

On the international stage

The developments started by our directors Vilmos Zlamál, Alajos Szabó, Béla Tormay and Ferenc Varga were fully blown by the end of the 19th century under the rectorship of Ferenc Hutýra and the time has come for the introduction of solid legal regulations (the law VII. of 1888) and the establishment of a well-managed veterinary service. In 1881 the veterinary school moved into its new campus designed by Imre Stiendl, and the modern institution was ready for being presented on the international stage.

There were three occasions for this within ten years:

- at the millenary exhibition (celebrating 1000 years of Hungary) in 1896,
- at the Paris World's Fair in 1900, then
- at the 8th International Veterinary Congress held in Budapest in 1905.

Why was it important to prove how well-organised and developed the Hungarian veterinary service was?

Hutýra gives the following answer:

„Thus countries which breed great numbers of animals for trading, even if the commercial and political environment is favourable, have to improve the health status of their livestock permanently to avoid precautions restricting their exports on behalf of importing countries. This had in fact proved to be the most powerful incentive for the organisation and development of veterinary control in the exporting countries. As a matter of fact this was also the case in Hungary, this is why our control system developed to its present high level.”¹ So far as veterinary training is concerned he states that it was also the demands of international animal trade that motivated its development to scientific level, the increase of the criteria for enrollment, the lengthening of courses, and the building of modern, well-equipped buildings.

¹Hutyra Ferenc: Állategészségügy. In: Az 1896. évi ezredéves kiállítás eredménye...VI. kötet. Budapest, Pesti Könyvnyomda, 1887.

Exposition Universelle

Paris World's Fair, 1900

Theme: Evaluation of a Century

Open: 4 April – 12 November 1900

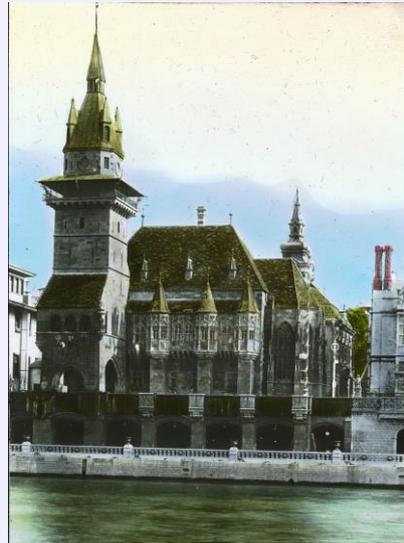
Exhibitors: 18 groups, 121 categories, 83.047 exhibitors from 44 countries and 20 French colonies

Cost: 119.225.707 Franc

Income: 126.318.168 Franc

Jury: 2.335 members

Awards: 3.156 Grand Prix, 45.905 awards in all



The Hungarian pavillion by the river a Szajna-partján

Forrás: http://www.flickriver.com/photos/brooklyn_museum/2486815140/#large

The international jury of which Béla Tormay, former director of our veterinary school, a department counillor, was also a member awarded both the exhibition of the Hungarian veterinary service and that of the veterinary college with Grand Prix. Ferenc Hutýra got a gold meadl for the conceptual and outstanding organisation of the exhibitions and the books accompaning them. Further seven professors of our school won the gold or silver medal of contributors.



Gold medalists

- Preparates by István Rátz
- The Hungarian Royal State Institute of Bacteriology

- Equipment developed by Leó Liebermann
- Horse bronchiae preparation by Béla Nádaskay



Silver medalists

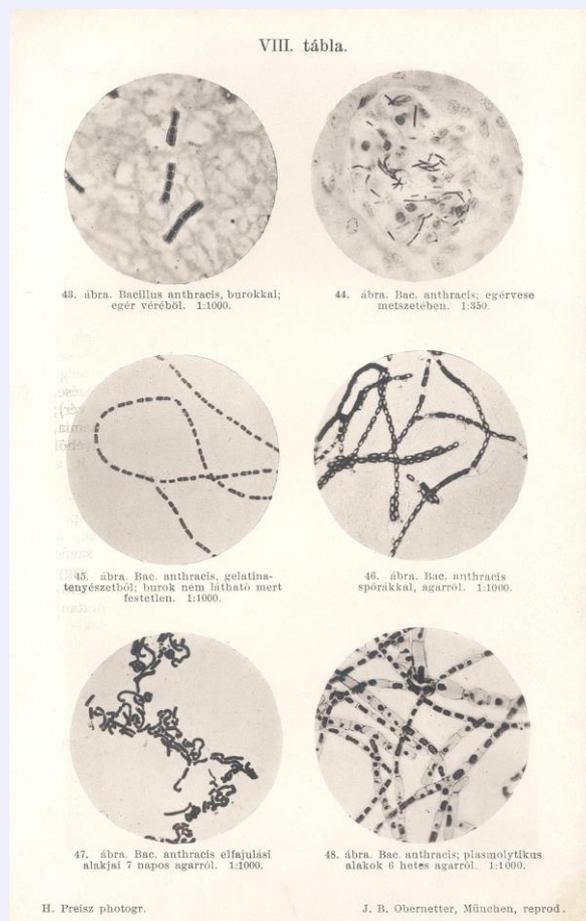
- Histology slides, vacuum dryer, ventilator by Ferenc Tangl
- Pharmacology Institute
- Horseshoes of different nations and dry preparations of horse feet by Ármin Schwenzky
- Silver medal of contributors for Károly Monostori
- Animal sculptures by György Vastagh
- Disinfectable tools by Béla Plósz

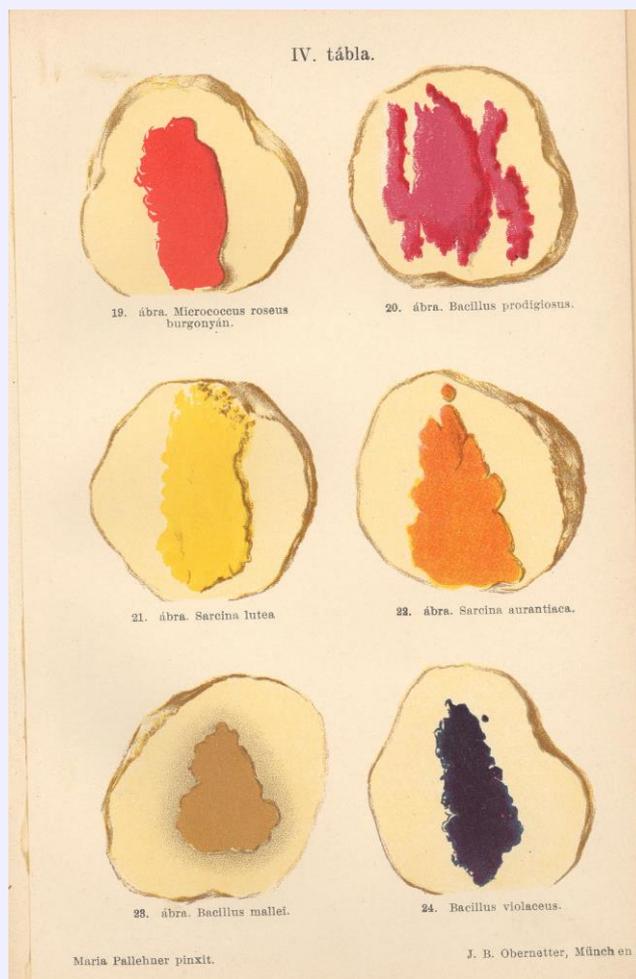




Contemporary photo of the Hungarian Royal State Institute of Bacteriology
 Source: Budapesti Magyar királyi Állatorvosi Főiskola. Budapest, Franklin, 1900.

The exceptionally beautiful photos of bacteria (anthrax, tetanus, typhus, classical swine fever, botryomyces, streptococcus) by Hugó Preisz presented at the exhibition were taken at the Institute of Bacteriology.





Bacterium photos by Hugó Preisz

Source: Preisz Hugó: Bakteriológia. Budapest, Országos Állatorvos Egyesület, 1899.

Leó Liebermann (1852–1926) doctor, chemist, professor of chemistry (1879–1902) organised and managed the Central Chemical Station and the National Institute for Chemistry. He was the first to use the electrometric method for determining pH.



István Bugarszky (1868–1941) doctor, chemist, expert in physical chemistry, professor and head of the chemistry department. Leó Liebermann and István Bugarszky won gold medal with their equipment used for electrochemical examinations, tools for fat measurement and their thermoregulator.





Béla Nádaskay (1848–1933) veterinarian and doctor, head of the anatomy department of the veterinary college, professor of anatomy, founder of the first Hungarian veterinary journal entitled *Veterinarius* and that of the museum of the Anatomy Department. He was also the founding member, secretary, chairman and later honorary member of the Hungarian National Veterinary Association. His excellent skills also helped him to make almost artistic preparations. He was the taxidermist of the skeleton of Kincsem as well that can be seen in the Museum of Hungarian Agriculture.



Kincsem, the magic mare (1874–1887) was the most successful Hungarian race horse proving to be unbeatable in 54 races. Her skeleton was conserved by Béla Nádaskay and until the 1950s it was on show in the Museum of the Anatomy Department. Today it is exhibited in the Museum of Hungarian Agriculture.



Bronchia of a horse – won gold medal at the Paris World's Fair in 1900

(Belongs to the Anatomy Department)

Corrosion preparation

This method of preparation was used to demonstrate hollow parts such as vessels, bronchia. The hollow parts are filled with a substance that hardens and persists after dissolving the tissues around it by digestion. The filling material, plaster kauchuk at that time, may be coloured.

Ferenc Tangl (1866–1917) doctor, member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, professor of physiology and natural history, head of the physiology institute (1892-1903). He was also the director of the Hungarian Royal Experimental Station of Animal Physiology and Feeding.



Ferenc Tangl presented two sets of histological slides, a vacuum dryer box, a ventilator for which he was awarded a silver medal.



Gyula Kóssa presented the impact of toxins by stuffing animals in the characteristic position or drawing these. Exhibits included calcification due to sugar toxicosis, dove poisoned by pilocarpin, frog poisoned by nicotine, kidney of rabbit poisoned by sublimat, etc.).

Gyula Kóssa managed to equip the Institute of Pharmacology with the best equipment by 1900. The excellent research institute was awarded a silver medal and a diploma.



Ármin Schwenzky (1846-1927) veterinarian, teacher of horseshoeing (1882-1915). His professional experience and mastery was also manifested in his book written with Béla Nádaskay on horseshoeing. It had five editions.



Ármin Schwenzky, teacher of horseshoeing, was awarded a silver medal for his collection presenting the horseshoes of different nations and his dry preparations demonstrating different diseases and anomalies of the horse's feet and hoof.



Dry preparations of horse feet and their diseases
Source: Üllő, Large Animal Clinic



Horseshoes for different purposes and from different countries

Károly Monostori (1852–1917) veterinarian, professor of animal breeding (1884-1908) and obstetrics. He was an excellent author both of technical literature and of popular drama and poetry. For three decades he was very active in the profession as well as in the veterinary and animal breeder community.



Károly Monostori, head of the animal breeding department was awarded a silver medal. He exhibited complete series of teeth that help in the determination of domestic animal species, a collection of wool and hair samples and that of skulls.



Skull of a sheep (racka)

Source: Department of Animal Breeding, Nutrition and Laboratory Animal Science



Development of the horse's teeth from foal age to its twenties

Source: Department of Animal Breeding, Nutrition and Laboratory Animal Science



Wool samples

Source: Department of Animal Breeding, Nutrition and Laboratory Animal Science



György Vastagh Jr. (1868–1946) prepared 44 new pieces for the exposition. „Csikós” (Horseman) winning a Grand Prix was one of them. With these sculptures there were 100 works by him exhibited at the agricultural department where he won a gold medal, while in the art department he won a silver medal.



Head of a racka ewe modelled by György Vastagh Jr.

Béla Plósz (1863–1945) veterinarian, professor of the Hungarian Royal Veterinary College, head of the clinic of surgery (1897-1921), lecturer of obstetrics and forensic veterinary medicine.



Béla Plósz was awarded a silver medal for a collection of modern, aseptic surgical instruments and his ophthalmic preparations (occlusio pupillae acquisita, ablatio retinae totalis, keratokele, ablatio membranae Descemetii, etc.).



Autoclave for the disinfection of tools

(Donation of the Department of Surgery and Obstetrics)