

M E M O

**To: THE ANIMAL REHAB DIVISION OF THE
CANADIAN PHYSIOTHERAPY ASSOCIATION**

Date: JANUARY 2013

**Re: LEGISLATIVE REGIME PERTAINING TO PHYSICAL THERAPY ON
ANIMALS IN CANADA**

I. FACTS:

Veterinary medicine in Canada has traditionally been governed by a legislative regime that gives veterinarians a monopoly on any treatment administered to animals.

As alternative treatment methods develop, there exists an increasing segment of animal health practitioners who are not veterinarians who seek to treat animals.

Because of this, the definition of what comprises veterinary medicine in Canada's various provincial veterinarian legislation tends toward a more traditional description including language such as surgery, obstetrics, prescribing drugs and so on.

These traditional definitions have led alternative health care practitioners to take the position that if they are not administering these traditional "veterinary" treatments, their work is not covered by the legislation and they may practice without fear of coming under the legislation's admonition not to partake in the "unauthorized practice of veterinary medicine."

Conversely, Canada's various provincial veterinary regulatory bodies have stood firm in their opinion that any treatment of an animal, whether specifically enumerated in legislation or not, constitutes the practice of veterinary medicine, and only licensed veterinarians are legally permitted to perform such treatments.

II. ISSUE:

Can a physical therapist that is not a licensed veterinarian perform physical therapy on an animal patient in each of Canada's provinces?

III. LAW & POLICY:

This section will review each of the following:

- a. Legislation.
- b. Policy positions of provincial professional/regulatory associations.
- c. Case law.

a. Legislation.

All of Canada's provinces have legislation that regulates veterinarians and the practice of veterinarian medicine. Each piece of legislation differs slightly but there are essentially two schemes that are followed.

British Columbia, Alberta, and Quebec's¹ legislation contains language that can be described as granting "narrow" powers to veterinarians. In other words, specific practices that are within the exclusive jurisdiction for veterinarians to practice are listed, but the legislation does not attempt to monopolize any treatment of animals for veterinarians. As mentioned, these *narrow* pieces of legislation differ slightly from province to province, but they all follow this scheme:

- No person may practice veterinary medicine without being a licensed member of the Province's regulatory authority, college, or association;
- A definition of what constitutes "veterinary medicine"; and
- Exemptions that outline what does not constitute veterinary medicine.

Attached as Schedule "A" is a chart that references each province's legislation and the specific sections of each piece of legislation that outline the above scheme. However, generally speaking, the *narrow* legislation's definition of what constitutes "veterinary medicine" reads along the following lines:

Veterinary Medicine means a medical service performed with respect to an animal and includes the following: surgery, obstetrics and ova and embryo collection, prescribing, compounding, dispensing and selling drugs.

The exemptions do not include physical therapy and typically focus on:

- providing first aid to an animal in an emergency;
- the administration of medication to an animal by the owner or someone designated by the owner;

¹ Note: New Brunswick's, *An Act Respecting The New Brunswick Veterinary Medical Association*, 1990, c.70, is a "Private Act" and neither the legislature nor the New Brunswick Veterinary Medical Association has replied to our request for a copy of the Act.

- caponizing and the taking of poultry blood samples;
- the study, prevention and treatment of fish diseases;
- the technical performance of artificial insemination;
- the non-surgical implantation of an embryo or embryos;
- the castration of horses, goats, calves, pigs and lambs, the dehorning of cattle, the docking of lambs and pigs, ear notching and hoof trimming; and
- a person who is using an animal in research at a university.

On the other hand, the legislative scheme in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Newfoundland & Labrador, and PEI could be described as “broad” in terms of the legislation’s attempt to monopolize any treatment of any animal for veterinarians. Again, each province’s legislation differs, but this definition from the Ontario legislation best exemplifies the *broad* scheme:

Veterinary Medicine means the practice of medicine, surgery, and dentistry on animals, and includes the examining, diagnosing, prescribing, manipulating and treating for the prevention, alleviation or correction of a disease, injury, condition, deformity, defect, or lesion in an animal with or without the use of any instrument, appliance, drug, or biologics.

Like the *narrow scheme*, the *broad* scheme also requires that veterinary medicine only be practiced by a registered member of the provincial regulatory association, and contains the same exclusions.

b. Policy Positions of Each Province’s Professional/Regulatory Association.

The policy positions of Canada’s various regulatory bodies are not law nor are they binding, but it is instructive in the regulatory bodies’ attitude toward non-veterinarians treating animals.

Not every provincial regulatory body has set out a policy position on the treatment of animals by non-veterinarians. However, those that have all take the *broad* position that treatment of an animal in any way constitutes practicing veterinary medicine and doing so without being a licensed veterinarian is in contravention of the province’s respective veterinarian legislation.

This sentiment is encapsulated in this quote from the College of Veterinarians of Ontario’s Position Statement entitled: *Complementary and Alternative Veterinary Medicine*:

All veterinary medicine is considered “controlled” and the scope of practice for animal health care is attributed exclusively to veterinarians through the *Veterinarians Act*. As a result, it is illegal for anyone other than a veterinarian to engage in independent veterinary practice without the appropriate supervision by a veterinarian.

It is important to note that even individuals who are licensed to practice on humans under the *RHPA* (and who are accountable to their own College for their practice) are not licensed to practice independently on animals under the legislation that governs their own profession. The only way for these professionals to provide complementary/alternative services to animals (assuming they have the appropriate training and skill to do so) is through the direction and supervision of a veterinarian.²

The Canadian Veterinary Medical Association echoes these sentiments in a Position Statement entitled: *Alternative and Complementary Veterinary Medicine*:

The Canadian Veterinary Medical Association (CVMA) believes that the use of alternative and complementary therapies on animals, including the prescription and administration of natural and homeopathic products, constitutes the practice of veterinary medicine. The Association also holds that these therapies should only be offered in the context of a valid veterinary / client / patient relationship and that informed client consent must be obtained.

Alternative and complementary therapies in veterinary medicine are a heterogeneous group of philosophies and practices that include but are not limited to acupuncture and acutherapy, chiropractic, physical therapy, massage therapy, homeopathy, botanical therapy, bioenergetic therapy, aromatherapy and nutraceutical therapy.

The CVMA does not currently recognize specialist status or certificates for any of the alternative and complementary therapies,

² College of Veterinarians of Ontario: Position Statement, “Complementary and Alternative Veterinary Medicine,” June 10, 2009.

nor has it evaluated the training or education programs leading to such certificates.³

c. Case law

There exist two instructive court cases with regard to non-veterinarians administering veterinarian-like care to animals.

In 2002 the Alberta Veterinary Medical Association took Louis Pequin to court seeking an injunction enjoining Pequin from providing dental services to animals.

Pequin was a farrier and he also performed routine equine dental work on horses. He was not a registered veterinarian.

The Alberta Veterinary Medical Association took the stance that Pequin was illegally practicing veterinary medicine. This position was rejected by the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta, the Alberta Court of Appeal, and then the Alberta Veterinary Medical Association's application to appeal to the Supreme Court was also denied.

In the original case in the Queen's Bench of Alberta, the Court found that:

Farriers are not precluded from engaging in equine dentistry in Alberta. The monopoly given to registered veterinarians over the provision of medical services to animals by the *Veterinary Profession Act*, R.S.A. 1984, c. V-3.1, as amended, ("the Act"), s. 2 does not extend to dentistry in the absence of the express inclusion of dentistry within the statutory definition of those services required to be provided by a registered veterinarian. Public interest and safety concerns do not otherwise dictate the implied inclusion of dentistry within the veterinarian's area of statutory monopoly even if that were possible, given the wide range of circumstances in which non-veterinarians are expressly permitted to perform all types of veterinary services.

As mentioned above, the Alberta Veterinary Medical Association appealed the case to the Alberta Court of Appeal, where Justice Berger confirmed the lower Court's decision that equine dentistry did not constitute practicing veterinary medicine, and quoted the Supreme Court of Canada in regard to how legislation that regulates professions should be interpreted:

The Legislature of Alberta must be taken to have been alive to the impugned practice of equine dentistry of the kind performed by the Respondent and others. The legislative intent is informed by the extensive

³ Canadian Veterinary Medical Association Position Statement: "Alternative And Complementary Veterinary Medicine," March 31, 2005

list of exemptions set out in s. 2 of the *Veterinary Profession Act*, S.A. 1984, c. V-3.1. Those must be considered in the light of the Supreme Court of Canada's pronouncement in *Pauzé v. Gauvin*(1953), [1954] S.C.R. 15 (S.C.C.), confirmed by that court in *Laporte v. Collège des pharmaciens (Québec)* (1974), 58 D.L.R. (3d) 555 (S.C.C.), and the absence of an express legislative prohibition of the activity complained of. It will be recalled that the Supreme Court of Canada stated as follows (at p. 556):

The statutes creating these professional monopolies, sanctioned by law, access to which is controlled and which protect their members in good standing who meet the required conditions against any competition, must however be strictly applied. Anything which is not clearly prohibited may be done with impunity by anyone not a member of these closed associations.⁴

The second case that is informative in this area also relates to a non-veterinarian providing dental services to horses.

In 2006, the British Columbia Veterinary Medical Association applied to the court for an injunction enjoining Bill Bishop from practicing veterinary medicine, in the form of equine dentistry. As with the Alberta Veterinary Medical Association in *Pequin*, the British Columbia Veterinary Medical Association took the position that Bishop was illegally practicing veterinary medicine.⁵

The facts in *Bishop* are very similar to those of *Pequin*, Bishop was not registered as a member of the British Columbia Veterinary Medical Association. However, the Court's decision in *Bishop* was the opposite of that in *Pequin* ruling that Bishop had indeed engaged in the unauthorized practice of veterinary medicine in providing dental care to horses.

In coming to its decision the British Columbia Court distinguished Bishop's case from *Pequin*'s noting that the Alberta legislation did not specifically refer to dentistry; whereas, the British Columbia Legislation did.

IV. ANALYSIS:

The various pieces of provincial legislation essentially fall in to either the *narrow* scheme where veterinarian powers are limited to those items specifically set out in the legislation or the *broad* scheme where the legislation attempts to set a monopoly on any treatment of an animal for veterinarians.

⁴ 2004 ABCA 89, 346 A.R. 57, 320 W.A.C. 57, 48 C.P.C. (5th) 193, 28 Alta. L.R. (4th) 218, [2004] 11 W.W.R. 479

⁵ 2006 BCSC 556

Canada's provincial veterinary regulatory associations take the position that any treatment provided to animals must be done by, or under the supervision of, a veterinarian which can be said to be in the *broad* camp, even where that association's legislation may be *narrow*.

Case law has determined that if a piece of veterinary medicine legislation specifically refers to a practice in defining veterinarian medicine then that practice is exclusively within the scope of a veterinarian, and where a practice is not specifically referred to in this regulatory legislation, veterinarians do not have a monopoly on such treatment. In other words, where a province has *narrow* legislation, any practice not specifically referred to in the legislation is open for anyone to practice; whereas, where a province has *broad* legislation, veterinarians likely hold the monopoly on any treatment of animals.

Therefore, on its face, in the absence of legislation that specifically assigns a form of treatment to the exclusive domain of a veterinarian or *narrow* legislation, a physical therapist who is not a licensed veterinarian can perform physical therapy on an animal patient in British Columbia, Alberta, and Quebec.

It should also be noted that although this is the current state of the law, Canada's veterinary regulation associations do not share this view and appear ready to challenge it at every instance.

What this leads to is an environment where, absent legislation giving veterinarians the monopoly on providing physical therapy, a physical therapist can likely safely rely on two things:

- They haven't engaged in the unauthorized practice of veterinary medicine; and
- Their provincial veterinary association will claim that they have engaged in the unauthorized practice of veterinary medicine and seek a court order confirming this.

V. CONCLUSION:

In the absence of legislation that specifically assigns a form of treatment to the exclusive domain of a veterinarian, a physical therapist that is not a licensed veterinarian can perform physical therapy on an animal patient in each Canadian province; however, there exists a high likelihood that the veterinary association in the physical therapist's province will seek to challenge the therapist's actions in court as engaging in the unauthorized practice of veterinary medicine.

SCHEDULE “A”

Who may “practice” veterinary medicine?	What constitutes veterinary medicine?	What does not constitute veterinary medicine?
British Columbia Veterinarians Act, RSBC 1996, c 476		
<p>46(2) A person who is not a registrant must not do any of the following:</p> <p>(a) perform, offer to perform, or imply that the person is entitled to perform, in British Columbia, any act described in the definition of "veterinary medicine" in section 1.</p>	<p>"veterinary medicine" means the art and science of veterinary medicine, dentistry and surgery, and includes, whether or not for consideration,</p> <p>(a) the diagnosis and treatment of animals for the prevention, alleviation or correction of disease, injury, pain, defect, disorder, or other similar condition.</p>	<p>46(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to any of the following:</p> <p>(a) the furnishing of first aid or temporary assistance to an animal in an emergency;</p> <p>(b) the treatment of an animal by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) an owner who has regular care and control of the animal, (ii) a member of the owner's household, or (iii) an employee regularly employed full time by the owner in agricultural or domestic work; <p>(c) caponizing and taking poultry blood samples;</p> <p>(d) the treatment of an animal by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) an employee of a registrant under the supervision of the registrant, or (ii) an enrolled student of veterinary medicine employed by a registrant and authorized by that registrant to administer the treatment; <p>(e) the practice of veterinary medicine by a person not ordinarily resident in British Columbia but entitled to practise veterinary medicine in another jurisdiction, while that person is employed or engaged by a registrant to advise or assist the registrant as a consultant concerning veterinary medicine;</p> <p>(f) a person engaging in scientific research which reasonably requires experimentation involving animals;</p> <p>(g) a certified technician practising the aspects of veterinary medicine that the certified technician is authorized to provide or perform in accordance with this Act, the regulations and the bylaws;</p> <p>(h) a person practising a profession, a discipline or another occupation in accordance with another Act;</p> <p>(i) a person engaging in an activity prescribed by regulation of the</p>

		Lieutenant Governor in Council in accordance with the limits or conditions, if any, specified in that regulation.
Alberta Veterinary Profession Act, RSA 2000, c V-2		
2(1) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, no person except a registered veterinarian or permit holder shall engage in the practice of veterinary medicine.	<p>1(p) "veterinary medicine" means a medical service performed with respect to an animal and includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) surgery; (ii) obstetrics and ova and embryo collection; (iii) prescribing, compounding, dispensing and selling drugs. 	<p>(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a technologist practising under the direction or control of an unrestricted veterinarian and in accordance with the regulations; (b) a person who is engaged in trimming hooves, shoeing and applying or using corrective procedures or devices specifically for gait and stance modifications in animals; (c) a person or the person's employee who is engaged in the treatment of the person's animals or animals of the person's employer; (d) a person who is engaged in the examination or preventive or therapeutic treatment of farm animals using non-surgical procedures in return for the performance of similar services by the owner of the animals; (e) a person or the person's employee who is engaged in the treatment of farm animals that the person rents or leases from or custom feeds for the owner of the animals, if the owner consents; (f) a person who is engaged in dehorning cattle, sheep or goats, in docking pigs, sheep or horses or in castrating cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses or any other animal prescribed in the regulations made under section 3; (g) a person who is using an animal in research at a university, if the research is carried out using acceptable veterinary procedures and the use of the animal has been approved by an appropriate animal care committee of which at least one member is a registered veterinarian; (h) a person who gives assistance in a time of urgent need, if the assistance is given without hire, gain or hope of reward; (i) the carrying out of the practice of a profession or occupation under the authority of any other enactment.

Saskatchewan
The Veterinarians Act, 1987, S.S. 1986-87-88, c. V-5.1

<p>17(1) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, no person other than a member shall engage, with or without hope of reward, in the practice of veterinary medicine.</p>	<p>1(l) "veterinary medicine" means that branch of knowledge relating to the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of and injuries to animals, and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) diagnosing, advising or prescribing a drug, medical appliance or application or treatment of whatever nature for the prevention or treatment of a bodily injury or disease of animals; (ii) administering a drug, medicine, appliance or other application or treatment of whatever nature for the prevention or treatment of bodily injury or disease of animals except where the drug, medicine, appliance or application or treatment is administered by some other person at the direction and under the direct supervision of a member; (iii) performing a surgical operation on an animal; (iv) the management of estrus synchronization, superovulation and the collection, evaluation and processing of embryos; (v) performing any manual procedures for the diagnosis of pregnancy, sterility or infertility on animals; (vi) certifying the cause of death of an animal 	<p>17(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the furnishing without remuneration of first aid to an animal in an emergency; (b) the administration of medication to an animal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) by its owner, lessee or bailee; (ii) with the consent of the owner, lessee or bailee; or (iii) by the agent, an employee or a member of the household of the owner, lessee or bailee; (c) caponizing and the taking of poultry blood samples; (d) the study, prevention and treatment of fish diseases; (e) the technical performance of artificial insemination; (f) the non-surgical implantation of an embryo or embryos; (g) the castration of horses, goats, calves, pigs and lambs, the dehorning of cattle, the docking of lambs and pigs, ear notching and hoof trimming; (h) a person who is using an animal in research at a university, if the research is carried out using acceptable veterinary procedures and the use of the animal has been approved by an appropriate animal care committee of which at least one member is a registered veterinarian.
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Manitoba
Veterinary Medical Act, S.M. 1999, c. 32, s. 3

<p>3(1) Exclusive right to practise veterinary medicine:</p>	<p>2(1) The practice of veterinary medicine means</p>	<p>3(2) Exemptions Subsection (1) does not apply to prevent a</p>
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No person other than a licensed member shall engage in the practice of veterinary medicine.	<p>the branch of knowledge that relates to maintaining the health of animals and to preventing, diagnosing and treating diseases of and injuries to animals.</p> <p>Included practices</p> <p>2(2) Without restricting the generality of subsection (1), a person who does any of the following engages in the practice of veterinary medicine within the meaning of this Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) prescribes or dispenses a drug, veterinary biologic, medicine, appliance or treatment of whatever nature for an animal; (b) administers a drug, veterinary biologic, medicine, appliance or treatment of whatever nature to an animal; (c) performs a surgical operation on an animal; (d) performs any procedure for the diagnosis of pregnancy, sterility or infertility on an animal; (e) engages in the practice of obstetrics or ova collection or embryo transfer for animals; (f) engages in the practice of veterinary dentistry; (g) certifies the cause of death of an animal. 	<p>person from</p> <p>(a) providing first aid to an animal in an emergency without remuneration;</p> <p>(b) administering a drug, veterinary biologic, medicine, appliance or treatment of any kind to an animal if the person is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the owner of the animal or an employee of the owner, (ii) a veterinary student or an animal health technologist acting in accordance with the by-laws, or (iii) a person or a member of a class of persons specified in the by-laws while acting under the supervision of a member; <p>(c) caponizing and taking poultry blood samples for research.</p> <p>(d) engaging in the study, prevention or treatment of fish diseases;</p> <p>(e) the technical performance of artificial insemination;</p> <p>(f) before weaning age, castrating male calves, piglets and lambs, dehorning cattle and docking lambs;</p> <p>(g) trimming hooves of animals;</p> <p>(h) engaging in an activity that is authorized in a regulation under <i>The Livestock Industry Diversification Act</i>, if he or she has received training in the activity as required by that regulation; or</p> <p>(i) using an animal for a research purpose if the research is carried out using acceptable veterinary procedures and the use of the animal has been approved by an appropriate research institute whose operation is consistent with current national standards of practice</p>
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Ontario
Veterinarians Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. V.3

11(1) License Required	"Veterinary Medicine" means the practice of medicine, surgery, and dentistry on animals, and includes the examining, diagnosing,	11(2) Exceptions
No person shall engage in the practice of veterinary medicine or hold himself, herself or itself out as engaging in the practice		<p>Subsection (1) does not apply to prevent a person,</p> <p>(a) from rendering first aid or temporary assistance in an emergency without fee;</p>

<p>of veterinary medicine unless the person is the holder of a licence.</p>	<p>prescribing, manipulating and treating for the prevention, alleviation or correction of a disease, injury, condition, deformity, defect, or lesion in an animal with or without the use of any instrument, appliance, drug, or biologics.</p>	<p>(b) from treating an animal if the person is the owner of the animal, is a member of the household of the owner of the animal or is employed for general agricultural or domestic work by the owner of the animal;</p> <p>(c) from taking blood samples;</p> <p>(d) from preventing or treating fish and invertebrate diseases;</p> <p>(e) from collecting or using semen for the purposes of a business that engages in the artificial insemination of livestock;</p> <p>(f) from collecting or transporting ova and embryos of animals other than mammals.</p>
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Quebec
Veterinary Surgeons Act, RSQ, c M-8

<p>32. Subject to the rights and privileges expressly granted by law to other professionals, no person may perform an act described in section 7 unless he is a veterinary surgeon.</p>	<p>7. Every act the object of which is to give veterinary advice, to make a pathological examination of an animal, to make a veterinary diagnosis, to prescribe medications for animals, to practice a surgical operation on an animal, to treat a medical or surgical veterinary disorder by using a mechanical, physical, chemical, biological or radiotherapy process, or to approve or condemn <i>ex officio</i> the meat of domestic animals for consumption, constitutes the practice of veterinary medicine.</p>	<p>The first paragraph of section 32 does not apply to acts performed</p> <p>(1) by a person belonging to a class of persons contemplated in a regulation adopted pursuant to subparagraph 3 of the first paragraph of section 6.1, provided he performs them under the conditions prescribed in the regulation;</p> <p>(2) by a person in accordance with the provisions of a regulation adopted pursuant to paragraph <i>h</i> of section 94 of the Professional Code (chapter C-26);</p> <p>(3) in the course of studying veterinary medicine;</p> <p>(4) in the course of scientific research.</p>
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Newfoundland & Labrador
Veterinary Medical Act, SNL2004 CHAPTER V-4.1

<p>30(1) A person shall not engage in or practise veterinary medicine unless he or she holds a veterinary licence.</p>	<p>2 In this Act j) "veterinary medicine" means veterinary medicine, surgery, pathology and dentistry and includes (i) the diagnosing,</p>	<p>3. Notwithstanding paragraph 2(j) or section 24 or 30, a person not authorized under this Act may carry out the following activities:</p> <p>(a) the administration of first aid or temporary assistance to an animal in an emergency without expectation of remuneration;</p>
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	<p>prescribing, treating, manipulating and operating for the prevention, alleviation or correction of a disease, injury, pain or other similar condition in or of an animal,</p> <p>(ii) the giving of advice in respect of anything mentioned in this paragraph with a view to obtaining a fee or other remuneration, and</p> <p>(iii) the performance of procedures and use of equipment as may be prescribed in regulations made under section 48.</p>	<p>(b) the treatment of an animal by its owner, by a member of the owner's household, or by his or her agent who is regularly employed in agricultural work in accordance with regulations made by the board under section 48;</p> <p>(c) the performance of procedures on an animal under the supervision, and at the direction, of a person licensed under section 20, 21 or 23 in accordance with regulations made by the board under section 48;</p> <p>(d) the use of an animal in research using acceptable veterinary procedures where the use of the animal has been approved by an animal care committee acting in accordance with the guidelines of the Canadian Council on Animal Care; and</p> <p>(e) the performance of procedures on an animal by an employee of the Crown in a classification designated by the board in accordance with rules established by the board.</p>
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PEI

Veterinary Profession Act, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, c. V-3

<p>16. Prohibition to non-members</p> <p>No person other than a member of the Association in good standing shall</p> <p>(a) practice or pretend to practice veterinary medicine;</p> <p>(b) hold himself out as a veterinary, veterinary surgeon or veterinarian or a person entitled to practice veterinary medicine;</p> <p>(c) use or assume the title, addition, or description of veterinary, veterinarian, or veterinary surgeon, or any abbreviation thereof.</p>	<p>1. Definitions</p> <p>In this Act</p> <p>(h) "veterinary medicine" means any service usually performed by a veterinarian including:</p> <p>(i) the application of surgery or medicine to animals,</p> <p>(ii) embryo and ova collection, the diagnosis or treatment of, and the prescribing, treating, manipulating, or operation for the prevention, alleviation, or correction of any disease, injury, pain, deficiency, deformity, defect, lesion, disorder, or physical condition of animals, with or without the use of</p>	<p>2. Nothing in this Act applies to or affects</p> <p>(a) the furnishing of first aid or temporary assistance to an animal in an emergency;</p> <p>(b) the treatment of an animal by its owner, by a member of his household, or by a person regularly employed by him in agricultural or domestic work;</p> <p>(c) the caponizing and the taking of blood samples from poultry;</p> <p>(d) the castration of pigs, calves and lambs;</p> <p>(e) the dehorning of cattle;</p> <p>(f) the dispensing of medicines under the Pharmacy Act R.S.P.E.I</p>
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	<p>instruments, appliances, medicine, drugs, preparations or anesthetics,</p> <p>(iii) the giving of advice in respect to any of the matters mentioned in sub clauses (i) and (ii) with the view to obtaining a fee or salary;</p>	
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NEW BRUNSWICK

An Act Respecting The New Brunswick Veterinary Medical Association, 1990, c.70

New Brunswick's, *An Act Respecting The New Brunswick Veterinary Medical Association, 1990, c.70*, is a "Private Act" and neither the legislature nor the New Brunswick Veterinary Medical Association has replied to our request for a copy of the Act.

REGULATORY BODIES IN CANADA

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