



A LEGACY
FOR TOMORROW

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A LEGACY FOR TOMORROW

1885-1985

THE 100 YEAR HISTORY OF THE
COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE



The Ohio State University

DEDICATION

The College of Veterinary Medicine wishes to dedicate this book to all of its alumni, faculty, and staff who have influenced its history and whose contributions have made it what it is today: one of the nation's leading centers of veterinary medical education, research, and service.



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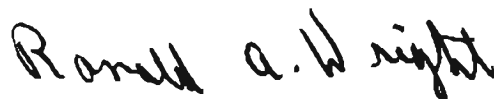
FOREWORD AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Its first one hundred years has seen The Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine become one of the country's leaders in veterinary medical education, research, and service. Our graduates are to be found in all corners of the world and have made significant contributions to improve public health and prevent animal suffering. They have discovered new drugs, developed new and improved techniques, and have made significant findings in every field of veterinary medicine. We have witnessed sizable growth of facilities, faculty, staff and students and are providing the most up-to-date education possible. Our faculty travel worldwide to present lectures and research findings and our students have the opportunity to study subjects unheard of early in our history, such as aquatic medicine, pet-facilitated therapy, and total hip replacements. We teach areas of specialty veterinary medicine in all clinical subjects and give graduate degrees in all basic sciences. We have become one of the nation's largest colleges of veterinary medicine but also one of the best — something we can all be proud of. This was accomplished because of dedicated and loyal alumni, faculty, and staff.

I take my hat off to each of you for your contribution to the success of the college's first century.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who were so essential to this accomplishment. A special thanks goes to the committee responsible for researching the history of the college — Chairman, Dr. Milton Wyman; Drs. Charles Diesem; Michael Endrizzi, Albert Gabel, John Helwig, Leroy Johnson, Philip Murdick, Walter Venzke; Ms. Bonnie Bates, Eva Bostik, Micki Greco, and Mr. Dan Patton.

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SIGNIFICANT DATES

1862	Passage of the Federal Land Grant Act.	1942	War Time Accelerated Program initiated.
1873	Opening of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College.	1945	Death of Dean Brumley; Dr. Walter Hobbs named acting dean.
1878	Ohio A&M becomes The Ohio State University.	1946	Dr. Walter Krill appointed dean of the Veterinary College.
1885	Professor H.J. Detmers joins the OSU faculty; School of Veterinary Science established.	1949	Beginning of the six year curriculum.
1886	First veterinary building erected, a 20-foot square dissection shed.	1959	Dedication of Sisson Hall.
1887	Mark Francis becomes the first OSU Veterinary School graduate.	1960	Short Course program replaces Conference for Veterinarians.
1891	Veterinary Hospital completed.	1963	Dedication of Goss Laboratory.
1894	First Ohio Veterinary Practice Act passed.	1965	Demolition of the Veterinary Clinic and the move to temporary quarters.
1895	H.J. Detmers retires; College of Veterinary Medicine established with Dr. David White as Dean.	1967	Dr. Clarence Cole succeeds Dr. Walter Krill as dean of the Veterinary College.
1903	Veterinary Laboratories completed.	1969	Adoption of the Core/Elective Curriculum.
1910	Veterinary Clinic completed.	1970	Construction begins on the new Veterinary Hospital.
1915	Four Year Course initiated.	1971	Dr. Leslie McDonald named dean.
1920	Veterinary College enrollment begins to decline.	1972	Dr. C. Roger Smith succeeds Dr. McDonald as dean of the Veterinary College.
1922	First graduate degree, M.A. in Pathology, awarded to Dr. L.E. Starr.	1973	Completion of the new Veterinary Hospital.
1926	First Conference for Veterinarians held at Veterinary College.	1975	The OSU College of Veterinary Medicine reports the largest student enrollment of any veterinary school in North America.
1928	Enrollment begins to increase.	1980	Dr. Ronald Wright succeeds Dr. C. Roger Smith as dean.
1929	Professor Oscar Brumley succeeds Dr. David White as dean.	1982	Establishment of a new cooperative agreement between the Veterinary College and the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center.
1933	Five year curriculum goes into effect.	1984	The College of Veterinary Medicine begins its Centennial Observance.
1934	Veterinary College organized into departments.		
1936	Mrs. Ida Mae Dodge becomes the first woman graduate of the College of Veterinary Medicine.		
1941	Dr. R.E. Nichols awarded a doctorate in Veterinary Surgery, the Veterinary College's first Ph.D.		



PROLOGUE TO THE FIRST CENTURY

“THE NECESSITY for well educated veterinarians has become more and more apparent with the increase in the number and value of farm stock in the state. In the judgment of the trustees of the university, the time has come for the establishment of a well-equipped veterinary department, supplied with the necessary teaching force and all the facilities for giving a thorough veterinary education...”

When Dr. Norton S. Townshend, Professor of Agriculture at The Ohio State University, wrote the above in his Annual Report in the fall of 1885 he was recording a victory that had been over ten years in the making. Veterinary education at OSU, long a secondary discipline despite its recognized importance, was about to come into its own and Townshend could take quiet pride in its new status. Because, in large measure, the achievement was his.

This book is the story of that achievement and of the succeeding century. It is a chronicle, in text and pictures, of the growth of the OSU College of Veterinary Medicine from its embryonic beginnings to its present position as one of the nation's leading centers of veterinary medical education. And the story, too, of the people, faculty and students alike, who have shared the decades of challenge and progress.

To be precise, this history can be said to have begun in 1862. That was the year Congress

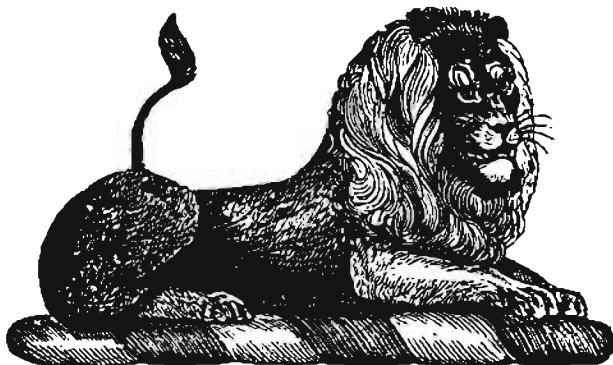
passed the Federal Land Grant Act, better known as the Morrill Act after its author, Congressman and later Senator Justin Smith Morrill. The Act turned over to the states large sections of public land on the condition that proceeds from sale of the land be used to establish colleges which would promote “the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.” The major emphasis was to be on agricultural and mechanical arts “without excluding other scientific and classical studies.”

Ohio took advantage of the Morrill Act, but not with any great alacrity. Nearly two years passed before the state accepted the land grant and another two before lawmakers approved legislation providing for the establishment of a college. Even then, nothing happened; the first act was never implemented and it wasn't until 1870 that a second act was passed to “establish and maintain an Agricultural and Mechanical College in Ohio.”

This legislation didn't get lost. Ohio sold over six hundred thousand acres of land, realizing, in a depressed market, fifty-four cents an acre for a total of \$342,450. Another \$300,000 was contributed by Franklin County, which successfully outbid other counties to secure the location of the new institution. A 330-acre farm was purchased, construction began on the first building, University Hall, and Ohio A & M began to take shape. Three years later, on September 17, 1873, the doors were opened



In the center of this picture, the humbler beginning of the Veterinary College's physical plant, a 20-by-20 foot large animal dissection building erected in 1886 (viewed from the south)



to the first students. By law, all persons over 14 years of age were eligible for admission, subject to the rules, with each county to have "its just proportion, according to its population."

From the first, veterinary science was part of the curriculum; it was, in fact, the first of all the health sciences to be taught at the new college. Although professional veterinary medicine was still in its infancy, there was a growing recognition of its importance and advocates of scientific veterinary education insisted that it be included among the "agricultural arts" offered by Ohio A & M.

Chief among these advocates was Dr. Norton S. Townshend. A medical doctor and highly respected state leader, Townshend was first and foremost a pioneer in the field of scientific agriculture. As early as 1854, he joined with educators from Oberlin and Cleveland in an effort to establish an agricultural college, and while the project was short-lived, it helped focus public attention on the need for this specialized education. When Ohio finally took advantage of the Land Grant Act, Townshend was named a trustee of Ohio A & M and later became its first professor of agriculture.

As both a founder and faculty member, Townshend used his considerable influence to press the case for veterinary education. Addressing an Ohio Agricultural Convention during the college's formative years in the early 1870s, he stressed the "necessity of a thorough course of veterinary instruction in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of the State" and added perceptibly that "the end of veterinary knowledge is not the cure of disease, but the maintenance of stock in the highest conditions of health and profit... The treatment of disease is only incidental to this."

Townshend was convinced that veterinary science had to be an essential component of scientific agricultural education. And so were other architects of the fledgling A & M college. In an 1871 report, the Board of Trustees noted the importance of including "a thorough knowledge of animal anatomy and physiology with a medical and surgical treatment of diseases of our domestic animals by which it is hoped the great loss now and annually sustained may be very much lessened."

In this early report, the trustees were talking about the need for a professorship of veterinary science. But while the spirit was willing, resources were limited. Money was in



Dr. Norton S. Townshend in his study, 1883. A medical doctor and pioneer in scientific agriculture, Townshend was the most influential of Ohio's early advocates of veterinary medical education.

Another influential advocate of veterinary medical education was OSU President William H. Scott, who strongly supported efforts to establish a separate chair of veterinary science at the University.



The impressive beginning of OSU's physical plant, University Hall, as it appeared in 1887. Courses in veterinary medicine were taught in "Old Main" for some fifteen years after the founding of Ohio A & M.



Professor Albert H. Tuttle in 1885. A zoologist, Professor Tuttle headed the Department of Zoology and Veterinary Science in the early years at Ohio A & M.



short supply; there was no annual funding by the state legislature nor would there be for another twenty years. And there also was a shortage of trained veterinarians to fill such a position. Self-taught “animal doctors” and other amateurs still dominated the scene and educated professionals were few and far between.

Confronted by this lack of both treasure and talent, the trustees did the best they could. They attached veterinary medicine to a Department of Zoology and Veterinary Science under the direction of a zoologist, Professor Albert H. Tuttle, with provision for teaching courses dealing with animal disease in Dr. Townshend’s Department of Agriculture and Botany. This solution assured veterinary education a place in the first curriculum, but it entered as a house divided.

It was not an ideal arrangement and three years later, in their 1874 Annual Report (the first after the opening of the College), the trustees reiterated the need for something better:

“That the State of Ohio is also loser of an untold but very large number of our domestic animals is undoubtedly true. This is a matter most intimately connected with the great agricultural interests of the country...The Trustees of our College fully recognize the importance of (veterinary science) and considering it eminently proper and appropriate for an agricultural college, have been anxious to attach to it such a department...(but) our limited means have prevented us from obtaining the necessary outfit and appliances...”

In time, some of the latter needs were met, adequately if not impressively, and around 1876, trustees put veterinary education under one roof, transferring it to what now became the Department of Agriculture, Botany, and Veterinary Science. It was an important first step toward independent status, but a veterinary department and professorship were still almost a decade away.

Nonetheless, veterinary education flourished at what became in 1878 The Ohio State University. Dr. Arthur F. Schalk, writing in his 1956 History of the College of Veterinary Medicine, records that “considerable interest was exhibited in veterinary medicine” in the twelve year period from 1873 to 1885, adding that:

“The agricultural students, who came from the farms, were deeply concerned about the losses from disease in their herds and

Professor Tuttle in his office, 1876. If resources were limited, at least the quarters were spacious. (Reprinted from *The First Hundred Years: A Family Album of The Ohio State University, 1870-1970*. Copyright 1970 by The Ohio State University Press. All rights reserved)



flocks...they naturally wanted to learn as much as possible about livestock health and disease. Hence, it is not at all unusual to learn that large numbers of those students elected to pursue all of the veterinary courses projected in the agricultural curricula; nor is it surprising to know that their numbers sometimes equaled or exceeded those who chose conventional agricultural courses.”

Throughout this period, the mainstays of veterinary education were Dr. Townshend and Professor Tuttle. Working with limited resources and confined to equally limited space in University Hall and an adjacent one-room brick building for all lectures, dissections and laboratory work, they persevered in the teaching of veterinary science. And that teaching was as comprehensive as they could make it. Describing the course of study in 1883, Dr. Townshend wrote:

“The work of the third year is spent on the general topic of veterinary science. The range of instruction can be learned from the topics named below: general principles, causes, symptoms, elements of disease; classifications of diseases, principles of treatment, and remedial agents, particular diseases and operations. These are carefully studied and, so far as opportunity can be

obtained, diseases are treated and operations made under inspection of the class.”

For the period and resources available, it was an impressive effort. But neither Townshend nor Tuttle was a trained veterinarian and, to their credit, they recognized their limitations. Both knew that veterinary medicine at OSU would come of age only when it achieved independence as a discipline and its own professional faculty. So, through the same years that they sustained veterinary education, both men lobbied persistently for this crucial change in status.

It took quite awhile. But in 1885, the trustees of OSU finally committed to a new look for veterinary education, including “a well-equipped veterinary department” and “the necessary teaching force.” Concluding his own Annual Report for that year, Dr. Townshend could report with satisfaction (and doubtless relief) that:

“The assistance has been secured of Professor H.J. Detmers, V.S., who was formerly in the service of the medical division of the agricultural department at Washington, D.C. and late of Champaign, Illinois. Professor Detmers has already entered upon his duties...”

The formative years were over and the Detmers Decade had begun.



THE DETMERS DECADE

THE MINUTES of the OSU Board of Trustees' meeting for September 3, 1885, record that the new professor of veterinary science was to be paid an annual salary of \$1,000 and that he would "occupy the home occupied by Professor Derby, as soon as it is vacant, at an annual rental of \$250.00."

By any standard of measurement, OSU was getting its money's worth and more. Professor H.J. Detmers, the first trained veterinarian to join the University faculty, had graduated from Berlin's prestigious Royal Veterinary College and, after immigrating to the United States, had built an impressive reputation as an educator and veterinary researcher. He was a man committed to quality veterinary education and he had strong convictions about what constituted quality.

Detmers came to OSU as the first faculty member in the newly-created School of Veterinary Science, which was established by the trustees at the same time they formally authorized his position. The school, however, was for some years little more than a few lines in the board minutes; Detmers himself, although appointed its "chief" around 1889, did not refer to his department as the "School of Veterinary Science" until his Annual Report of 1891. But the board's 1885 action did have historic importance, creating at OSU the nation's second state-supported veterinary college (Iowa State, established in 1879, was the first).

From the beginning, OSU's new veterinary professor was an activist and innovator. Only a month after his appointment, he was reporting to the trustees about course schedules and student response:

"Since the beginning of the fall term...I have instructed three classes, viz: one of five students in 'infectious, contagious, and epizootic diseases of domestic animals,' one of four students in 'veterinary surgery' and one of five students in 'veterinary clinic'...the results so far are very gratifying, and the students enrolled in my classes seem to take great interest in the branches taught."

Detmers also referred to activities in the department's newly-organized free clinic, noting that newspaper announcements had generated a sizable increase in patronage. And he reported on a related innovation:

"Fully appreciating the great value of practical instruction, I have also started a kind of ambulatory clinic by taking the members of my class with me to such patients as I have been called upon to visit, and you may rest assured that I shall endeavor to make practical instruction (in the clinic) in every way a prominent feature of the new veterinary department."

In the same report, having acquainted trustees with his activities, Detmers turned next

to his requests, first assuring the trustees that:

"At present...I shall not ask for the establishment of a fully-equipped veterinary hospital, but only for such facilities as are absolutely necessary and, at the same time, will cause but little expense.

The things (Detmers wrote) I have to ask for, are: first, a place--a closet, for instance, that can be locked--in which such instruments, tools, medicines, etc., can be kept within reach, as are needed for surgical operations and post-mortem examinations...Secondly, several instruments and tools are needed...Thirdly, it is necessary to have a room fitted up as a dispensary...Fourthly, I deem it very desirable to have a suitable room assigned to me as a lecture room, to be exclusively used by my classes. If the room so assigned is conveniently located...there would be no objection to providing it with the necessary fixtures, and to using it as a dispensary..."

Conscious of his pledge to "cause but little expense," Detmers also added:

"I cannot make an accurate estimate of the amount of money needed to procure the things above asked for, but feel confident that an appropriation of, say, two hundred dollars, will cover the whole."

Detmers' requests were modest and no doubt reflected a keen sense of reality. There is no indication that OSU trustees were inclined to be overly generous, either then or in the immediate future; indeed Detmers' successor, Dean David White, wrote later that for the first five years the "struggle for existence of (the veterinary department) is too pathetic to relate." But Detmers, perhaps taking a lesson from Townshend and Tuttle, persevered.

One thing Detmers did not get was a four-year course in veterinary medicine. He did initiate a four-year program in 1885, but it was an idea whose time had not yet come; students who could get degrees after two years in other colleges were not inclined to spend twice that time at OSU. The four-year plan was abandoned within a year and Detmers had to be satisfied with a three-year course that also provided for one year of preparatory study for those students who did not have the necessary entrance requirements.

Apparently, even the three-year course had some opponents for, in 1887, Detmers felt the need to defend it in his Annual Report. He

noted improvements in the veterinary curriculum and some easing of admission requirements, but went on to add:

"...As it cannot be the aim of The Ohio State University to flood the state with a large number of indifferently educated and poorly qualified veterinarians, and as a thorough veterinary education cannot be obtained in less than three or four years, it is neither advisable to (further) lower the requirements nor shorten the course."

Detmers conceded that the course cost OSU veterinary students, but insisted that standards took precedence. He told trustees that "we must, for awhile at least, be satisfied with quality rather than quantity, and cannot expect a large number of students."

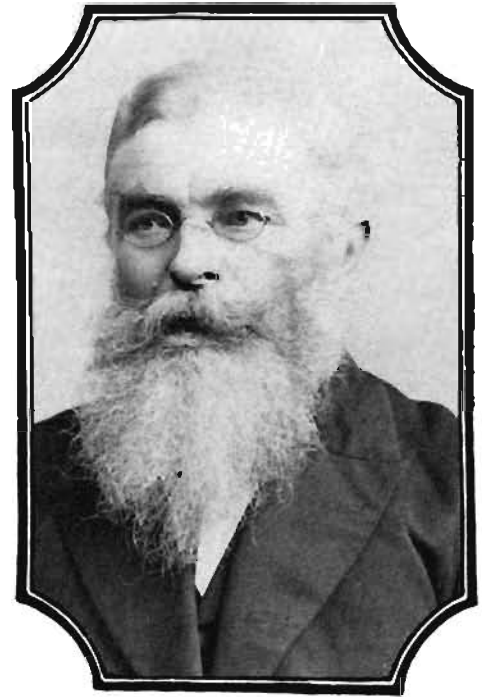
He was absolutely right. Throughout his early reports, Detmers refers rather consistently to classes of three, four, five, or six students. But those who did come received quality training; Detmers would not turn out "indifferently educated" veterinarians. The scope of that training was emphasized in the 1886-87 Catalogue describing the course of study:

"(Courses are taught) not only in the common branches of veterinary science, such as veterinary anatomy, physiology, surgery, pathology, therapeutics, obstetrics, principles of horseshoeing, etc., but also...(in) such important auxiliary branches as chemistry, botany, histology, microscopy, pharmacy, the laws of breeding, forensic veterinary medicine, veterinary sanitary police, etc."

Detmers also introduced courses in helminthology and bacteriology. Dr. Schalk notes in his College history that "insofar as we can determine these courses in bacteriology were the first that were projected in veterinary curricula in America." In fact, what became the Department of Bacteriology remained a part of the College of Veterinary Medicine for nearly thirty years after Detmers initiated the first courses.

Records show that with the establishment of the veterinary department (or school) in 1885, OSU began granting Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degrees. But, apparently, this also was something Detmers had to ask for. Reporting to the trustees in 1886, he wrote:

"...A student who studies for (three or four) years in a college or university and satisfactorily passes his examinations, should receive a suitable degree...I therefore ask that in our institution the same degree be



Above—Dr. H.J. Detmers, the first professional veterinarian to join the OSU faculty. Strongly committed to quality education and research, Detmers headed the School of Veterinary Science from 1885 to 1895.



Above Left—After the loss of the Chemistry Building, Professor Detmers was given classroom space at the Agricultural Experiment Station, then located on the OSU campus. In addition to teaching, Detmers also was a member of the Experiment Station staff.

Left—OSU's first Chemistry Building as it appeared in 1883. Professor Detmers taught courses here until it was destroyed by fire in 1889.



Above—The Veterinary Hospital. Completed in 1891, it was the first comprehensive veterinary education facility at OSU.

Right—This picture shows the hospital in relation to the campus, with University Hall and the Agricultural Experiment Station in the background.



conferred upon our veterinary students on the completion of a full course as that given in the University of Pennsylvania and in Cornell University, New York, viz.: doctor of veterinary medicine...If the degree of D.V.M. is given, more well qualified young men will come...besides that, the conferring of such a degree will tend to raise the study of veterinary science to the same dignity as that of human medicine.”

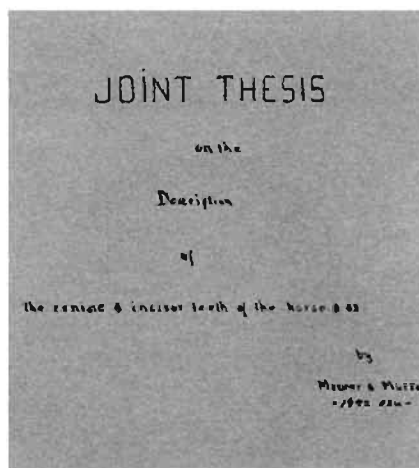
Throughout the first half of his tenure, Detmers' courses in veterinary study were something of a movable feast. He began teaching in University Hall, then was shifted to the old Chemistry Building and remained there until that structure burned down in 1889. After that, he transferred to quarters at the Agricultural Experiment Station, then located on the OSU campus. The same year, the peripatetic professor wrote of the need for more permanent accommodations:

“Of course, it would be...better, if we could have a building exclusively for the veterinary department, constructed specially to meet its wants, but the cost of such a building would hardly be less than \$5,000 or \$6,000.”

It was a broad hint, and cost notwithstanding, Detmers pressed for a veterinary hospital. A year later, in 1890, he got what he wanted; the state legislature appropriated \$5,000 to construct the veterinary department's first comprehensive facility. (The very first veterinary building was a 20-by-20 foot structure for dissecting large animals erected in 1886 at a cost of \$417.25.)

Funding of the hospital was a major advance for veterinary education at OSU and it appears to have had an immediate impact on enrollment. In his Annual Report of September 15, 1890, Detmers noted:

“...At the present writing fifty-eight applications for admission to the veterinary department have been received. Of course, I do not expect that every one who has inquired...will be able to come or be able to enter, but I do expect that in consequence of the better facilities offered next year, and made possible by the appropriation of five thousand dollars for a new building, and a little advertising by which this fact was brought before the public, the number of new students in the department will be a comparatively large one.”



Top—The small animal ward at the Veterinary Hospital.

Above— The title page of a thesis by George A. Mawer and Frank E. Murray, 1892 graduates of the College of Veterinary Medicine. The introduction includes a familiar student refrain: “We might have added a few things more, but the time which we had to work upon this was limited.” (Veterinary College Files)



The Veterinary Hospital was completed in 1891. Impressive for its time, it had a two-story main section that included classroom, laboratory and office space, and a rear section containing a 28 x 30 foot clinic room and a 28 x 31 foot stable. The same year, two smaller structures were also added to the veterinary department's physical plant, a new large animal dissection building and a small temporary barn used as an isolation ward and postmortem room for large animals.

Perhaps it was this "building boom" and the new stature it offered that led Detmers to accept the designation "School of Veterinary Medicine." Whatever the cause, he did use it for the first time in his June 1891, Annual Report, noting that the school had "completed the sixth year of its existence, which, in nearly every respect, has been a very prosperous one." And, a few months later, in another report he again cited an increase in enrollment:

"Since last June...the number of students has increased fully 75 percent. Twenty-one are now in attendance and at least a few more are expected to come."

Compared with succeeding years, student enrollment was never large during Detmers' tenure; in the decade he was at OSU only twenty D.V.M. degrees were awarded. But, with his emphasis on quality rather than quantity, he produced highly qualified graduates worthy of public trust. Perhaps the best evidence of this is the fact that the very first OSU veterinary graduate went on to build one of the most impressive careers in American veterinary medicine.

The student was Mark Francis. Detmers recognized his potential and, in 1886, instead of pursuing research of his own into the troubling problem of foot-rot in sheep, assigned the investigation to Francis as the subject for his required graduation thesis.

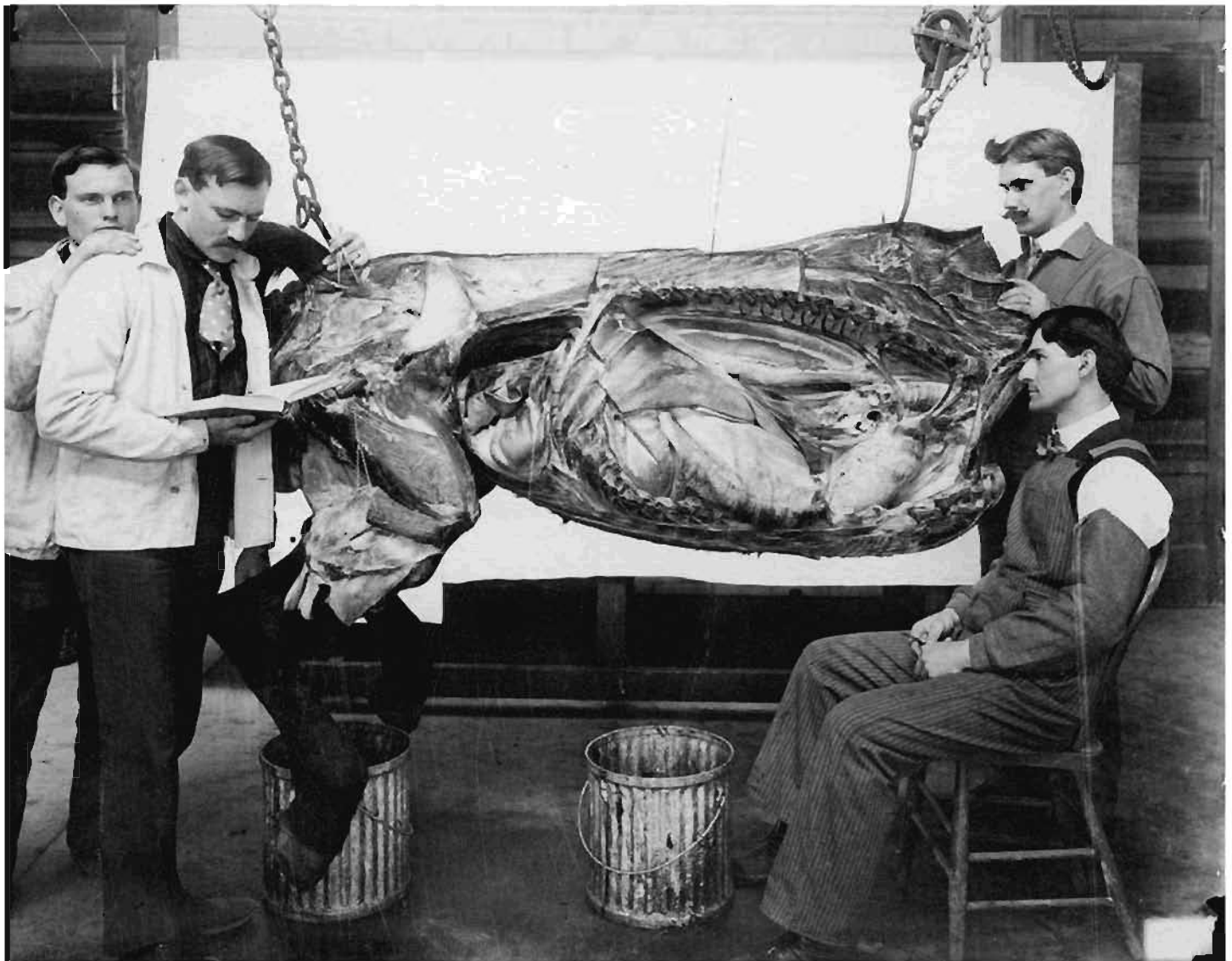
Detmers' confidence was fully confirmed. Writing in his 1887 Annual Report, he recorded the results of the project:

"Mark Francis, by this training, became enabled to undertake successfully as his thesis work an original investigation into the cause or causes of foot-rot in sheep. He not only succeeded in finding the cause, but also in demonstrating on a strictly scientific basis and beyond any doubt whatever, that a short-lived aerobic bacillus, of great vitality, constitutes the true cause of that disease. He

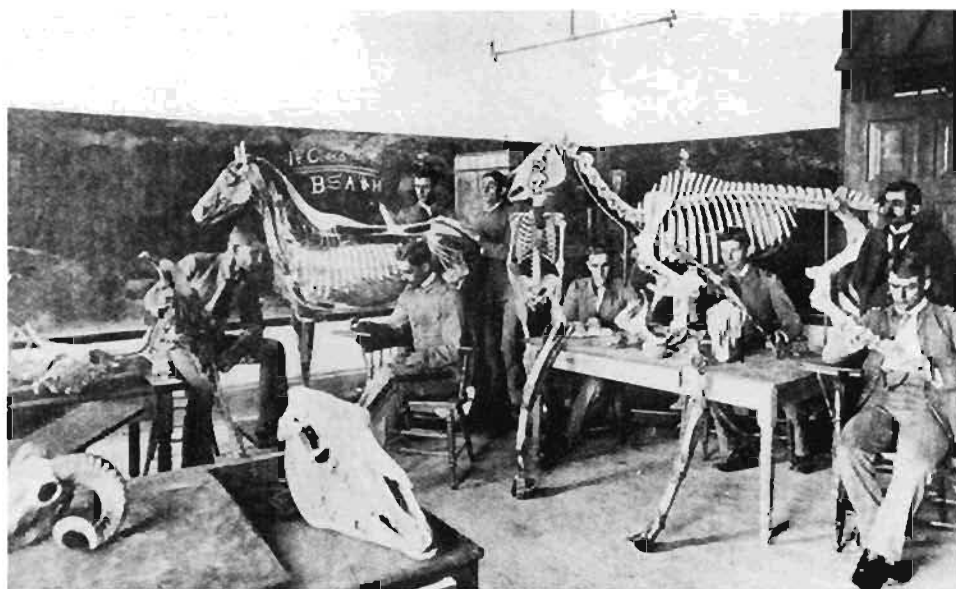


Top—The North Dormitory at OSU in 1895. Board and room, fuel, light and washing cost students at the dorm about \$3.50 a week.

Above—Dr. Mark Francis as he appeared in later years when he served as Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine at Texas A & M. (Archives, Texas A & M University)



Above—Holding still for the photographer at an anatomy dissection class, circa 1895.



Left—A veterinary lecture room at Texas A & M in 1893. The instructor by the door is Dr. Mark Francis, the first OSU veterinary graduate. Research by Francis was a significant factor in the eradication of Texas cattle fever, one of the most costly epizootic diseases. (Archives, Texas A & M University)



A group shot at the Veterinary Hospital, circa 1900. Note the dogs at the left; even at this early date, small animal medicine was a significant part of veterinary education at the College.

is the first who, to my knowledge, has found and described this bacillus and demonstrated it to be the cause of foot-rot.”

Francis graduated in 1887 and eventually became Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine at Texas A & M. It was here he did his greatest work; today OSU's first veterinary graduate is recognized as a major figure in the successful campaign against Texas fever and the revitalization of the Texas cattle industry.

(At this point, an editorial note: Detmers himself was deeply involved in veterinary research throughout his professional life and his achievements will not be slighted. They will be covered in a separate chapter on veterinary research at OSU.)

With the approach of the mid-1890s, Detmers' career at OSU drew to a close. But there was still one piece of unfinished business, not directly university-related, but crucial to the veterinary profession. For several years, attempts had been made, all unsuccessful, to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine and reduce the number of unlicensed and unskilled practitioners. To this cause, Detmers committed his influence and, in 1894, largely as a result of his efforts, the legislature finally passed Ohio's first Veterinary Practice Act.

Coming three years before similar legislation regulating the practice of human medicine, it was another major achievement of the Detmers Decade.



GROWTH AND MATURITY: 1895-1920

IN 1895, Professor H.J. Detmers retired from OSU, returning to private practice and independent research. The same year there was a reorganization of the veterinary school, part of an overall restructuring of the university. Along with five other schools, Veterinary Medicine was elevated to the status of a college and its new chief, Dr. David S. White, became its first dean.

White was an 1890 graduate of OSU who went on to further study in Europe, and then returned to the university in 1893 as a member of the veterinary faculty. He brought back a keen appreciation of Europe's superior veterinary colleges; writing later about his experiences, he noted that American students in Europe "found for the most part magnificently housed, well-equipped and splendidly officered institutions, most of them larger in architecture and in landscape more beautiful, and in pedagogic facilities infinitely better than was the whole 'university' in its every department at home."

In contrast, the institution White inherited from Detmers consisted of one significant building (the hospital) and a handful of lesser structures, located on a campus that still included a few acres of primitive forest. But if European-class facilities were lacking, leadership was not. White accelerated the development begun by Detmers, capitalizing on both the College's growing prestige and the expanding interest in veterinary medicine. Throughout the late 1890s, there was a steady increase in

enrollment and by 1900 the total number of graduates stood at 38, having almost doubled in just five years.

Veterinary medicine was on the upswing. The College Bulletin for 1898-99 listed, in addition to private practice, a growing number of career opportunities for qualified graduates including:

"Inspector and Assistant Inspector in the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Veterinary Surgeon in the U.S. Cavalry Service.

Instructor at an agricultural college.

Investigator of contagious and infectious diseases at state agricultural experiment stations.

Veterinarians to municipal health boards, fire departments, etc.

State Veterinarians.

Managers of stock farms."

The same bulletin noted that "these positions pay salaries varying from \$900 to \$3,000 yearly." And it is estimated the average expenses of a student in the University for a year, excluding clothing and traveling expenses, at \$221.00.

A year later, the 1900-1901 College Bulletin spoke even more confidently about the future. Citing a "growing demand for men who are skilled veterinarians," the bulletin went on to suggest that veterinary graduates had a distinct

advantage over their more numerous counterparts in human medicine:

“There are three times as many animals as there are human beings in the United States. There are ten times as many doctors of medicine as there are veterinarians. It must seem, then, that as the country grows older, which means that the veterinarian will become more often employed than at present, and as the value of our livestock increases, the future must have in store for the skilled veterinarian an opportunity to succeed in his chosen vocation far more favorable than his professional brother, the practitioner of general medicine.”

This optimistic outlook attracted students and over the next fifteen years there was a steady and sizable increase both in enrollment and in number of veterinary graduates. Throughout most of this period, students could choose between two courses of study. One was the three-year course leading to a D.V.M. degree, the other (also three years), a more limited course offering a Veterinary Surgeon certificate. The latter, which was not a degree, was introduced around 1894, with the first V.S. certificates being presented to three members of the 1897 graduating class. This option was available until 1910, when entrance requirements were raised and the Veterinary Surgeon certificate abolished.

In pursuit of either degree, the veterinary student at OSU got a comprehensive education and it included continued emphasis on practical experience. This element of veterinary training was emphasized in the 1901-1902 College Bulletin:

“Free clinics are held from 10 to 12 M. daily (Saturday included) at the Veterinary Hospital (so) that students may become in a practical way familiar with the care and treatment of diseased and injured animals. During the clinic hours, the students are required to assist the instructor in all surgical operations...and to administer all medicines to sick animals.”

The same bulletin reported that “during the college year of 1898-99 and the first term '99, 2,130 cases were treated at the daily clinics.” And it described “hands on” training in another area, this one related to an animal health

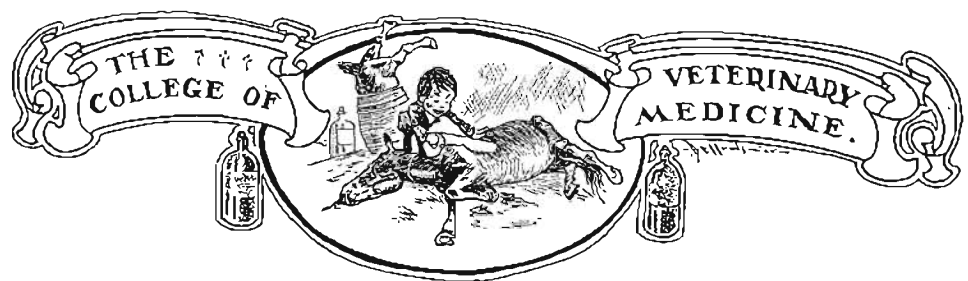




Top Left—Two horses and attentive students at the Veterinary Hospital in 1895.

Left—Townshend Hall, 1906, named in honor of Dr. Norton Townshend. In the early years, some Veterinary College facilities were housed in this building.

Below Left—A horse being examined for soundness outside the Veterinary Hospital, circa 1900. Note the beanie on the freshman student fourth from the right.



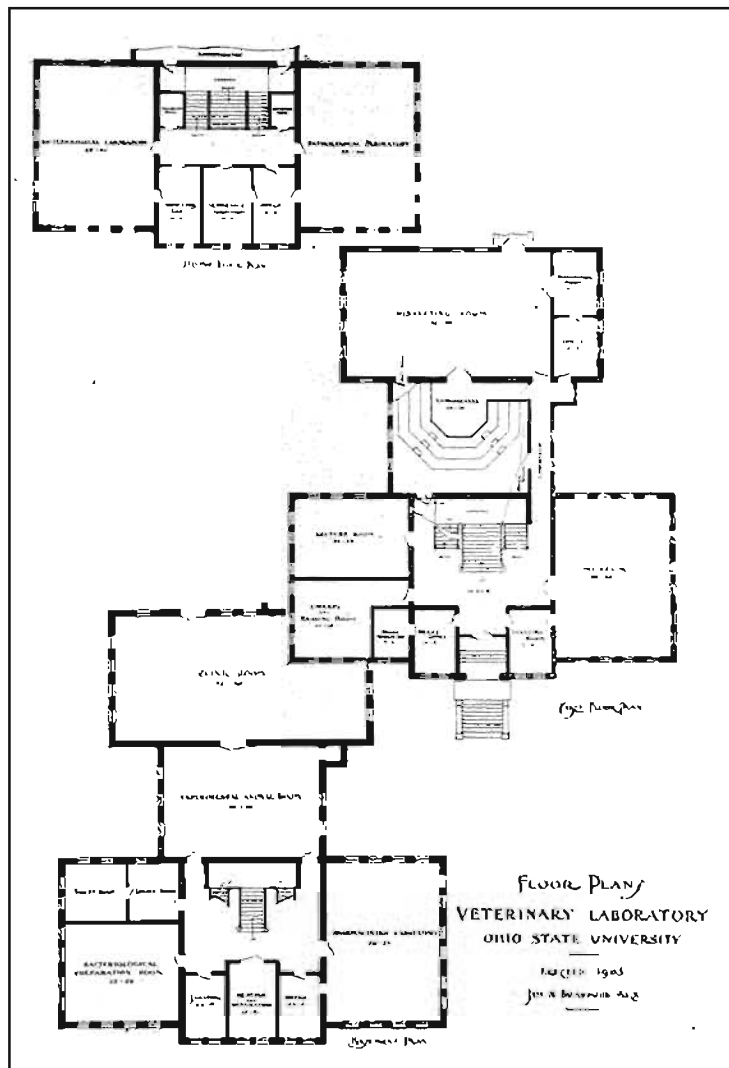
Top—The Ohio State University in 1887. A college bulletin of the period noted that the campus still included “a few acres of primitive forest.”

Above—This illustration from the 1902 Makio has a place in art history. It was done by George Bellows, who went on to become one of the most distinguished American painters.



Left—The Veterinary Laboratory Building shortly after its completion in 1903. Dean David White was not entirely pleased with the \$35,000 addition to his College.

Below Left—The floor plan for the Veterinary Laboratory, or "Laboratories"; both designations were used. (Veterinary College Files)



Top Right—The Dissection Room at the Veterinary Laboratory, 1908.

Right—Lecture Room, the Veterinary Laboratory, 1906.



problem that would challenge veterinary science for decades to come:

“The University dairy herd is tested once a year with tuberculin. This test is conducted by the students, under the direction of the instructors, giving valuable practical experience in the modern methods of diagnosing tuberculosis.”

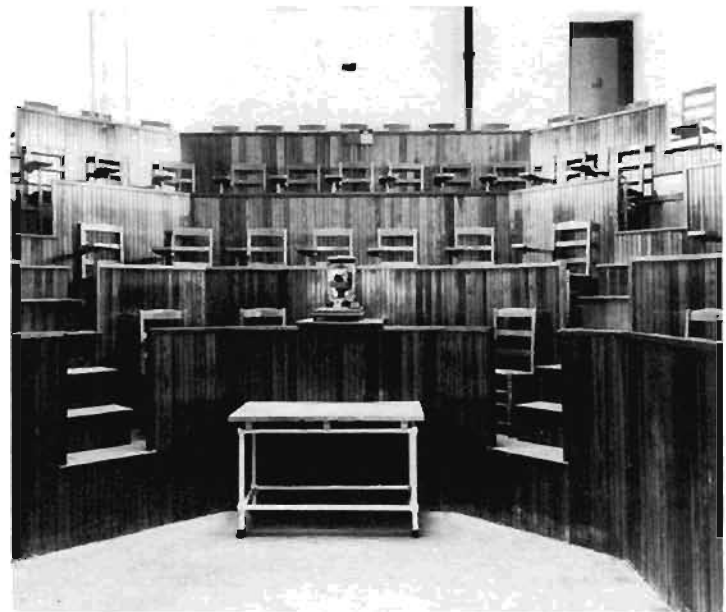
Interesting also, considering the period, is a bulletin reference a year earlier to practical experience and course work in the field of canine care. As early as 1900, the OSU Veterinary College was assuming a leadership role in this area. Referring to canine practice, the 1900-1901 Bulletin noted:

“This important branch of Veterinary Science, which has been so neglected in the past and which is so important to the practitioner of the present time, is taught by recitations, lectures, and practical demonstrations in the daily clinics and on subjects anesthetized for the operation table. The course consists of two terms of three months each.”

Like his predecessor, Professor Detmers, Dean David White was a champion of quality education, the foregoing is clear evidence of that. But as veterinary enrollment increased, it became obvious that quality could not be maintained unless College facilities kept pace. White pressed for expansion and, in 1901, he scored his first success when the state legislature appropriated \$35,000 for a new Veterinary Laboratory building. Completed in 1903, it supplanted the Hospital as the headquarters of the Veterinary College. The new structure did not provide everything White wanted, but it was a substantial addition. Writing later in a brief College history, the Dean observed:

“...The sum was inadequate to meet the actual needs...(but) it seemed the best that could be done. This building, though too small in capacity and too puritanical in architectural effect, served to furnish much needed quarters for the branches of anatomy, pathology, and bacteriology.”

Buildings were one of White's concerns and building the faculty was another. He made the latter an immediate priority when he took charge of the Veterinary College, and in succeeding years vigorously pursued efforts to upgrade and expand the faculty. Progress was slow in the early years, but by the turn of the century what White described as “heart-rending



West Bank Land

By the turn of the century, OSU was looking westward and private interests were helping assure expansion space. In his 1905 Annual Report, President William O. Thompson reported:

“During the past year a syndicate of gentlemen bought land lying west of the Olentangy River and are holding it that the state may purchase it at a reasonable price and thus provide additional land which is needed for the College of Agriculture.”



Dr. Septimus Sisson in 1911. His comprehensive work, *The Anatomy of Domestic Animals*, had just been published and he was recognized as the most outstanding veterinary anatomist in the world.

Alumni Association

The Veterinary Alumni Association was organized in June, 1912, at a special meeting initiated by the College's 1912 senior class. Two years later, the new association began its first major project, publication of the Veterinary Alumni Quarterly. The Quarterly was continued until 1935, when it ceased publication due to subscription problems.

In succeeding years, there was a decline in Association activity, although members continued to meet each year in conjunction with the annual meeting of the AVMA. In the late 1970s, there was a successful effort to revitalize the Alumni Association and today, with some 1,200 paid members, it has the highest percentage of graduates of any alumni group at OSU. The Association is active in fund-raising, continues to sponsor alumni meetings at national veterinary conferences, and gives special recognition to outstanding alumni at its annual meetings.

and brain-racking labor" had carried the day and he could write that "as a result two of the most efficient men, each in his line were added to the faculty."

From this point on the upgrading flourished, and in his 1906 Annual Report, White offered an evaluation of the results:

"While there has been no change since 1900 in the number of veterinarians giving instruction in the technical branches pertaining directly to Veterinary Medicine, the caliber of the Veterinarians comprising...the faculty has been greatly enhanced by the substitution of better prepared teachers for those who were retired or resigned. Probably the most notable substitution of this sort was the acquisition of Professor Sisson to the Chair of Comparative Anatomy, in which branch he stands pre-eminent."

(Professor Septimus Sisson joined the OSU Veterinary College faculty in 1901 and there will be more on his distinguished career in the chapter on research. Suffice to say at this point that White's use of the word "pre-eminent" was no exaggeration. Indicative of his stature, a 1910 Annual Report lists the same yearly salary, \$2,750, for both Sisson and Dean White.)

Four years later, in 1910, White commented further on the "greatly enhanced" faculty, comparing it with his initial inheritance:

"Beginning with a faculty which in 1895 included only two veterinarians, neither of whom had higher rank in the University than associate professor, at present there are in the faculty of the college nine veterinarians, four with the rank of full professor."

The same year, the OSU Veterinary College could report that it had "graduated (over 300) young men who are now pursuing successfully their chosen vocation in almost every State of the Union and in several foreign countries."

Nineteen-ten also saw dramatic expansion of the College's physical plant. Three years earlier, responsive to enrollment pressures on the aging Veterinary Hospital, the legislature had agreed to fund a new veterinary clinic and it was completed in 1910 at a cost of \$130,000. This time the acquisition measured up to Dean White's expectations; describing "the finest and



Above—A pathology class at the Veterinary Laboratory in 1917. Inadequate electric lighting made natural light an absolute necessity for microscope work.

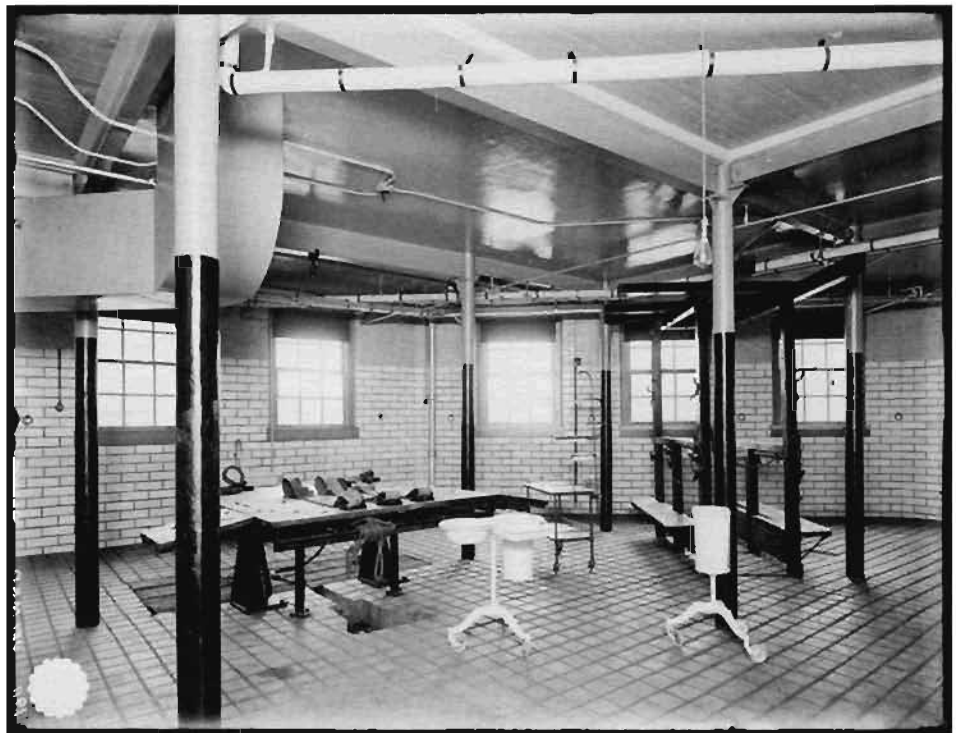


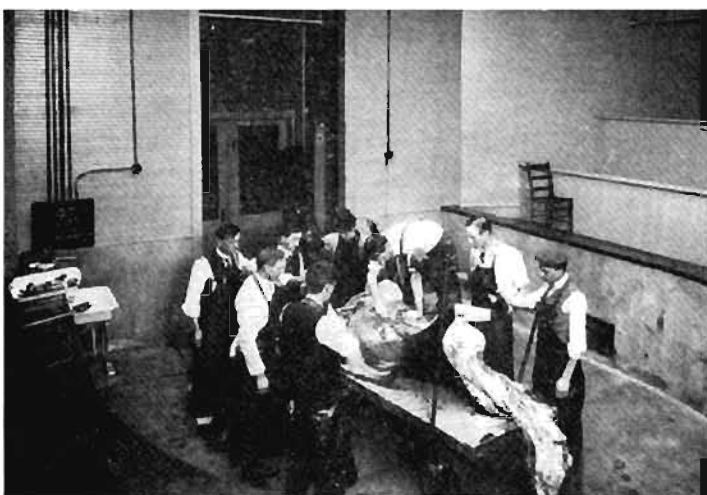
Left—The Veterinary Laboratory Building as it appeared circa 1914.



Above—The Veterinary Clinic in 1914. Completed in 1910, it was described as “the finest and largest veterinary building west of the Alleghenies.” The accompanying pictures of the Clinic on the following pages are from the 1910 Veterinary College Bulletin which promoted the new structure as an inducement for potential students.

Right—Clinic: Operating Room for Large Animals.





Top—Clinic: Surgical Amphitheater, also known as the main lecture room.

Above—Clinic: Postmortem Amphitheater.

largest veterinary building west of the Alleghenies,” he wrote:

“It is in reality three buildings in one. The central portion, two stories, with a high basement, is devoted to the clinics for large animals...The south wing is for the small animal clinic...The north wing of the building is for the work in clinical pathology and veterinary hygiene.

In the rear is a small building containing eight rooms for the isolation of large animals suffering from contagious diseases...These isolation wards make possible the study in the concrete of transmissible diseases without endangering the other patients or the farm animals of the University.”

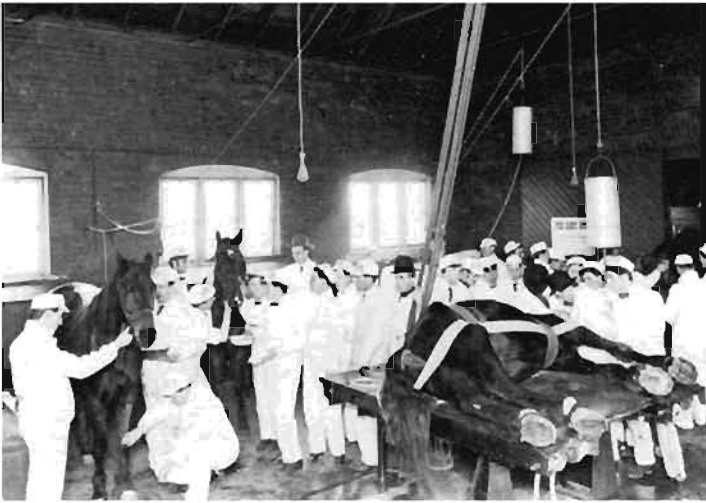
White also noted that “the clinic building is one of the few buildings on our campus which not only makes provision for immediate needs but also looks forward toward future growth and development.”

Nor did the Veterinary College have far to look. Enrollment was continuing to increase and only a year later the Annual Report included this entry:

“Generally speaking, this past year has been a most successful one for the college which is now, in point of attendance, the largest university veterinary school in the English speaking world. This remains true notwithstanding that the requirements for admission to the college are higher than at any other American veterinary school save Cornell University where these requirements are set by state law.”

In the ensuing years, as veterinary education continued to progress, even OSU’s “higher” requirements came under scrutiny. And, in 1915, they underwent a major revision; entrance requirements were raised and, three decades after it was originally proposed by Professor Detmers, the four-year course became a reality. As the Annual Report of that year noted, it was part of a national trend:

“During the past year the entrance requirements to the college were increased from eight to fifteen high school units and the length of the curriculum extended from three to four years...now all of the state schools (with the exception of the University of Pennsylvania which is contemplating a similar change) offer four year courses in veterinary medicine.”



Top—Veterinary Hospital scenes from the early 1900s. The horse still was king.

Above—This flag-bedecked Veterinary College wagon was part of a patriotic demonstration in 1917. The lower inscription on the wagon reads: “We Are Looking for the Kaiser’s horse.” (Courtesy of J.V. Crago, D.V.M.)

Viewed in perspective, 1915 was an early high water mark for veterinary education. Student enrollment had steadily increased for some fifteen years and, with the introduction of the four year course, professional veterinary training took a giant step forward. But there was little time to reflect on these achievements for not far ahead lay a period of even more dramatic change and challenge. It was anticipated in a declaration issued April 3, 1917, by the OSU Board of Trustees:

“The President of The Ohio State University, by authority of the Faculty of the University and of the Trustees in session April the Third, is requested to assure the President of the United States of their recognition of the lofty ideals and the patriotism actuating in the present crisis...The President is assured of the loyal support of The Ohio State University. He has our hearts, our hopes, and our prayers.”

Three days later the “present crisis” came to a head and the United States entered World War I.

As expected, national mobilization had an immediate impact on enrollment. Young men went to war instead of college and within months veterinary enrollment at OSU and other schools had decreased significantly from the previous year.

This created a problem because the U.S. Army of 1917 still depended heavily on horse and mule power for its mobility. Confronted by the possibility of a shortage of veterinarians, both the government and the colleges embarked on campaigns to maintain enrollment at adequate levels. The OSU effort was described in the Veterinary College’s 1918 Annual Report:

“During the year a special bulletin on ‘The Veterinary Profession’ was published...for distribution to prospective students...The War Department, realizing the importance of the well-trained veterinarian at this time, has suggested that the veterinary colleges keep their enrollment as nearly normal as possible. It is the desire of the Faculty...to comply with the wishes of the War Department to keep up the normal supply of competent veterinarians and a special effort was made accordingly.”

The recruiting effort was successful and by the fall of 1918 enrollment had increased substantially, with many students entering the Veterinary College as members of the Students’



Above—Clinic: Drug and Instrument Room for Large Animal Clinics.



Left—The eight-stall Isolation Ward, built in 1910 to accommodate animals with infectious diseases.

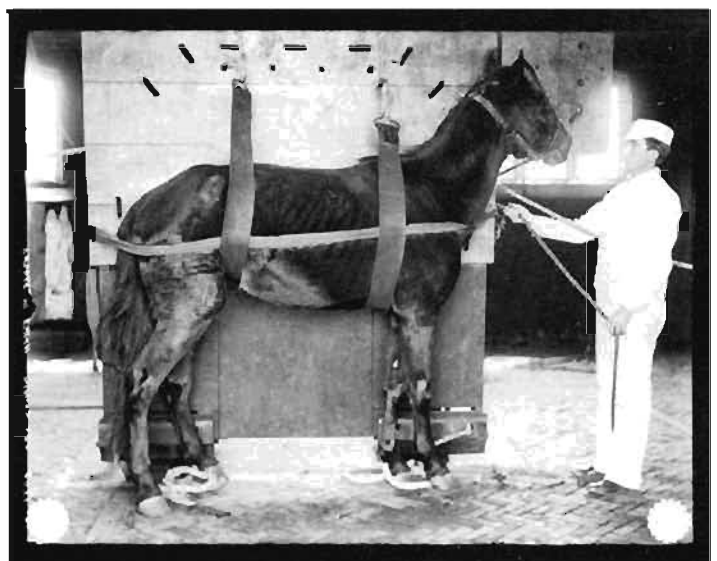
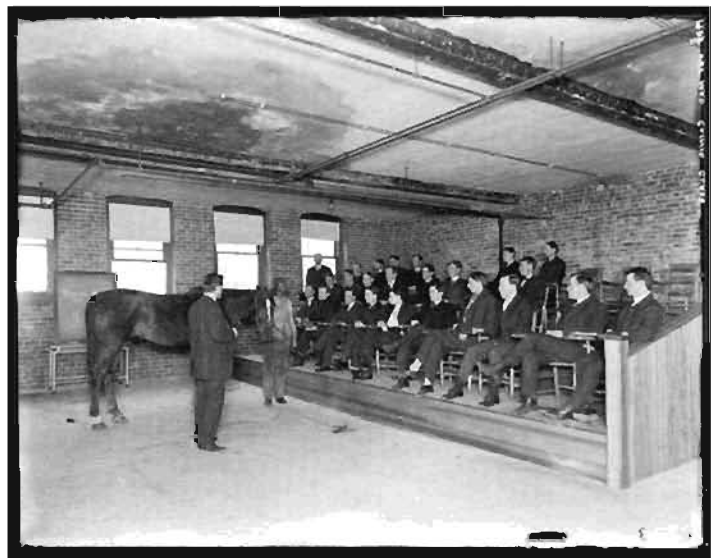
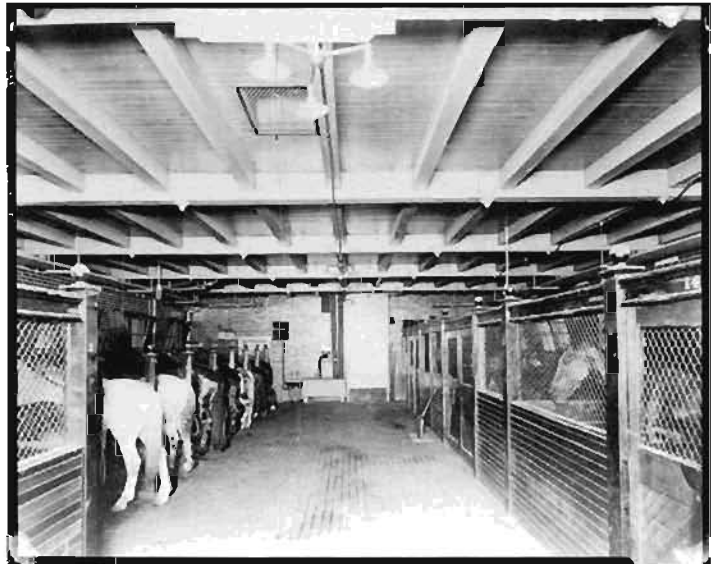
Army Training Corps (SATC). The latter pursued their studies in a military environment that included living in barracks and committing considerable time to military drill and tactics. This compounded the pressures of veterinary study and the faculty took note of the problem. At a December 13, 1918, meeting, the Executive Committee passed a resolution stipulating that:

“All students showing right attitude but back in work because of military duties be not failed in such work but be marked leniently or credit be deferred until work...is satisfactory.”

The war also compounded pressures on the faculty, drawing five members into military service and increasing the work load of those remaining on the home front. Faculty members on active duty included Dean David White, who entered the service in 1917 and went on to become chief veterinarian with the American Expeditionary Force in France. Before he returned to OSU in 1919, White had been promoted to full colonel, becoming the first Veterinary Corps officer to hold that rank.

With the end of the war, activities at the Veterinary College began to return to normal. But there would be only a brief respite from the change and challenge that had characterized the wartime years.

The 1920s would see to that.



Right—Clinic: Horse Ward.



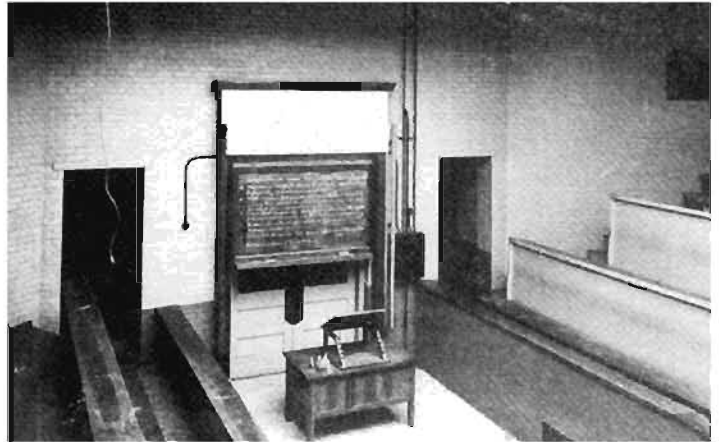
Left—Dean David White, circa 1918, the first Veterinary Corps officer to achieve the rank of full Colonel.

Below—Clinic: The Instrumentation Room where surgical instruments and other equipment for the Small Animal Operating Room were stored.

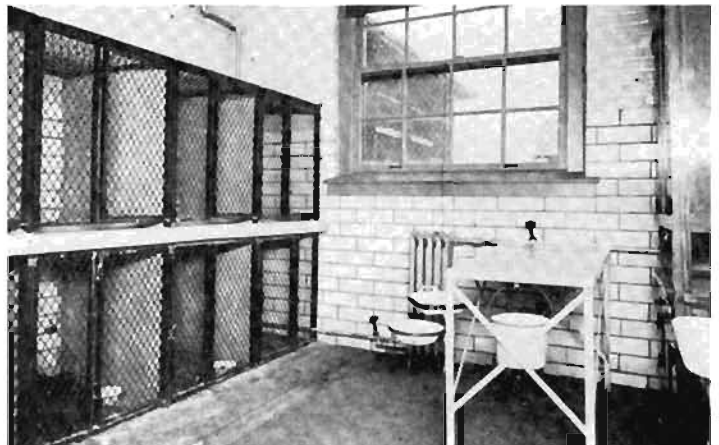




Above—Clinic: The Distemper Ward. The small animal facilities at the Veterinary Clinic were described by one visiting veterinarian as the best he had seen anywhere in the United States or Europe.



Top Right—Clinic: Small Animal Amphitheater.



Above Right—Clinic: The Cat Ward, also designed for the treatment of other small animals such as rabbits and birds. The latter may have been somewhat high-strung.



Right—Clinic: Operating Room for Small Animals.



Below Right—Clinic: The Main Rotunda or Clinic Hall for Larger Animals.



Left—Equine treatment at the Veterinary Clinic, 1914.

Below—Veterinary students in class, 1912. The young man third from the right in the front row is obviously more interested in the photographer than the lecturer.



Right—It was not all books and lectures. In 1914 the Veterinary College won the Inter-College Soccer Championship. The determined looking faculty member on the right in the back row is Dr. Oscar Brumley.

Below—A Veterinary College ambulance, 1914. To the rear is the Cattle Barn.





Left—A somewhat later shot taken in the Clinic's Pathology Laboratory.

Below—A sign of the changing times, a "horseless carriage" in front of the Veterinary Clinic, 1915.





Left—A 1917 Histology class. The building is unidentified.

Below—Students at work in the Dissection Room at the Veterinary Laboratory, 1918.





LOSING HORSES AND LEANER YEARS

WHILE IT IS PROBABLE, due to the peculiar economic conditions which prevail, that there will be some falling off in the veterinary student population of the country for the next year or two, eventually, as the demand becomes emphasized through lacking supply, compensation will come in the increasing numbers of young men who will enter the profession...The outlook therefore for the veterinary school is brighter today than it ever has been..."

It seems fair to say that when Dean David White wrote the above in his 1920 Annual Report, he was putting up a brave front. Veterinary enrollment was beginning to decline, the result of a combination of factors, and one may surmise that an educator as astute as White anticipated more than a "year or two" of problems.

The causes of the decline included the state of the agricultural economy, which was beginning to slide into a depression that preceded by several years the general economic collapse, and conversely, industrial growth that was siphoning off potential college students. But the most prominent factor, and the most dramatic, was the abrupt decline of the horse as the dominant source of urban transportation.

The internal combustion engine and the cars and trucks it powered were signaling the end of "horse-powered" America. The change

came swiftly, especially in the cities, impacting on practicing veterinarians and, through them, on potential veterinary students. Dr. Schalk observed in his 1956 College history that:

"Countless numbers of veterinary practitioners whose practices were almost solely confined to the equine were definitely concerned about the future of their profession. They, as well as others outside of their profession, discouraged young men in taking up veterinary medicine for their life work."

The pessimistic outlook of working professionals, reinforced by the very real problems of the period, had its effect. Enrollment continued to drop; in 1921, a report to the Ohio State Veterinary Medical Association noted that OSU veterinary enrollment stood at 106, with only 18 in the freshman class. The same year, Dean White reported "very unstable" conditions in the veterinary profession, adding that "there is a popular impression that since the horse is no longer the dominant factor in urban street transportation, no more veterinarians will be needed."

White didn't believe this; he remained optimistic, although conceding that veterinary education would have to pass through a "squeeze." He saw an answer to the profession's problems in the needs of the nation's food-and-fiber producing livestock industry, still ravaged by disease and long neglected by many veterinarians in favor of equine practice. Writing in his 1922





Above—Dean David White in 1925. White felt that veterinary medical education could survive the enrollment squeeze by placing greater emphasis on meeting the needs of the nation's food-and-fiber producing livestock industry.

Left—The contrast between the graduating classes of 1911 and 1924 dramatically illustrates the decline in Veterinary College enrollment which was a major concern of the 1920s. There were 80 graduates in 1911 and only 18 in 1924. Some pessimists felt that the fall from favor of the urban work horse had sounded the death knell for the veterinary profession.

Annual Report, the Dean focused on this promising area:

“The livestock industry of the United States is valued in round numbers at about \$10,000,000,000. The annual losses from fatal diseases among animals are estimated at about \$250,000,000. To this must be added the economic loss due to the occurrence of sickness or injury which constantly involves some 10 percent of our livestock. These facts give a general idea of the urgent need of devising ways and means to reduce these enormous losses...”

The “ways and means” were obviously the province of veterinary medicine. But the process of devising them would require changes in both veterinary education and veterinary practice. In time, these would come; indeed, some were already underway. But even as the OSU Veterinary College anticipated the future, it had to contend with the depressing reality of the present.

Enrollment was still going down and the College was under pressure. By 1926, the situation was critical and a major effort was mounted to reverse the trend. At a January 26th faculty meeting, a committee on student enrollment outlined a promotional program that included reduction of the non-resident fee, use of WEAO Radio (now WOSU), solicitation of county agents and high school superintendents, and the placing of articles in influential publications.

Less than a month later, on February 16, 1926, the faculty approved motions to arrange for radio subjects and prepare publication material. Members also backed a proposal to “ask alumni to discuss the Veterinary Medicine situation with high school graduates and to send in the names of any graduates whom they think might be interested in a course in veterinary medicine.”

In May, University trustees bolstered the recruitment program by agreeing to eliminate the non-resident fee for veterinary students. And by the fall of 1926 promotional efforts had been expanded to include letters to prominent livestock breeders and farm bureau organizations, contacts with the nation's agricultural colleges, and letters to all veterinarians in Ohio and adjoining states who were not OSU alumni.

The College was making a determined effort to attract students. At the same time, it also was reordering its own house in response to

the changing needs of the decade. In his 1926 Annual Report, Dean White noted:

“While formerly a course in veterinary anatomy was confined to the horse, nowadays, as noted, the other animals are given equal emphasis. Recently the course in anatomy was revised to meet the present day needs of the veterinarian in the field. Still further changes in this regard are contemplated.”

The educational emphasis was shifting to other livestock, the food-and-fiber producing animals long overshadowed by the now-disappearing horse. And size of animal had nothing to do with its significance. In November 1926, the Executive Committee addressed the needs of an increasingly important segment of the livestock industry by approving a recommendation “that a course in Poultry Husbandry be included in the curriculum.”

In this same period, small animal medicine, always prominent at OSU, became the focus of even greater attention. With the displacement of the horse by motorized “horse-power,” urban veterinarians became increasingly dependent on companion animal care as a source of livelihood and, recognizing this trend, the Veterinary College began placing even more emphasis on what would become a major field of veterinary practice.

But internal change and external promotion notwithstanding, enrollment remained a problem. The number of veterinary graduates was dwindling and Dean White, writing in 1926, commented on the gravity of the situation:

“For the past five years, the matter of enrollment in the veterinary schools of North America has occasioned considerable anxiety among thinking people interested in one of our nation’s greatest assets, the livestock industry...The number (of veterinarians) now being graduated, less than three for each state, does not fill the gaps in the profession caused by death alone. It is probable that a campaign of greater publicity will help remedy the situation, but in the opinion of the writer it will remedy itself once the people of the country realize that, despite the ‘passing of the horse,’ veterinary service will still be needed as long as a livestock industry is maintained. The faculty of the College of Veterinary Medicine is doing everything in this matter to give publicity to the facts.”

It was an effort that would take time. In the years immediately ahead, graduating classes at the Veterinary College averaged only 15 members and even then OSU fared better than other colleges in the United States and Canada. But, eventually, the tide began to turn and in 1928 the College’s Annual Report sounded a more optimistic note:

“It need only be mentioned that the increase in student numbers has been very encouraging and gratifying. Incidentally, Ohio State has this year a larger entering class of veterinary students than any other school on the American continent. The outlook for the coming year is also encouraging.”

The worst was over. By responding to, rather than resisting change, and by effectively publicizing its crucial mission, the Veterinary College had survived a formidable challenge. Never again would declining enrollment be a major problem.

The enrollment crisis dominated the 1920’s, but it would be misleading to say that it did so to the total exclusion of other concerns. In Dean White’s case, these concerns included thinking about future expansion, a clear indication that he viewed the drop in enrollment as a temporary aberration. Addressing the subject of expansion in his 1923 Annual Report, he posed a question and the answer:

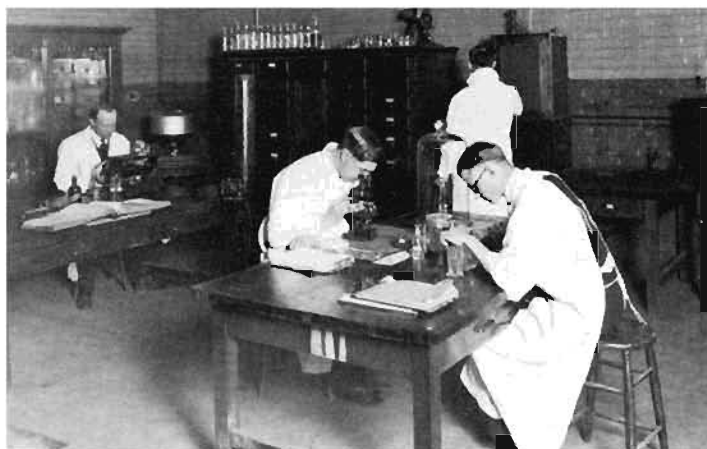
“Other veterinary colleges, no larger than this one, are expanding; why should we not continue to grow?...It would seem, therefore, that the time will soon come when it will be necessary to abandon entirely both the Veterinary Laboratory Building and the Veterinary Clinic Building and rebuild, probably on the west side of the Olentangy River, the Veterinary College and make it an institution of greater service to the people of the state and nation.”

It was a bold proposal, but also clearly another idea that would have to await its time. And the time did not come soon; it would be thirty years before the Veterinary College finally got the signal to “go west.”

But if White could not promote a new college campus, he could at least restructure the college he had. From 1906 on he had sought authority to create departments, only to have University officials consistently reject the proposal. Finally, in 1925, White went ahead on his own, creating the subdepartments of



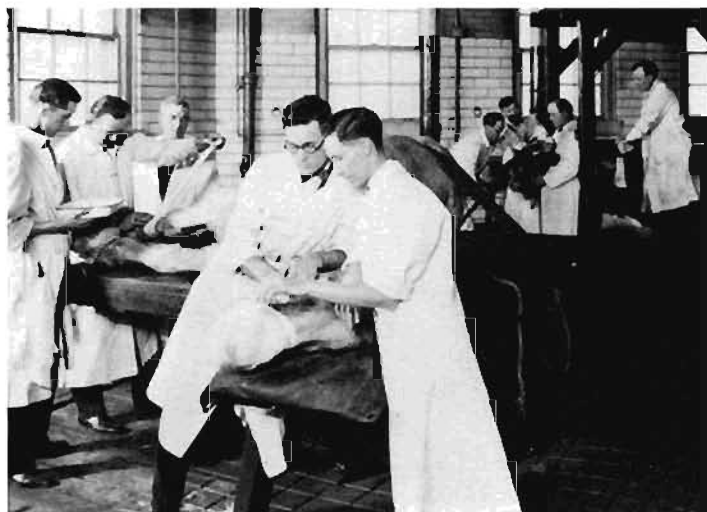
Above—The College held its first Conference of Veterinarians in March, 1926, and drew an impressive number of participants. The Conference marked the beginning of formal continuing education at the College and was continued as an annual event for some thirty years. (Veterinary College Files)



Left—Two scenes of Pathology work at the Veterinary College in 1922.



Below Left—Activity at the Veterinary Clinic in 1926. Enrollment was still a problem, but better days were ahead.



Right—The 1920s were trying years, but there was time for relaxation. In 1927, Dean White, the swordsman on the left, posed with members of his “military gang,” which included members of his 1890 graduating class.



Anatomy, Pathology, Surgery and Clinics, and Medicine. Four years later, in another step toward departmentalization, the College’s curriculum and functions were grouped into seven distinct divisions: Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacology, Parasitology, Medicine, Pathology, Surgery and Clinics, and Research.

The 1920s also saw the beginning of a formalized program of continuing education at the Veterinary College. It took the form of an annual Conference for Veterinarians and the very first one, held in March 1926, was an overwhelming success. Minutes of the Executive Committee meeting for March 30th record that:

“The total registration for the three-day conference was 225. This exceeds by twenty-five the largest attendance at any conference of its kind in this country.”

Through the late 1920s, the Conference also was used to focus attention on the Veterinary College and stimulate enrollment. It remained an annual event for some three decades before giving way to new programs of continuing education.

In the 1920s, graduate education also began to evolve. The Veterinary College conferred its first higher degree, a Master of Science in Pathology, on L.E. Starr in 1922. Over the remainder of the decade, five additional master’s degrees were presented, a still-modest

but notable advance in a field of veterinary education that would continue to grow in importance.

The final year of the decade saw an upgrading of the ambulatory clinic service, which had its beginning in the early days of the veterinary school. First organized by Professor Detmers, the clinic was apparently discontinued for a period after his retirement, then reestablished on a limited basis in 1913 under the direction of Dr. J.N. Shoemaker. In 1929, Dr. Walter Krill joined the faculty to “develop and operate” an ambulatory clinic offering complete veterinary service, including emergency care, to farm clients.

The same year Dr. David White retired, closing out 34 years as Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine. Having guided the College from humble beginnings to a position of preeminence, he bequeathed to his successor a rich heritage and all the challenges of the years ahead.





PROGRESS, STABILITY, AND THE STATUS QUO

WHEN Professor Oscar V. Brumley succeeded Dr. David White as Dean of the Veterinary College, the gloom of the 1920s was rapidly dissipating. Enrollment was up and so was the demand for veterinarians, who were now, as a result of the decade-long slump, in short supply. A promotional brochure, published by the College in 1930, reported on the changing scene:

"It is estimated that the number of students now in the veterinary colleges of the country is less than half the number required annually merely to fill the gaps in the profession resulting from death and retirement. There is an actual shortage of qualified men, and as matters stand, the condition will become more acute."

The law of supply and demand was now operating in favor of veterinary medicine, making it an attractive career option. Writing the same year in his Annual Report, Dean Brumley cited a continuing increase in enrollment and added:

"(This) indicates that veterinary education is on the upgrade and (enrollment) will not be such a serious problem in the future...This is very encouraging as the livestock industry needs a larger number of well-trained men to assist in the prevention of the diseases which constantly menace its development and existence."

The 1930 brochure also focused on the growing needs of the livestock industry. In addition, it listed a wide range of other career

choices for the in-demand veterinarian, among them public health service, extension work and commercial activity, the latter including positions with firms manufacturing biological products. And, portending a major trend, it reported that small animal practice had increased so that there were "better opportunities for competent veterinarians in practice than ever before."

Annual income from these diverse activities varied; the brochure reported that practitioners earned from \$2,500 to \$5,000 yearly, reaching as high as \$25,000 in some cases. In the same period, the estimated cost for the freshman year at the Veterinary College, including general expenses, room and board, was \$646.00.

Veterinary education was moving forward again and two years later Dean Brumley commented further about the positive prospects. But in his 1932 Annual Report, he tempered his optimism by noting that growth in numbers was linked to growth in other areas:

"The future has a very bright outlook for enrollment in the College of Veterinary Medicine provided a normal development can be assured in the way of teaching personnel, equipment, and proper facilities in the way of buildings and grounds...The number of students at the present time taxes the capacity of the personnel of the College, its equipment, and other facilities."

It was an observation that, over succeeding years, would become a refrain.

“Normal development,” at least in terms of proper facilities, proved to be an elusive goal.

Along with the enrollment increases of the early 1930s, the Veterinary College also experienced a slight, but significant change in class composition. It was reflected in the College Bulletin for 1933-1934, which, for the first time, carried an opening sentence in the “Admission” section reading: “This College is open on equal terms to both sexes.”

The new policy statement was an official acknowledgement that, as of 1932, the College had become co-educational. The same bulletin also referred to “students” instead of “young men” and included a section outlining the registration and housing regulations governing women students. The latter were somewhat more stringent than those for men, requiring that:

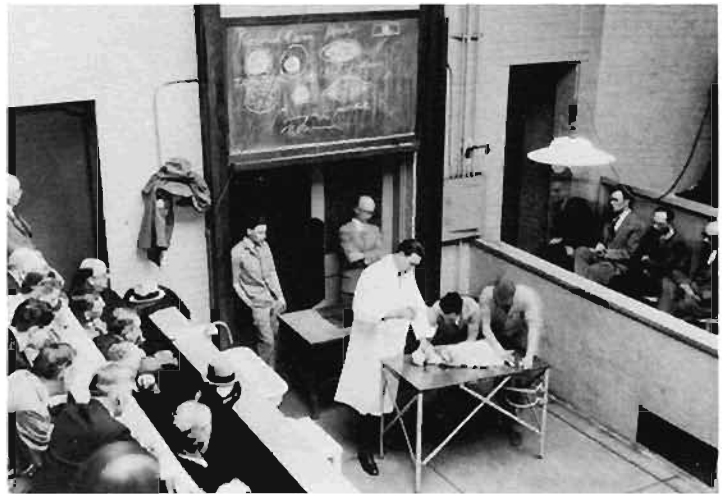
“Every woman student, whether undergraduate or graduate, must register with the Dean of Women...All living arrangements for women are under the supervision of the Dean of Women and must be submitted to her before completion.”

Prior to this change, there were two references to women in College records. The Executive Committee minutes of September 23, 1918, noted succinctly that a “female applicant for registration (had been) referred to committee,” where she obviously was rejected since the College remained a male stronghold. And, Faculty meeting minutes for April 12, 1927, included reference to a Miss Dominek, a student in Physical Education who wanted to take some courses in Veterinary Medicine. The minutes record that in this case, permission was granted:

“The department decided that there was nothing to prevent anyone, having prerequisites, from taking any course offered by the College, and the prevailing opinion was in favor of Miss Dominek being allowed to elect work in this College.”

But this was a matter of taking courses, not a degree. It would be 1936 before a woman achieved the latter distinction. In June of that year the OSU College of Veterinary Medicine finally graduated its first woman D.V.M., Mrs. Ida Mae Dodge.

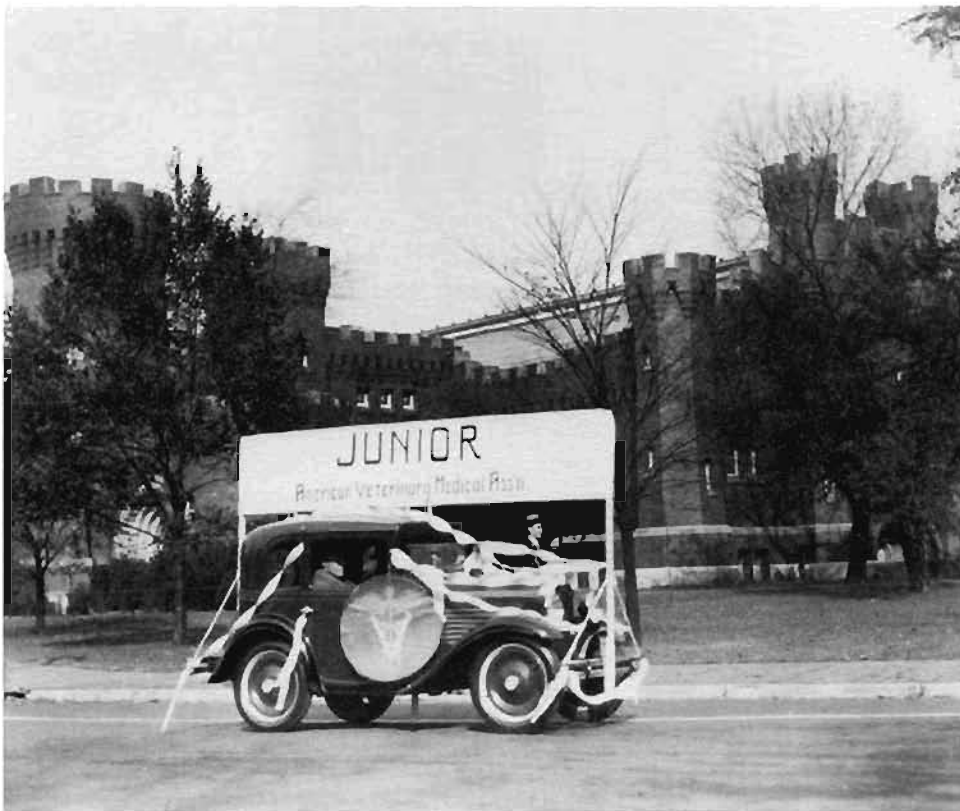
Mrs. Dodge, incidentally, had entered the College as Ida Mae Matteson. In her sophomore year she married another veterinary student, Roger Dodge, who also graduated in 1936. Thus, in addition to being OSU’s first woman D.V.M.,



Above—Dr. Derwin Ashcraft, center in the white coat, with a small animal patient at the Clinic. The age of the onlookers in this 1932 photo suggests that this was a continuing education program.

Top Right—The Veterinary Laboratory in the 1930s. There was a pressing need for physical plant expansion, but the College had to make do with two aging buildings, the Laboratory and the Clinic. (Photo courtesy of Dr. G. Robert Oldham)

Right—Compact cars aren’t anything new. The 1930 Homecoming Parade included this mini-car “float” entered by the JAVMA.



Above—Professor Oscar Brumley was named Dean of the Veterinary College in 1929. He inherited rising enrollment, inadequate facilities, and economic pressures.

Student Council

In 1933, student involvement in the operation of the Veterinary College was expanded with the formation of the first Student Council. Since then, the Council has functioned with a three-fold purpose: to serve as a liaison between the students and faculty, to promote harmony among the student body, and to represent the College in activities involving other University student organizations.

The Council has made many significant contributions, perhaps the most important being the initiation and on-going supervision of the College Honor Code. In recent years, Council membership was broadened to include three faculty members elected by students and faculty. One student representative from the Council also serves as a voting member of the College's Executive Committee.

Members of the Student Council at a 1955 meeting with Dr. Harry Mauger, left, and Dean Krill.



Mrs. Dodge also was one half of the first husband-and-wife team to graduate from the College. The event was noted in the Journal of the AVMA, which reported that after her marriage, Mrs. Dodge had kept house, held a part-time secretarial position on campus, and maintained an honor standing in her classwork.

The doors had opened for women and the Veterinary College would never again be an exclusively male institution. But the new accessibility produced no dramatic change in the mix of students and through most of the next three decades the College would continue to graduate an average of only one woman a year.

It is accurate to say that in the early 1930s, the introduction of "co-education" was seen as a relatively minor event. But the same period brought another change of major significance for the College and the students. Its approach was signaled at a July 1931, meeting of the Executive Committee:

"Dean Brumley announced that he had been notified by the New York State Board of Regents that one year of college work had been added to the requirement for admission to the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University...The opinion was also expressed by Dean Brumley that this would in the future, make it impossible for graduates of this college (OSU) to take state board examinations in the State of New York."

Less than a week later, there was further review at an Executive Committee meeting of the "feasibility of the College adopting a five-year course or requiring one year of college work for entrance." Note was also taken of an upcoming meeting of veterinary college representatives in Iowa to discuss "the length of the course in veterinary medicine."

From this point on, the five-year proposal quickly gained momentum, becoming a major topic of discussion among veterinary educators in Ohio and throughout the nation. The case for the proposal was a strong one. Veterinary Medicine was increasing in complexity and assuming new responsibilities, which in turn placed new demands on veterinary education. The five-year course was a creative approach to meeting these demands and very convincing arguments could be mounted in its favor.

These arguments carried the day in a remarkably short period of time. The OSU Veterinary College, keeping pace with the



Above—Dr. Arthur Schalk with cow and camera in 1936. Internationally known for his research in the field of rumen digestion, Dr. Schalk, with the assistance of Dr. John Helwig, produced a landmark film on the subject.

Below—The first Student Council, established in 1933. The members obviously took their new responsibilities very seriously. (Veterinary College Files)



Top—In 1936, Mrs. Ida Mae Dodge became the first woman to graduate from the OSU College of Veterinary Medicine. The male monopoly was broken, but male dominance persisted for years to come. (Veterinary College files)

Above—Mrs. Dodge's husband, Roger Dodge, also a member of the College's 1936 graduating class. (Veterinary College Files)



Above—Dr. Arthur Schalk, center, with students in front of the Clinic, circa 1937-38. (Photo courtesy of Dr. J. Robert Curtis)



Top Right—Dr. James Grossman supervising chicken dissection at a 1936 anatomy lab.

Prominent as an investigator in veterinary anatomy, Dr. Grossman updated Septimus Sisson's classic work on the anatomy of domestic animals. Students in the photo include Milton Evans, left of Dr. Grossman, and in the background, Ralph Wadsworth and William Harris. (Photo courtesy of Dr. Thaddeus Lisowski)

Below Right—Another leading faculty member, Dr. William Guard, Professor of Veterinary Surgery, at work in the late 1930s checking a horse. In the background is Ives Hall. (Photo courtesy of Dr. J. Robert Curtis)



national trend, acted in the fall of 1932. On October 14, the Executive Committee approved, in principle, a five-year curriculum, and in December of the same year took the final step, adopting a four-year plan with one year of college work as an entrance requirement. The committee vote was five to one, with one member abstaining.

The five-year program went into effect in 1933. Initiated as a means of upgrading veterinary education to meet the growing needs of the profession, it also proved to have a positive impact on college enrollment, a benefit cited by Dean Brumley in his Annual Report two years later:

“It is extremely gratifying to observe that the introduction of a five-year program not only has increased the total number of students but has attracted those with better fundamental training and education.”

Within a year of the establishment of the five-year program, there was talk of further upgrading. The minutes of the October 2, 1934, Executive Committee meeting make reference to “a discussion of the possibility of the College of Veterinary Medicine fixing two years of college work as an entrance requirement.” But although this suggestion was reviewed several times in the next half-dozen years, it never met with approval. In 1939, the Executive Committee went on record as “not being in favor” of an additional year, and in 1940 reaffirmed its stand “against a six-year curriculum at present.”

By the mid-1930s, enrollment at the College was again a concern. But now there were too many rather than too few potential students. As a career field, veterinary medicine continued to offer expanding opportunities and it was attracting more interested people than the College could handle.

At a December 1934, Faculty meeting, Dean Brumley referred to the fact that registration for out-of-state students had to be closed in August, adding that this meant “many men with ability and previous college experience were not able to register in the college.” And, the minutes of the same meeting reported on plans to deal with the overload of applicants:

“It was also pointed out, that since our facilities are limited, it had been decided by the Executive Committee of the College to limit the number of students that would in the future be allowed to proceed in the

Building Names

In 1933, there was a proposal to honor two distinguished former faculty members by renaming the Veterinary College's main buildings. The June 21, 1933, minutes of the Executive Committee meeting carried this entry:

“Dr. Rebrassier moved that the Veterinary Clinic Building be named Detmers Hall. Dr. Grossman made a motion to name the Veterinary Laboratory Sisson Hall.”

Both motions were approved and the secretary instructed to notify the University Architect of the action. But the name changes were never made; the buildings remained the Clinic and the Laboratory.



Fraternities

Two national veterinary fraternities were founded in the early 1900s, one, Alpha Psi, originating at OSU and the other, Omega Tau Sigma, at the University of Pennsylvania.

Alpha Psi: The Alpha Chapter of Alpha Psi was organized at the OSU College of Veterinary Medicine in January 1907, and incorporated in April of the same year. A month later, Alpha Psi's Beta Chapter was formed at Cornell University and the fraternity acquired national status.

There were twenty-two charter members of the Alpha Chapter and three prestigious honorary members: Drs. David White, Septimus Sisson, and Oscar Brumley. The purpose of Alpha Psi, as stated in the preamble to its constitution was to "promote a stronger bond between the veterinary colleges of the United States and Canada; to create a better feeling among the students of all veterinary colleges; and to infuse a deeper interest in the study of veterinary science..."

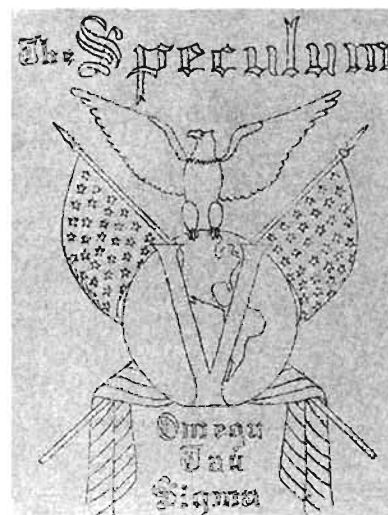
These objectives have guided the activities of Alpha Psi since its founding. In addition to sponsoring the social and athletic events which are an important part of fraternity life, the Alpha Chapter has also placed strong emphasis on educational and public service projects.

Alpha Psi has changed locations a number of times since 1907 and presently occupies an historic riverfront farmhouse rented from the University. Funds received from the sale of the last house owned by the fraternity provide annual scholarships for students at the Veterinary College.

Omega Tau Sigma: The second fraternity chapter to be organized at the Veterinary College was the Gamma Chapter of Omega Tau Sigma, which was established in November 1911, five years after the founding of the fraternity's first chapter at the University of Pennsylvania. Beginning with twelve charter members, the Gamma Chapter now has over 100 active members and some 900 alumni.

Omega Tau Sigma, like its counterpart Alpha Psi, is committed to promoting friendship and cooperation among veterinary students through social and educational programs. One of its most successful projects, initiated in the late 1930s, was the publication of The Speculum, a fraternity newsletter that over a nine-year period developed into a very important student periodical. In 1948, with the approval of Omega Tau Sigma, The Speculum became the official publication of the Veterinary College. Now published biannually, The Speculum is a joint student-College venture, partially written by students and with a student editor assisting in its production.

The Gamma Chapter is presently located on Kenny Road in a house purchased and maintained by the Gamma Club, Omega Tau Sigma's OSU alumni organization.



One of the first issues of The Speculum. (Veterinary College Files)

The Society of Phi Zeta: The national honor society for veterinary medicine, Phi Zeta, was founded at Cornell in 1925, with the Delta Chapter being established at the OSU Veterinary College in 1934. Phi Zeta's objectives are to recognize and promote scholarship and research in matters pertaining to the welfare and diseases of animals. Active members are chosen from faculty, graduate students and undergraduate students in accordance with the Phi Zeta Constitution; honorary membership is based on distinguished service to the advancement of science relating to the animal industry.



work of the second year. It was understood that details concerning such limitations were yet to be decided upon."

The details were worked out and recorded in the next College Bulletin. After first commenting on the steady progress of veterinary medicine and its growing responsibilities, the bulletin went on to state:

"These...advances in the profession make it imperative that there be adequate instruction in class and laboratory, and that ample clinical facilities be provided. It has been determined by the College of Veterinary Medicine that if such training is to be given, only 50-60 students can be accommodated in the second year. For this reason registration in the second year will be limited to 50-60 students and admission will be based on scholarship and general fitness."

A year later, Dean Brumley reported another "marked increase in enrollment" and again added: "There were quite a number of applicants who could not be accepted due to lack of facilities, personnel, buildings, and general and special equipment."

The problem, of course, was that the "normal development" urged by the Dean in 1932 had not kept pace with enrollment pressures. This was especially true in the area of physical plant, where a virtual *status quo* continued to prevail.

But if there had been no action, there had been considerable talk and planning. As early as 1930, the westward move proposed by Dean White seven years before was again the focus of attention. An Executive Committee report in January of that year commented that both the University president and cabinet seemed of the opinion "that in the near future serious thought should be given to moving to the west side of the river." And the report added:

"President Rightmire is just making a survey of the building program of the University for the next five years, and seemed to favor including in this program buildings for the College of Veterinary Medicine. In view of this Dean Brumley has been asked by President Rightmire to submit plans for a reorganization of the College and also tentative plans for buildings by April 1, 1930."

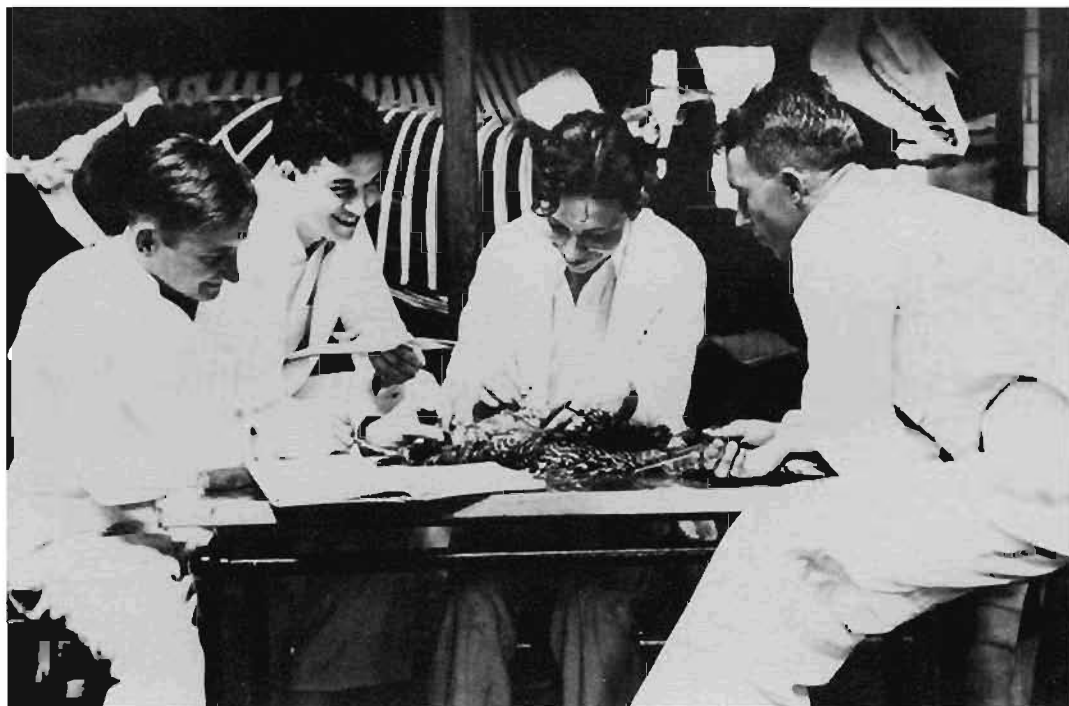
The Veterinary College responded. Within a month, there were tentative plans for a new clinical building and members of the Executive



Top—Students relaxing at the Alpha Psi House, 1937 or 1938. (Photo courtesy of Dr. J. Robert Curtis)

Above—OTS nimrods in a variety of dress ready to embark on a 1936 hunting expedition. The first day of the annual "call of the wild" was an unofficial holiday for both students and faculty. Hunters in this picture include, left to right, Karl Muntz, Gene Barrett, Harry Mauger, Milton Evans, Barney Kuhn, and Thaddeus Lisowski. (Photo courtesy of Dr. Lisowski)

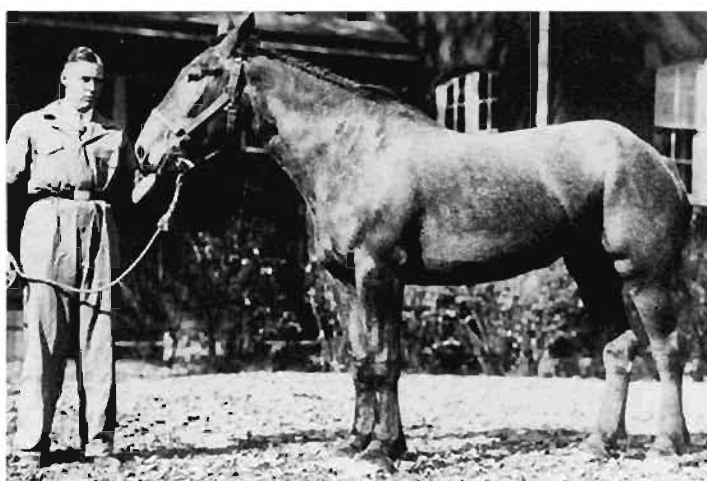
Right—And yet another anatomy lesson in 1936. Left to right, three 1939 graduates, William Andberg, Richard Baer, and Emmett Spieth. (Photo courtesy of Dr. Thaddeus Lisowski)



Below—Study and relaxation during a class break in 1938. Left to right, Harold James, Thaddeus Lisowski, and Harry Mauger, all 1939 graduates. (Photo courtesy of Dr. Lisowski)



Above Right—A noon break at the Clinic for a group that includes five members of the Class of '38. From left to right, James DeGroodt, William Welbourn, Carl Lohmeyer, an unidentified barn man, Robert Rands, and Russell Hammermeister. The man at the extreme right is also unidentified. (Photo courtesy of Dr. J. Robert Curtis)



Right—Tommy Wheelin, Class of '37, and friend in front of the Veterinary Clinic. (Photo courtesy of Dr. Wheelin)

Committee were thinking in terms of a program that would involve the simultaneous construction of all needed buildings.

But nothing came of the proposal or the work involved. Four years later, the Veterinary College faculty repeated the exercise at the request of University officials, but while members no doubt gained new expertise in college planning, the results were the same. The status quo remained in effect.

The efforts were brave and optimistic, but the realities of the Great Depression precluded physical growth, crucial as it may have been. And throughout much of the decade, these same realities impacted on other areas of College activity. A handful of quotes suggest the sometimes bitter flavor of the period:

July 8, 1931: "Dean Brumley expressed his regret that the budget allowed the college for the present year would not permit any additions to the personnel or increases in salary."

September 16, 1931: "Dean Brumley expressed his regret that the financial support of the University for the present, is not what had been expected."

1934: "During the year the University operated with a much reduced staff and a payroll reduced by \$550,000. These reductions went into effect July 1, 1933."

1936: "Announcement was also made of the fact that the non-resident fee becomes operative in (the Veterinary) College in 1937-38, but this is not retroactive."

In 1935, deferring to the troubled financial status of the University, the Veterinary College reluctantly suspended plans for a 50th anniversary celebration. And the same year, it could allocate only \$750 for the Annual Conference of Veterinarians.

It was a trying period for the College, which had to cope with both economic shortfalls and enrollment surpluses. But to the credit of its dean and loyal faculty, the College did more than just endure. Despite the handicaps of the decade, it made substantial progress in many areas.

One of the most significant advances, of course, was the introduction of the five-year curriculum. Another, perhaps equally important, came in 1934 when the goal first sought by Dean White in the early years of the century were finally realized. The College of Veterinary Medicine was officially organized into eight

SAVMA

The Student American Veterinary Medical Association (SAVMA) at the College can trace its origin back to 1895 and the founding of a Veterinary Literary Society concerned primarily with debate. The Society remained active for over three decades, progressively broadening its activities to include social and educational programs as well as athletic events. Then, in 1930, it was reorganized as the Junior American Veterinary Medical Association and patterned after the AVMA.

Nine years later, in November 1939, the Ohio JAVMA was officially chartered as an affiliate of the AVMA. Since then there has been another name change, replacing "Junior" with "Student Chapter" and creating the SCAVMA.

Throughout its history, the Student AVMA has taken an active role in promoting both social and professional programs at the Veterinary College. One of its best-known efforts has been the veterinary surgery exhibit at the Ohio State Fair, initiated in the early 1960's and continued for several years afterward. The purpose of this popular and informative live surgery demonstration was to accentuate the skills and professional abilities of the veterinarian, to educate the public, and to elevate the prestige of the veterinarian in the community.

In addition to the SAVMA, Veterinary College students also are active in a number of other organizations. These include: student chapters of the American Animal Hospital Association and the national associations of Equine Practitioners, Bovine Practitioners, Sheep and Goat Practitioners, and Zoo Veterinarians.





Top—Another Clinic grouping from the same period. The pipe-smoking faculty member is Dr. Roy Nichols, who in 1941 was awarded the College's first Ph.D., a doctorate in veterinary surgery. Dr. Nichols later became Dean of the Washington State Veterinary College. (Photo courtesy of Dr. J. Robert Curtis)

Above—One of the College's most distinguished faculty members, Dr. Walter Krill, lecturing at the Veterinary Clinic, circa 1937-38. (Photo courtesy of Dr. J. Robert Curtis)

departments including Anatomy, Medicine, Physiology and Pharmacology, Parasitology, Pathology, Surgery and Clinics, Preventive Medicine, and Research.

The significance of this change was later emphasized by Dr. Schalk in his 1956 history:

"The hesitancy in establishing this detail in organization was unfortunate. While the College functioned as such, it was frequently referred to, even in the University publications as the 'Department of Veterinary Medicine.' In this way, the College lost considerable prestige which it rightfully warranted."

The change of 1934 helped correct this identity problem. But while the department structure was official within the College, it took University trustees until 1939 to officially recognize the departments "in order to conform with the practice observed in other Veterinary Colleges in the United States."

The 1930s also saw the establishment of the Veterinary College Library and the introduction of many new courses, including special ones related to food inspection, breeding, and the expanding field of public health service. In addition, there were substantial advances in the area of graduate education. After a slow start in the 1920s, activity in this field gained momentum over the next ten years and the Veterinary College Bulletin of 1936-1937 could state that the College afforded "excellent opportunities to graduate students interested in research," including "favorable conditions for independent work by such students under the direction of their advisors."

A total of 43 master's degrees were granted in the 1930s, a figure that stood in sharp contrast to the six degrees presented in the previous ten years.

Overall, the decade of the 30s was an interesting combination of progress, hard-won stability, and, on occasion, retrenchment. But the Veterinary College came through it with more gains than losses and could approach the future with confidence. And a confident attitude would be needed. On June 4, 1940, the Executive Committee reported that:

"Mention was also made concerning the part that the University might play in a national preparedness program. It was understood that President Bevis would soon appoint a committee to consider this subject."

Another wartime period was on the horizon.



THE REST OF THE STORY: 1941-1984

AMERICA'S ENTRY into World War II reimposed on the College of Veterinary Medicine many of the same pressures that accompanied the first world conflict. Chief among them was the need to provide an adequate number of graduates to meet both war and home front needs.

The College responded with a "War Time Accelerated Program" that instituted a year-round teaching schedule. The program announced in the College Bulletin for 1942-1943:

"Due to the present war emergency, which has created a greater demand for graduate veterinarians, an accelerated program has been initiated. The regular academic offerings of the College of Veterinary Medicine will begin at the opening of the Summer Quarter instead of the Autumn as has been the regular procedure in the past. Freshman students will enroll in the Summer Quarter to begin their regular four-year college course...(and) complete the course in three calendar years instead of four...This program will be continued during the war emergency to assist in maintaining the Veterinary Corps of the Army and in the conservation of the livestock industry."

The bulletin also noted that this acceleration would be accomplished "without any lowering of (College) standards," adding that "enrollment has been raised as high as possible

consistent with facilities, staff members and laboratory space."

The accelerated program included curriculum changes to meet war-imposed needs. One such change was the introduction of a meat grading course, which was introduced after Dean Brumley observed that "graduates receive no instruction and therefore have very little knowledge of meats and meat grading," an area of expertise important in military service. The course was first introduced in the spring of 1942 and made a required part of the curriculum nine months later.

In the same period, research was also influenced, with the College Bulletin reporting that "recent studies, with a wartime emphasis, have been concerned with problems of disease control to conserve livestock, with nutrition, and with sanitary science."

In the initial months of the war, veterinary medicine was not included on the Selective Service list of occupational deferments. But this was changed in early 1942, when the Selective Service directive was amended to include veterinarians, veterinary students and pre-veterinary students, the latter being men accepted by a veterinary college. Students were deferred for the duration of their studies, provided they remained in good standing.

Recognizing the pressing need for an increased number of veterinary graduates, the Selective Service also authorized home front service for many teachers. In his 1956 history,

Dr. Schalk noted that at OSU "most of the faculty personnel (were permitted) to remain in a teaching capacity which contributed very much to the overall program of defense."

By 1944, wartime pressure, if not the war itself, began to ease and the accelerated program entered its final months. The Army Student Training Program (ASTP), which assigned students active duty status, was discontinued, its members became civilians again, and the Veterinary College started thinking about the peacetime period ahead. This process began as early as February 1944, when the minutes of an Executive Committee meeting carried the following entry:

"Dean Brumley discussed the subject of Post War Planning and asked for opinions as to what the College should do in the offering of refresher courses or conferences. Following a general discussion, Dr. Goss moved that a committee be appointed to study the subject of a postwar curriculum."

The planning begun in 1944 continued through succeeding years as an on-going process at the Veterinary College and resulted in numerous changes. But, regrettably, the man who had hoped to guide postwar planning was denied the opportunity. Dean Oscar Brumley became ill in the fall of 1944 and his distinguished career came to an untimely close with his death in January of the following year. Brumley's immediate successor was Dr. Walter Hobbs, who served as acting dean until early 1946 when Dr. Walter Krill was appointed Dean of the Veterinary College.

While the second wartime period had introduced problems similar to those of the first conflict, the postwar years brought with them an entirely different challenge. World War I had been followed by a precipitous decline in enrollment. But World War II was succeeded by a sharp increase in the number of applicants, confronting the College with an embarrassment of riches.

This trend resulted from a number of factors. Veterinarians were again in short supply and the expanding livestock industry was demanding more practitioners. As a result, compensation was increasing and, with it, the economic attractiveness of the profession. Finally the government had instituted the GI Bill, encouraging veterans to enter college by assuring financial support.

In 1946, the Veterinary College's Annual Report noted that "interest in veterinary

Top Right—The Veterinary College faculty in 1941.

Below Right—Uniforms were a predominant feature of the Class of December, 1943. Two classes were graduated in 1943, the first in March, as a result of the War Time Accelerated program.

Below—With the "War Time Accelerated Program" the Veterinary College began a year-round teaching schedule to meet the increased need for veterinarians created by World War II. (Veterinary College Files)

WAR TIME ACCELERATED PROGRAM

Due to the present war emergency which has created a greater demand for graduate veterinarians an accelerated program has been initiated. The regular academic offerings of the College of Veterinary Medicine will begin at the opening of the Summer Quarter instead of the Autumn as has been the regular procedure in the past.

Freshman students will enroll in the Summer Quarter to begin their regular four year college course. This procedure will permit them to continue without interruption and complete the course in three calendar years instead of four. The regular curriculum will be followed and the same high standards of scholarship will be maintained.

This program will be continued during the war emergency to assist in maintaining the veterinary service both in the Veterinary Corps of the Army and in the conservation of the live stock industry.

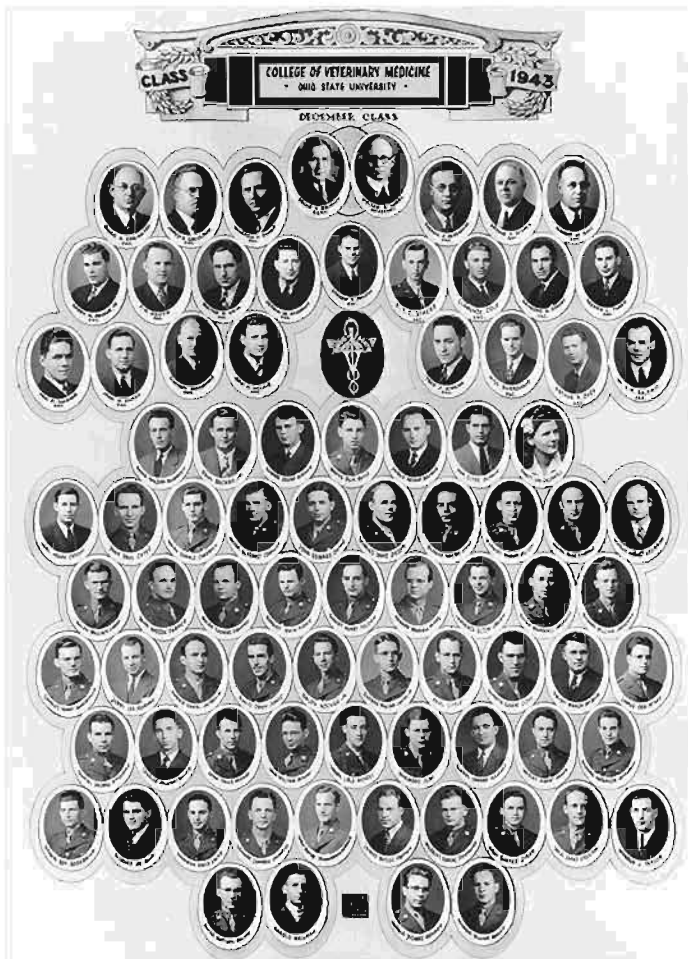
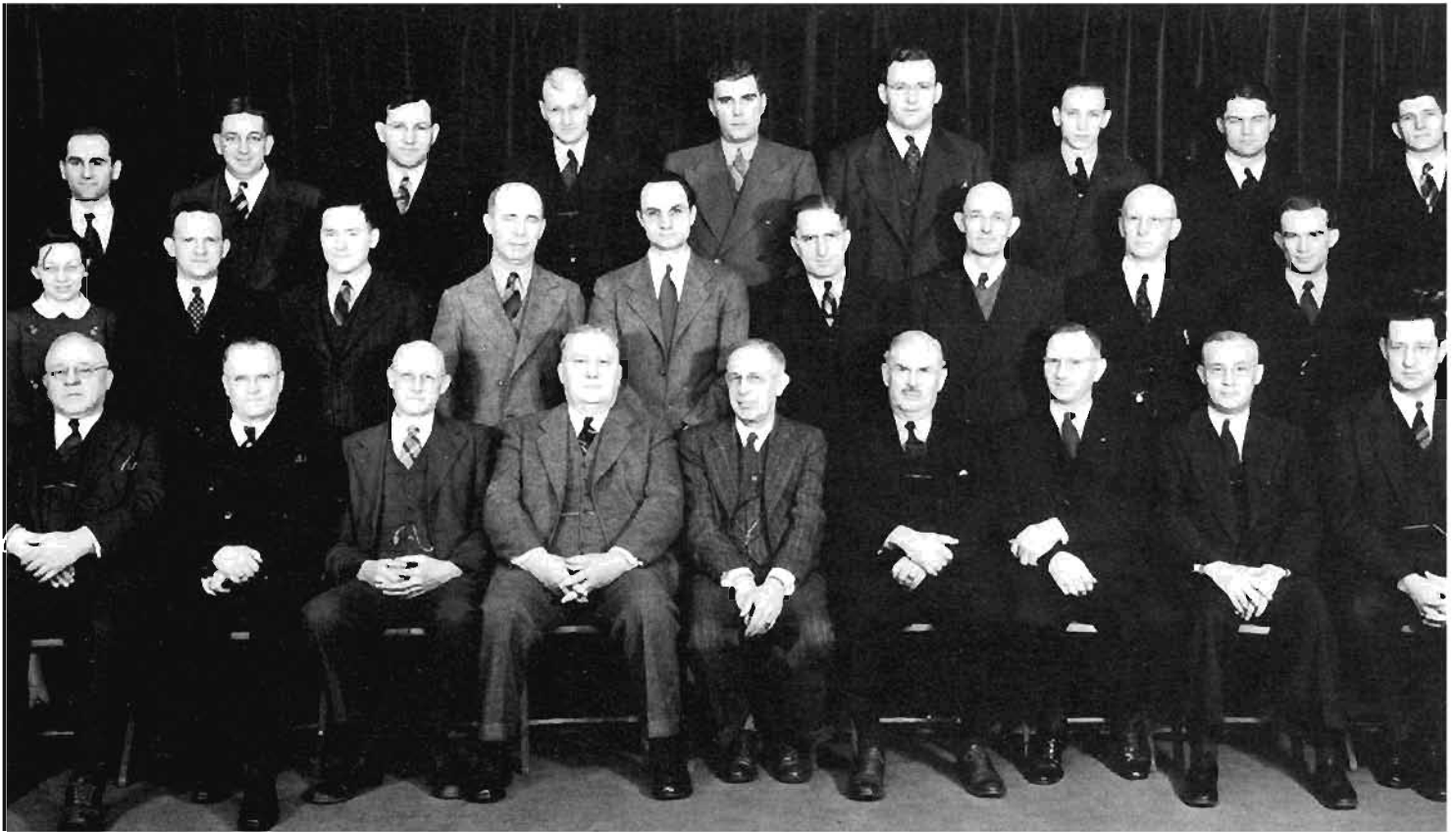
This accelerated program is imperative owing to the shortage of veterinarians throughout the entire country. The present emergency has naturally created a much greater problem to obtain veterinary service for all demands. The regular offerings of graduate study will be continued as in former Summer Quarters.

OSCAR V. BRUMLEY,
Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine

CONVERSION TABLE FOR CONTINUOUS OPERATION OF THE CURRICULUM IN VETERINARY MEDICINE *Beginning June 1942 and ending September 1944*

SUMMER 1942 (Autumn Quarter Work)	AUTUMN 1942 (Winter Quarter Work)	WINTER 1942 (Spring Quarter Work)
SPRING 1943 (Autumn Quarter Work)	SUMMER 1943 (Winter Quarter Work)	AUTUMN 1943 (Spring Quarter Work)
WINTER 1944 (Autumn Quarter Work)	SPRING 1944 (Winter Quarter Work)	SUMMER 1944 (Spring Quarter Work)

The material in this bulletin is correct excepting for the specified Quarter in which it will be given. This variation can be determined for any year by means of the above outline.



Above—Vaccinating hogs in 1944 with military attire still somewhat in evidence.



Top—Dr. Walter R. Hobbs, Professor of Veterinary Medicine. He served as Acting Dean of the College in 1945 following the untimely death of Dean Brumley.



Above—Dr. Walter R. Krill, Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine, 1946-1967.

medicine during the past year was the greatest in the history of the College.” And a year later, with the number of applications still rising, the College Bulletin reported the adoption of a new University policy:

“With the present unprecedented enrollment, The Ohio State University has adopted a policy of giving preference in admission to Ohio residents, particularly veterans. In general, only those non-resident students who are exceptionally well-qualified at the advanced and graduate levels are being admitted.”

At this point, registration for the first year of veterinary study was limited to fifty students, with admission based on “scholarship and general fitness.” But, inevitably, this limit had to yield to the pressures of the time and in 1948 Dean Krill reported that:

“...The number of qualified applicants for admission to the Freshman Class numbered well over four hundred, out of which number only seventy could be admitted...our college is admitting about twenty-five percent more students than our present facilities warrant...However our faculty feels that during this great demand for education by veterans and the need for additional trained veterinarians it is our duty to expand our program to the limit in keeping with sound educational principles.”

In the same report Krill also added that “with the greater maturity and more sincerity of purpose of the students selected it is our feeling that our educational standards will be maintained.”

The feeling was confirmed. In succeeding years, high standards continued to prevail despite enrollment levels that weighed heavily on both faculty and facilities.

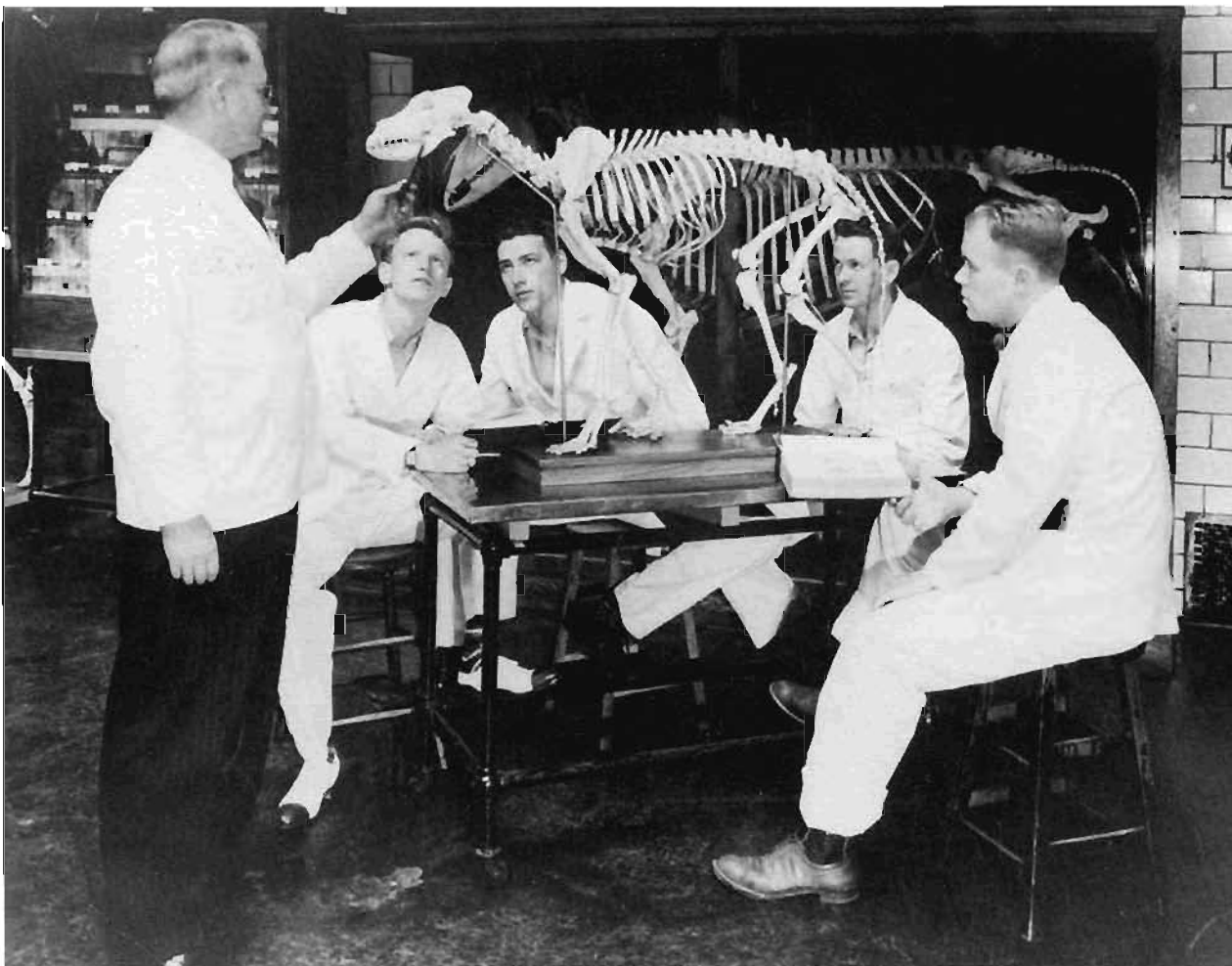
By 1951 the pressure began to ease, with the College’s Annual Report noting that “the demand for veterinary education seems to have leveled off, following the large postwar influx of students.” But while the first wave was falling off, interest in veterinary medicine remained at a high level and the imbalance between applications and available positions persisted as a troubling challenge.

In this same period, there also was another significant development. Not only did the Veterinary College successfully maintain high academic standards, but it also raised the requirements for veterinary education. After

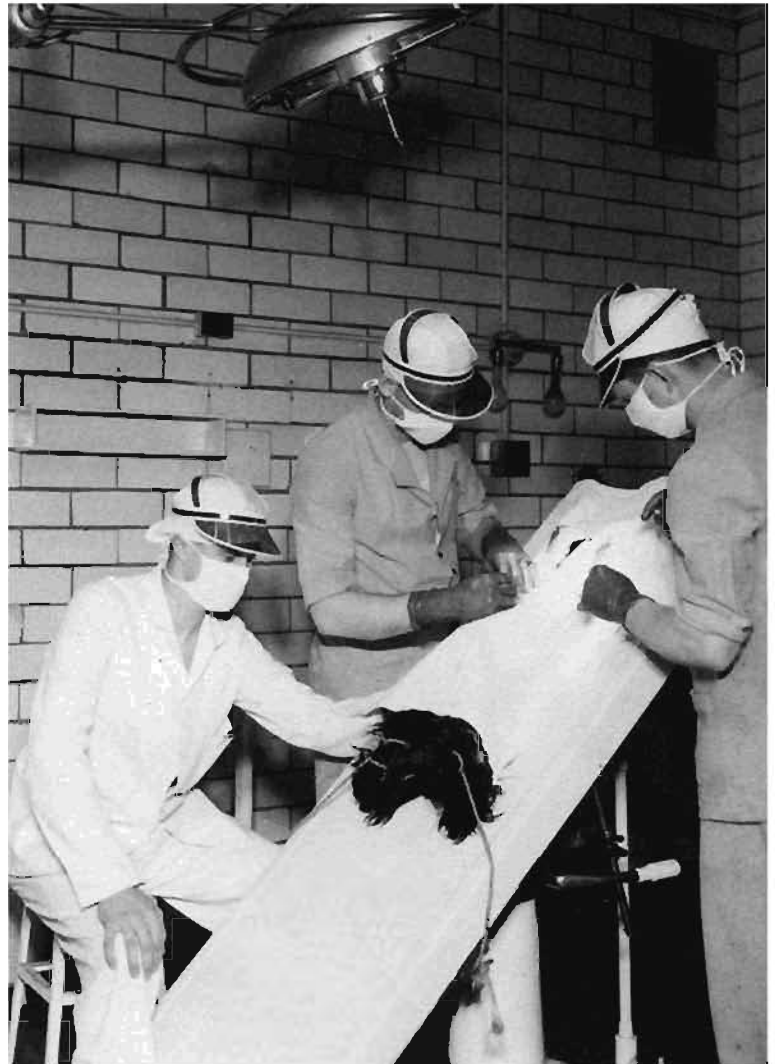


Left—In 1944, veterinary students were still in uniform. Left to right, Owen Dunlap, William Grigor and Russell Hall.

Below—An anatomy lesson with Dr. James Grossman in the 1940s. The student on the right is Charles Diesem, now a member of the College faculty.

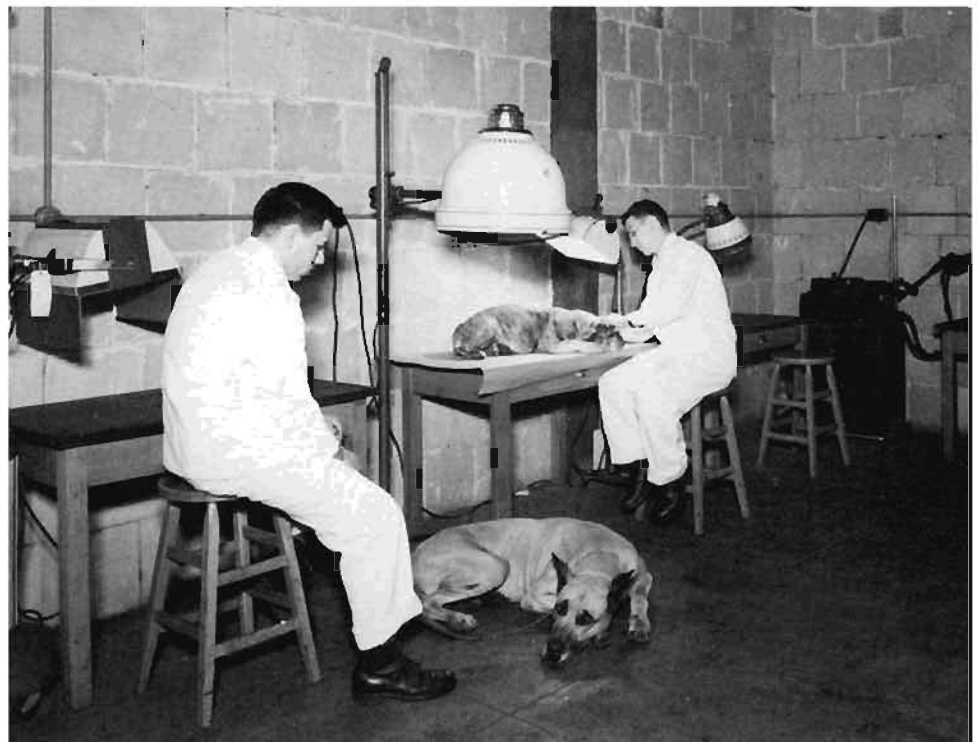


Right—Surgery at the
Veterinary Clinic, 1944.
The visor shields were
worn to protect the eyes
from the ultra-violet light
which was used to sterilize
the atmosphere.



Above—Dr. Arthur Schalk
conducting a tuberculin test
on a chicken in the
Isolation Ward, 1944.

Right—The Lamp Room at
the Veterinary Clinic,
1944. It included an ultra-
violet light generator, heat
lamps, and diathermy
equipment.



receiving a chilly reception in the 1930s, the proposal for a six-year veterinary course now met with favor and in September 1947, the Executive Committee added a year to the pre-professional curriculum. The change was announced in the College Bulletin for 1948-1949:

“Beginning with the Autumn Quarter, 1949, the requirements for admission to the College of Veterinary Medicine will be increased to two years of pre-professional work. Ninety-eight quarter hours, exclusive of requirements in Military Science, Physical Education, and Hygiene, will be required for admission. An applicant...may complete the requirements in either the College of Arts and Sciences or the College of Agriculture.”

The same bulletin also reaffirmed enrollment limitations, noting that “it has been determined that no more than seventy students can be admitted to the Freshman class.”

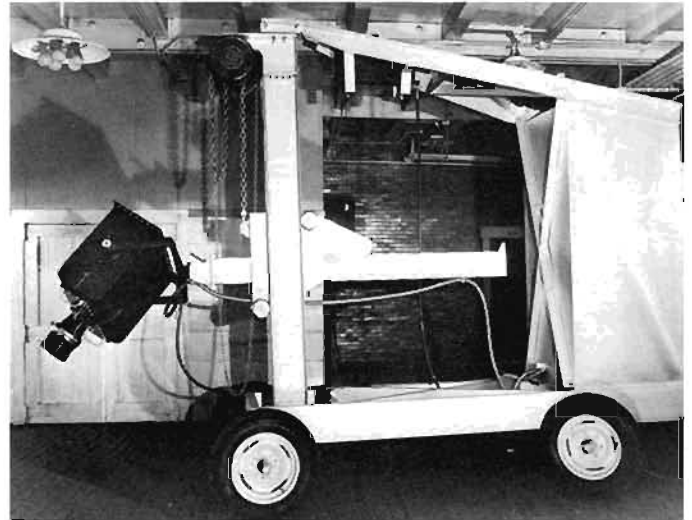
The six-year course proposal was not the only carry-over from the 1930s. Another, even more critical for the future of the College, was reintroduced at an Executive Committee meeting on March 9, 1944:

“The discussion of plans for a group of buildings for the college was begun by Dr. Guard. The Chairmen of Departments were asked to submit suggestions or plans. This resulted in a general discussion of the subject of buildings and particularly the number needed...There seemed to be complete agreement in favor of a separate administration building as well as a separate clinical building...”

A dialogue on the College’s long-neglected physical needs was opening again. In July of the same year, the subject was pursued at another Executive Committee meeting:

“A statement was made by Dean Brumley to the effect that the University Architect would like certain information regarding proposed buildings for the College. This included the number of units, number of rooms, use of rooms and floor space in square feet...Dean Brumley (also) asked for permission to appoint a committee, the function of which would be to investigate building sites.”

(The site location committee reported the following year and, interestingly enough, recommended as “the most desirable site” a location on the east bank of the Olentangy River.)



Top—The radiation therapy machine used to treat large animals in the 1940s.



Above—Dr. Edward Bohl supervising a brucella rapid plate test, 1952.

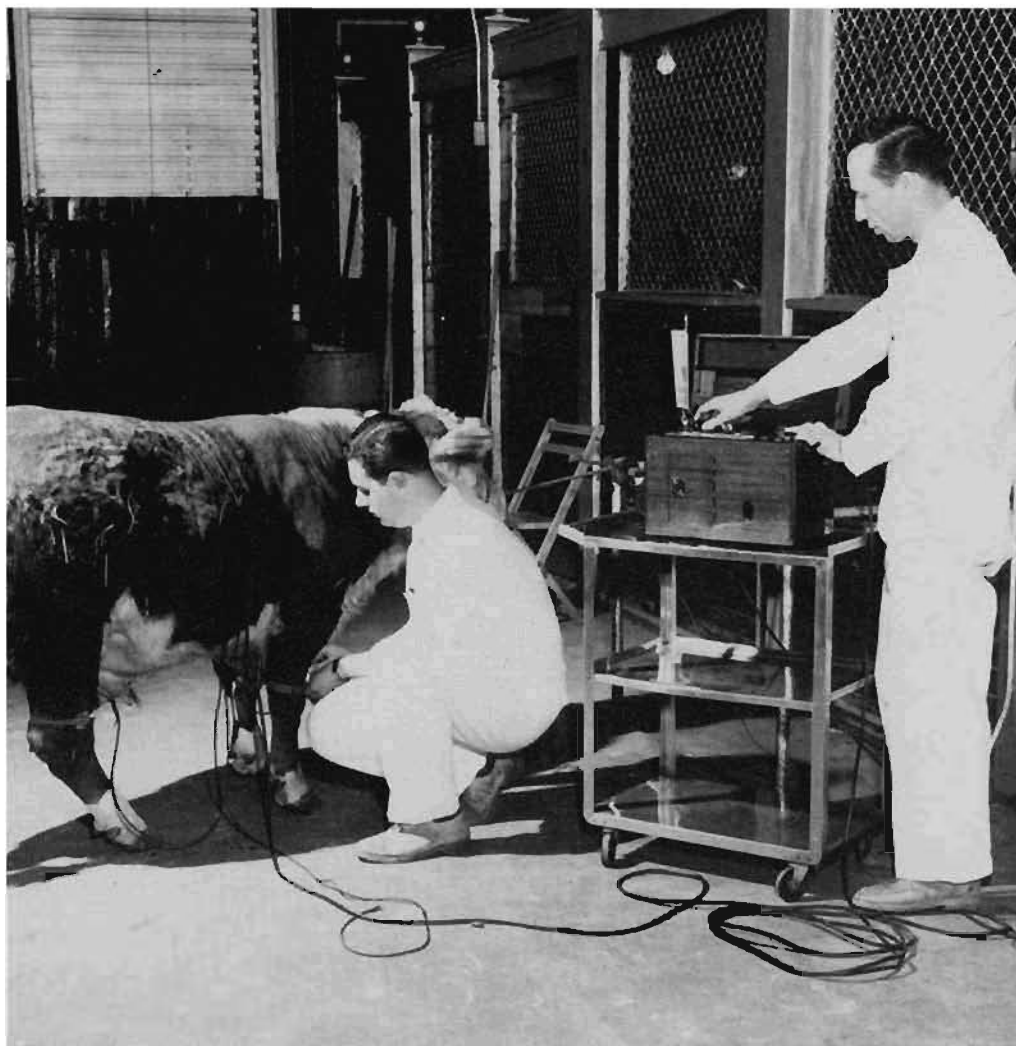


Top Left—Service at the Pharmacy in the mid-1950s. Behind the counter are “Mac” McCrady and Mr. Shaffer.

Top Right—Dean Walter Krill in his office at the Veterinary Laboratory, 1954. His efforts were a major factor in generating the College’s long-delayed physical growth.

Above—A checkup at the Clinic, 1955. Dr. Earl Catcott, center, with a student, the patient, and the client.

Above—Loading ambulatory vehicles for a trip into the field, 1955.



Top Left—The Parasitology Lab, 1955. Dr. Fleetwood Koutz with two students, Roger Yeary, left, and Richard Witter.

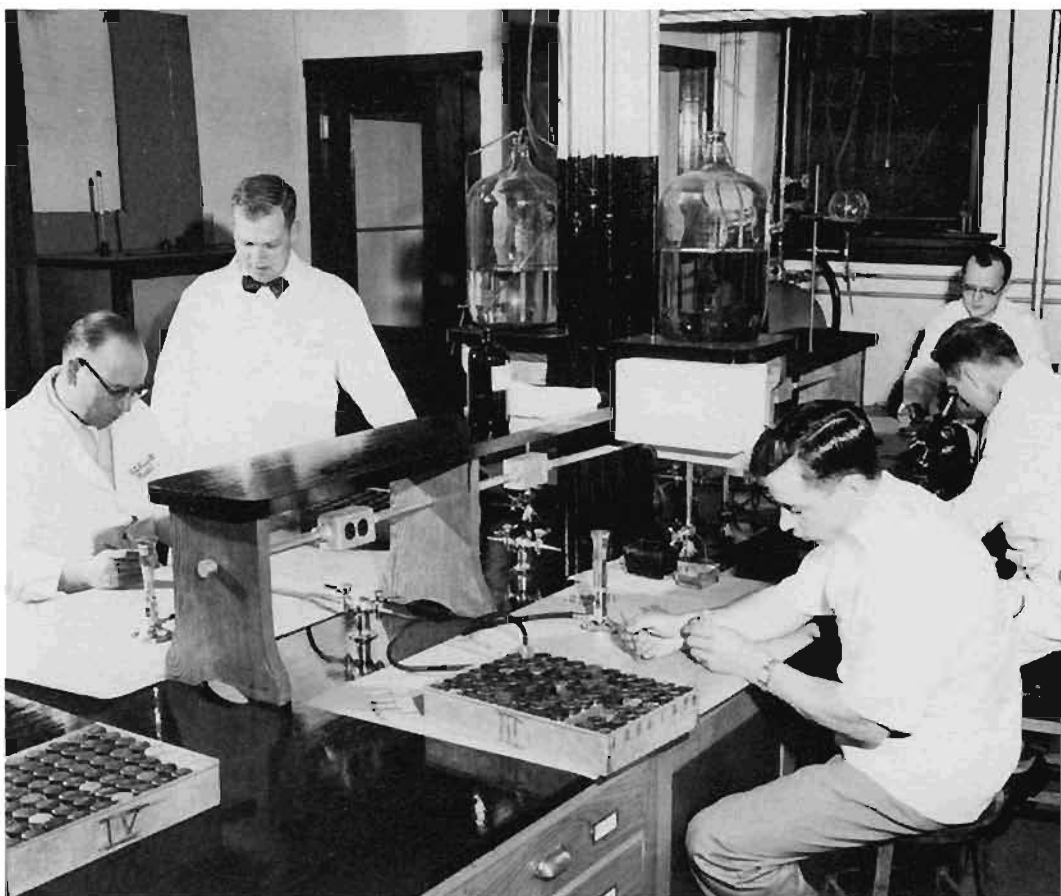
Left—An early (1955) use of the electrocardiograph on a bull. On the left, operating the equipment, is Dr. C. Roger Smith.

Above—Dr. Leroy Johnson, left, and students preparing a horse for an ovariectomy, 1955.

Right—The Library in the Veterinary Laboratories, 1955. Standing in the background are Dr. Walter Venzke, Miss Sinkey.



Right—Examining milk samples in a Preventive Medicine class, 1955. The faculty member, standing, is Dr. Charles Reed, now Associate Dean of the University of Tennessee. At the left is student Richard Rainier, who later joined the College faculty. The student at the extreme upper right is Richard Ray, presently a member of the faculty.





Top Left—The Isolation Ward north of the Clinic, 1955. On the back wall is the familiar blackboard with data from Dr. John Helwig's annual hog cholera experiment.

Top Right—Trimming feet at the Clinic, 1955. A "popular" and sometimes risky pastime.

Center Left—Mr. McGrady, the Pharmacist, better known as "Mac," taking radiographs of a bull at the Clinic, 1955.

Center Right—Dr. Richard Rudy in surgery, 1955. The equipment in use was one of the Clinic's first gas anesthesia machines.

Above—Attentive students observe as Dr. Robert Whiteus, left, and Dr. Edward Donovan, second from left, examine a canine patient at the Clinic, 1958.

Below—Examining a bull in the basement of the Clinic, 1958. Left to right, Dr. Harold Amstutz and Dr. Vernon Tharp, with two students, Donald Kerns and Alberta Graff. Dr. Graff was the first woman to graduate from the Veterinary College *summa cum laude*.



Top Right—Dr. Clarence Cole and students focusing their attention on the famous (or infamous) Bell-Opticon, 1958.

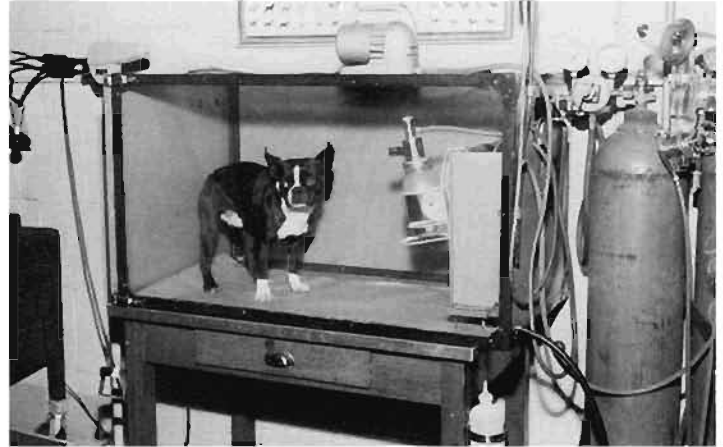
Left—X-ray Technician George Disterdick preparing to take a radiograph, 1963. The small amphitheater at the Clinic had been converted into a radiology suite.

Above—Students examining a cow in the Isolation Ward, 1958. Supervising are two familiar figures, Dr. Amstutz, third from the left, and Dr. Tharp, second from the right.

Below—An ambulatory crew from the Veterinary College at the Anson Smith farm, 1959.



Below—A 1960 photo of the first oxygen cage. It was located in the old “Lamp Room” of the Veterinary Clinic.



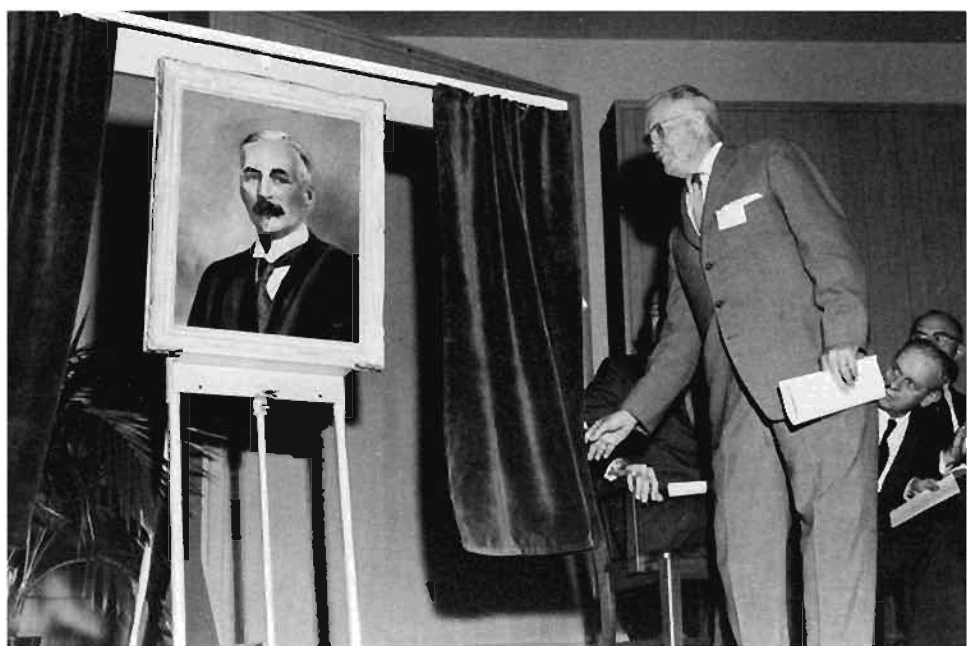
Above—Dr. Robert Whiteus, Receiving Clinician, with a patient at the Neil Avenue Clinic, 1961.

Left—Dr. William Roegnik, to the right of the way horse, positioning an X-Ray therapy machine at the Neil Avenue Veterinary Clinic.



Above—Sisson Hall, the Veterinary College's first new building since 1910. Named in honor of Dr. Septimus Sisson, it was formally dedicated in June, 1959.

Right—Unveiling the portrait of Dr. Septimus Sisson at the 1959 dedication of Sisson Hall.



Unfortunately, these efforts in the immediate postwar period were no more productive than the planning exercises of the 1930's. There was a dialogue, but still no action. At Executive Committee meetings, the emphasis remained on discussion:

November 14, 1946: "Dean Krill stated that the purpose of the meeting was for discussion of building plans for the college...The number of buildings needed, the size and type of buildings as well as the grouping of departments was discussed. It was decided to continue the study of plans and meet again on November 21."

November 21, 1946: "Dean Krill opened the discussion by advancing the idea that perhaps it would be best to consider a building program calling for fewer units than had formerly been under discussion." (The minutes record that study continued.)

But even the suggestion of reduced expectations generated no immediate response, and in his 1946 Annual Report, Dean Krill again pressed the case for new construction by warning that further delay could jeopardize the position of the College:

"Adequate space for both research and teaching must be provided to carry on a well-rounded program. It cannot be over-emphasized that new buildings, with expanded facilities, are among the College's greatest needs. If the College is to properly serve the profession and the livestock industry...and maintain its position as a first class veterinary college, a new building program must be started soon."

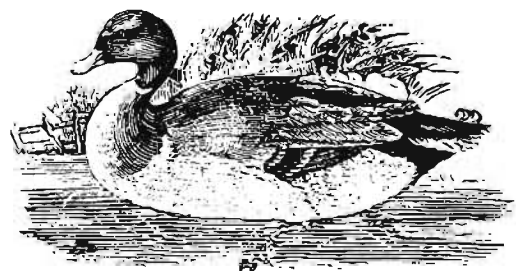
"Soon," however, proved an elusive goal. Despite continuing appeals, it was not until 1948 that the Veterinary College was finally allocated land on the west bank of the Olentangy River for the development of a campus. And it was another nine years before the College moved into Sisson Hall, the first new veterinary building constructed in nearly fifty years. Named in honor of Dr. Septimus Sisson, the building opened for classes in the spring of 1957, with an auditorium and library wing being completed the following year.

It was a significant and well-deserved victory for the Veterinary College. But, obviously, one new building was not sufficient for what was in terms of enrollment the nation's largest veterinary school. In a 1958 report to the University Board of Trustees, Dean Krill, in



Top—Faculty and guests at a reception in the library of Sisson Hall following the 1959 dedication.

Above—Part of the College's "new look," the auditorium in Sisson Hall shortly after its completion.





Above—Another Sisson Hall scene, a 1959 class in Microbiology.



Above—In 1959, Dr. Sharron Martin Capen became the Veterinary College's first woman faculty member. (Veterinary College Files)



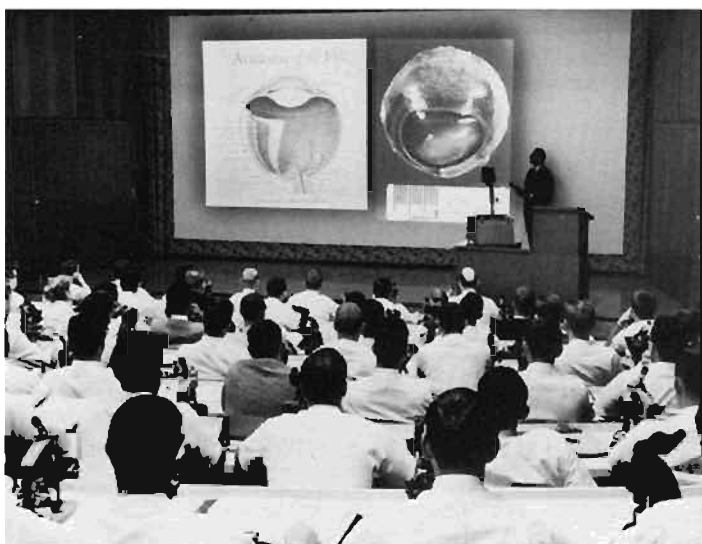
Above—At work in the "Garden of Evil," 1959. Dr. John Helwig and students examining poisonous plants in the greenhouse area of Sisson Hall.



Left—A Sisson Hall class in veterinary parasitology with Dr. Koutz, 1958.

Below—A Preventive Medicine class at Sisson Hall in the late 1950s. At center in the background is Dr. David Jones. The OSU Veterinary College was the first to establish a Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine.





Top—A lecture session at Goss Laboratory in the 1960s. At the podium is Professor Adalbert Koestner.

Above—The Clinic walls come tumbling down. In use for over a half century, the Clinic was demolished in 1965 to make way for a new Engineering building.

addition to seeking higher faculty salaries and a lower faculty-student ratio, urged completion of the College building program, pointing out that “the separation of our college on two campuses is most inconvenient and not in keeping with (the) most economical operation.” Krill noted that the Veterinary College would celebrate its 75th anniversary in 1960 and added that he hoped “the remainder of the physical plant will be under construction by that time.”

The hope was partially realized. In 1960, construction began on a new pathology building across from Sisson Hall and it was dedicated in 1963, being named in honor of Dr. Leonard W. Goss, the distinguished Professor of Veterinary Pathology who was a member of the faculty from 1920 to 1948. One of the world’s finest, best equipped facilities for teaching and research in veterinary pathology, the Goss Laboratory was another major addition to the College’s physical plant.

But, while in this period the College gained two new buildings, it was soon to lose an old one. The subtraction process was first noted at an Executive Committee meeting July 27, 1964:

“Dean Krill read a letter from President Fawcett communicating the fact that the College of Veterinary Medicine should begin making plans to evacuate to temporary quarters so that the construction of the new facilities for the College of Engineering may be implemented.”

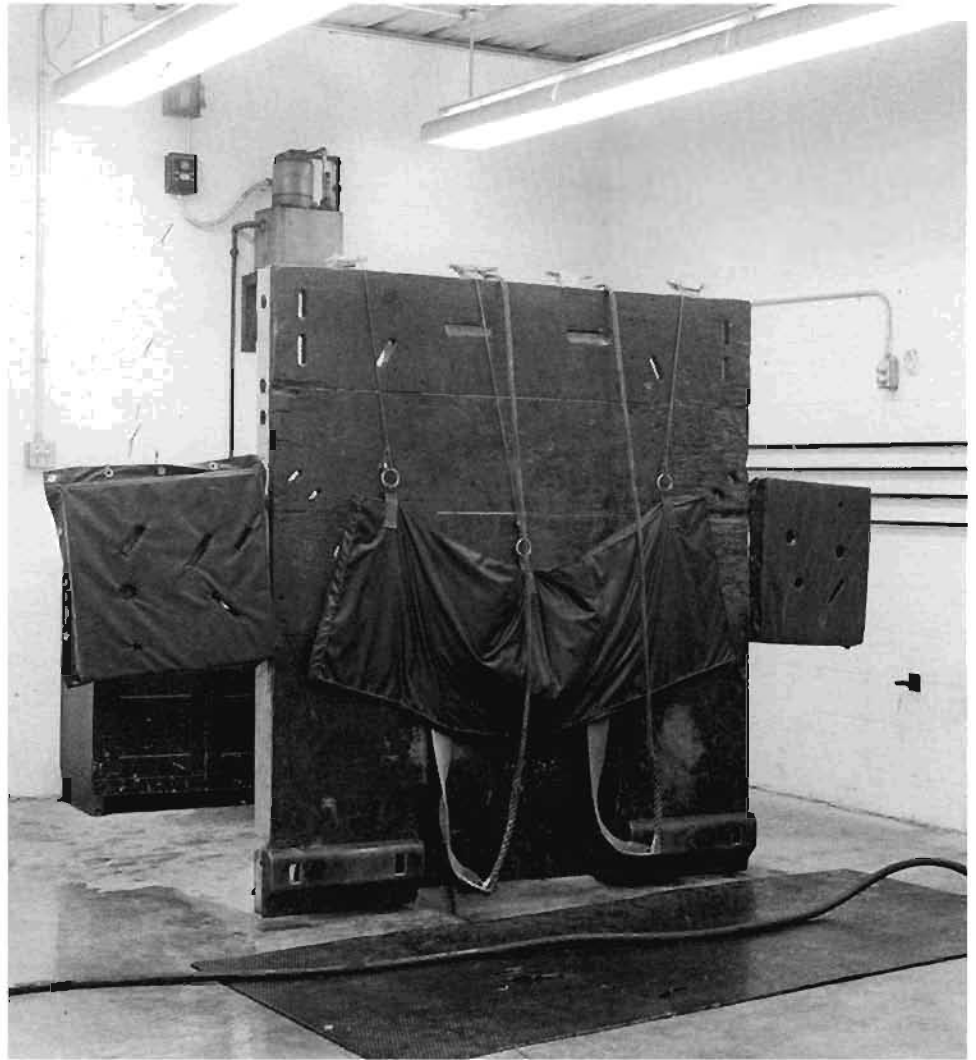
The new engineering facilities were planned for the site then occupied by the venerable Veterinary Clinic, which had served the College since 1910. Executive Committee members unanimously opposed the move, but the die was cast and a year later the Clinic began crumbling under the wrecker’s ball.

For temporary clinical facilities, the College was allocated a garage on Kenny Road, and here the Veterinary Clinic would remain for nearly a decade. It was a less-than-desirable option, but despite cramped quarters and related hardships, there was no sacrifice of educational quality or patient care. Faculty and students alike made more than the best of what they had.

With the move to “temporary” quarters, planning for a new Veterinary Hospital was accelerated. But this too would take time. In 1964, the State Legislature appropriated some \$4,000,000 for planning and construction and, in 1968 the College, now under the leadership of



Above—Dr. Glen Hoffsis pointing out a lesion on a bull's eye. The photo was taken at the Kenny Road facility. (Veterinary College Files)



Right—Scenes from the Kenny Road facility (right and following page). The “temporary” Clinic remained in operation for nearly ten years until the new Veterinary Hospital was completed. The large operating table, which was moved to Kenny Road from the Neil Avenue Clinic, dated back to the original Veterinary Hospital. (Department of Photography, The Ohio State University)





Above—Equine Surgeon Dr. Leonard Gideon, on the right, scrubbing up at the Kenny Road Clinic. (Department of Photography, The Ohio State University)



Right—Another Kenny Road scene from 1967. In the background are Dr. Keith Wearnly, third from left, and student Victoria Voith.

Below—A team effort -- preparing to cast a horse in the "temporary" clinic, 1967.



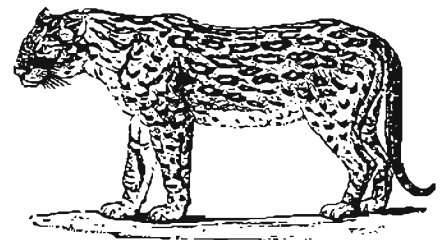


Above—No patient is ever too big. Dr. Albert Gabel and two students sedating an elephant prior to a tooth extraction in the late 1960s. (Veterinary College Files)



Top Right—The Clinical Pathology Laboratory at the Kenny Road Clinic.

Above—Measuring for x-rays in the Clinic on Kenny Road in the late 1960s.



The Closing Of OSU

Dr. Walter Venzke's 1970 campus pass is a reminder of a turbulent period at OSU. In the spring of that year, a series of racial and anti-war protest demonstrations turned violent, forcing the closing of the University for the first time in its history. Shut down on May 6, 1970, it did not reopen until May 19 and then 5,000 Ohio National Guardsmen were on duty to maintain a security cordon around the campus.

The Veterinary Hospital remained open to care for animals, but officially all College classes were cancelled. Unofficially, however, veterinary education continued despite the disruption, with classes being held in a number of off-campus locations including schools, church basements and private homes. The dedication to purpose shown by faculty and students alike was a credit to the entire Veterinary College community, which responded to crisis with a commendable display of maturity and good judgement.

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
THE HOUSTON COLLEGE BLDG.
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43210

May 6, 1970
Date

Dr. Walter G. Venzke
Name

Is required to be in Vet. Med. Bldg.
Building Room

For the purpose of Dean's staff

Clarence R. Cole
Dean

James A. Robinson
Vice President for Academic Affairs
and Provost

Dean Clarence Cole, who succeeded Dean Krill, secured federal matching funds for the new building. Construction began in 1970 and three years later the new Veterinary Hospital was dedicated. Built at a cost of \$9,000,000 and three times larger than the previous facility, the new hospital was (and still is) one of the finest facilities of its kind, ranking among the top five in the nation.

Completion of the Veterinary Hospital brought to a close the College's decade-and-a-half "building boom." But, with enrollment pressures continuing, even the new facilities were soon operating at or above capacity. Five years after the opening of the hospital, in 1978, the minutes of an Executive Committee meeting carried an entry reporting that:

"Nearly all space in College facilities is being used to the maximum. There is an acute shortage of offices in all departments. Both current and projected activities must be accommodated with the space available to each department. The tight space situation will continue until new construction is acquired."

Today, six years later, the same situation still prevails with new construction in the form of a Veterinary Science facility planned but not yet a reality.

The postwar change in the Veterinary College's physical face was paralleled by changes in curriculum designed to meet the expanding responsibilities of veterinary education. In 1948, the College enhanced its leadership in the field of preventive medicine by starting a preventive medicine clinic, an innovation that provided on-the-job training for students in regulatory medicine, veterinary public health, and the supervision of health programs for herds at state institutions.

The same year, another change was introduced, this one adding a new requirement for graduation. It was announced in the Executive Committee minutes for October 22, 1948:

"After prolonged discussion, the Committee voted unanimously to adopt the following additional requirements for graduation from the College of Veterinary Medicine: "That, beginning with the academic year of 1949-1950, all students in the College of Veterinary Medicine, who have completed the third year of the Veterinary curriculum, are required to



Above—A Mycology workshop at the Veterinary College in 1959. A year later, the College initiated an expanded short course program as a replacement for the Annual Conference for Veterinarians. (Department of Photography, The Ohio State University)

Left—Dean Krill, third from left in the front row, with participants in the 1959 Mycology workshop. (Department of Photography, The Ohio State University)



Above—A 1962 short course in veterinary surgery conducted by Dr. Richard Rudy.

Right—A 1960 short course with Dr. Vernon Tharp moderating a discussion on the role of cesarean derived pigs in disease control.
(Department of Photography, The Ohio State University)



register for one term of the Summer Quarter in Veterinary Clinics.”

The new requirement, which strengthened clinical training, was actually initiated in 1951. In the same period, as reported in Dr. Schalk's history, curriculum changes were made “to permit senior students to devote their full time to the care and hospitalization of patients which added greatly to the opportunity for practical clinical training.”

Another change, reflective of veterinary medicine's broadening horizons, came in 1961 with the introduction of a new course in the Principles of Laboratory Animal Care. In approving the course, which covered breeding, management and care, the Executive Committee noted that “a need for informed persons has arisen because of the increasing importance of properly prepared and selected animals in biological research.”

In a related move several years later, the Veterinary College also began a cooperative program with the Columbus Technical Institute, providing clinical instruction for the Institute's Laboratory Animal Technology curriculum.

The year 1969 brought a major educational change to the College, the adoption of the Core/Elective Curriculum. Highly innovative, the new program of study was cited in a contemporary report as being a response to “the vital need for more veterinarians to serve society, and (to) the tremendous increases in biomedical knowledge and the resulting requirement for more effective and efficient instruction.” Details of the “core” approach were spelled out in a subsequent College Bulletin:

“All Core programs and many electives are interdisciplinary in nature...Basic veterinary medical knowledge is the central theme in the core...the core program is largely presented on an organ system basis...In addition to the common medical principles and organ system approach to animal diseases, the core curriculum includes in the third year clinical experiences in various areas of the veterinary hospital, together with integrated laboratories conducted by organ system teams. The fourth year is designed for students to explore their individual interests in more detail as they prepare for a career in one of the various aspects of veterinary medicine.”

The same bulletin also spoke of veterinary education as an evolving discipline that would

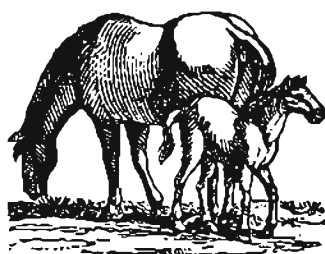
Elective Quarter

One of the innovations introduced with the Core/Elective Curriculum was the Elective Quarter. This feature allows senior students one quarter in which to pursue an entirely elective program of study. They can take formal courses at the Veterinary College, go off-campus to study at other colleges or institutions, or work with practicing veterinarians. Over the years some students have spent the quarter working at zoos throughout the United States, while others have elected to study at foreign veterinary colleges in Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and Sweden. A committee oversees the Elective Quarter program to make sure that all such activities qualify for credit.



Extension Veterinarians

Veterinary College services to the agricultural community were augmented in 1974 by the addition of three Extension Veterinarians to the faculty. These veterinarians provide valuable assistance to farmers throughout the state, working with groups and individuals to help resolve problems. A cooperative effort of the College and the Agricultural Extension Service, the Extension Veterinarian program is an example of the important working relationship that links agricultural and veterinary education.



continue to change with the development of "more learning materials and procedures." And it emphasized the role to be played by the students themselves in the evolutionary process:

"Student participation in the continued development of the educational program is encouraged, solicited, and vital to a program of study as dynamic as modern veterinary medical science."

Curriculum changes were one postwar result of the increasing sophistication of veterinary medicine. Another was the dramatic expansion of graduate education. The growing need for specialized training in both teaching and research, coupled with better professional and financial opportunities, now made graduate study an attractive alternative for students who had previously sought the more immediate rewards of veterinary practice.

The Veterinary College awarded its first Ph.D., a doctorate in Veterinary Surgery, to Dr. R.E. Nichols in 1941, and in subsequent years ranked among the top three schools in the nation in doctoral training for veterinarians. But while advances in graduate education, at both the master's and doctoral levels, were substantial through the mid-1950s, they were virtually eclipsed by later graduate activity.

Figures tell the whole story. In the thirty-four-year period from 1922, when the first master's degree was presented, to mid-1956 when Dr. Schalk completed the first history of the College, a total of 116 advanced degrees were presented, including 15 doctorates. But in the succeeding twenty-eight years, through the winter of 1984, the Veterinary College awarded a total of 363 advanced degrees, 121 of them doctorates.

To date, the College has presented a grand total of 479 graduate degrees, 343 Masters and 136 Ph.Ds. And over two-thirds of them have been awarded in the last thirty years.

Continuing education also underwent a change in the postwar period, although not immediately. The annual Conference for Veterinarians, begun in 1926, was suspended during the war years, then resumed in 1946 as a highly successful College program which yearly attracted hundreds of veterinarians from Ohio and surrounding states.

The Conference remained the College's major continuing education effort for another fifteen years. Then, in 1960, it was replaced by a short course program initiated by Dean Krill, who saw a need for more specialized offerings.



Above—The Veterinary Hospital, completed in 1973. It was a welcome replacement for the “temporary” facilities on Kenny Road.



Far Left—Dr. Mike Rings, in the background, two students and a camera-conscious calf at the new Veterinary Hospital. (Veterinary College Files)



Left—Examining a horse in the new Veterinary Hospital, 1974. The students are David Morris and Paul Morris.



Above and Right—"Lights, camera, action" -- Continuing Education goes on TV, circa 1960. The faculty members, left to right, are Dr. William Roegnik, Dr. David Jones, and Dr. Edward Donovan.



Continuing Veterinary Medical Education

presents

INTERNAL FIXATION OF FRACTURES

Theoretical Basis and Practical Application

March 19-20, 1970



Above and Right—The Veterinary College's first short course on the Internal Fixation of Fractures was given in 1970 as part of the Continuing Education program. (Photos courtesy of Dr. R.B. Hohn)



Dr. John Helwig, who was assigned responsibility for developing the short courses, described the new approach in a 1962 issue of The Speculum:

“Our College of Veterinary Medicine is active in this area and has developed a program to meet the challenge of post graduate continuing education. During the year 1961, our veterinary faculty was asked to develop a number of courses that would enhance the knowledge and mastery of various technical subjects. As a result of this request, five conferences, four short courses, and seven workshops were developed.” The program proved to be a worthy successor to the Veterinary Conference and since its inception has provided a broad range of continuing education opportunities. The number of course offerings has varied over the years, but generally the emphasis has been on expansion; in the past seven years, for example, the College has averaged a dozen short course offerings annually. In addition, faculty members are active in continuing education nationally and internationally, a reflection of the Veterinary College’s worldwide prestige.

The postwar years also saw further expansion of the Ambulatory Clinic service, a process that actually began during the wartime period. From 1940 to 1942, the Clinic had to suspend emergency service, which resulted in a sharp decline in both the number of clients and income. But in 1942, with the appointment of Dr. Vernon Tharp as ambulatory clinician, full service was again instituted in a move to build the practice into a viable teaching laboratory.

In succeeding years, the Ambulatory Clinic continued to expand. In 1969, the Clinic set up an off-campus operation with the purchase of a small, modern veterinary facility near Marysville. The following year, a practice was purchased in Plain City and for a period the College had two off-campus operations offering ambulatory service. The Plain City base was eventually phased out and the Veterinary College now operates only the Marysville facility.

One measure of the Ambulatory Clinic’s postwar growth is the dramatic rise in income from Clinic services. In 1947, five years after the restoration of emergency services, income had risen to around \$10,000

Dog License Bill

Legislation passed by the Ohio General Assembly in 1973 has provided additional financial support for research at the Veterinary College. H.B. 152 increased dog registration fees and, as amended by state representative and veterinarian Dr. Walter McClaskey, stipulated that ten cents of every license fee go to the College for research in small animal diseases, particularly those transmissible to man. Extended for five years in 1980, the legislation now provides some \$100,000 annually for research projects.

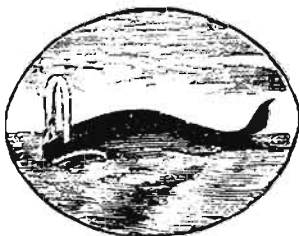


OVMA/AVMA

Cooperation and mutual support have distinguished the century-long relationship between the College of Veterinary Medicine and the Ohio Veterinary Medical Association (OVMA). Founded in 1883, the OVMA joined Dr. Norton Townshend in his efforts to upgrade veterinary education at OSU and, in subsequent years, played an important role in promoting the development of the College.

Beginning in 1926, the OVMA helped sponsor the annual veterinary conferences at the College, the first phase of what has become an on-going involvement in continuing education. For several decades, internship programs were a feature of the College-Association partnership and these were succeeded in 1969 by a new Preceptorship program. More recently, the College also has benefited from research money provided by the OVMA's Animal Health Foundation.

Over the past century, the College has built an equally strong relationship with the profession's national organization, the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA). As a leader in the field of veterinary education, it has been actively involved in a wide range of AVMA activities throughout the years, with a sizable number of faculty members serving in prominent positions. Four of the five Ohioans elected president of the AVMA have been from the Veterinary College faculty: Dr. David White (1920), Dr. Oscar Brumley (1937), Dr. Russell Rebrassier (1958), Dr. Vernon Tharp (1978).



a year. Today, in sharp contrast, gross clinic income averages about \$300,000 annually.

Throughout the postwar period of growth and change, the Veterinary College continued to wrestle with the stubborn problem of enrollment pressure. While the initial surge of students seeking admission had fallen off in 1951, applications continued to outstrip capacity and the College responded with modest increases in enrollment levels. By 1964, it was admitting 75 students to the first year class and by 1967, the level had been raised to 80.

The next increase was authorized the same year and was linked to the bid for federal funding for the Veterinary Hospital. Recognizing that enrollment levels would have to be raised substantially to secure federal support, the Executive Committee initially approved a first year class of 120 and later increased the figure to 160. The latter proved unrealistic and was never implemented, but by the mid-1970s, the College was handling first-year classes of 130 students.

And still the pressure persisted, with the number of applications continuing to escalate. The stress and frustration of the period was expressed in a 1975 College report dealing with admissions policies:

"The popularity of veterinary education has increased spectacularly. While prospects for a successful career in veterinary medicine are bright and growing, there exists only a disappointingly small opportunity for education among the nation's nineteen veterinary colleges. Only a small percentage of those applying may be admitted. The majority of applicants must be turned away and the end is not in sight. Nationally, 1 of every 7 applicants is admitted, while at The Ohio State University the ratio is 1 to 9. In 1968, The College of Veterinary Medicine processed 365 applications. In 1974, 1,206 applications were considered. It is a difficult and unpleasant situation for both the many qualified young people who must be turned away and the faculty who are responsible and who clearly see the needs. Failure to be admitted frequently is not a personal failure, not a deficiency in an individual's preparation, but a problem of capacity of the educational system."



Dr. Clarence R. Cole,
Dean, 1967-1971.



Dr. Leslie McDonald, Dean,
1971-72.



Dr. C. Roger Smith, Dean,
1972-1980. (Veterinary
College Files)



Dr. Ronald Wright, Dean
of the College of Veterinary
Medicine, 1980 to present.
(Veterinary College Files)

One of the Veterinary Hospital's most famous patients, Colo the gorilla, quietly submitting to radiographs. Second from the left is Dr. Harrison Gardner. (Veterinary College Files)



The same report noted that "the College of Veterinary Medicine's professional student enrollment of 509 is the largest of any veterinary school in North America. The average enrollment for all such colleges is 316."

The mid-1970s proved to be the high-water mark for enrollment demands. In the years ahead, pressure eased as the number of applications began to decrease. But even today, the troubling imbalance persists; with first year Veterinary College enrollment still limited to 130 students, there is an average of at least two applicants for each class position.

In addition to expanding the size of classes, the enrollment increases of the postwar years also introduced a distinct "new look" on the Veterinary College campus. The change was one of gender; women began to appear more frequently in the classrooms and laboratories.

In the beginning, it was a very gradual trend. As noted in Chapter V, from 1936 through the 1950s, the College averaged only one woman graduate a year. But with the changing times, which brought growing self-awareness among women, greater opportunities in the veterinary profession, and affirmative action programs, the number of women seeking veterinary careers began to increase.

By 1961, the one-a-year graduation pattern was starting to fade and, over the next decade, the College averaged three women per graduating class. Then, in the 1970s, the participation of women in veterinary education began to

accelerate rapidly. Eight women were awarded degrees in 1973, and only five years later, the College graduated nearly five times as many, a total of 38. There were 54 women graduates in 1980, 46 in 1981, and 55 and 61 respectively in 1982 and 1983. Of equal significance is the fact that present enrollment patterns indicate a continuation of this upward trend, since for the past three years, the Veterinary College has enrolled in its freshman classes more women than men.

The postwar evolution of veterinary education from an almost exclusively masculine domain to one distinguished by a virtual balance between men and women students, was one of the most significant events of the period. Along with the other major advances which preceded or paralleled it, including new construction, innovative curriculum changes, and the other gains noted in this chapter, it helped alter the face of the College and veterinary medicine in general.

The postwar years were sometimes difficult, always demanding. And it is fair to say that in this era, the College of Veterinary Medicine made more progress than in all the previous decades put together.

That is a tribute both to those who orchestrated that progress and their predecessors, who bequeathed to them the strong foundation on which to build.



INVESTIGATIONS OF GREAT ADVANTAGE

“ASSISTANCE from this department has in several instances been solicited by the owners of stock...It may not be out of place here to suggest that such investigations, if carefully and skillfully conducted, can scarcely fail to be of great advantage to the State.”

With this observation in his 1875 departmental report, Professor of Agriculture Norton Townshend recorded the beginning of veterinary research at Ohio A & M. It was a modest start; the investigations encompassed an inquiry into a parasitic infection of sheep, for which an effective remedy was found, and studies of bovine TB and hog cholera, diseases which would resist eradication for years to come. But, limited though they were, these initial efforts established research as an integral part of the new College's veterinary education program.

Obviously, with veterinary studies still a secondary concern, research did not loom large in the early years. But with the hiring of Professor H.J. Detmers in 1885, it assumed greater importance, with a new emphasis on inquiry paralleling the general upgrading of veterinary education.

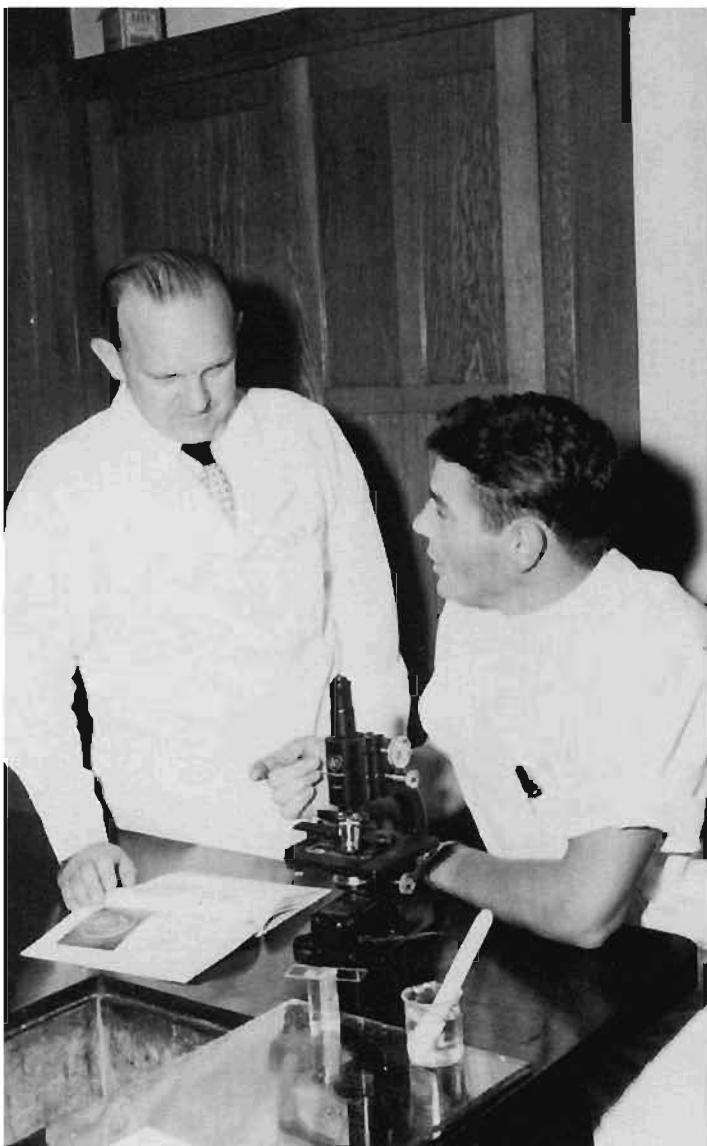
OSU's first professional veterinarian had a strong background in research. Prior to joining the faculty, Detmers had been with the U.S. Department of Agriculture as a special agent in infectious diseases, involved primarily in studies of hog cholera. He continued this research at

OSU where, in addition to his faculty position, he served for five years as veterinarian at the newly-organized Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, which was initially located on the campus. The latter connection ended in 1891, but Detmers still was able to pursue his hog cholera studies, since, as he noted in his Annual Report, “the trustees of The Ohio State University very generously provided, or replaced, the bacteriological apparatus necessary to continue the laboratory work.”

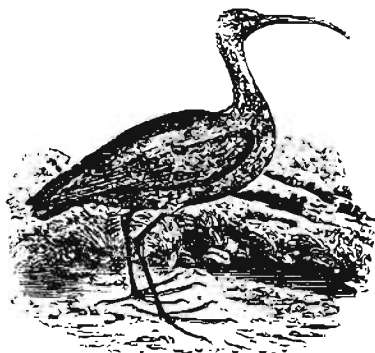
From the beginning of his tenure, Detmers emphasized the connection between course study and research. Writing in his first Annual Report in 1886, he cited the potential benefit of his hog cholera research to the nation's swine industry and then went on to add:

“But, not only this, the work and the experiments themselves, while going on, are very instructive to my students, and give them insight into the nature and the working of the morbid process of infectious diseases for I not only inform them of what is done, but require them to assist me in my work.”

In the years following Detmers' retirement, veterinary research at OSU continued to expand, although limited resources mandated a relatively slow pace. One area of activity involved cooperative work with another state agency, an arrangement noted in a report on veterinary



Dr. Fleetwood Koutz, a major figure in the field of parasitology research, with student Percell Boise in the Parasitology Lab, 1950.



investigations included in the 1907 Proceedings of the American Veterinary Medical Association:

“The Ohio State Experiment Station (located at Wooster since 1892) does no investigating in veterinary science, nor has it done any for seven years. The investigations in animal diseases are made and bulletins issued by the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners in close cooperation with the men of the College of Veterinary Medicine of the State University.”

Four years later, in his 1911 Annual Report, Dean David White addressed the subject of Veterinary College research and publications, citing some impressive progress despite continuing handicaps:

“While the lack of facilities and assistants make original research secondary to routine teaching in this college, the members of the Faculty have labored to accomplish something in the way of experimental medicine. Dr. Sisson has contributed invaluable data concerning the anatomy of domesticated animals, Dr. Brumley some investigations concerning the etiology of dog distemper, and Dr. McNeil toward perfecting the operation for the relief of so-called roaring in horses. Besides this research work, members of the Faculty have been working on book writing. During the past year Dr. Sisson’s textbook of Veterinary Anatomy appeared. This book is a classic and represents nearly twenty years of labor. It has already been adopted by nearly all of the twenty veterinary schools in countries where English is spoken. Dr. Brumley is engaged in writing a textbook on the diseases of small animals, and the Dean a work on the diseases of large animals.”

Dr. Septimus Sisson’s work, The Anatomy of Domestic Animals, was undoubtedly the most significant research and publication achievement of this period. Later revised, the book remains in use today, some three-quarters of a century after its original publication.

Sisson was another who emphasized the crucial link between teaching and research. In a paper presented at the 1911 AVMA meeting, he noted that:

“It is a well-established fact that the highest order of teaching is done by men who have done or are doing research, and it is not often true that investigatory activity either alienates men from their duties as



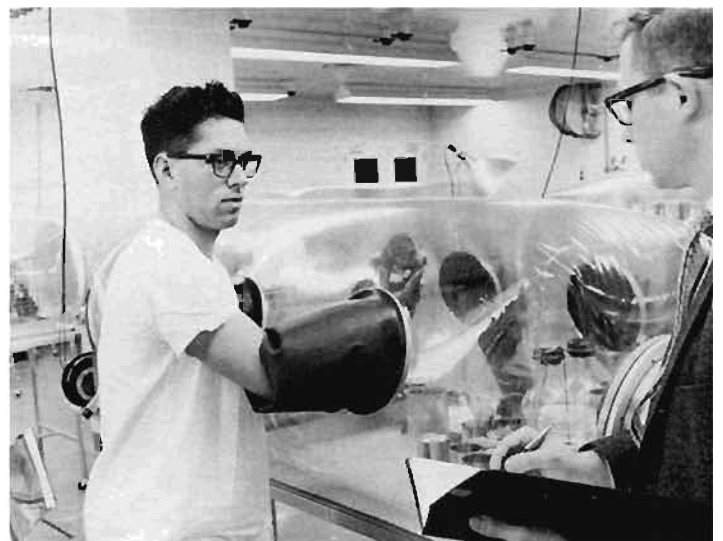
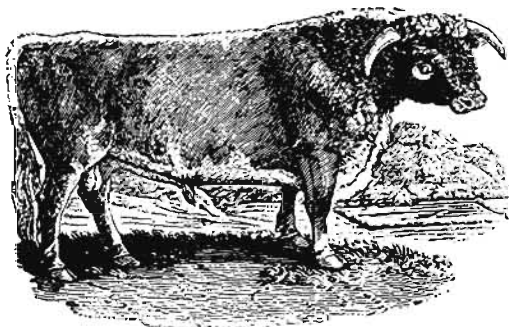
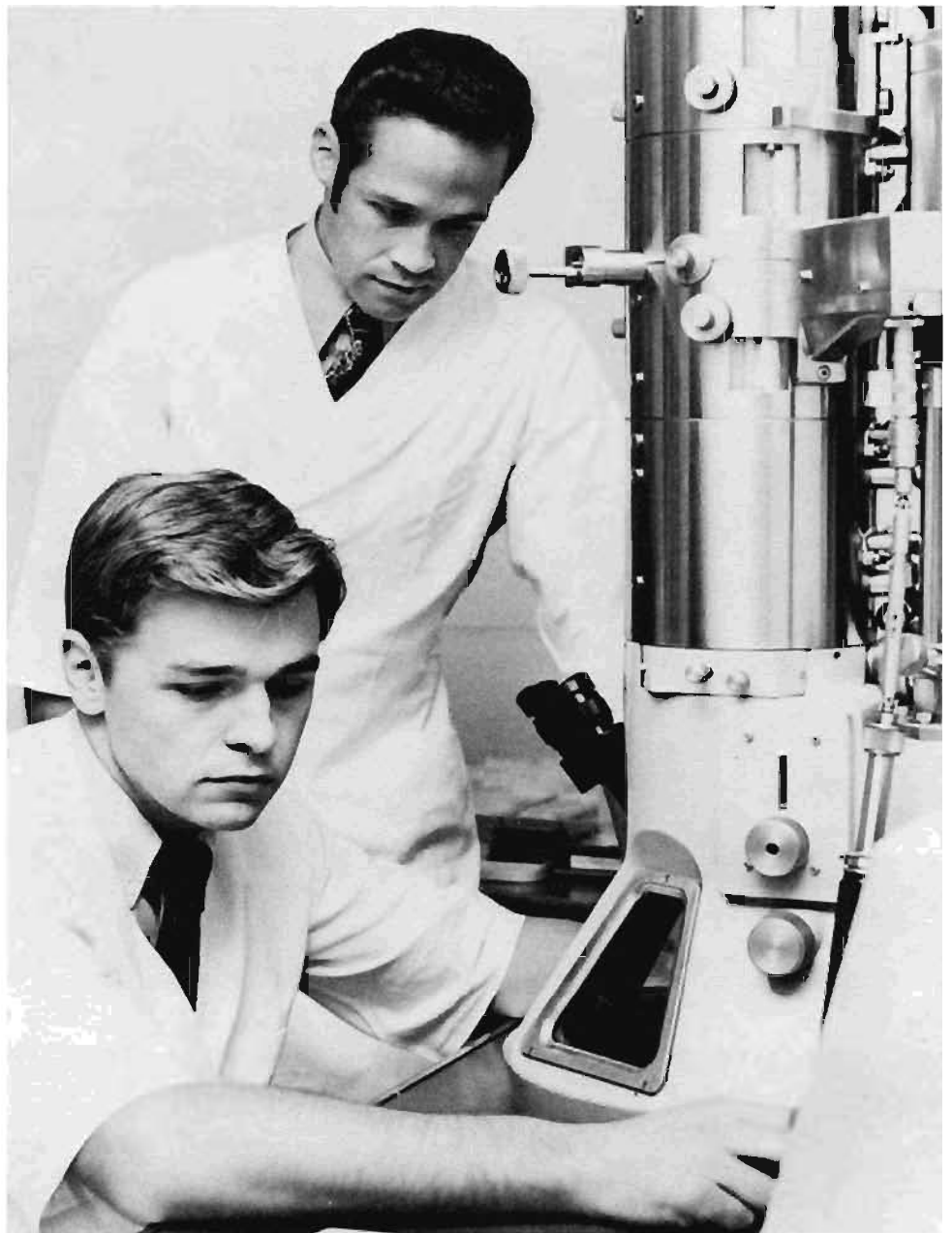
Above—Collaboration in research between the College of Veterinary Medicine in 1951. Dr. Clarence Cole (left) is pictured with Samuel Saslow, M.D., and John A. Prior, M.D., professors in the College of Medicine, as they compare cultures of Histoplasma from dogs and human patients.



Left—Cobalt therapy for equine lameness, 1955, another result of Veterinary College Research.

Right—Graduate Students
Dr. Ed Hoover and Dr.
David Young with a vital
research tool,
Pathobiology's latest
electron microscope.

Below Right—In the 1960s,
the Veterinary College
became a leader in the
important area of germ-free
animal research. Dr.
Richard Griesemer, right in
this photo, played a
prominent role in the
program. At the left is a
student assistant.



teachers or induces in them the tendency to shoot over their students' heads. There is nothing which so invigorates a man's teaching as active connection with investigations."

With the advent of the 1920s, the Veterinary College could add to the record another major research and publication achievement, like the Sisson work, the result of years of effort. It was the appearance in 1921 of Professor Oscar Brumley's Diseases of the Small Domestic Animals, the book-in-progress noted in Dean White's 1911 report. Brumley's work proved to be another classic and over the next thirty years, with revisions, it would remain the "bible" of small animal medicine.

The 1920s also saw the presentation or publication of numerous research papers by College faculty members with records listing a broad range of contributions by such men as Sisson, Brumley, Dr. Leonard Goss, Dr. James Grossman and Dr. Russell Rebrassier. But while there was activity, it continued to be limited by the ever-present handicaps. Chief among these was a lack of money, a deficiency that Dean White was reemphasizing as early as 1920:

"As stated in my last report, money should be available to foster original research, especially along the lines of applied pathology and bacteriology in the College. Inasmuch as neither the Agricultural Experiment Station nor the Bureau of Live Stock Industry of the State Board of Agriculture are seriously attempting to cope with the many disease conditions menacing the animal husbandry of the state, it becomes doubly proper for the University to undertake some of this work."

Two years later, White repeated the appeal, stressing that "money should be made available to the College for research in the study of the control and eradication of animal plagues prevalent in Ohio." And, in 1927, still fighting the good fight, he expressed himself in stronger terms:

"In the thirty-four years of my connection with the veterinary department I remember no instance where a single dollar was appropriated for original veterinary research...There can be no progressive scholarship without research."

Unfortunately, Dean White's efforts failed to generate the needed research money: the funding problem persisted and his refrain would

be repeated many times in the years ahead. But the 1920s did close with one positive achievement, this being the initiation of a cooperative research agreement involving the Veterinary College, the Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Ohio Department of Agriculture. It was described in the 1930 College Bulletin:

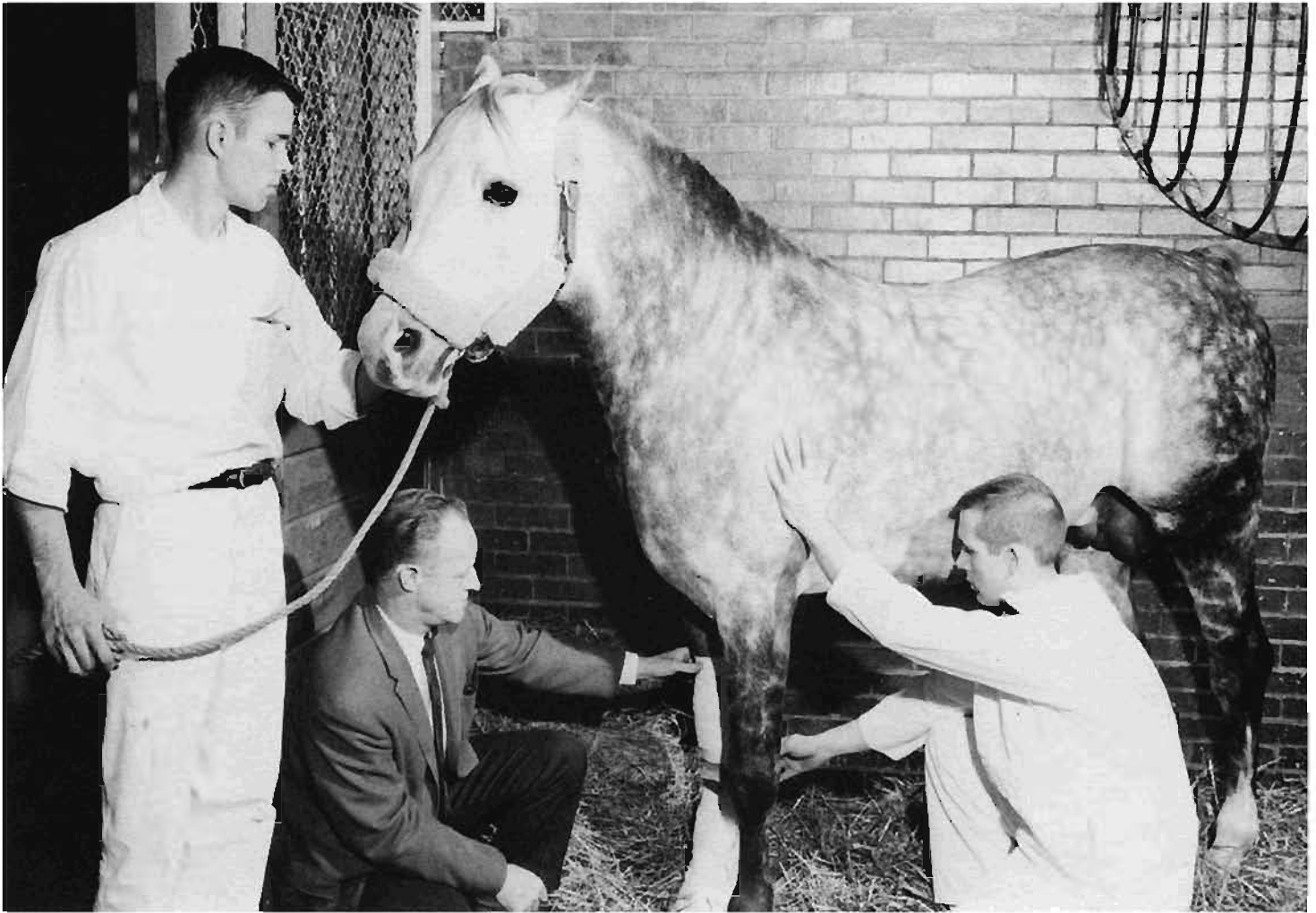
"This program, started in the Autumn Quarter, was carried through the year with a great deal of interest and enthusiasm. The instructional staff in many instances has taken advantage of this opportunity to further their work on various research problems."

The Bulletin referred to research work involving cattle, sheep, and fowl, with five of eight projects involving the latter. And, a year later, the Journal of the AVMA carried what appears to have been the first published results of College-Experiment Station cooperation. It was an article entitled "A Study of Immunity or Resistance to *Ascaridia Lineata*," and it listed Dr. Russell Rebrassier as one of the principle authors.

From this point on, there were frequent references to the cooperative research program in College literature. In the 1936-1937 Bulletin, the first to carry a specific section on veterinary research, it was cited as a major asset for research-oriented students:

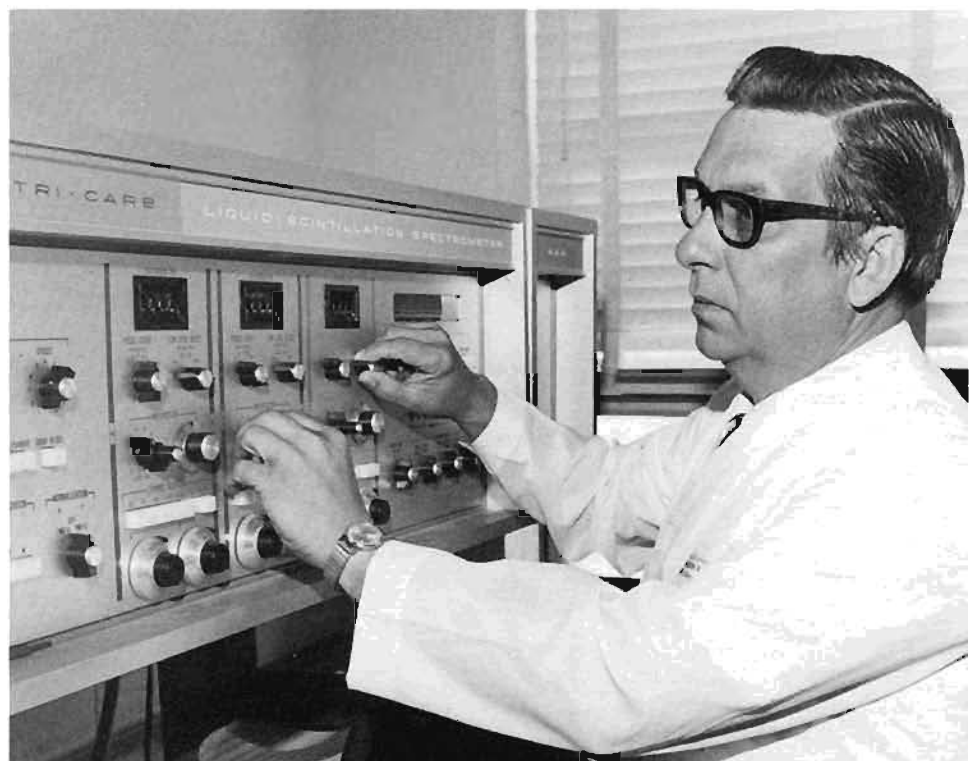
"New problems that develop in veterinary science require intensive study for their solution. The department of research affords unusual opportunities for this activity. Well-equipped laboratories...are available at the Animal Disease Laboratories, Reynoldsburg, where the active work of the department is conducted. The scope of investigations is materially broadened and aided through the cooperative relationship of the department with the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station and the diagnostic laboratory of the State Veterinarian's office maintained at this location. Various projects dealing with subjects pertaining to veterinary science are being continuously conducted by staff members. These studies, in conjunction with other investigations of special problems supported by fellowship grants, afford excellent opportunities to graduate students interested in veterinary research."

In this period, Dr. Bruce Edgington, chairman of the College's Research Department,



Above—A horse fitted with a walking cast being examined by Dr. Leroy Johnson and students, 1964. The walking cast was developed at the OSU Veterinary College.

Right—Dr. Tom Powers, a leading researcher in the quantification of blood and tissue antibiotic levels and their relationship to clinical efficacy. (Veterinary College Files)



maintained his laboratory at Reynoldsburg and faculty members commuted to pursue individual or cooperative research projects. Faculty members also were involved in research work at the Experiment Station's main facility in Wooster.

The significant increase in veterinary research at OSU during the 1930s was reflected in the fact that, by mid-decade, it had become not only an asset for the College but for the University as well. It was something to publicize and the University did just that in its 1936 Annual Report, which focused on the public services of OSU. A section on Veterinary College contributions cited an impressive list of research projects:

"In the field of public health one of the most important projects undertaken by the College is the research on tuberculosis and Bangs disease in cattle...The College of Veterinary Medicine has been active in developing controls for both diseases...Among (other) research projects of vital public interest...are studies of goiter in dogs; parasitic problems in poultry; sterility of cattle; distemper and kidney diseases among dogs; an infection of pigeons spread by the pigeon fly; animal feeding; tape worm in chickens; internal parasitic diseases; sweet clover poisoning; fowl pox; and nutritional diseases in cattle."

These projects and other research efforts involved the time and talent of numerous faculty members. Three of the most active College researchers were Drs. Arthur Schalk, Bruce Edgington, and Russell Rebrassier, all of whom were prominent contributors to the Journal of the AVMA throughout the 1930s.

Toward the close of the decade, there also was an updating of Dr. Sisson's classic research work, The Anatomy of Domestic Animals. Revised by Dr. James Grossman, the new 1938 edition, with 972 pages and 770 illustrations, many in color, cost students \$12.00.

The early 1940s brought new responsibilities for veterinary researchers; as noted in Chapter VI, the emphasis was on wartime needs, with research efforts focusing on problems related to livestock disease control, nutrition, and sanitary science. But, with the end of the conflict, broader peacetime concerns could again be considered and by 1946 the College faculty was discussing postwar research planning. The minutes of the October 4, 1946, Executive Committee meeting recorded that:



The Exercising Physiology cart at the Franklin County fairgrounds. The cart was developed by Dr. Albert Gabel and others to measure cardiovascular function during exercise. (Veterinary College Files)



Drug Detection Laboratory

One of the important on-going research programs at the College of Veterinary Medicine is concerned with drug detection in race horses. Responding to the efforts of Dr. William Hackett and Dr. Vernon Tharp, the Ohio Legislature approved allocation of a percentage of race track wagers for drug detection testing research and, in 1965, the Ohio Racing Commission designated the Veterinary College as the state's official testing laboratory. Additional funding for pre-race drug detection was subsequently provided by the U.S. Trotting Association. Today, the Laboratory at the OSU Veterinary College is a national quality assurance center for other racing laboratories throughout the country.

Dr. Vernon Tharp and Dr. Philip Murdick checking a spectrometer used to detect drugs in race horses, 1967. The drug detection program is another of the Veterinary College's important research projects.



"A proposed research program was discussed in greater detail. Dean Krill expressed the desire that the chairmen of departments serve with the Dean as an advisory group having to do with matters pertaining to research...Dr. Grossman stated that he believed a program of research should be encouraged (and) this seemed to be the consensus...of those present."

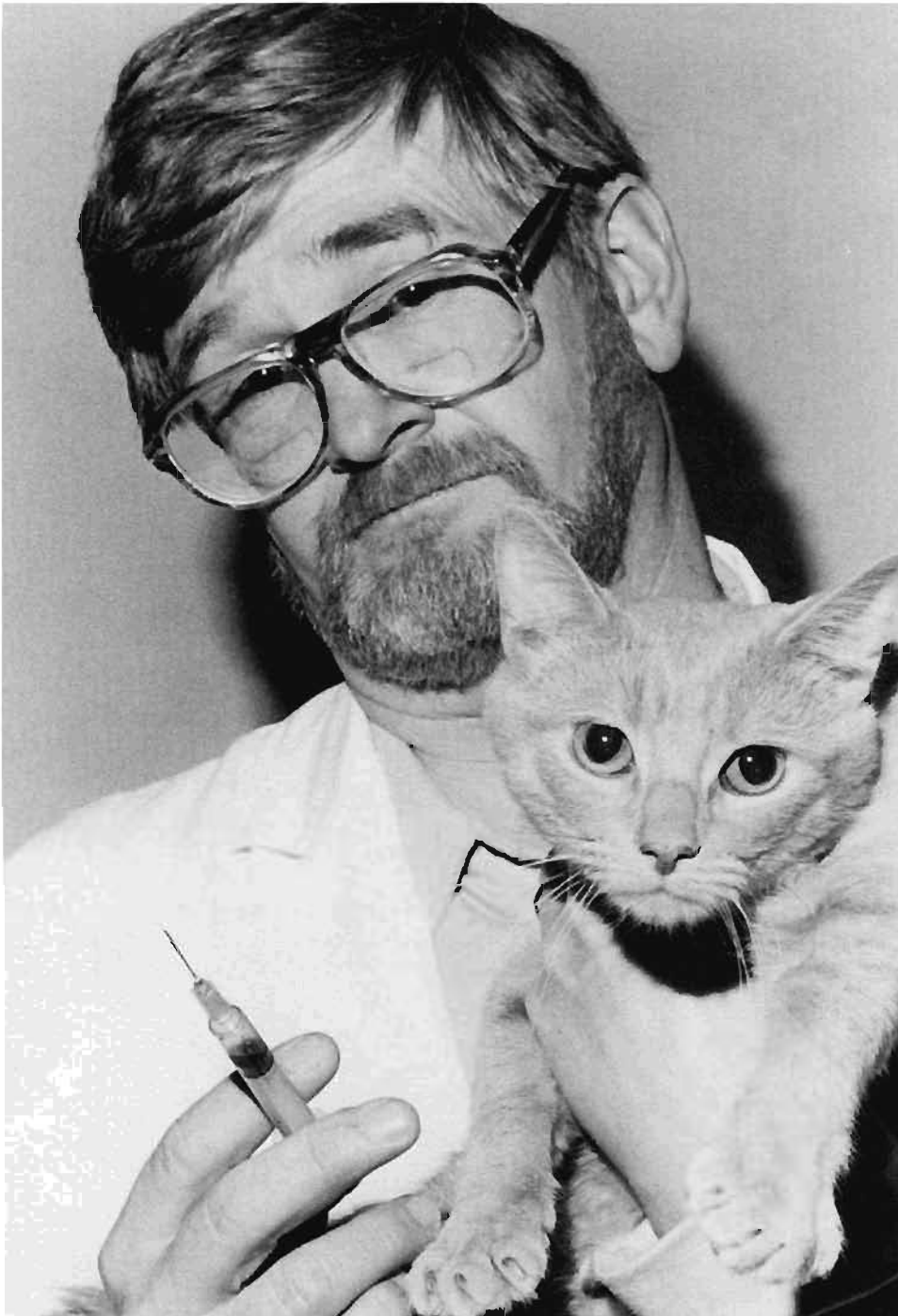
Later, in the Annual Report for the same year, it was noted that research had been given increased attention by the staff during the preceding twelve months. This activity, according to the Report, included "investigations in some of the new diseases, such as New Castle disease (and) Malignant Catarrhal Fever."

Two years later, in the College's 1948 Annual Report, there was further comment on research progress, with reference to continuing cooperation with the Experiment Station and to a new link between veterinary and human medicine:

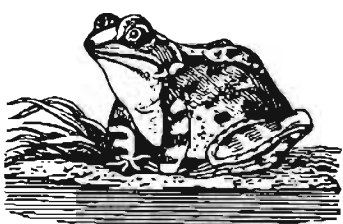
"Our research program has been greatly expanded during the past year. In cooperation with the Veterinary Research Division of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, an extensive program of Brucellosis research is underway. Dr. J.H. Helwig and Dr. W.G. Venzke are actively engaged in this program...Also during the year a Surgical Laboratory has been equipped and a program for cooperative surgical research between the Departments of Surgery of the College of Medicine and Veterinary Medicine is about to get underway. It is our feeling that greater cooperative research of this type between departments should be encouraged for the mutual benefit of all concerned."

Another area of strong research activity in this period was that of parasitology. Two leaders in the field were Dr. Fleetwood Koutz and Dr. Russell Rebrassier; in the 1940s and 1950s, their investigations projected the Veterinary College to a leadership position in this important field of disease control.

The achievements of Veterinary College researchers in these and later years were all the more significant given the continuing inadequacy of research funding. Money was always in short supply, due in part to state policy which channeled research funds to the Agricultural Experiment Station. In his 1958 report to the OSU Trustees, Dean Krill emphasized the



Dr. Richard Olsen with a friend who has reason to be grateful. Dr. Olsen and his colleagues developed an effective feline leukemia vaccine now in commercial production.





Above—Dr. Milton Wyman and a student conducting an examination in the Ophthalmology Research Module. (Veterinary College Files)

Right—Dr. Werner Heuschele preparing for a necropsy on a deer. (Veterinary College Files)



unfairness of this policy and, echoing his predecessors, argued for a change:

“Our college has never shared in the funds provided by the state for veterinary research as is the case in all other veterinary colleges. The citizens of the state have a right to expect that the staff members of the (Veterinary College) be provided the funds and the opportunity for the development of new ideas...With a rapidly increasing graduate training program, funds for research must be made available.”

The following year, the Legislature did appropriate some research money for the College, a total of \$16,500, with \$10,000 to be available for 1959-1960 and \$6,500 for the succeeding twelve months. And, in 1961, the Dean announced a further state appropriation of \$10,000 for veterinary research. The dollar figures were still small, but they augured better days ahead.

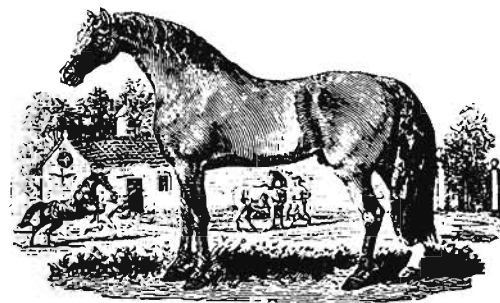
In 1960, the research structure at the Veterinary College underwent a major change. The Department of Research was phased out, with its responsibilities being assumed by the Department of Veterinary Science at the Agricultural Experiment Station in Wooster. Designed to further promote cooperative research, the change involved dual appointments at the College and the Experiment Station for a number of faculty members. Each department in the College was assigned responsibility for its own research program and, a year later, Dr. Clarence Cole, Chairman of the Department of Veterinary Pathology, was named to the new position of Assistant Dean of Research Development to “coordinate all the areas of research being carried out by the College.”

Funding problems began to ease somewhat in the 1960s as more money became available for research. At a September 1962, Executive Committee meeting, Dr. Cole reported that the Veterinary College had over \$193,000 in health-related research funds and was eligible for a general research grant. Concerning the latter, the Committee minutes recorded the following:

“Mr. Davis of the Ohio State Research Foundation is making a combined request for general research funds from the National Institute of Health. The College of Veterinary Medicine will receive its proportionate share of the general research fund grant.”



Studying the effects of exercise on the heart, Dr. Robert Hamlin puts an “associate” through its paces on the treadmill. (Veterinary College Files)



Veterinary Anesthesiologist
Dr. Roman Skarda,
foreground, preparing a
patient for radiology.
(Veterinary College Files)



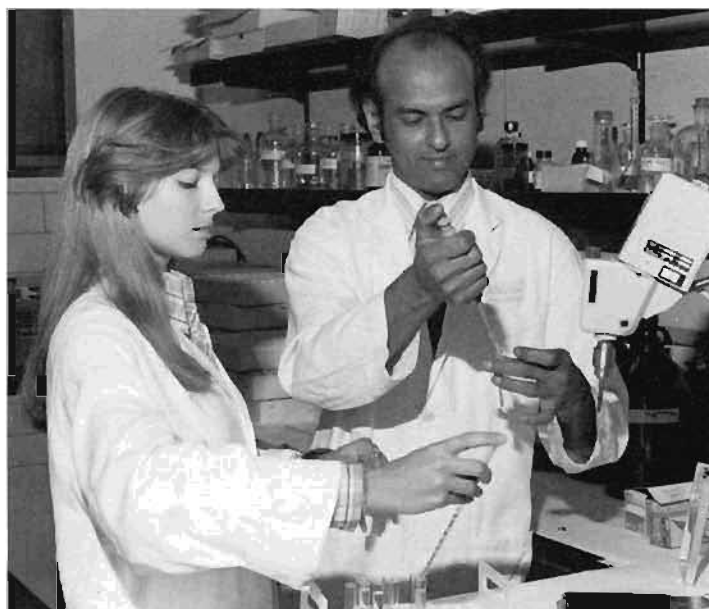
Succeeding years saw a steady increase in the funding of veterinary research. By 1971, in a report to OSU officials, the College could cite a five-year expansion of its research budget from \$900,000 to nearly \$2,000,000 annually. But even this impressive gain failed to keep pace with the growing need for research activity, particularly as it related to graduate education. The same report also noted:

“Due to limited facilities and number of faculty, the number of veterinarians enrolled in graduate and other post-doctoral programs, has been limited to less than 60 students. Best data available indicates that over 89 percent of the veterinarians who applied for our Ph.D. programs could not be accepted for lack of faculty, facilities and equipment.”

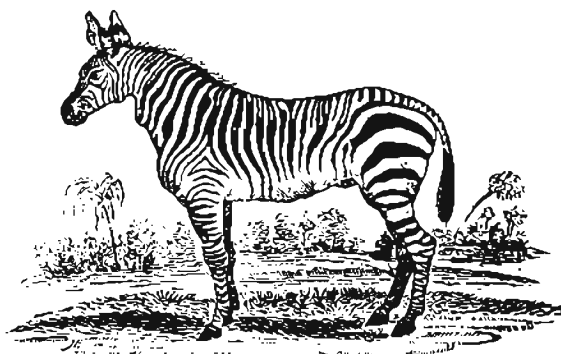
But if research programs and funding were not all that could be desired, still an upward trend had been established. The lean years were over and with more generous financial support, the period from the mid-1970s on was marked by substantial growth in research activity at the Veterinary College. One measure of this can be found in the listing of those projects carried on the records of the OSU Research Foundation. In 1973, Foundation records listed 35 projects and spending of about \$1,000,000. By 1978, there were 57 projects, with spending of \$1,400,000. And, four years later, 76 projects were listed on Foundation records, involving over \$2,000,000 in research expenditures.

Another, more recent indication of the enhanced position of research is the current status of the College Endowment Funds. As of January 1984, their market value exceeded \$1,500,000, including research and graduate fellowship-research funds totaling some \$600,000.

The later years of research expansion at the Veterinary College involved a continuing, sometimes complex relationship with the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center (OARDC), formerly the Agricultural Experiment Station. Over a twenty-year period from the late 1950s on, a number of agreements were drafted to more closely link the College and the Center, but none to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. It wasn't until 1982 that a proposal was finally adopted establishing a new cooperative relationship between the two institutions. On October 7, 1982, the minutes of the Executive Committee meeting carried this entry:



Dr. Syed Saiduddin and assistant Anita Migday ('80) at work in the Reproduction Physiology Laboratory. (Veterinary College Files)



A diagnostic ultrasound examination being performed by Dr. David Herring. (Veterinary College Files)



“A merger agreement of OARDC at Wooster, Ohio, with the Department of Preventive Medicine of the College was announced (for the coordination of research on Food Animal Health)...A Food Animal Health Research Program will be established and located at OARDC...The Dean, College of Veterinary Medicine, will serve as Assistant Director, OARDC, for the purpose of joint planning.”

With this agreement, a relationship first established in 1929 entered a new era.

No single chapter can encompass in detail the full range of Veterinary research activities at the College during the most recent and productive decades. That would require a book in itself. But major highlights illustrate the scope of these activities and their importance to both animal and human welfare.

Veterinary College researchers pioneered in the development of an effective feline leukemia vaccine, which is now in commercial production. They developed the first walking cast for horses, a major breakthrough in the treatment of leg fractures. The work of other researchers projected the College to leadership in the field of germ-free animal research. And it was here that the Gorman artificial hip was invented, an innovative prosthesis for dogs later adapted for human orthopedic treatment.

In addition, College research programs have included major studies of canine

histoplasmosis and the canine distemper virus, as well as other important projects related to small animal health. There also have been highly significant studies of heart valve irregularities in horses and continued emphasis on research in the field of parasitology.

Many of these studies and achievements have had (or will have) great significance for humans as well as animals, for the artificial barriers between veterinary and human medicine have long since fallen. Today, in fact, some of the most crucial veterinary research efforts are linked to human medical research, notable examples being cooperative projects involving the Veterinary College, the OSU College of Medicine, and the Cancer Research Center. Projects like these, and many others exploring the interrelationship between human and animal health, validate the concept of “one medicine” advocated by some farsighted individuals at the dawn of veterinary science.

Not unexpectedly, one of those individuals was Dr. Norton Townshend, doctor of human medicine and champion of veterinary medicine. So in concluding this chapter on the progress of veterinary research, it seems appropriate to repeat his observation of 1875:

“It may not be out of place here to suggest that such investigations, if carefully and skillfully conducted, can scarcely fail to be of great advantage...”

To the world of animals. And human kind as well.



A MISTY GLASS

PREDICTING THE FUTURE is a risky business, since we view it through a misty glass. A century ago, a few inspired "futurists" anticipated some of the changes ahead for veterinary medicine, but it is not likely that anyone was sufficiently prescient to identify all the trends that would ultimately reshape veterinary education and practice. Some were still hidden from view, others barely discernible.

A similar situation prevails today. We can learn from history, but perhaps its most significant lesson is that nothing can be taken for granted. For every visible change-in-progress, there is the possibility of another still-undetected trend that could have an equal or greater impact on the profession.

Obviously, some predictions can be made with considerable confidence. It is safe to say that in our affluent, pet-oriented society, small animal care will remain a major concern of veterinary medicine and there is likely to be an increasing emphasis on specialization. Large animal care will also continue to be an important part of education and practice, with veterinarians' responsibilities broadening as food animal production becomes even more sophisticated.

Veterinary research will expand and diversify, stimulated by the broadening scope of veterinary medical concerns and by the steadily evolving relationship with human medicine; so will veterinary involvement in the field of public health, now challenged by new and complex problems related to environmental safety. And, as

a requisite of all these activities, there will be an increased emphasis on graduate education, with advanced study responding to the changing needs of both animal and human health.

Beyond this point, speculation becomes more nebulous. New specialty areas such as aquatic medicine, marine biology, zoo practice, and wildlife management may very well be significant waves of the future, but for the moment the extent of their promise/remains uncertain. Equally unpredictable is the full impact of the growing animal rights movement on veterinary medicine, particularly as it relates to laboratory animal research; the years ahead could be marked by continuing confrontation or enlightened cooperation. And, finally, there is the question of supply and demand: how many veterinarians will be needed in the future? Will current projections of a surplus hold true or will new, still unanticipated opportunities increase the need for veterinary graduates?

The misty glass allows only a hazy view of these features of the veterinary landscape. But if there is some measure of uncertainty about the future, history reminds us that this is neither novel nor threatening. First of all, the progress of veterinary medicine has been marked by periods of uncertainty, when dramatic and unexpected change confronted both educators and practitioners with very serious challenges. Second, and most important, veterinary medicine has always responded creatively to these challenges, adjusting to meet new responsibilities

and confirming in the process its basic vitality and viability.

There is no reason to believe that veterinary education and practice will be any less vital and viable in the future. Tested by ten eventful decades, both are well prepared to respond to further change and realize new opportunities. And in the years ahead, continuity will run a parallel course with change. The focus of this history, the College of Veterinary Medicine, will maintain its commitment to the basic goals that have evolved over the past century:

“To provide veterinary medical education that allows for future professional growth and specialization for teaching, research and

service to society...To provide a learning environment that encourages self-instruction and continuing education...To provide society with individuals dedicated to the preservation of the health and the humane care of animals...”

The past is prologue. And with this chapter, we come to the end...of the beginning.



A century in the making: the campus of the OSU College of Veterinary Medicine. (Photo by John Swartz)