$150,000 goal has been achieved, and it is anticipated that the first Bigland Fellow will begin studies during the 1989-90 academic year. Although the candidate will have to conduct his research on some aspect of infectious disease of interest to VIDO, the candidate can pursue his graduate training at any institution or department providing suitable training in the selected discipline.

In closing I would like to extend my thanks to the dedication of all the individuals working at VIDO who have made this past year an extremely successful one. The support of the numerous organizations and granting agencies who have provided financial support to continue the exciting research we have done during the past year is acknowledged. Without the financial support and dedication of VIDO staff, none of the achievements of the past year or the future achievements would be possible.

Love of Sabent

L.A. Babiuk

REPORT FROM THE MANAGER FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Financial Review

VIDO reported total income of \$3,277,338 in fiscal 1988, an increase of 6.2% over the \$3,086,731 achieved in 1987. The 1988 growth in income was achieved by an increase in conditional grants, as summarized in Schedule 2 of the Audited Financial Statements, and license fees.

Total expenditures in fiscal 1988 were 3.6% less than in 1987. Excess of income over expenditure for the year was \$374,861 in 1988 as compared to \$77,117 in 1987. Of this excess, \$242,465 was appropriation to the Capital Trust and the Research Trust Fund balance decreased by \$145,136 in 1987. The balance in the Research Trust Fund is presently \$1,497,048 or 51.6% of 1988 expenditures.

The construction of an additional 10,000 square feet of research facilities in the lower level of the building was completed during 1988. The total cost of this development is to be financed by appropriations from the Research Trust. Income from existing research contracts designated for this purpose is transferred to the Capital Trust as the income on the contracts is earned. At September 30, 1988 \$464,720 had been transferred in this respect. Additional amounts will be transferred in 1989 and 1990 to fund the remaining construction costs of \$330,456.

The completion of these new research facilities will result in the hiring of additional staff. This will require that VIDO continue its drive for new and innovative sources of income in order that the anticipated increased level of research activity be adequately funded.

On a personal note, I assumed the position of Manager - Financial Operations of VIDO on July 12, 1988. The period since then has been a challenging and most rewarding one. My task, however, has been eased considerably by the co-operation and assistance I have been afforded by everyone at VIDO. Working in an organization as vibrant and dynamic as VIDO is truly an enriching experience.

Ken Buttele-

K.B. Barteski



Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of the Veterinary Infectious Disease Organization (V.I.D.O.), University of Saskatchewan:

We have examined the combined balance sheet of the University of Saskatchewan - Veterinary Infectious Disease Organization for the year ended September 30, 1988 and the statements of income, expenditure and fund balance (Research Trust and Capital Trust) and combined statement of changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances, except as explained in the following paragraph.

In common with many non-profit organizations, the Organization derives part of its income in the form of donations and certain grants the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, our verification of revenues from these sources was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the Organization and we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to donations and grant revenue, excess of income over expenditure, assets and fund balance.

In our opinion, except for the effect of adjustments, if any, which we might have determined to be necessary had we been able to satisfy ourselves concerning the completeness of donations and certain grants referred to in the preceding paragraph, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the University of Saskatchewan - Veterinary Infectious Disease Organization as at September 30, 1988 and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting policies described in Note 2 applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Chartered Accountants

December 16, 1988

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

University of Saskatchewan Veterinary Infectious Disease Organization (V.I.D.O.)

Combined Balance Sheet

September 30, 1988	1988	1987
ASSETS		
Current Assets Cash on hand Funds held by University of Saskatchewan Due from University of Saskatchewan - operating fund Accounts receivable (Note 3) Inventories (Note 4)	\$ 25,000 860,282 486,612 446,609 76,527	\$ 34,434 1,010,812 333,804 771,436 55,476
	1,895,030	2,205,962
Investments (quoted market value \$826,608; 1987 - \$798,058)	832,929	824,285
Plant Assets Site and improvements Furnishings, fixtures and equipment Buildings and facilities	136,215 438,763 4,966,996 5,541,974	133,765 431,351 4,159,652 4,724,768
	\$8,269,933	\$7,755,015
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities Accounts payable Deferred revenue (Note 5) Due to University of Saskatchewan - capital fund Current portion of loan payable	\$ 97,818 1,259,051 79,498 25,000	\$ 24,758 1,258,848 32,835 25,000
	1,461,367	1,341,441
Loan Payable (Note 6)	100,000	125,000
EQUITY	1,561,367	1,466,441
Capital Assets	5,541,974	4,724,768
Research Trust	1,497,048	1,364,652
Capital Trust	(330,456)	199,154
	6,708,566	6,288,574
	\$8,269,933	\$7,755,015

Research Trust

Statement of Income, Expenditure and Fund Balance Year Ended September 30, 1988	1988	1987
Income		
Donations and unconditional grants (Schedule 1)		
Livestock industry dairy	\$ 62,000	\$ 62,000
- beef	141,000	115,500
= swine	98,069	97,413
Provincial governments	395,900	421,000
Other individuals, companies and foundations	3,805	3,969
	700,774	699,882
Conditional grants (Schedule 2)	1,498,149	1,408,314
Contract research	652,963	636,093
Contract services	43,608	32,725
Royalties	51,633	42,289
Interest	143,907	143,345
Animal services	40,464	30,184
License fees	113,186	65,000
Miscellaneous	32,654	28,899
	3,277,338	3,086,731
Expenditure		
Salaries and fringe benefits	1,183,249	1,116,117
Materials and supplies	686,440	468,932
Animal services	327,068	146,303
Equipment	373,029	634,981
Travel	109,406	114,532
Facilities and improvements	-	175,547
Other (Note 7)	223,285	353,202
	2,902,477	3,009,614
Excess of Income Over Expenditure	374,861	77,117
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	1,364,652	1,509,790
	1,739,513	1,586,907
Transfer to Conttol Trust		
Transfer to Capital Trust	(242,465)	(222,255)
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$1,497,048	\$1,364,652

Capital Trust

Statement of Income, Expenditure and Fund Balance Year Ended September 30, 1988	1988	1987
Income Interest	\$ 45,131	\$ 10,112
Expenditure Site and improvements Furnishings, fixtures and equipment Buildings	2,450 7,412 807,344 817,206	84 37,378 37,462
Excess of Expenditure Over Income	(772,075)	(27,350)
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	199,154	4,249
	(572,921)	(23,101)
Transfer From Research Trust	242,465	222,255
Fund Balance, End of Year (Note 8)	\$(330,456)	\$199,154

Combined Statement of Changes in Financial Position

Year Ended September 30, 1988	1988	1987
Operating Activities Working capital from operations Research Trust excess of income over expenditure	\$ 374,861	\$ 77,117
Changes in non-cash operating working capital Due from University of Saskatchewan Accounts Receivable Inventories Prepaid expenses Accounts payable Deferred revenue	(106,145) 324,827 (21,051) 	(155,201) (484,022) 1,626 16,000 21,396 913,334
Cash provided by operating activities	645,755	390,250
Investing Activities Additions to investments Capital Trust excess of expenditure over income	(8,644) (772,075)	(287,972) (27,350)
Cash used in investing activities	(780,719)	(315,322)
Financing Activities Proceeds from loan Repayment of loan payable	(25,000)	150,000
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(25,000)	150,000
(Decrease) Increase in Cash	(159,964)	224,928
Cash, Beginning of Year	1,045,246	820,318
Cash, End of Year	\$ 885,282	\$1,045,246

Cash represents funds held by the University of Saskatchewan and cash on hand.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 1988

1. Establishing Agreement

The Organization was established by an agreement dated August 11, 1975 between the Devonian Foundation of Calgary, Albena, the Province of Alberta, the Province of Saskatchewan and the University of Saskatchewan to conduct research on indigenous infectious diseases of food producing animals.

Effective April 1, 1980 the above agreement was replaced by a Constitution which provides for a Board of Directors to assume the responsibilities formerly performed by the Board of Advisors of the Governing Committee.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies:

Fund accounting

Transactions of the Organization are accounted for by fund accounting principles which require classification of resources into "funds" to reflect the various designated uses. The Research Trust fund consists of those revenues and expenses used in the general operations of the Organization. The Capital Trust fund consists of grants, interest and authorized transfers from the Research Trust for the purpose of acquiring capital assets. Funds are transferred from the Research Trust to operations and to the Capital Trust as approved by the Board of Directors. The balance sheet and statement of changes in financial position have been presented on a combined basis reflecting the activities of both funds.

Capital assets

Capital assets are recorded as Capital Trust expenditures when purchased. The same assets are included in the balance sheet as plant assets offset by the "equity in capital assets" account. No depreciation is recorded on the capital assets.

Equipment purchased with Research Trust monies is expensed as purchased, and is not included in the balance sheet as assets.

The Constitution referred to in Note 1 states that all buildings and facilities constructed for the Organization shall be used by it in accordance with the constitution and upon termination of the Organization, the buildings, facilities and equipment therein shall remain the absolute property of the University of Saskatchewan.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Investments

Investments are recorded at cost. The difference between cost and par value of bonds is not amortized but is treated as income or expense in the year of disposal.

Grants and donations

Grants and donations are recognized in these financial statements in the period defined in the terms or conditions of the respective grants or donations.

Grants and donations received without terms or conditions as to the period in which the grant or donation is to be used are recognized in the financial statements when received.

Deferred revenue consists of unexpended funds relating to specific grants and donations and is determined on the percentage of completion basis.

License Fees and Royalties

License fees and royalties are recognized as they are received or earned under the terms of the agreements with licensees.

3. Accounts Receivable

	1988	1987	
License Fees	s _	\$ 65,000	
Royalties	22,437	16,000	
Unconditional grantors			
and donors	_	155,500	
Conditional grants			
(Schedule 2)	234,729	135,559	
Contract research	134,455	366,430	
Service contracts	31,896	17,391	
Accrued interest	23,092	15,556	
	\$446,609	\$771,436	
4. Inventories			
	1988	1987	
Animals	\$49,256	\$ 8,956	
Materials and supplies	27,271	46,520	
_	\$76,527	\$55,476	
5. Deferred Revenue			
	1988	1987	
Conditional grants (Sche			
dule 2)	\$ 795,497	\$ 709,262	
Contract research Donations and uncondi-	289,004	525,166	
tional grants	174,550	24,420	
<u></u>	\$1,259,051	\$1,258,848	

6. Loan Payable

The loan payable is interest free and is repayable to the University of Saskatchewan in equal installments of \$25,000 per annum ending October 1, 1993.

7. Other Expenditures

Other expenditures consist of V.I.D.O. operating accounts which include project expenses, maintenance, equipment rental, recruiting expenses, professional fees and board expenses.

8. Capital Trust - Fund Balance

During the year the Organization completed the development of research facilities in the lower level of the building. Construction costs are being financed through appropriations from the V.I.D.O. Research Trust over a four year period beginning in 1987. At September 30, 1988 the costs of this development exceeded the appropriations from the Research Trust by \$330,456. Additional appropriations will be made from the Research Trust as income from existing research contracts designated for this purpose is earned.

9. Related Party Transactions

- a) V.I.D.O. is a research affiliate of the University of Saskatchewan. The University of Saskatchewan maintains, as part of its normal operations, various financial and administrative functions relating to VI.D.O. The financial statements do not include expenditures for administrative and ancillary services, or in-kind support provided by the University of Saskatchewan.
- b) The University of Saskatchewan owns 82% of a company called BIOSTAR Inc. whose primary purpose is to assist V.I.D.O. in both research and development of its products and technologies. During the year V.I.D.O. had the following transactions with BIOSTAR:

	1988	1987
Income from BIOSTAR		
Inc. to V.I.D.O.		
Contract research	\$82,712	\$231,806
Rent, office services and		
management fees	43,608	32,725
Material purchases	4,578	1,269
Sponsorship of two		
industrial research		
chairs at V.I.D.O.		
in conjunction		
with NSERC	24,467	45,483
Expenditure by V.I.D.O.		
to BIOSTAR Inc.		
Management service		
fees	35,267	18,425
Equipment lease	-	14,766

At September 30, 1988 the Organization has a receivable from BIOSTAR Inc. of \$68,981 (1987 - \$51,269).

10. Comparative Figures

Certain of the prior year's figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

Schedule 1

Schedule of Donations and Unconditional Grants

Schedule of Donations and	l Unco	nditio	nal Gr	ants			
Year Ended September 30, 1988				1988		1	987
Livestock Industry Dairy Saskatchewan Dairy Producers Cooperative Limited The Manitoba Milk Producers' Marketing Board The Alberta Milk Producers' Association Ltd. Northern Alberta Dairy Pool Limited Fraser Valley Milk Producers Cooperative Association			\$ 50,00 10,00 1,00 1,00	00 00 — 00	\$ 50,000 10,000 1,000 1,000		
Beef Saskatchewan Cattle Marketing Deductions Fund British Columbia Cattlemen's Association Kamloops Stockmen's Association Alberta Cattle Commission Western Stock Growers' Association				75,00 5,00 70 60,00	00 00 00 00	50	2,000 0,000 5,000 500 0,000
Swine Alberta Pork Producer's Marketing Board Saskatchewan Pork Producers Marketing Board Manitoba Hog Producers' Marketing Board B.C. Hog Marketing Commission				41,65 16,88 34,52 5,00	35 25 00	34	1,336 5,739 4,338 5,000 7,413
Provincial Governments Saskatchewan - Agricultural Development Fund Alberta British Columbia Manitoba				300,000 75,400 5,000 15,500 395,900		300,000 100,000 5,500 15,500 421,000	
Other Individuals, Companies and Foundations Swine Improvement Services Co-operative (SISCO) Richardson Century Fund United Grain Growers Limited		e Improvement Services Co-operative (SISCO) ardson Century Fund			05 00 — 05		1,469 — 2,500 3,969 9,882
Schedule 2			=	\$700,7		====	
Schedule of Conditional G	rants						
Year Ended September 30, 1988	September 3		1988	Septembe	r 30, 1988		
	Accounts Receivable	Deferred Revenue	Funds Received	Accounts Receivable	Deferred Revenue	1988 Income	1987 Income
Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC) - Co-operative Research Development Agreement - Industrial Research Chairs - Operating, strategic and equipment	\$ - - -	\$ 409,220 92,600 80,750	\$ 700,000 147,976 246,867	\$ - - -	\$ 596,273 30,680 79,300	\$ 512,947 209,896 248,317	\$ 390,780 185,200 242,200
BIOSTAR Inc NSERC Industrial Research Chairs Farnting for the Future Council of Alberta Province of Ontario (OMAF) and Agriculture	-	23,279 39,829	36,994 -	-	35,806 —	24,467 39,829	45,483 10,171
Research Institute of Ontario Canada-Manitoba Agri-Food Development Agreement Canada-Saskatchewan Sub Agreement on	19,952 25,874	-	55,667 56,560	91,009 25,704	_	126,724 56,390	19,952 67,432
Agriculture (ERDA) Saskatchewan Agriculture · Agriculture Development Fund	37,500 50,000	54,877 8,707	87,500 100,000	37,500 50,000	52,520 918	89,857 107,789	75,757 117,504
Agriculture Canada - Livestock Productivity Improvement Program National Research Council (NRC)	2,233	_	38,650	30,516 —	- -	66,933	138,086 101,249
Saskatchewan Agriculture Research Fund (SARF)			15,000	-	_	15,000	14,500

\$ 135,559 \$ 709,262 \$1,485,214 \$ 234,729 \$ 795,497 \$1,498,149 \$1,408,314

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Research Collaborators

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Dr. Fred Archibald, MacDonald College, Department of Microbiology, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec

Dr. Paula Cray, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, U.S.A.

Dr. Dirk Deregt, Agriculture Disease Research Institute, Lethbridge, Alberta

Mr. Duane McCartney, Agriculture Canada Research Station, Melfort, Saskatchewan.

Dr. Donald Niven, Department of Microbiology, MacDonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

Dr. Lawrence Thompson, Plant Biotechnology Institute, National Research Council, Saskatoon, Saskat chewan.

Dr. Tim Zamb, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, U.S.A.

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Guests to VIDO Board Banquets

Winnipeg Meeting — January 29, 1988

Joe Dunsmore General Manager

Manitoba Beef Commission

Rudy Usick Chairman

Manitoba Beef Commission

Ed Waddell

Regal Feeds - Landmark Feed Group, Manitoba

Dr. Norman Stanger Department of Animal Science University of Manitoba

Brent Dornian Pioneer Grain Co. Ltd. and Richardson Century Fund

Dr. Ron McLaren Feed Rite Mills, Manitoba

Dr. Bob Richmond Livestock Specialist

Manitoba Department of Agriculture

Orly Friesen

Head of Engineering Branch Manitoba Department of Agriculture

Charlotte Oleson MLA, Manitoba Dr. R. Grandhi Research Scientist Brandon Research Station Agriculture Canada

Dr. Frank Baker Director

Animal Industry Branch University of Manitoba

Dr. R. Finley Director

Federal Animal Pathology Laboratory

Agriculture Canada

Dr. R.C. McGinnis

Dean

Faculty of Agriculture University of Manitoba

Dr. Robert Parker Associate Dean Faculty of Agriculture University of Manitoba

Diane Wreford CBC, Winnipeg

Les Kletke Farm Director

CFAM, CJRB, CHSM, Manitoba

Tom Pringle

Assistant Deputy Minister

Manitoba Department of Agriculture

Dr. Frank Juck

Clinical Pathology & Toxicology Manitoba Diagnostic Laboratory

Dr. Claude Mason

Neverville Feeds, Manitoba

Allen Reimer

Steinbach, Manitoba

(Member VIDO Swine Technical Group)

Paul Vielfaure

La Broquerie, Manitoba

(Member VIDO Swine Technical Group)

Henk Steenge

Production Supervisor Shur Gain Division

Canada Packers Inc., Manitoba

Dr. Mary Ann Millar

Manitoba Veterinary Medical Association

Dr. Gopi Nayar Chief Microbiologist

Manitoba Diagnostic Laboratory

Dr. Jack McPhedran

Director

Veterinary Services Branch

Manitoba Department of Agriculture Mary Ellison

General Manager

Manitoba Cattle Producers Association

Larry Sedgewick General Manager

Manitoba Hog Producers Marketing Board

Doug Head Director

Manitoba Hog Producers Marketing Board

Weldon Newton

Director

Manitoba Hog Producers Marketing Board

Gordon Ferriss

Director

Manitoba Hog Producers Marketing Board

Ken Foster Director

Manitoba Hog Producers Marketing Board

Ben Wips Director

Manitoba Hog Producers Marketing Board

Burt Waters General Manager

Manitoba Chicken Broiler and Turkey Producers Marketing Board

Waldie Klassen Chairman

Manitoba Chicken Broiler Producers

Marketing Board

Bob Byle Chairman

Manitoba Turkey Producers Marketing Board

Delia Tetrash

Manitoba Egg Producers Marketing Board

Paul Riese President

Designed Genetics Inc.

(Past Member VIDO Board of Directors)

Harold Dodds Publisher Public Press David Wreford

David Wreford Editor

Country Guide Ron Manness

Manager

United Grain Growers Red River Feedlot

James Wade General Manager

Manitoba Milk Producers Marketing Board

Russ Scott Manager

Manitoba Broiler Hatching Egg Commission

David Wilkins Country Guide

Gren Winslow

Editor

Cattlemen Magazine

Jim Wrae CBC Winnipeg

Mac McCorquodale

Keystone Agricultural Producers Inc.

Dr. J.R. Ingalls

Department of Animal Science University of Manitoba

Ray Snitynsky Chairman

Agricultural Committee

Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce

Albert van der Meulen

Regional Director Veterinary Inspection Directorate

Agriculture Canada

Saskatoon Meeting — May 18, 1988

Fred Longstaff General Manager

Saskatchewan Turkey Grower's Marketing Board

Jim Morris General Manager

Saskatchewan Pork Producers Marketing Board

Garth Larson

Director

Saskatchewan Pork Producers Marketing Board

Richard Wright Chairman

Saskatchewan Pork Producers Marketing Board

Rob Brown Farm Director CJWW

Jack Braidek Western Producer

Gary Moore Assistant Manager

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-

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