Animal Welfare & the Veterinarian's Oath

New graduates from colleges of veterinary medicine throughout the country traditionally take the veterinarian's oath before entering the profession. The oath begins, "I solemnly swear to use my scientific knowledge and skills for the benefit of society, through the protection of animal health, the relief of animal suffering..." As the controversy increases surrounding the welfare of animals and how best to protect their health and well-being, what are veterinarians and others at the College doing to abide by that oath?

In the laboratory the welfare of all animals is under constant and critical review by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC), the Committee on the Use of Live Animals in Teaching and the Center for Research Animal Resources (CRAR). The IACUC, with members from the scientific, non-scientific and Ithaca community, reviews the proposed use of all vertebrate animals in teaching and research. Their primary concern is animal welfare, and after approving a research or teaching protocol, they visit research sites to ensure the proposed research methods are being followed.

The Committee on the Use of Live Animals in Teaching, chaired by Dr. Wolfgang O. Sack, reviews each course in which animals are used and facilitates, and mediates, discussions between students and instructors relative to concerns about the use, or the welfare, of animals in their courses. In certain circumstances, the committee may make recommendations to course instructors on the proper ways to use animals in teaching.

CRAR, established at the University in 1980, is charged with the responsibility of implementing animal care programs throughout the university and ensures compliance with all state and federal laws on the use of animals for teaching, research, and testing. It also provides the University's Associate Vice President for Research and Advanced Studies, the University Animal Welfare Committee, and the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee with information on developments in animal welfare legislation and methods of compliance with new regulations. CRAR assembles data required by state and federal legislation on the care and use of animals within the university, and records all animal protocols for active research, teaching, and extension projects at Cornell. Dr. Fred Quimby, CRAR's director and a member of the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee, is very aware of the animal rights controversy and the philosophical differences between animal rights groups and research groups. He has shown some of the leading animal welfare activists through Cornell's facilities and he frequently accepts invitations to speak on animal rights/animal welfare issues.

As coordinator of the ethics course in the DVM curriculum Dr. David Robertshaw has found an "intense interest" in the animal rights/animal welfare issue among students. In the ethics course, outside speakers, including proponents of animal rights, have been invited to give their viewpoint and generate discussion. "The purpose of the course," said Robertshaw, "is to have students develop their own viewpoint. Not only does exposure to other points of view help students generate their own opinions, it helps them examine their viewpoint in a new context. "Well-defined options on animal rights/welfare may be essential to their professional integrity. "As they go out into the veterinary profession," explains Robertshaw, (continued on page 7.)
Alumni Honor Dr. Roberts

Daniel E. Salmon Awards

Vermont practitioner Dr. Stephen J. Roberts has received the Daniel Elmer Salmon Award for distinguished alumni service from the Alumni Association of the College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell. The award is named in honor of the first person at Cornell and in the United States to earn a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree in a regular academic program. Dr. Salmon is also known for isolating the organism salmonella, which was subsequently named for him.

In accepting the award at the Eighty-second Annual Alumni Meeting, Roberts noted the many contributions of his wife, Betty Jane, to his career.

Roberts is a 1938 alumnus of Cornell’s College of Veterinary Medicine and a former faculty member. He retired in 1972, after thirty years as a teacher and clinician. He is the author of Veterinary Obstetrics and Genital Diseases, a standard textbook used in nearly all veterinary medicine colleges. He won the Borden Award in 1965 for his research contributing to the control of diseases of dairy cattle and he was instrumental in developing the college’s equine research program. His equine interests were not limited to veterinary medicine. During his years at Cornell he was the coach of the Cornell polo team. Under his direction the team won eight intercollegiate championships.

An outstanding volunteer, Roberts serves on the college’s Development Committee and is a member of the alumni association’s Executive Committee. He served as secretary-treasurer of the Alumni Association from 1948 to 1965. He was associate editor of Veterinary News, the newsletter of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society (NYSVMS), from 1943 to 1959 and president of the NYSVMS Southern Tier Society in 1971. He is also a member of many professional and scientific organizations, including the American Veterinary Medical Association.

The Daniel Elmer Salmon Awards for distinguished alumni service were begun in 1986. In addition to Roberts, they have honored four of the college’s alumni: Dr. Arthur Gordon Danks ’33, Dr. Ellis P. Leonard ’34, Dr. Frederick Oliver Wright ’41, and Dr. John Murray ’39.

Pew Grant for Cornell

Veterinary Programs to be Studied

The College of Veterinary Medicine is one of twenty-seven schools in the United States to receive a $30,000 grant from the Pew Charitable Trusts to help strengthen the study of veterinary medicine.

The grants, which total $810,000, are part of the Pew National Veterinary Education Program, managed by Duke University’s Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs. The five-year, $5.5 million education program was formed to strengthen the health professions and examine changes in the health fields in the United States and Canada. “The project is a unique opportunity for the whole system of veterinary medicine in the United States and Canada to consider its future,” said Edward H. O’Neil, Ph.D., research assistant professor at Duke and director of the program.

The $30,000 grant from the Pew Charitable Trusts will be used by the College of Veterinary Medicine to examine several of the problems facing veterinary education and to identify long-term solutions.

Faculty members of the college will begin by examining why outstanding students select, or don’t select veterinary medicine as a career objective. They will also examine the nature of preprofessional education, the professional curriculum and the teaching methods employed, and the types of postgraduate education. Their goal is to develop the concept of education in veterinary medicine as a flexible continuum from the preprofessional years through postgraduate education. This will include an examination of the concepts of lifelong learning and continuing education. They’ll also take a critical look at the current preparation of the veterinarian and assess the effectiveness of this preparation in meeting society’s needs. The final step will be a feasibility study of shared programs with veterinary schools in the Northeast, with particular emphasis on postgraduate education.

The Pew Charitable Trusts, one of the nation’s major private foundations, awards grants to nonprofit organizations in the areas of conservation, culture, education, health sciences, human services, public policy, and religion.

The Pew National Veterinary Education Program may change the way students such as Douglas Gorman ’89, prepare for a career in veterinary medicine.
Dr. Saidla New Feline Extension Veterinarian

Veterinarians with questions on the care of their feline patients now have a specialist of their own to call. Dr. John E. Saidla has been appointed to the newly established position of feline extension veterinarian for the college. He is also the new assistant director of the Feline Health Center.

On the morning Veterinary Viewpoints spoke with Dr. Saidla, he had already fielded more than a dozen phone calls from veterinarians with questions on eye care referrals, test interpretations, vaccine dosages and methods for handling cases of feline infectious peritonitis. Phone consultation is one of the diagnostic and consultation services he is developing both for the college’s Feline Health Center and Diagnostic Laboratory. In time he hopes to be able to keep track of calls and responses by computer for follow-up accuracy.

He’ll also continue work he began while he was a private practitioner on computer databases used in medical records systems and veterinary medical research. One of the computer projects he has in mind would list feline genetic conditions represented in the scientific literature. “Such a program,” says Saidla, “could be used as a reference source for veterinarians and breeders. And if funding can be found, I’d like to begin a nationwide mortality and morbidity report for dogs and cats.” The report, the first of its kind compiled on a regular basis, would supply data on the diseases seen by veterinarians across the country. At the college Saidla will help develop continuing education activities in the areas of feline medicine and surgery. That will be especially helpful to veterinarians pursuing board certification in the American Association of Feline Practitioners. First on the agenda is a five-day continuing education program scheduled for August 7—11. Saidla anticipates that the meeting will be geared toward feline specialists. State-of-the-art information will be available on endocrinology, skin diseases, reproduction and infectious diseases.

While he’s busy with consultation and diagnostic work, conferences, and computer programs, Saidla will also be the associate editor of the Cornell Animal Health Newsletter and write for many of the Feline Health Center’s publications. In that area his strength is his ability to take a practitioner’s viewpoint. A 1961 graduate of Auburn University, he has been a private practitioner for twenty-five years. He has been president of the East Alabama Veterinary Medical Association, chairman of the Medical Records Committee of the American Animal Hospital Association (AAHA), and AAHA’s treasurer. He is currently a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association’s Standard Nomenclature and Coding Committee. He is editor of the committee’s publication, SNOCLIN (Standard Nomenclature of Clinical Practice.)

Dr. Saidla has been recognized for his contributions to the profession of veterinary medicine with several awards including the AVMA’s Practitioner Research Award in 1981; the Alabama AVMA’s distinguished service award in 1983; the Alabama Academy of Veterinary Practice Annual Award, also in 1983; the AAHA Southeast Regional Practitioner of the Year in 1984; the Charles E. Bild Practitioner of the Year in 1985; and the Alabama Academy of Veterinary Practice Service Recognition in 1988.

Calling the Small Animal Clinic?

Automatic Call Distribution has come to the Small Animal Clinic to help handle the more than three-hundred calls the clinic receives each day. If you call 607/253-3060 and the telephone operators in the clinic are busy with other calls, you’ll get a brief recording and music until an operator is free. Calls are taken in the order they are received. The average wait for an operator should be less than two minutes.

The new system allows for the more efficient handling of incoming calls and eliminates the busy signal when clients call. To further speed the process, a third full-time telephone operator has been added.

Alabama Academy of Veterinary Practice Service Recognition, also in 1983; the AAHA Southeast Regional Practitioner of the Year in 1984; the Charles E. Bild Practitioner of the Year in 1985; and the Alabama Academy of Veterinary Practice Service Recognition in 1988.

Feline Health Center memberships are available to support its vital work. Members receive the quarterly newsletter, Perspectives on Cats, a membership pin and certificate. To become a member, contact the Cornell Feline Health Center, College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 14853-6401.

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Casper, a polar bear cub from the Buffalo Zoological Gardens, arrived at Cornell's Large Animal Clinic in a heavy cage and a bad mood. Although he was only eleven months old and the height of a large Saint Bernard, he already weighed 194 pounds and had paws the size of dinner plates and the kind of claws that made you appreciate chemical immobilization. "Polar bears," said Buffalo Zoo veterinarian Dr. Allan Prowten '68, "are very aggressive in a zoo environment." Thanks to a strong sedative followed by anesthetic gas, Casper snoozed through his Cornell visit.

Casper fractured the radius and ulna of his right front leg, probably while trying to climb out of the zoo's moated exhibit. Caretakers found him on a Friday morning, lame and in pain. But it took twenty-four hours to shift the recalcitrant cub into a den and, after immobilizing him with a combination of rompun and ketamine, to move him out of the exhibit. Only then was Prowten able to take x-rays and place a temporary cast on the leg. The Buffalo Zoo is equipped for many surgical procedures, but compression plating to repair the fracture would have to be done at Cornell's College of Veterinary Medicine. Arrangements were made, and Casper arrived at the College's Large Animal Clinic on Monday morning.

After a series of x-rays were taken, Casper was prepared for surgery. Dr. Norm Ducharme and surgery resident Dr. Jeffrey Ward began the fracture repair while Dr. Etta Wertz maintained the cub under inhalational anesthesia. It soon became apparent that even an anesthetized polar bear could be a difficult patient. In the retraction and reduction of the fracture Ducharme and Ward needed to pull the bone fragments into their proper position so that two metal plates could be fixed to them. The plate provides skeletal strength and stability while the broken bones heal in the correct alignment. The procedure was made more difficult by the cub's heavy leg musculature, which resisted manipulation. There was an added complication: midway through surgery Casper's body temperature rose to 108 degrees. Polar bears are well suited to arctic cold, and even temperate temperatures can be uncomfortably warm for them. Normally they lose excess body heat through respiration and through the surface area of their broad foot pads. Casper's body temperature may have increased because throughout the sterile procedure he was completely draped and his feet were wrapped in plastic bags to safeguard the surgical field. For a human being, that would be a little like wearing a winter coat on a hot summer day while sitting in a closet. Prowten and Wertz cooled Casper down with an ice-water enema and the fracture repair was soon completed.

At last word from Prowten, "Casper is walking one-hundred percent on the leg." The cub is currently housed inside at the zoo so that his progress can be monitored closely and his activity restricted while the leg heals properly. Prowten will x-ray Casper's leg in March to check his progress and Ducharme plans to visit the zoo in April to remove one or both of the metal plates, depending on how well the bone fragments have knit together. Casper will be ready for the outside world just in time for spring.
Alumni Profile:  
Dr. Allan Prowten

Dr. Allan Prowten's professional career has taken some unusual twists and turns since he graduated from Cornell in 1968. Fresh out of the DVM program, he spent his first year of practice in Haiti, West Indies, participating in a cooperative program with the Albert Schweitzer Hospital to supply much-needed veterinary care to the poorest country in the western hemisphere. Back in the United States he worked for two years in a mixed practice before heading to Buffalo, New York, and the McClelland Animal Hospital. Veterinarians on staff in the animal hospital provided the veterinary care at the Buffalo Zoo, and with his interest in exotic animals Prowten was a natural to take over that aspect of the practice.

In 1980 Prowten became the full-time staff veterinarian at the Buffalo Zoo, where the dull moments have been far and few between. "I enjoy the challenge," Prowten said of his work. "I see mammals, birds, and reptiles, all in one day." As zoo veterinarian he has reattached the tip of an elephant's trunk; helped raise grizzly bears, sloths, and African lions; and repaired the luxated hip of Chester, a 4-day old giraffe. Sometimes he takes work home with him. Prowten and his family brought two young orangutans into their home for a year and a half, an experience that was disruptive but that Prowten remembers fondly. However, the veterinarian does not have many patients who view him as a friend. And some of them have long memories. "Tigers are forgiving," he explains, "but point a blow dart gun at a lion and he'll hate you for the rest of your life.

With over fifteen hundred animals under his care, Prowten relies heavily on the animals' keepers to watch for subtle changes in behavior that may signal illness. The zoo is equipped to handle 99 percent of the veterinary procedures required, and there are experts just a phone call away who can assist him, for instance, in the removal of warts from a black rhino's toes, or in radiographing a giraffe. As the veterinarian on twenty-four-hour call, Prowten works a five day week that often runs around the clock. "I have to make zoo medicine a high priority," he said. He doesn't discourage graduates from entering the field, but he does point out that the job opportunities in zoo medicine are limited. According to Prowten there are only fifty to sixty full-time zoo veterinarians in the country. It is clear that this veterinarian wouldn't want to do anything else. "The work is so important," Prowten said. "Most zoos have abandoned the Noah's ark concept, where they have two of everything. Now zoos are concentrating on breeding larger social groups. For the endangered species whose habitats are being destroyed at an alarming rate, zoos may be the only guarantee of survival."

Equine Projects Selected

Harry M. Zweig Equine Memorial Fund

In one of the first state programs in the nation to support equine research through revenues from racetracks and off-track betting, Cornell University's College of Veterinary Medicine will receive $437,000 in 1989. The monies are under the auspices of the Harry M. Zweig Memorial Fund, a fund created in memory of Dr. Harry M. Zweig, a life-time supporter of the equine industry in New York State. The following are the selected researchers, projects and funding amounts for 1989:

- $50,000 to Dr. Douglas Antczak for "Immunogenetic Studies of the Horse"
- $35,000 to Dr. Judith Appleton for "Analysis of Equine Immune Response to Influenza Virus"
- $45,000 to Dr. Barry Ball for "Culture & Transfer of Equine Trophoblastic Vesicle"
- $10,000 to Dr. John Cummings for "Study of the Equine Myenteric Plexus with Special Reference to Pelvic Flexure Pacemaker"
- $25,000 to Dr. Edward Dubovi for "Equine Arteritis Virus: Continuing Studies of Diagnosis & Pathogenesis"
- $50,000 to Dr. Joanne Fortune for "Steroidogenesis by Equine Preovulatory Follicles"
- $45,000 to Dr. Robin Gleed, Dr. Alan Dobson and Dr. Richard Hackett for "Bronchial Artery Blood Flow in the Horse"
- $7,000 to Dr. John Hermanson for "Muscle Morphology & Motor Control of the Normal Equine Forelimb"
- $14,000 to Dr. Katherine Houp for "Effect of Furosemide on Salt Intake of Horses"
- $35,000 to Dr. Donald Lein for "Applying New Technology for Evaluating and Predicting Fertility of Stallions"
- $30,000 to Dr. George Lust for "Studies of Osteoarthritis in the Horse"
- $33,000 to Dr. David Slauson, for "Neutrophil-Dependent Mechanisms of Endotoxin-Mediated Equine Microvascular Injury"

The Zweig Fund is administered by a committee composed of individuals in specified government and equine industry positions and others who represent equine breeders, owners, trainers and veterinarians. Current committee members are: Daniel J. Burke, Longford Farm; Richard McGuire, Commissioner of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets; Dr. Wendell Cooper, Lana Lobell Farms, Inc.; Richard Corbisiero, Jr., Chairman, New York State Racing and Wagering Board; Daniel Gernatt, Collins, New York; John L. Hardy, Tucker and Hardy Associates; Charles Knauss, Jr., Executive Director, Agriculture and New York State Horse Breeding Development Fund; Albert W. Miller, DVM; Everett Shoenborn, Climax, New York; William H. Welch, Executive Administrator, New York State Thoroughbred Breeding Development Fund; Alan Dobson and Dr. Richard Hack- ett, Cornell University's College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University, and chairman of the committee.
In the Diagnostic Laboratory of the College of Veterinary Medicine, Drs. Richard Jacobson and Sang Shin, in collaboration with research support specialist Eric Shaw, have developed a more valid test for Lyme disease — a difficult to diagnose yet potentially devastating bacterial infection that is on the rise in both humans and domestic animals. The key to the test is computerization. "We've taken the current testing systems and modified them to create a computerized kinetics ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) test," said Jacobson, an associate professor of immunoparasitology. The test is not only more efficient and reliable than previously available tests, it is also more sensitive to the presence of infection. As Shaw explains, "Our work is directed toward a more rational way to interpret the results, particularly in that area where low reactivity occurs." The computerized test is presently used to detect Lyme disease in dogs, but the researchers plan to adapt it for use in horses.

Incidence of Lyme disease, the most commonly diagnosed tick-borne human disease in the United States, has increased seven fold since 1980; the most common victims are children. Although treatable with antibiotic therapy, the effectiveness of treatment depends on how promptly it's initiated. Yet according to Shin, an associate professor and director of the microbiology laboratory, "Clinical diagnosis of the disease is very difficult because many infected people show few, if any, signs. Others develop a variety of difficulties that range from flu and rheumatoid arthritis-like symptoms to meningitis, facial nerve paralysis (Bell's palsy), severe mood swings, and cardiac complications. What's more, first signs can appear anywhere from three weeks to four years after infection." Diagnosis is further complicated because serological tests for the presence of the spirochete Borrelia burgdorferi, the bacteria that causes Lyme disease, are unreliable in some cases and difficult to interpret. Says Jacobson, "In much of the serology that's being done interpretation of the results is highly subjective and difficult to confirm because the organism often appears in low numbers and may cross react with other organisms commonly present in the bodies of both humans and domestic animals."

Culturing of the organism in the laboratory is also difficult because little is known about the special conditions needed for maximum growth of the spirochete. In nature the spirochete grows in the tick's intestines, then passes to the parasite's saliva. When the tick bites a victim, the spirochete is passed on. In the laboratory, Dr. Shin has successfully gathered samples of the spirochete for study by performing microsurgery on the tick's intestines and saliva glands then isolating the bacteria by using different filtration techniques.

Lyme disease was first recognized in Lyme, Connecticut just thirteen years ago and since then it has been documented in at least thirty-seven states. Because the disease can also be transmitted to dogs and other animals by infected ticks, a reliable and easy to interpret test might be invaluable to veterinarians, but according to Jacobson, it would also greatly aid the human medical community in tracking the spread of Lyme disease. Although validation of the test is being done in animals, applications of the team's findings can be used to improve human testing based on the ELISA system. The ELISA test for the presence of Borrelia antibodies in dogs and an IFA (indirect fluorescent antibody) test for use with cats and horses became available to veterinarians February 1. "Epidemiologists are at the early stages of understanding the distribution and spread of Lyme disease," said Shaw. "If we can identify seropositive dogs and interpret test results accurately, we'll have a better understanding of those locations where people will be at risk."
Construction Plan Update:
New Bonding Cap Signals Start

In August 1988 the New York State Legislature acted to increase the bonding authority of the State University of New York by $1 billion. This was the long-awaited signal the College needed to move ahead on plans to expand its existing facilities. The present physical plant dates from 1957 and must be upgraded and renovated to accommodate growth in nearly all the College’s programs. According to Dr. Bruce Calnek, chairman of the College’s central planning committee, the programming phase of construction is approaching completion, and the plans will be forwarded to the SUNY Construction Fund in March. Work on schematics and architectural planning should begin soon and subsequent progress may be rapid. “A target for approval of an architectural and engineering contract is the spring of 1989,” said Calnek. “New construction may begin as early as fall 1990.” The entire price tag for the new construction, equipment, and renovations, is about $88 million. However after negotiations between SUNY and the College a compromise plan resulted in a budget of $82 million. This should be sufficient for the construction of a slightly reduced project in one phase.

Animal Rights (Continued from Page 1)

“they’ll be looked to for leadership in this area. They must have their own viewpoints.” The College’s concern with animal welfare has led to a long-standing relationship with the Tompkins County SPCA. Animals from the shelter are routinely brought to the Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital’s Small Animal Clinic for medical care, vaccinations and neutering. Two of the Hospital’s veterinarians have received the Tompkins County SPCA’s “Humanitarian of the Year Award.” The SPCA praised the veterinarians’ “compassion and sincere interest in the well-being of homeless animals.”

The working relationship with the SPCA does not include the College’s use of shelter animals or similar strays for research. The College strictly upholds the New York State law that prohibits the selling or giving of impounded cats and dogs to research institutions. Where it is feasible the College also has worked to replace live animals in the research and teaching laboratory. “Almost all the researchers in the basic sciences,” said Quimby, “have developed in vitro techniques that supplement and reduce the number of live animals used.” He has developed an in vitro system for evaluating the transport of drugs across mucus membranes. A similar system is being developed for skin. For a study of the effects of certain chemicals on fleas, inanimate membrane feeders were used instead of cats. In the classroom, computer simulations have replaced live animals for instruction on the pharmacokinetics of drugs, and acid-base disturbances.

Animals are also protected by guidelines established by the major grant-giving foundations and government institutes. Some journals such as the Journal of the American Psychological Society will not accept publications from researchers who, in the opinion of the reviewer, have transgressed those guidelines to produce their work.

Veterinarians at the College not only safeguard the welfare of animals, they use their scientific knowledge and skills to improve the well-being of animals. They’ve developed vaccines for canine infectious hepatitis and parvovirus, strangles in horses, duck hepatitis, and Marek’s disease in chickens, to name a few. Other research looks for ways to protect sheep against ovine progressive pneumonia, cats against a newly discovered AIDS-like disease, and horses against equine influenza. Researchers at the College also search for new or improved diagnostic tests including tests for Lyme disease, canine brucellosis, giardiasis and osteoarthritis.

Veterinarians protect the welfare of animals because their professional oath has meaning for them. The oath is the articulation of their personal convictions and training, which have led them to place animal well-being and the alleviation of suffering above other concerns.
Author Honored

New York State Veterinary Medical Society Presents Bust to Dr. E. P. Leonard

Dr. Ellis P. Leonard, a 1934 alumnus of Cornell's College of Veterinary Medicine, was recognized for his contributions to the veterinary profession in a unique presentation by the New York State Veterinary Medical Society on January 10, 1989. At the banquet held during the college's annual conference for veterinarians, Dr. Leonard was presented with a bronze bust of himself, sculpted by New York City artist Elliot Goldfinger. The bust was given in appreciation for Leonard's contributions to the coming 1990 centennial celebration of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society. Over the past three years Leonard has compiled the hundred-year history of the society, which will be published in a commemorative book, A History of Veterinary Medicine in New York State.

Leonard is a noted historian of veterinary medicine and a veterinarian who, in a long and distinguished career, has significantly influenced the practice of veterinary medicine in the United States. He is the author of two history books on the College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell, A Cornell Heritage 1868—1908 and In the James Law Tradition 1908—1948, in addition to several monographs on leading members of the college's original faculty. Through his textbooks, Fundamentals of Small Animal Surgery (a leading text in the field that has been translated into five languages) and Orthopedic Surgery of the Dog and Cat, Leonard is credited with introducing and promoting aseptic surgery techniques in veterinary medicine. He is also a contributor to Canine Medicine (1st ed.), and Artificial Insemination of Farm Animals. In his work on canine reproduction he conducted the first successful transatlantic artificial insemination in the dog, in cooperation with A. E. Harrop of London.

After earning his DVM degree from Cornell, Leonard entered private practice in New Jersey. In 1947 he was asked by then dean William A. Hagan to return to Cornell to head the Small Animal Clinic. He accepted and held that position from 1948 until his retirement in 1969 as professor emeritus.

Leonard is a founding diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Surgeons, a distinguished member of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, and past-president and secretary-treasurer of the Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Society. He was given the Mark L. Morris Award in 1963 by the American Animal Hospital Association, and in 1986 he received the Daniel Elmer Salmon Award from the Alumni Association of the College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell in recognition of his outstanding service to the college.

VETERINARY VIEWPOINTS
The New York College of Veterinary Medicine
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14853