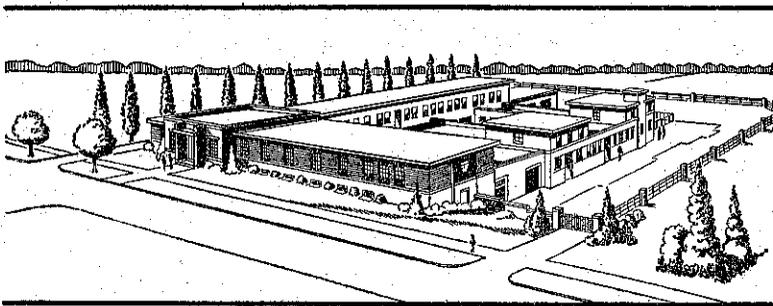


DEDICATION CEREMONIES

Veterinary Clinic



St. Paul Campus, University of Minnesota

October 25, 1950

7:00 p.m. - Coffey Hall

8:00 p.m. - Veterinary Clinic

A Centennial Event

Chartered in February, 1851, by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota, the University of Minnesota is now celebrating its one hundredth birthday. While nearing this milestone, as from its very beginning, the University is dedicated to the task of training the youth of today and of serving the people of the State. The University's Department of Agriculture, all through these many years, has regarded it a privilege and responsibility to work closely with farmers, homemakers, foresters, veterinarians, and those interested in Minnesota agriculture.

NEXT JUNE, 23 students will march to the platform at the University's Memorial Stadium to receive the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine Degree. They will be the first graduates of the University's newest teaching and research unit, the School of Veterinary Medicine. Furthermore, they will be the first veterinarians ever graduated in Minnesota.

Such a graduating class was only a dream a short four years ago. Recognizing the acute shortage of veterinarians and the lack of training facilities, committees of the 1947 State Legislature and the University evolved plans to establish a school of veterinary medicine. At that time and during the 1949 session, the Legislature appropriated funds for expanded research and teaching facilities and for an enlarged staff. Included in these appropriations were funds for two new buildings, one the Veterinary Clinic which we are dedicating tonight, and the other a classroom and laboratory building for the staff. The latter building has not been started, although plans have been drawn.

Postwar shortages made it impossible to start work on the Veterinary Clinic until March, 1949. Meanwhile, a surplus temporary building was remodelled for class and office use and the Poultry Division relinquished its space in the old Veterinary Building so that training of future veterinarians could be started. The University established a six-year course leading to a D.V.M. degree. Until this time only two years of pre-veterinary medical training had been offered. After these two years students could enter schools of veterinary medicine in other states for their professional training. Now, four years of professional training are offered in Minnesota.

Training and research in veterinary medicine, however, are not new at the University of Minnesota. With these new facilities, the staff is now able to embark on a more thorough research program in animal diseases and to give more complete training in veterinary medicine.

Dedication Program

October 25, 1950, 7:00 p.m.

Auditorium, Coffey Hall

In August, 1888, Dr. Michael J. Treacy became the first veterinarian on the staff of the University. He remained with the staff for only a few months and was succeeded in 1889 by Dr. Olaf Schwartzkopff.

In 1891, the University of Minnesota established a College of Veterinary Medicine with Dr. Schwartzkopff as its head. The College, however, lasted only through 1892 because of the lack of equipment and the prematureness of the whole venture. Dr. Christopher Graham, who later was associated with the founding of the Mayo Clinic, succeeded Dr. Schwartzkopff. In 1893 Dr. Myron Reynolds was appointed professor of veterinary science and in 1894 he was placed in charge of the Division of Veterinary Medicine at University Farm. One of his first services to farmers and the people of Minnesota was to alert them to the danger of tuberculosis transmitted from tuberculous cattle to human beings.

The Division of Veterinary Medicine from that time to the present continued to take leadership in research and to teach basic veterinary courses needed by students taking general agriculture.

In 1903 the Minnesota State Livestock Sanitary Board was organized and in 1912 the University was given the responsibility for the laboratory work of the board. The Board and the University have been working together closely since that time, and today the Animal Diagnosis Laboratory is operated jointly by the Board and the University.

In 1917 Dr. C. P. Fitch came to the University of Minnesota as chief of the Division of Veterinary Medicine, a position he held until his death in 1940. He was succeeded by Dr. W. L. Boyd, the present chief of the division.

The School of Veterinary Medicine was established in 1947, with Dr. W. L. Boyd as director. It is a part of the College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics, and Veterinary Medicine. The School also works closely with the School of Medical Science on the Minneapolis Campus. The School of Veterinary Medicine has the responsibility of training veterinarians and giving basic courses in veterinary medicine to students in agriculture.

Immediately preceding the dedication of the Veterinary Clinic there will be a musical program featuring Thomas L. Larimore, instructor in the School of Agriculture, at the organ. Music will come from amplifiers located on the roof of Coffey Hall, administrative headquarters on the St. Paul Campus.

Presiding: DR. HENRY SCHMITZ, Dean of the College of Agriculture, Forestry, Home Economics, and Veterinary Medicine.

Invocation: DR. W. C. COFFEY, President Emeritus, University of Minnesota; Dean and Director, Department of Agriculture, 1921-1941.

Address: "Veterinary Medical Education, Past and Present," DR. WILLIAM A. HAGAN, Dean of the New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University.

Dr. Hagan, one of the nation's leading veterinarians, has been Dean of the College since 1932. He is past president of the American Veterinary Medicine Association and is author of one of the best known books in the field, *Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals*.

Dedication: DR. J. L. MORRILL, President, University of Minnesota.

All visitors are cordially invited to attend the open house in the new Veterinary Clinic following the dedication ceremonies. Staff members will be on hand to tell about their work and to show visitors the facilities in the Clinic.

The Story of the Veterinary Clinic

Construction on the Veterinary Clinic was started in March, 1949. Before the Clinic was built, clinical work was done in laboratories on the second floor of the old Veterinary Building (now called the Anatomy Building).

The new building will be devoted to teaching clinical veterinary medicine for both large and small animals to undergraduate students. Actually, the Clinic will be a hospital for animals just as the University Hospitals on the Minneapolis Campus are devoted to caring for humans. In the hospital, students will be able to observe treatment given by trained University veterinarians to ill animals.

The present staff at the Veterinary Clinic, which is part of the School of Veterinary Medicine, includes eight academic members, seven clerical and technical members, and four part-time students.

The building, which cost \$710,000, is 169 feet wide and 306 feet long. It consists of two stories. One story is on the ground level in the west; the other is on the ground level in the east.

The building contains approximately 100 wards, two examination rooms, and an operative surgery room for small animals; two large operating rooms for large animals; two pharmacies; and twenty stalls each for cattle and horses. Several of these large animal stalls can be divided to make rooms for smaller farm animals if necessary.

Like other hospitals the new Veterinary Clinic will have isolation areas including three large animal stalls and a ward for small animals. To afford students a better opportunity to study treatment of animals there is a large paved court where animals may be observed as they move about. There is also a laboratory for clinical physiology studies and a pathology room for post mortems on large animals.

To help further with training of undergraduate students there are bacteriology, parasitology, pathology, and chemistry laboratories. In addition, there will be staff laboratories for research work.

An office has been provided for an ambulatory clinician. He will take groups of students to observe and participate in the practice of clinical veterinary medicine in the field.

Work in Veterinary Medicine

Like all other divisions on the St. Paul Campus of the University, veterinarians carry on two major types of work. The School of Veterinary Medicine trains students in veterinary practice and the Division of Veterinary Medicine conducts research designed to cut down losses from livestock and poultry diseases. In addition, the staff performs many direct services for the public, taking

part in short courses and answering questions and solving the problems that confront livestock and poultry producers and owners.

The place of animal health in the economy of Minnesota is increasingly important. The state is shifting from cash crops to livestock production. Today, four out of every five dollars of farm income come from livestock and livestock products. At the same time livestock and poultry losses in Minnesota have been estimated to amount to \$25,000,000 per year.

Teaching

The University offers two years of pre-veterinary medical training and four years of professional training. The professional curriculum leads to the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

The close association of the new school with other units of a strong Department of Agriculture, a distinguished College of Medical Sciences, and the basic science and research activities of the University-at-large gives it, its students, and its staff added opportunity for success.

Today, the professional school has an enrollment of 172, including 52 freshmen, 50 sophomores, 47 juniors, and 23 seniors. In addition, about 150 students are taking pre-veterinary work and many more are pursuing basic veterinary courses as part of their general agricultural training.

Research

Research in veterinary medicine centers around the diagnosis and control of diseases of food-producing animals. However, the implications of this research work reach much further. They affect the health and well-being of man as well. Today perhaps the most important disease being studied by the University's veterinarians is brucellosis of cattle and swine. By controlling this disease in animals we can go far toward eliminating the very insidious disease, undulant fever, in man. The Division of Veterinary Medicine is working closely with the School of Medicine on the Minneapolis Campus on this important problem.

Some important contributions made by University of Minnesota veterinarians during the past few years include:

1. Development of a rapid method of detecting Newcastle disease in poultry. This method is a modification of certain agglutination tests.
2. Adaptation of the ring test for brucellosis. This test, originally developed in Germany, makes it possible to test milk and cream from cattle for the presence of brucellosis. Formerly, the agglutination blood serum test had to be given to every animal in every herd. Now, blood tests need to be given only to animals whose milk or cream shows positive reaction to the ring test.
3. Development of standard methods of treating diseases such as blackhead in poultry and mastitis of cattle, sheep, and swine, using new drugs such as the antibiotics and sulfonamides.

4. Development of a better method of diagnosing the variant or "x" form of pullorum disease of chickens and turkeys.

5. The establishment of a better understanding of viruses, especially the virus causing hog cholera. This understanding is helpful in bacteriological studies.

6. Work in the field of animal physiology including rumination, blood pressure, and heart action in cattle has thrown new light on various disease problems.

During the past half century, the University has played a leading part in several developments which have materially benefited agriculture in the state. Minnesota was an early leader in the study of tuberculosis of cattle and swine. These investigations played an important role in the control of tuberculosis to a point where it is no longer a serious economic problem for farmers.

The University veterinarians also were early workers in efforts to control hog cholera. One of their main contributions was the development of ways to improve the production of anti-hog cholera serum. They were also among the first to undertake the fight against brucellosis which is still the major disease of animals in the state.

Future research at the University will continue to emphasize the control of brucellosis, Newcastle disease, pullorum, blackhead, along with the less important communicable diseases of poultry and livestock. In addition, the University is undertaking special studies on nutritional diseases; non-communicable diseases such as milk fever (ketosis) and the effects of low temperatures on animal behavior, and infertility problems. The so-called non-contagious diseases are economic hazards and they merit well organized, intensive studies.

Together, the Division and the School of Veterinary Medicine are working for the people of the state by developing new means of animal disease control and by training capable veterinarians to safeguard Minnesota's livestock.