The Mission

To a degree generally unapproached by the leading schools in other professions, the University of Pennsylvania's School of Veterinary Medicine leads and molds the education and practice of veterinary medicine in the nation and the world.

Our school has pioneered in the development of veterinary clinical specialties and clinical investigation, in comparative medicine, and in the development of such new fields as aquatic animal medicine, and animal/human interactions. We have successfully integrated scholarship and research into all aspects of veterinary medical education and we supply disproportionately high numbers of faculty nationwide to veterinary schools and other medical institutions. We have made continuous and significant contributions to basic and clinical research and have trained large numbers of students and faculty as biomedical research scientists. We have led the way in curriculum development, as exemplified most recently by the school's unique core/elective curriculum, and we were the first to create programs in continuing education for American practitioners. We have maintained a professional and loyal relationship with our alumni and have established strong bonds with important agricultural associations, humane societies, dog breeders, horse breeders, and other organizations and individuals concerned with animals and animal welfare. We have established a Center on the Interactions of Animals and Society in an effort to bring to the veterinary profession a heightened awareness of the social, behavioral, and cultural interactions of animals and human beings.

Alone, among schools of veterinary medicine, we possess both a rural and an urban campus and, owing to our biological breadth and our medical disciplines, we enjoy a special role in the University, interacting in significant ways with the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and the Faculties of Medicine and Dental Medicine. And, by steadfast attention to the traditional concerns of veterinary medicine, we provide, on a regional basis, the most advanced level of veterinary care and services.

As we face the future, we see extraordinary opportunities for growth and for a greater role in the mainstream of American life. Working with the livestock and poultry industries, we must strive to increase the numbers and improve the health and productivity of food animals to help meet the nutritional requirements of the six billion or more people who will inhabit the earth in the year 2000. And, as society has become increasingly sensitive and demanding about the quality of our (Continued on page 10)
Admissions

A wrathful horseowner calls to protest the school's failure to admit a student who is "terribly good with animals." The horseowner lets me know that he is also a successful business executive (machine tools or some such) and that our admissions policy is fundamentally unsound; we are not identifying the "best practitioner material." I leave through the young man's record and explain that he is a marginal student and that hundreds of applicants have stronger credentials. After a while the horseowner/business executive becomes abusive and threatens political reprisals against the school. I am tempted to ask whether he would like my advice on how to manufacture a better lathe, but in the end I hold my tongue.

A veterinarian visits my office to discuss his son's rejection. The son has a disastrous academic record, but the father insists that he would make a fine practitioner. He has been helping in his father's successful practice and already knows more about "practical veterinary medicine" than most of our graduates. Besides, we seem to be accepting too many women, "most of whom will end up as housewives."

A despairing mother telephones from New England. Her son has been rejected a third time and she is recently widowed. Didn't we take that into consideration? I explain, based on his record, that her son probably could not handle the rigorous veterinary medical curriculum and wouldn't it be wise for him to consider another career. This advice is hard to accept; veterinary medicine has always been his goal. I want to invite her son for counseling, but she hangs up abruptly.

A Washington politician speaks in husky, confidential tones about the son of a friend who was denied admission last year. Will he make it this time? The politician has never before asked the University for anything. He assures me of his continuing support whatever the outcome, but this young man's admission is important to him. Will I review the record and call him back?

A tall man, older looking than most applicants, visits my office without an appointment. He is one of those not invited for interview, an unfavorable sign. He wishes to present himself on the slim chance that his appearance, maturity, and seriousness of purpose will outweigh an undistinguished academic record. He has been helping in his father's successful research laboratory. Unfortunately, she resides in West Virginia and there threatens political reprisals against the school. What is into consideration?

I hold my tongue.

I explain, based on his record, that her son is a third time and she is recently widowed. Didn't we take that into consideration? I explain, based on his record, that her son probably could not handle the rigorous veterinary medical curriculum and wouldn't it be wise for him to consider another career. This advice is hard to accept; veterinary medicine has always been his goal. I want to invite her son for counseling, but she hangs up abruptly.

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A tall man, older looking than most applicants, visits my office without an appointment. He is one of those not invited for interview, an unfavorable sign. He wishes to present himself on the slim chance that his appearance, maturity, and seriousness of purpose will outweigh an undistinguished academic record. He has traveled all the way from Florida, hoping against hope. I call for his record and see that a rejection letter is already in the mail. We talk for an hour discussing his life. He is indeed older than most applicants and has worked hard at many things, always involving animals. He cannot remember a time when he didn't yearn to study veterinary medicine. Though I do not encourage him about next year, he vows not to give up. He will take some rigorous science courses in graduate school at a southern university. Or would it be more advantageous to move north and become a Pennsylvania resident? When he leaves I am filled with sadness, as though I had lived through a tragic episode in the life of my own son.

A mother, father, and daughter—handsome, softspoken, gracious folk—discuss with me the young woman's future direction. She has fine credentials—excellent grades from a small prestigious college (mostly As; a few Bs) and summer experience in a veterinary practice and biological research laboratory. Unfortunately, she resides in West Virginia and there are relatively few places for non-Pennsylvania, non-contract state residents. After explaining the realities, I encourage her to try again. I agree with her parents that the profession will be poorer if she doesn't make it. They comprehend the odds and don't complain, but I sense a deep hurt in what must seem to them gross injustice. They are very proud of the daughter's achievements and this is America.
Inevitably, the selection of a new class by the Admissions Committee signals the beginning of a long series of interviews with unsuccessful applicants and their families. It is a wrenching experience. The majority of applicants have never seriously considered other careers and, after arduous years of preparation, the reality is too painful to bear. In the case of alumni parents there is often a feeling akin to betrayal. There is hardly a time that calls for greater sensitivity and compassion.

More than anything else, unsuccessful applicants desire reassurance that all is not lost and most seek counseling on how to improve their chances in the next round of admissions. Generally, they fall into one of four categories:

- Students with poor or mediocre academic records, with or without real knowledge of veterinary medicine as a career;
- Students with acceptable though not outstanding academic credentials;
- Students with outstanding records, with or without real knowledge of veterinary medicine as a career.
- Special students, e.g. Ph.D.s who wish to change careers.

Except for those in the first category, most are advised either to reapply the following year or to reapply only after significantly strengthening their academic records and/or improving their knowledge of the profession. Special care is taken not to engender excessive optimism. Unfortunately applicants are seldom eligible to apply to more than one, or at the most, two other veterinary schools; medical applicants on the other hand usually apply to a dozen schools, or more.

Understandably, some persons question the fairness of the admissions process; others, pointing to the school's reputation as a distinguished research institution suspect that there may be bias against those applicants who would become practitioners. The latter question can be disposed of by consulting the record, i.e. seventy-five to eighty-five percent of our graduates enter private practice, distributing themselves into small animal, large animal, mixed, and specialty practice categories in about the same proportions as graduates of other schools.

The fairness question is obviously more difficult to document. However, my personal observations have convinced me that our procedures are thorough, objective and fair. The Admissions Committee, chaired by Associate Dean Joseph Skelley, is composed of eight elected members of the faculty, four veterinary student representatives and an alumni member who is appointed by me every two years. On matters of policy and procedures all members have a vote; on the final decision about a candidate, only the faculty and the alumni member vote. Dr. Victor Menghetti (V'45) is now serving as the alumni member.

The Committee begins its monumental task each year with a highly accurate computerized data base which ranks students according to their grade point averages; the printout also provides Graduate Record Examination scores, information on colleges attended, etc. On the basis of these data as well as letters of recommendation, the Committee invites several hundred applicants for interviews. Soon after a candidate is interviewed by two Committee members his/her credentials are discussed by the entire Committee. This is followed by a vote to admit, to reject, or to place on "hold" for further consideration. Altogether, it is a task of staggering proportions and it leaves Committee members emotionally drained and physically exhausted.

If there is a better, fairer, or happier way to select a class we are unaware of it.
Sleep well and sweet dreams is the blessing of many parents when children scamper off to bed. Sleeping well, however, is no simple matter for many individuals and the dream phase can be troublesome, even fatal, to some people.

Sleeping and dreaming have been viewed, simply, as a stage differing in behavior and brainwave pattern from wakefulness. In the early fifties, through EEG measurements, researchers discovered that normal sleep is a cycle comprised of several distinct, repeated phases. The brainwave patterns are similar to those during wakefulness. In this phase of the sleep cycle, which lasts about ten minutes and is called rapid eye movement (REM), people and other mammals have abnormal breathing while lying down. Others may be overweight, although many afflicted individuals are normal in weight or only slightly overweight. In others, the upper airway becomes obstructed during REM sleep, making it impossible to breathe properly and causing apnea and snoring. It is this phenomenon, which has unknown causes, that Dr. Hendricks hopes to study in animals. She suspects that dogs may suffer from sleep apnea and could be used as models to study the disorder, since many owners have reported loud snoring, gasping, and shifting of the head to an elevated position by their dogs. "It is easier to get animals to sleep than humans, and we can easily observe them. Their sleep cycles are shorter and one person can handle the observation. It is also easier to follow an animal from puppyhood to old age as the disorder progresses." She hopes to have available soon the sensitive instruments needed to measure blood gases and breathing rates of animals while they are soundly asleep. Only in this way will she be able to confirm her suspicion that dogs do suffer from apnea. Dr. Hendricks also hopes to find a reason for the unexplained deaths of very young puppies, and explains that apnea has been implicated in sudden infant death syndrome which is fatal to many human babies.

To study animals in their sleep, the veterinary school has a special soundproof cage which is lighted, heated, and ventilated. The animal is observed through a one-way mirror, and the cage is spacious enough to house a large dog. Dr. Hendricks said that dogs and cats adjust quickly to the cage. "We play with them, then we put food and water in the cage, and a litterpan for a cat. The animals eat and then fall asleep in the quiet, warm environment." Then they are observed. Often a video camera is positioned in front of the mirror to record the entire sleep cycle. Brain (EEG) and muscle (EMG) activity may also be recorded at the same time.

One animal studied in this manner was Checkers, a cat that is now Dr. Hendrick's pet.
Ah, for those "good old days" when a five-cent cigar actually cost a nickel! Those bygone days when we were not concerned with attempting to decipher TV ratings but only with what Lowell Thomas would bring us on the seven o'clock radio news are, unfortunately long-gone. Those were also the days, however, when mother used a hand wringer for the family wash, and dad stoked a coal furnace. And let us not forget that at one time, in the not-too-distant past, when an appendectomy was a risky bit of surgery, and a trip to the dentist was an invitation to slumberland. It should be added, that in addition to being interesting, Dr. Campbell was an effective teacher.

At times, the pharmacy laboratory resembled what one might expect in a winery or cooking school because those were the days when tinctures, fluid extracts, emulsions, and syrups were prepared. These concoctions were put together in large flasks, in which they were shaken, heated, decanted, distilled, and otherwise abused. The preparations burbled and gurgled and emitted fragrant, and sometimes, repulsive odors. As part of their training, students were required to identify these medicines by odor and taste, and to define them by their Latin name. One favorite preparation was Nux Vomica Tincture, whose supposed therapeutic value depended upon its strychnine content. This was tasted very carefully.

In good humor, we’ve shared a few glimpses of the past. It is possible that most of us who survived these experiences do, indeed, view them as the “good old days”—despite the lack of some creature comforts and the presence of trolley cars with square wheels!
The activities on parasitologist Colin Johnstone's work schedule are like the cars on the rush-hour Schuylkill Expressway: varied, numerous, and bumper-to-bumper.

"Once I get interested in something," says Dr. Johnstone, the soft-spoken, hard-working Assistant Professor of Parasitology and Associate Dean of Student Affairs, "I find the time—somehow—to squeeze it into my schedule."

Some squeeze, that. In addition to his varied teaching assignments and extensive responsibilities as the associate dean of student affairs, Dr. Johnstone has maintained several ongoing research projects on both front and back burners, served on the Veterinary School admissions committee for four years—for whom he was in charge of minority recruitment—and stayed actively involved in both local politics and an outside business.

"It's a constant juggling act," says the busy Dr. J, as many students know him. "I suffer from what perhaps many of my colleagues would call a weakness, in that my interests are fairly wide and varied."

"In academia, you have to establish priorities for your activities and concerns. But I have a hard time putting anything first. I value everything that I'm doing. I consider everything important."

"And so I juggle; sometimes I decide that my research is getting a little behind, so I stress that for a stretch, whereas at another time, I'll feel that I'm neglecting the students a bit, so I'll direct my efforts in that direction."

Born in Cumbria County, a rural area in northern England, the budding veterinary juggler, whose childhood friends were the children of farmers, went to school in Glasgow, attending the Glasgow University School of Veterinary Medicine. "As far as getting into veterinary medicine," he explains, "mine is the classic story of the kid who fell in love with animals and just went from there. My first hero was a veterinarian. I thought that what veterinarians did—helping sick animals get better—was wonderful."

In 1964, during his second year of veterinary school, Colin spent the summer in North America, visiting the School of Veterinary Medicine's New Bolton center in Pennsylvania. Later, after graduating and beginning a practice in the town of Bolton (!) in Yorkshire for six months, he accepted a position in the New Bolton Center's Leukemia program in 1967. Three years later, he entered the University of Pennsylvania's graduate program in parasitology, receiving his Ph.D. in 1976. Then, in 1977, he was appointed to the Veterinary School's faculty.

"The parasites which I'm interested in," explains Dr. Johnstone, "are those which live inside animals and humans and which not only live there but also cause disease by virtue of their presence or their feeding activities."

Consequently, his research projects involve various aspects of parasitism, including the nutritional interrelationships of parasitic infections in sheep, the brain worm problem in Pennsylvan ia's elk herd, the effects on milk production in dairy cattle, and the causes of colic in horses.

"There has to be a continual search for new drugs in parasitology," maintains Dr. Johnstone, who recently organized a well-attended, productive, state-of-the-art Symposium on Parasites for horse breeders, owners, and trainers.

"The drugs that we have tend to get overused. And one of the problems in using any drug too frequently is that you tend to eventually select out of the population parasites that are resistant, or no longer susceptible to, the drug. No drug ever kills off a hundred percent of the parasite. So the danger is that eventually the resistant population can become predominant."

Dr. Johnstone's research calendar alone would seem to leave precious little time and space for any kind of deanship, but the Associate Dean of Student Affairs manages anyway.

"It's a grand title, isn't it?" he laughs. "Actually, I'm responsible for at least trying to deal with just about any problem that any of our approximately 430 students might have, either as individuals or as a group."

"Even though I'm part of the school administration myself, I function as a sort of interface between the school administration and the bureaucracy of the University. My job is to cut through the red tape to solve whatever problem arises—whether it's a matter of financial aid, student health service, or an academic problem. I have to create bridges."

"It's amazing how you can always find time for things you enjoy doing," he says. "And you become more efficient."

And does his overpopulated schedule indicate that he is a card-carrying workaholic?

"No," says Dr. Colin Johnstone. "Because I'm not compulsive about it. I enjoy everything I do. But I don't get anxiety attacks when I'm not working."

Dr. Helen Acland graduated from the University of Sydney with a B.V.Sc. degree in 1965. She immediately joined the New South Wales Department of Agriculture as a veterinary research officer, located at the Veterinary Research Station at Glenfield, N.S.W., Australia. Dr. Acland describes this as a very busy central laboratory for the state. In Australia, these laboratories conduct considerable research, as well as providing necropsies and histopathological examinations on food and fiber-producing animals. Before leaving Australia, she had become special veterinary research officer in the laboratory, and conducted research on encephalomyocarditis in pigs, tuberculosis in sheep, border disease in sheep, and on Parma wallaby herpesvirus infection.

In addition to her appointment as assistant professor of pathology, Dr. Acland serves as head of the laboratory of large animal pathol-
The Board of Overseers

One of the sources of strength for the School of Veterinary Medicine is the bridge that it has built to the world beyond its campus. One group that helps the school evaluate its strengths and weaknesses and meet its professional and community obligations is the Board of Overseers.

In 1928, the University statutes provided for the formation of Advisory Boards which would offer counsel to various faculties, but it was not until 1956 that an Advisory Board was listed in the Bulletin of the School of Veterinary Medicine. The chairman of this board was Mr. Orville H. Bullitt, and since that time the importance of this group in the affairs of the Veterinary School has grown steadily. In 1973 its name was changed to the Board of Overseers.

The University guidelines describe the Board of Overseers as an advisory body to the president, the provost, the trustees, and the dean. Appointments to the Board of Overseers rests with the Executive Board of the Trustees who act upon recommendations made by the president after consultation with the provost. The Board of Overseers of the Veterinary School meets two or more times yearly; working committees of the Board meet more frequently. These sessions enable the dean and the central administration to refine objectives, review the school's progress and problems, assess strengths and weaknesses in relation to the needs of the community and the nation, and consider long-range goals and priorities. The overseers also provide consultation to components of the school in accordance with individual expertise. Occasionally they assist in identifying sources of support.

Ideally a board's membership should represent a broad balance among scholars, practitioners, alumni, and non-alumni, as well as knowledgeable men and women from various walks of life. The Veterinary School Board of Overseers represents each of our major constituencies. There are educators, prominent livestock and horseowners, dog fanciers, University trustees, representatives of State government, organized agriculture, the Alumni Society and the humane movement, as well as individuals who are best described as committed animal lovers.

In past years the board was loosely organized. It now functions through various committees on Planning and Development, Membership and Visitors, Education, Government and Community Relations, and Management and Facilities.

Lest that anyone think that these busy and important people convene regularly merely to view a dog or pony show, or to deal with matters of small consequence, it should be known that their record of service to the school speaks otherwise. They have advised on such weighty matters as the appropriate relationship with the Commonwealth, fiscal planning and management practices, and the overall performance of the dean's office.

Apologia

In the last issue of Bellwether we inadvertently omitted the name of Mrs. Richard E. McDevitt from the Board of Overseers.
In the last issue of Bellwether, we described the origin of the School of Veterinary Medicine in this column. Before going further with our story, it is appropriate to capsulize the history of the University of which we are a part. In our next issue we will resume the saga of the Veterinary School.

In light of the problems facing institutions of higher education today, it may be of some small comfort to remember that the University of Pennsylvania has survived four major wars, several horrendous depressions, a wholesale dismissal of the provost and faculty, and a dismemberment by the state government. Considering its humble beginning and its prestige among world universities, it is apparent that the University of Pennsylvania not only survived, but responded to adversity with vitality and growth.

The University of Pennsylvania is the fourth oldest university in the United States, following Harvard (1636), the College of William and Mary (1693), and Yale (1701). In the late nineteenth century there was considerable controversy selecting a year of origin for the University. The trustees finally settled upon the year 1749, although the thread stretching back to that date is somewhat thin. It was in 1740 that a Free or Charity School was erected in Philadelphia by the followers of a dynamic English preacher, George Whitfield. The original trust described the mission of the school as being "for the instruction of Poor Children Gras'd in the useful literature and knowledge of the Christian Religion." The school stood at Fourth and Arch Streets and was the largest building in Philadelphia. It became a showplace, but despite the terms of its trust the school functioned mainly as a site for religious gatherings, and was not used for educational purposes until 1749.

Despite the fact that we usually regard Benjamin Franklin as the founder of the University of Pennsylvania, he had little to do with the first school. In 1749, through Franklin's influence, a group of wealthy and influential citizens purchased the buildings and charter of the Charity School and created the Academy. Until 1757, when he left for Europe, Franklin was a major force in the affairs of the Academy and its successor, the College.

Although not opposed to teaching the arts, Franklin wished that some time be allotted to the consideration of practical matters. In his proposals for the school he queried, "while they are reading Natural History might not a little Gardening, Planting, Inoculating etc. be practiced?" Despite this plea, and the fact that he served as President of the Board of Trustees, most of the instruction in the Academy followed the classical English style of education.

The charter of the Academy was amended, in 1755, and the school became known as the College of Philadelphia. Degrees were granted, and the institution was affectionately referred to as the "Colonial College."

A major step in the development of the College took place in 1765 with the addition of a medical department—the first in the country. Dr. John Morgan is credited with starting the school, although it was Dr. William Shippen who had the idea in 1760. Dr. Morgan, with a brilliant discourse, convinced the trustees to take this adventurous step, and united with Shippen to form the original faculty. In 1768 they were joined by Dr. Adam Kuhn as professor of botany, and in 1769, Dr. Benjamin Rush, who taught chemistry. The medical course continued for three years, and in 1768 ten men were awarded Bachelor of Medicine degrees—the first to be awarded in America.

During the American War for Independence, the College's buildings were occupied by troops and from June 1777 until January 1779 the institution was closed due to the Philadelphia occupation by British soldiers. When the school reopened in 1779 some strange events unfolded. First, the newly formed Pennsylvania state legislature passed an act changing the name of the institution to the University of the State of Pennsylvania. Next, the new breed of patriot politicians, who were not about to endure the old British aristocratic atmosphere, discharged the faculty and trustees of the old College. A new faculty and board were assembled and these were responsible to the laws of the state. The old faculty and trustees agitated vigorously for reinstatement, and this finally came about in 1789. For the next two years there were two institutions, the old College, and the new University. Finally, in 1791, the two schools merged, with each contributing twelve trustees to a unified institution which was named, for the first time, the University of Pennsylvania.

By 1797, the school had outgrown the facilities at Fourth and Arch Streets. The trustees purchased a new home for the University on the west side of Ninth Street between Chestnut and Market Streets in Philadelphia which had been built as an official residence for George Washington. Unfortunately, it had not been finished in time for Washington's occupancy during his term as President. His successor, John Adams, had refused to live there. It was therefore a "white elephant," and the trustees purchased it and twelve adjoining lots for $41,650.)

The Civil War caused another disruption of college life as students joined the Blue or Gray armies. During the battle of Gettysburg (July 1863), earthworks were thrown up south and west of the city, just outside the sites of the present botanical gardens and the Veterinary School.

In 1870 the University migrated to its third, and present, home in West Philadelphia. The trustees purchased a 200-acre strip of land along the Schuylkill River. At the time this was known as Blockley Farm or Almhouse Farm. The first building to be constructed on this site was College Hall, followed by the Chemistry Building, Wistar Institute, Franklin Field, the Observatory, Houston Hall, the Laboratory of Anatomy and Physiology, the quadrangle dormitories, and the Dental and Zoological Buildings.
In 1893 the librarian of the University of Pennsylvania reported that he had received 566 bound copies and 357 unbound pamphlets and periodicals from Mr. Fairman Rogers. This magnificent collection, now known as the Fairman Rogers Collection on the Horse and Equitation, eventually found its way to the School of Veterinary Medicine, and now resides in the Jean Austin duPont Library at New Bolton Center. Dean Robert R. Marshak has pointed out that this beautiful library on the rural campus of the School of Veterinary Medicine is a perfect setting for those who want to browse through or read on the ancient art of horsemanship. It is also apropos that Mrs. Alice Holton should be the librarian and custodian of this world famous collection, which brings us to the connection between Fairman Rogers and gourmet cooking. We do not have any documentation about Mr. Roger's gastronomic tastes, but considering his appetite for many of the other good things in life, it can be concluded that food would be among them. Alice Holton, who has been at New Bolton Center since 1963, is a gourmet cook, who recently developed the art of baking French bread from ingredients found here in the United States. It seems very probable that Fairman Rogers would highly approve of such a person with such tastes being in charge of his collection.

Mr. Fairman Rogers was a man of many talents who undoubtedly enjoyed life to the fullest. He graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Pennsylvania in 1853, and by 1855 was professor of civil engineering. From 1871 to 1876 he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the University. Mr. Rogers served on the special trustees committee which recommended the establishment of a veterinary department in 1884. Fairman Rogers had a keen interest in many things—engineering, architecture, military service, horticulture, horsemanship, yachting, photography, the fine arts, and veterinary medicine. He was one of the original fifty members appointed to the National Academy of Science by the U.S. Senate. He served in the Civil War, and is believed to have contributed substantially to the development of the first typewriter. Mr. Rogers had a great interest in photography, and in this he was joined by his good friend, Thomas Eakins, the famous Philadelphia artist. Rogers was involved in the development of the zoetrope which made it possible for Eadweard Muybridge to take photographs of horses in motion. Many authorities consider Muybridge to be the "Father of Motion Pictures." While he was an expert in things of a scientific nature, it seems probable that Fairman Rogers' great love was driving. He was the first to introduce four-in-hand driving as a pastime in Philadelphia. In the years just before his death, he wrote the Manual of Coaching which is a classic in this field. Mr. Rogers was a serious student of equitation as evidenced by his collection of books on the subject. Over the years books have been added to the original Fairman Rogers Collection so that it now comprises over 1,000 volumes and periodicals. The collection is international in scope and covers about four centuries of literature on the horse and horsemanship.

In order to make the Collection more accessible to readers, students, and scholars, Dr. Mark Allam, former dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine, commissioned Dr. Clarie Gilbride Fox to prepare a guide to the Collection. This was published in 1975 (Medical Documentation Service, College of Physicians, Philadelphia). As well as being a guide, it provides an interesting and informative biography of Fairman Rogers.

We do not need to look far to find some parallels between the interests of Fairman Rogers and those of Alice Holton. Mr. Rogers was an architect; the handsome building which houses the Union League on Broad Street in Philadelphia is mainly his conception. In turn, Alice is interested in old buildings. She and her husband, Herbert, have been involved for twenty-seven years in renovating their pre-revolutionary home. Mr. Rogers traveled extensively, and Alice and her husband have traversed Europe many times. Last year they spent five weeks in the Orient.

When Alice Holton came to New Bolton Center in 1963, the library was located in what is now known as the Allam House, and consisted of five books and a few periodicals. Today, the Jean Austin duPont Library, which is located in the Alarik Myrin Memorial Research Building, contains about 5,000 volumes.

History has been kind to the Fairman Rogers Collection. It is housed in a good place, and is under the care of a person who cares and appreciates it.

Mrs. Alice Holton
The Mission

(Continued from cover)

foods and increasingly intolerant of potentially dangerous food additives and of poisons which contaminate and defile the environment, veterinary medicine has come to assume greater responsibility and greater leadership in preventive medicine and public health.

Today, more than half the families in the United States own at least one pet. Millions of citizens derive pleasure from horses and other sporting animals, and we are increasingly aware that, beyond companionship, pet animals may in some fundamental way protect against somatic disease and early death. As a people, we have become more accepting of our animal nature and of the fundamental qualities that unite all animals. Among other things, this has led to a vigorous animal rights movement, one element of which clearly aims to eliminate the use of animals in medical research. Thus, the ancient profession of veterinary medicine has responsibility for the delivery of highly sophisticated care to our pet and sporting animal populations and for guiding society through the highly politicized thicket of animal rights vs. scientific need, to a sensible and appropriate value system on how animals may be used.

Despite austere financial circumstances and the realization that veterinary medicine lacks the third party payments and subsidies taken for granted in other medical cultures, we believe that our school is on the threshold of its most productive era and that we must continue to take broad responsibility for matters relating to the health and welfare of animals in medical research. Thus, the ancient profession of veterinary medicine has responsibility for the delivery of highly sophisticated care to our pet and sporting animal populations and for guiding society through the highly politicized thicket of animal rights vs. scientific need, to a sensible and appropriate value system on how animals may be used.

Despite austere financial circumstances and the realization that veterinary medicine lacks the third party payments and subsidies taken for granted in other medical cultures, we believe that our school is on the threshold of its most productive era and that we must continue to take broad responsibility for matters relating to the health and welfare of animals and humans. We shall continue and amplify our contributions:

- To the health care and protection of food and fiber producing animals, companion and sporting animals, and laboratory animals;
- To the health care, protection, and preservation of zoo animals and wildlife, including aquatic species;
- To the diagnosis, surveillance, and control of diseases transmissible from animals to humans, and to protection against environmental hazards which threaten animal and human health and safety;
- To the health aspects of the production, processing, and marketing of foods of animal origin;
- To veterinary and comparative medical research and the application of research findings to animal and human health needs; and
- To expansion of veterinary medical interests, encompassing virtually every significant aspect of the interactions of animals with human beings and with the environment.

Thus, stated in simplest terms, the mission(s) of the School of Veterinary Medicine is to:

- Train a highly qualified body of general practitioners, appropriate numbers of specialists, and biomedical scientists equipped to meet society's present and future needs;
- Create new knowledge through fundamental and applied biomedical research, including behavioral with particular emphasis on diseases of domestic animals and on animal homologues of human disease through systematic development of the School as a center for comparative medicine;
- Develop and maintain facilities and systems for the delivery of veterinary medical services on a regional basis, especially sophisticated care not generally provided by veterinarians in private practice;
- Offer quality continuing education programs aimed at refreshing and advancing the knowledge and skills of practicing veterinarians;
- Broaden the contributions of veterinary medicine to society through the development of new disciplines and specialties, for example, aquatic veterinary medicine, veterinary social work, and advanced animal technician training programs.

We take cognizance of the fact that in our complex School, as in our complex larger society, we must satisfy legitimate and essential needs which may at times may be incompatible with one another—either on philosophic or operative grounds. We must find our way, meeting the demands for research, teaching, and patient care, by means of information sharing, thoughtfulness, tolerance, and a long-range collegial view.

This statement was prepared by the Long-Range Planning Committee of the School of Veterinary Medicine.

Wildlife Service...

One day in February more than thirty get-well cards, each handmade by second graders from a suburban Philadelphia school, arrived at the Veterinary Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania for a furry patient which had been admitted earlier that week. The mail was unusual, the presence of the patient, a squirrel, was not.

It was one of the many wild animals cared for by the Wildlife Service, a student-run organization which treats and nurses small unowned, wild animals until they have recovered and are ready to be released into their natural habitats or placed in a rehabilitation center.

The Wildlife Service came into being after an emergency—the oilspill on the Delaware River in 1975 which soiled many birds. At that time, Eileen Hathaway (V'77) organized a group of students to help wash 500 birds, mostly Ruddy ducks. During these efforts, the Penn team found that little was known about proper medical care for birds. Eileen began to organize a wildlife committee, with the help of the Student Chapter of the American Veterinary Medical Association (SCVMA) she raised funds and solicited supplies from veterinary manufacturers and Philadelphia industry. The school obtained the necessary state and federal permits to house and treat wildlife and the service was born.

Today it is an active organization treating about 180 cases annually. The patients are birds, squirrels, chipmunks, turtles, raccoons, and other small wildlife animals that are found injured or ill along roadsides in the city and surrounding counties. Sometimes the animals are brought in by people who discovered them, as was the case for the squirrel, or at other times by game wardens. Animals not only come from the the Philadelphia area but also from neighboring states, as has a recent patient, a turkey vulture, which was brought from Delaware with a dislocated shoulder.
The Wildlife Service does not, however, go out to catch an injured animal. Dr. William Medway, faculty adviser for the group, related the story of a resident of this city's Pennypack Park section who called and asked that someone be sent to capture an injured deer. "She had observed the deer from her window and thought it had a wound. She wanted us to catch it and bring it here for treatment. That is one thing we cannot do. Animals have to be brought here." An exception to this rule is when oil spills occur. In these instances members of the service will go to the treatment centers to help wash and treat the oiled birds brought there. The Wildlife Service is part of the Tri-State Bird Rescue and serves as its medical corps.

Wildlife Service headquarters are Ward E, in the old veterinary hospital in a windowless and quiet room. Old animal cages are used to house the sick small wildlife, larger birds are kept in sturdy plywood pens on the floor. Students go about their tasks as silently as possible to minimize stress on the wild animals. Students treat the sick, clean cages, act as physical therapists, and raise food supplies, such as mice, for the raptors which are frequent patients.

The Wildlife Service is part of the student chapter of the American Association of Zoo Veterinarians. Virginia Niebuhr, a second-year student, is chapter president. She is quite interested in wildlife management and preservation and has experience with birds. After her undergraduate work at Penn, she studied at Medway, and being a special learning experience of other small wildlife.

For now the Wildlife Service continues its work in Ward E, providing a service to the public and the wild animals in the Delaware Valley, and being a special learning experience for students and faculty members.
Periodontal disease. Medical records now are computerized, seizures, epilepsy, glaucoma, pneumonia, and peripontal disease. Medical records now are computerized. There are 800 disease classifications, and the disease can be recalled. It is estimated that about species, breed, age, sex, and distribution of each disease can be re-called. It is estimated that about thirty-five percent of the cases seen in VHUP are referred by practicing veterinarians.

The Well Dog. Every dog owner should take a few minutes each week for a short check-up, because many common problems can be prevented in this way. If grooming is neglected, particularly in a long-haired dog, skin lesions may remain unnoticed until they reach major proportion and require lengthy, often costly, treatment. Be sure the area around the tail is clean. Look into the ears and be sure there is no excessive accumulation of wax and hair. Toenails should be just long enough to touch the ground. Teeth should be clean and the gums pink. The eyes should be clear with no accumulation of matter. If you know how your dog looks and behaves when it is well, you will be able to recognize signs of trouble.

Common signs of illness are change in appetite, fever, and dehydration. One meal refused usually is not important but there may be cause for concern if the appetite is completely lost for a day or two and the dog is listless and not as active as usual. If the dog seems its usual self and refuses a meal, perhaps it is getting hand-outs.

The normal body temperature (taken rectally) is higher than in humans—101.5°F. Fever is an elevated body temperature. It's important to understand that excitement and exercise may elevate the temperature which should be taken when the animal is quiet.

Dehydration occurs when the body's output of water exceeds its intake, particularly when there is vomiting or diarrhea. If the skin has lost its elasticity, fluid replacement is indicated. Check this by picking up a fold of skin and letting it drop. It should fall back into place immediately.

A yearly routine check-up by your veterinarian is a good way to be sure of your dog's condition. This can detect problems you would not find without special tests, such as fecal examinations for parasites, blood tests for anemia, microfilaria or metabolic diseases, and examination for possible heart problems. When the veterinarian examines the dog, a complete history is important. You should learn to recognize what is normal so that you can better describe any suspected abnormalities.

Overpopulation of dogs and cats is a serious problem. The large number of homeless strays points to the importance of responsible ownership and controlled breeding. Spaying or neutering should be considered for all household pets.

Reproductive Failure happens frequently. The bitch in season that is accidentally mated almost always will conceive. However, many carefully planned matings produce no puppies. Infertility in the bitch is difficult to study because the internal organs cannot be examined easily, the normal estrus cycle occurs only about every seven months and frequently accurate records have not been kept.

Every breeder should have knowledge of the estrus cycle based on scientific studies rather than folklore. In the bitch, there are four periods in the cycle. Proestrus usually lasts about nine days and the range is from three to seventeen days. During this period there is a bloody vaginal discharge, swelling of the vulva, and the bitch will not accept the male. Estrus is the period when the bitch will stand for the dog and usually shows "flagging" of the tail. It is the stage of the cycle when conception occurs. This stage lasts about nine days but may be as short as three or as long as twenty-one days. Diestrus lasts about two months and anestrus, when reproductive organs are not active, about four-and-a-half months. The bitch's record should show the age of the first "heat" (this may range from four to eighteen months) and the duration of each stage. The average interval between "heats" is seven months, but this may range between five and eight months in the normal bitch.

"False pregnancy" may occur in bitches which are not bred, and is considered normal. Some bitches will make a nest and produce milk—these may be used as foster mothers for orphan puppies.

Although many experienced breeders consider one mating all that is necessary, present recommendations are that the bitch be bred early in the standing heat and every other day thereafter for a total of two or three times.

Microscopic examination of the cells lining the vagina may be used to determine the best time to breed. Vaginal cytology is especially useful when artificial insemination is used or when a bitch showing signs of estrus will not accept the dog. However, most normal bitches will accept the male at the optimum time.

If a bitch has normal cycles, normal behaviour, and normal external signs of estrus, yet does not become pregnant, the causes might be an infertile sire, infections, or obstructions in the genital tract. In the case of infections, a culture from the uterus must be taken surgically through an incision in the abdominal wall. Cultures from the vagina will contain bacteria even in healthy bitches. Hormonal problems may be suspected when there are abnormal cycles. A low level of thyroid hormone may cause long intervals between heat periods. Replacement therapy may produce puppies but canine hypothyroidism is often hereditary and it is not advisable to breed these bitches.

Only bits and pieces of information are given here but I've included answers to many of the frequently-asked questions. Successful breeding management requires careful observation of each individual, accurate record-keeping, knowledge of reproductive physiology, and pedigree evaluation to eliminate inherited problems.

Crackers

Teeth. The adult dog has forty-two teeth (adult humans have thirty-two). Newborn puppies have no teeth, but twenty-eight deciduous puppy teeth will appear between one and eight weeks of age. Permanent teeth will begin to come in at about four months of age.

Regular examination of the teeth is advisable, beginning at about eight weeks. Sometimes the puppy teeth are not shed and need to be removed. In the normal adult dog, a fingernail scraped over the teeth will pick up no debris. Soft, white material which can be scraped off (plaque) may lead to serious problems if not removed. Hard dog biscuits, hard rubber toys, or rawhide bones may help the problem. A toothbrush (baby's) or a rough cloth over a finger may be used to clean the teeth once or twice a week. Ordinary toothpaste will do although there is a special product made especially for dogs. Your veterinarian may prescribe an antiseptic solution.

If plaque persists, it becomes hardened calculus and must be removed professionally by scraping or ultrasonic cleaning. If neglected, it can lead to periodontal disease with foul breath, loss of teeth, and often systemic disease.

A Busy Place

New Bolton Center continues to be a favorite location for a variety of groups to hold meetings and social affairs. On March 10, 1982 forty young farmers from Lancaster County met to hear presentations by several faculty members and tour the facilities. On March 12, a Continuing Education Course—"Current Trends in Bovine Nutrition"—was held under the direction of Dr. James Becht.

Other groups using the facilities were Dr. Donald Abt's Sailing Club, the Penn Marydel Apaloosa Horse Club, the Delaware Valley Combined Training Association, and the Debonair Flyers. On March 27, Drs. Mark Allan and Richard McFeeley hosted the annual carriage drive to the Cheshire Point races, and on April 17 the annual New Bolton Center Open House was held.
Aquavet Update

In the last issue of Bellwether we featured a story about the Aquavet Program. One of Aquavet's goals is to provide the stimulus for veterinary students to pursue careers in aquatic medicine. This is a report on a student who has followed this course.

Dr. Jean Maguire received her V.M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1980 after doing undergraduate work at Stanford University. As a part of her veterinary education Dr. Maguire spent the summer of 1978 in the Aquavet Program. Since graduation, she has devoted much of her time to research in marine biology. As a research assistant, Dr. Maguire has participated in two cruises—one to study sharks and the other to investigate whales. Both of these studies were conducted by the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, Woods Hole, Massachusetts. During one cruise, sharks were caught and electronic transmitters attached to monitor brain temperatures when they moved into cold waters. The whale research was conducted to determine the population distribution of sperm whales in the Caribbean by use of hydrophones.

Maxine the Macaw

Maxine, a Green-Winged Macaw who lives in the Children's Zoo section of the Philadelphia Zoo, spends more time on the road than do most humans. Almost every day Maxine travels to various schools and organizations as part of the Zoo's Education Program. Bob Callahan, Superintendent of the Children's Zoo, and other Zoo staff members accompany her, of course.

Maxine is particularly suited to this type of public relations traveling because she possesses typical characteristics of her order—Psittaciformes. She is attractive, intelligent, even-tempered, easy to care for, and best of all, she talks.

By mimicking those around her and being conditioned to respond to food cues, Maxine can bark like a dog, quack like a duck, laugh hysterically, and enunciate approximately twenty-five words, including hello, cracker, Hi Rocky, Hi Max, Ralph, Eric, Bob, rat, shut-up, get out of here, and a few unprintables. Fortunately for Mr. Callahan, Maxine has not yet embarrassed him during a demonstration since she is trained to respond to a specific food cue with a specific word. The only time she sounds like a sailor is when she's in the van traveling back and forth from the Zoo.

The story of why she says "Hi Rocky" is intriguing. During a segment of the movie Rocky II, Sylvester Stallone proposed to Talia Shire in front of the Lion House at the Zoo. Stallone invited Maxine, along with a boa constrictor, to eat lunch with him and the film crew. In honor of meeting this movie star, Maxine was taught to say "Hi Rocky," and did so, to the amusement of all present.

Donated to the Zoo in 1975 by the Terry-Lou Zoo in Scotch Plains, New Jersey, Maxine is about twenty-three years old and could live to be sixty. She eats a normal parrot diet, which consists of parrot seed (mixture of peanuts, sunflower seeds, and other small seeds), orange and apple slices, and a small quantity of meat three times a week.

Acquired as a male, Maxine was recently revealed to be female. It is impossible to determine the sex of a macaw without an internal examination, called venting, and since she was not to be used for breeding purposes, no one ever bothered to make sure that Max was really Max. One day, however, when Mr. Callahan opened Max's cage, he found her sitting on an egg, and renamed her Maxine.

Even-tempered and easy to care for, Maxine exemplifies the type of animal that is well-suited to be a pet, especially for incapacitated people who must remain indoors. Macaws are therapeutic for such people, but the cost to own one may be prohibitive. Young macaws cost about $750, and older macaws with a vocabulary can cost up to $2000.

Maxine may not be the best choice for an incapacitated female, however. Mr. Callahan has found that Maxine is sexually biased; she definitely prefers males. Maxine has rarely shown aggressive behavior towards males, but once latched onto a female trainer's nose and actually swung, almost crushing the woman's nose. Because of this idiosyncrasy, Mr. Callahan usually prefers to handle Maxine. When he is holding her, she can be safely stroked because she tends to pay more attention to Mr. Callahan than the strokers.

When Maxine is not on the road with the Education Program, she's at the Children's Zoo, where she usually draws a large audience of admirers. As spring arrives and more children visit the Zoo, Maxine is sure to be the center of attention.
Mrs. Helma Weeks, a Bellwether writer, was recently honored by the Dog Writers Association of America for her bi-weekly column in the Daily Intelligencer, a Bucks County newspaper. Mrs. Weeks’s award was for the best column on dogs appearing in a newspaper in the United States. The Daily Intelligencer was named as Newspaper of the Year for its contributions in promoting the welfare of dogs. The prize, which carries a stipend of $1,000 DM, will recognize "outstanding scientific work in the field of cardiovascular research, especially as applied to small animals." Dr. Detweiler is a world authority on comparative cardiology.

The German-speaking Group of the World Small Animal Veterinary Medical Association (WSAVA) has established an annual prize in the name of Dr. David K. Detweiler, professor of physiology and director of the comparative cardiovascular studies unit. It will be known as the O.K. Detweiler Prize, and the first award will be made in Frankfurt, Germany in October 1982 by Dr. Detweiler. The prize, which carries a stipend of 1,000 DM, will recognize "outstanding scientific work in the field of cardiovascular research, especially as applied to small animals." Dr. Detweiler is a world authority on comparative cardiology.

The School of Veterinary Medicine has received a $300,000 grant from the Robert J. Kleberg Jr. and Helen C. Kleberg Foundation to continue research on bovine leukemia. This work is directed by Dr. J.F. Ferrer whose most recent public appeared in Science, 215, 405-407, 1982. In the report Dr. Ferrer described the discovery of a soluble factor which blocks expression of the bovine leukemia virus genome. In accepting the grant, Dean Robert R. Marshak stated that "it will allow Dr. Ferrer and his colleagues to accelerate and amplify their contributions to studies on fundamental aspects of leukemogenesis and on the possible public health significance of the bovine leukemia virus."

Dr. Robert Eckroade, associate professor of poultry pathology, has been elected secretary-treasurer and business manager of the American Association of Avian Pathologists.

The Anatolian Veterinary Medical Association’s ninety-nine-year history. The honorary membership certificate was presented to Dr. Weiss at the association’s annual meeting in October 1981. Honorary membership is accorded to individuals who are not veterinarians but who have made significant contributions to the veterinary profession.

Dr. Robert J. Eckroade, associate professor of poultry pathology and head of the poultry diagnostic laboratory, New Bolton Center, has been appointed adjunct associate professor of veterinary science at Pennsylvania State University.

The Stephen Hitchner (V'43) was honored upon his retirement in February 1981 from the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University. Fritts, 1966 to 1976, Dr. Hitchner served as professor and chairman of avian diseases. After relinquishing the chairmanship of the department in 1976, Dr. Hitchner initiated a program for research and teaching in the field of pet-bird medicine, with a special interest in viral diseases and the development of vaccines for their control. Dr. Hitchner is one of the most respected avian pathologists in the country and is particularly noted for many years of work in developing and improving vaccines for poultry respiratory diseases. Dr. Hitchner, the Corned Veterinary Medical Alumni Society honored Dr. Hitchner by presenting a photographic portrait of him to the veterinary college.

In the winter of 1981, an exhibition—"Glorious Horsemen: Equestrian Art in Europe, 1500-1800"—was held at the Museum of Fine Arts, Springfield, Massachusetts. The purpose was to examine official equestrian art in continental Europe from the fifteenth century through the reign of Louis XV. Two books—"The Anatomy of the Horse (A. Snape, 1833), and The Anatomy of the Horse (George Stubbs, 1766)—from the famous Farmian Rogers Collection on Equestrianism, which resides in the Jean Austin duPont Library at New Bolton Center, were on loan to the museum.

Hats off to Mrs. Doris Boucher, wife of Dr. William Boucher, emeritus professor of medicine. Each Thursday Doris offers home-baked goods and other delicious items for sale at New Bolton Center; proceeds go to the student scholarship fund. A great idea by a grand person!

Dr. Chung Wha Lee Iyengar, a research associate, was recently honored by the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations for her work as founder and first president of a group that helps protect the civil rights of Korean women married to native Americans and aids their cultural adjustment. Dr. Iyengar, daughter of a celebrated Korean novelist, also engages in educational efforts on behalf of Korean-American children.

Dr. Gerhard Schad, professor of parasitology, participated in the Dahlem Workshop on the Population Biology of Infectious Disease Agents in Berlin, Germany, March 14-19, 1982. His role was that of discussant on a panel concerned with the transmission of infectious agents. An alumnus of the veterinary school also participated in the workshop. Dr. Paul Fine (V70), who is presently at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, participated in the Section on Control of Infectious Agents.

Dr. Robert Altman, adjunct professor of zoological medicine, was named American Animal Association Region 1 Practitioner of the year. Dr. Altman practices in Franklin Square, NY, and is a specialist on birds.
Veterinary Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania

Arrangements can now be made to tour the new facility of the Veterinary Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. Touring groups are scheduled every Wednesday, 1:30 p.m., and are limited to ten participants. Groups will be guided by members of the Volunteer Tour Guides. Tours are available by appointment only. Reservations can be made by calling M. Josephine Deubler, V.M.D. at (215) 243-8862.

A Dental Clinic has been added to the services of the Small Animal Hospital. Appointments are scheduled for Mondays and can be made by calling (215) 243-4680.

The appointment schedule for the Orthopedics Clinic has been changed to Wednesdays and Fridays. On Mondays the clinic is available for emergency cases only.

Virus Diagnostic Laboratory: A service for diagnosing viral agents associated with diseases of felines and canines is now being established at the Small Animal Hospital. The service will be able to detect infections in felines with calici virus (upper respiratory disease), corona virus (feline infectious peritonitis), herpes virus (rhinotracheitis), and parvovirus (panleucopenia). Canine infections will include those with adenovirus 1 (infectious hepatitis), adenovirus 2 (laryngotracheitis), corona virus (diarrheal disease), distemper virus, parainfluenza virus (kennel cough), and herpes virus. A service for detecting canine parvovirus disease has been underway for some time in Dr. Peter Felsburg’s laboratory. A brochure describing directions for collection and submission of specimens, fee schedule, etc. will be distributed shortly. For more information, contact Dr. Lawrence Glickman (215) 243-3161, Dr. Florence Lief (215) 243-3365, or Dr. Peter Felsburg (215) 243-8861.

Epilepsy Registry: Dr. George Farnbach, assistant professor of neurology, has developed an epilepsy registry for dogs to formulate an information bank on this condition and to devise more effective dose-schedules for managing seizures with anti-convulsant drugs. Veterinarians may enroll for this service at a minimal cost for which they will receive determinations of serum levels of anti-convulsant drugs at a greatly reduced rate. At present, serum levels can be determined for Phenobarbital, Dilantin, Primidone, Ethosuximide, and Carbamazepine. For information call (215) 243-6858.

New Bolton Center’s new phone number for surgery: (215) 444-3595.

On July 26, 1982, the exchange number for all University telephones will change from 243 to 898. All extension numbers will remain the same.

May 15
Alumni Day

16
Endangered Species Week begins at the Philadelphia Zoo—Call 243-1100, ext. 223 for daily events information.

17
Graduation Day

19
Laboratory Aspects of Food Animal Practice, Ramada Inn, York, PA

19-20
Mid-Atlantic States Meeting, York, PA

21
“Last Chance on Earth,” a lecture by ABC’s Roger Caras, at the University Museum, 7 p.m. Call 243-1100, ext. 223 for ticket information.

JUNE

Have a Sale & Happy Summer

JULY

14-15
Pennsylvania Farmers Association Meeting, New Bolton Center

The Loyal Red and Blue

The receptions held at various professional meetings throughout the country continue to be popular with our alumni and friends. On February 15 and April 25, 1982 receptions were held in Las Vegas, Nevada in conjunction with the Western States Conference and the American Animal Hospital Association meetings respectively. On March 16 we were at the New Jersey Veterinary Medical Association meeting in Atlantic City. It is gratifying to see so many alumni at these affairs which provide a valuable link between the school and those who cannot return for frequent visits.

This year’s Alumni Day will be held in the Veterinary Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania (VHUP). We look forward to a large turnout on May 15, 1982. The meeting will begin at 10:30 a.m., followed by lunch, ragtime music, and beer. Alumni will be able to tour the new hospital from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. In the evening there will be a dinner-dance in the parking pavilion for all alumni, including reunion classes. Reunion classes will have reserved tables so that they may sit together. Friends and family are cordially invited.

The Executive Committee of the Veterinary Medical Alumni Society met at New Bolton Center on March 18, 1982. Minutes of this meeting will be reported on Alumni Day.

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The first class... The first class graduated from the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, 1887.

Bellwether

University of Pennsylvania
School of Veterinary Medicine
3800 Spruce Street
Philadelphia, PA
19104

Ms. Helma Weeks
133 Chase Avenue
Ivyland, PA 18974

Address correction requested