# NEW YORK STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY

1957-1958

THE VETERINARY COLLEGE AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY IS A CONTRACT UNIT OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

## CORNELL UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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JOHN R. E. TAYLOR, V.S., D.V.M., Assistant Professor of Poultry Diseases.

J. C. GEARY, D.V.M., Assistant Professor of Radiology.

HERMANN MEYER, Dr.med.vet., Acting Assistant Professor of Veterinary Anatomy. BRUCE W. CALNEK, D.V.M., M.S., Acting Assistant Professor of Poultry Diseases.

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JOHN F. KAVANAUGH, D.V.M., Resident Surgeon in the Department of Surgery.

HERBERT L. BANDEMER, B.S., D.V.M., Resident Veterinarian in the Department of Therapeutics and Small Animal Diseases.

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EMIL E. PERONA, B.S., D.V.M., Medical Interne in the Department of Therapeutics and Small Animal Diseases.

ROBERT V. MANNING, D.V.M., Medical Interne in the Department of Therapeutics and Small Animal Diseases.

R. F. REICHARD, V.M.D., Medical Interne in the Department of Surgery.

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LELAND E. CARMICHAEL, A.B., D.V.M., Assistant in Veterinary Bacteriology.

JESSIE PRICE, B.S., Assistant in Veterinary Bacteriology.

JOHN L. HYDE, A.B., D.V.M., Assistant in Veterinary Pathology.

EUGENE ADAMS, D.V.M., Assistant in Veterinary Pathology.

DANIEL N. TAPPER, B.S., V.M.D., Assistant in Veterinary Physiology.

WILLIAM MEDWAY, B.S., D.V.M., Assistant in Veterinary Physiology.

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JONATHAN ADLER, V.M.D., M.S., Assistant in Physiology.

#### FIELD STAFF

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HAROLD C. PARKER, D.V.M., Field Veterinarian, Mastitis Program. (Earlville)
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(Farmingdale)

CLEMENT I. ANGSTROM, D.V.M., Director of Laboratory, Poultry Disease Program. (Kingston).

SAUL NAROTSKY, D.V.M., Director of Laboratory, Poultry Disease Program. (East Aurora)

JEAN R. HAGAN, D.V.M., Director of Laboratory, Poultry Disease Program. (Oneonta) ELLSWORTH DOUGHERTY, III, B.S., V.M.D., Director of Laboratory, Turkey and Duck Program. (Eastport)

# MEMBERS OF OTHER FACULTIES WHO TEACH VETERINARY STUDENTS

HOWARD B. ADELMANN, Ph.D., Professor of Histology and Embryology.

\_\_\_\_\_, Poultry Husbandry.

ROBERT F. HOLLAND, Ph.D., Professor of Dairy Industry.

FREDERICK B. HUTT, Ph.D., D.Sc., Professor of Animal Genetics.

JOHN M. KINGSBURY, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Botany.

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MILTON B. WISE, B.S., M.S., Instructor in Animal Husbandry.

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JAMES C. WHITE, Ph.D., Professor of Dairy Industry.

WILLIAM A. WIMSATT, Ph.D., Professor of Zoology.

#### SPECIAL LECTURERS, 1955-1956

Bartenslager, Arthur V., Practitioner, Stewartstown, Pa.; Assistant Professor of Veterinary Surgery and Obstetrics, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

BETTS, ALAN O., Visiting Commonwealth Fund Fellow at Veterinary Virus Research Institute, on leave from Department of Animal Pathology, University of Cambridge,

Brown, Albert L., Pullorum Director, New York State Bureau of Animal Industry, Albany, N.Y.

Burch, George E., Practitioner, West Winfield, N.Y.

CAREY, J. C., General Practitioner, West Liberty, Iowa.

CATCOTT, EARL J., Assistant Director, Veterinary Clinic, College of Veterinary Medicine, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

COATES, HELEN V., Practitioner, Rochester, N.Y.

COFFIN, DAVID L., Pathologist, The Angell Memorial Animal Hospital, Boston, Mass. CORWIN, LOUIS A., Practitioner, Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y.

CRANDALL, M. R., General Practitioner, Gloversville, N.Y.

CRANDALL, M. R., General Flactitolier, Gloversvine, N.T.

CROSS, FLOYD, President, American Veterinary Medical Association; Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, Colorado A. & M. College, Fort Collins, Colo.

FOOTE, ROBERT H., Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry, Department of Animal

Husbandry.

Fryer, J. H., Assistant Professor, Clinical & Preventive Medicine, Cornell University.

FULLER, HOWARD K., Practitioner, Interlaken, N.Y.

Graziadei, Francesco S., Field Veterinarian, New York State Bureau of Animal Industry, Albany, N.Y.

HAGYARD, CHARLES E., Practitioner, Lexington, Ky.

HALLER, C. J., Practitioner, Avon, N.Y.

HANSEL, WILLIAM, Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry, Department of Animal Husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

HOPPENSTEDT, CLIFFORD H., Practitioner, Gardiner, N.Y.

Kral, Frank, Associate Professor, Veterinary Medicine, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

LEAHY, CHARLES R., Practitioner, Whitney Point, N.Y.

May, Robert E., Practitioner, Greenvale, Long Island, N.Y.

McClelland, Robert B., Practitioner, Buffalo, N.Y.

McCormick, J. E., Practitioner, Snyder, N.Y.

MEIGS, R. B., University Counsel, Cornell University.

NOONAN, HENRY P., Practitioner, Akron, Ohio.

OMER, CHARLES R., Veterinarian-in-Charge, Animal Disease Eradication Branch, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Albany, N.Y.

PIMENTEL, DAVID, Associate Professor of Insect Ecology, Entomology, Cornell University.

Scheidy, S. F., Veterinary Director, Sharp and Dohme, Inc., West Point, Pa.

Schwardt, H. H., Professor of Entomology, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

SEARS, R. M., Practitioner, Cazenovia,, N.Y.

SILK, T. W., Professor of Accounting, Cornell University.

SIMPSON, HUGH D., Assistant Professor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery, Division of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

STACK, WILLIAM F., Practitioner, Syracuse, N.Y.

STEELE, JOHN R., Practitioner, Cortland, N.Y.

STONE, W. S., Assistant Director, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N.Y.

Travis, Bernard, Professor of Medical Entomology, College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

WARREN, E. N., Associate Professor of Law, Law School, Cornell University.

Weber, Alvin F., Professor of Veterinary Anatomy, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.

WOOLDRIDGE, W. R., Executive Secretary, Animal Health Trust, London, England.

WRIGHT, THEODORE P., Vice President for Research, Cornell University.

# HISTORICAL SKETCH

# THE FOUNDING OF THE COLLEGE

The New York state veterinary college was established by act of the State Legislature in 1894: "There is hereby established a State Veterinary College at Cornell University," Laws of New York, 1894, p. 307. By action of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University, June 10, 1894, the location of the College upon the University campus was authorized. It was further enacted that while the University does not undertake any financial responsibility for the buildings, equipment, or maintenance of the College, it does consent to furnish instruction upon such subjects as are or shall be in its curriculum, upon such terms as may be deemed equitable.

By further acts of the Legislature provision was made for the buildings, equipment, and maintenance of the College and finally, in 1897, by "An act to provide for the administration of the State Veterinary College, established by Chapter 153 of the laws of 1894," the Trustees of Cornell University were entrusted with its administration.

With the creation of the State University of New York in 1948, the Veterinary College, as one of the four State-supported units at Cornell University, became one of its integral parts. "Created to provide a comprehensive and adequate program of higher education" the State University now includes more than thirty educational institutions. The Veterinary College, functioning in this broad context, offers teaching and research facilities to serve the veterinary medical needs of the State.

# OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTION

As stated in the act to provide for the administration of the College: "The State Veterinary College, established by Chapter 153 of the laws of 1894, shall be known as the New York State Veterinary College. The object of said Veterinary College shall be: To conduct investigations as to the nature, prevention, and cure of all diseases of animals, including such as are communicable to man and such as cause epizootics among livestock; to investigate the economic questions which will contribute to the more profitable breeding, rearing, and utilization of animals; to produce reliable standard preparation of toxins, antitoxins, and other productions to be used in diagnosis, prevention, and cure of diseases, and in the conducting of sanitary work by approved modern methods; and to give instruction in the normal structure and

function of the animal body, in the pathology, prevention, and treatment of animal diseases, and in all matters pertaining to sanitary science as applied to livestock and correlatively to the human family."

The values of farm livestock in the United States and in the State of New York are given in the following tables taken from a report of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Crop Reporting Board, which was released January 1, 1956.

CLASS OF LIVESTOCK	Number (1,000 head)	FARM VALUE (thousand dollars)
United	l States	
Cattle	97,465	8,581,370
Hogs	55,088	977.165
Sheep	31,109	443,841
Horses and Mules	3,962	247,939
Chickens	382,218	480,399
Turkeys	4,892	26,898
	574,734	10,757,612
New	York	
Cattle	2,288	313,456
Hogs	157	2,700
Sheep	176	2,796
Horses and Mules	62	5,270
Chickens	12,085	19,940
Turkeys	76	509
	14,844	344,671

It will be noted that the farm animals of New York were valued at less than half a billion dollars. The value of dairy products and eggs more than doubles this figure. Hence, it is clear that the animal industry of New York is worth about one billion dollars annually.

The function of the Veterinary College is to protect the health of this great industry. This is done through the training of veterinary practitioners, through research work on the prevalent diseases, and through services rendered by a series of diagnostic and service laboratories located in Ithaca and at seven other places throughout the State.

# SITUATION AND BUILDINGS

The veterinary college is located on the campus of Cornell Unidents, situated in the famous Finger Lakes Region of New York at the head of Cayuga Lake. The city is in the south-central part of the state, about 260 miles from New York on the main line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. It has excellent air connections with Boston, New York, Buffalo, and other cities by way of Mohawk Airlines.

Since it was founded in 1896, the College buildings have gradually approached the center of the campus because of the growth of other parts of the University around them. Early in 1954 construction was begun on a completely new set of buildings. These are nearly completed as of this writing (July, 1956). The college will move into the new

buildings sometime before July 1, 1957.

The new buildings are at the eastern edge of the campus on a plot of about twenty acres in area. Nineteen in number, they occupy nearly twelve acres, leaving the remainder for paddocks and exercise lots for animals. They will constitute one of the finest physical plants possessed by any of the world's veterinary schools. The equipment, of the most modern type, will be ample for teaching and research in the basic and clinical sciences.

# THE VETERINARY COLLEGE LIBRARY

The College is fortunate in being a part of a great University where it is able to obtain the assistance and use the facilities of great scholars in many disciplines. One advantage is access to the various libraries of the University, which contain more than 1,800,000 volumes and 12,000 current periodicals and society transactions. Of the greatest usefulness to the College is the special veterinary library which is housed in a College building. This library consists of more than 28,500 volumes and approximately 500 current periodicals in the field of medical sciences. This library is second to no other special veterinary library in this country.

The veterinary library was initially endowed by a gift from Roswell P. Flower, who was Governor of the State of New York when the College was founded. For this reason it was named, in his honor, the Flower (Veterinary) Library. It is maintained partly on endowment

funds and partly on appropriations from the State.

# THE VETERINARY COLLEGE FARM

The Snyder Hill farm of the College is maintained primarily for keeping groups of cattle, sheep, swine, chickens, turkeys, dogs, and small laboratory animals for experimental purposes. It consists of 133 acres and is about 3 miles from the campus.

Besides the many buildings for housing animals, most of which have small pastures, exercise lots, or paddocks of their own, a number of laboratory buildings have been built for a group of staff people who are stationed there. The farm has its own water distributing system, its reservoir being filled by pumping from the Ithaca supply, and its own sewage system. Both gas and electricity are furnished by public service companies.

The Poultry Disease Laboratory is a two-story structure, with two long wings for housing birds. It is used largely for the research program on turkey diseases. Numerous houses for birds occupy several acres.

The Virus Disease Laboratories consist of two laboratory buildings, to one of which is attached a series of isolation units, a separate building devoted wholly to isolation units, a building for raising small laboratory animals in isolation, and another for raising dogs in isolation. There are other buildings for swine and cattle. The principal cattle unit is enclosed in a double fence, to prevent, as far as is possible, all contact with outside animals. One of the larger buildings with attached isolation units was built by private subscription and is known as the Cornell Laboratory for the Diseases of Dogs. The dog isolation building was built from funds donated by a dog food manufacturer.

The residence of the director of the virus laboratories is located on the farms; there are also small residences for several of the employees.

# ADMISSION AND FNTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

Since the fall of 1949 the minimum education requirements for admission to the New York State Veterinary College have been the satisfactory completion of two years' study in an approved college or university. The two years of college study must include:

English—6 semester hours

Physics—6 semester hours, including laboratory

Biology or Zoology—6 semester hours, including laboratory Chemistry—12 semester hours, including Organic Chemistry

with laboratory.

The courses in English, physics, and biology or zoology should cover at least one academic year each. The work in chemistry should cover at least one and a half academic years and must include a course in organic chemistry with laboratory work. A course in zoology is preferred to a course in biology.

An applicant is urged not to take courses identical to, or substan-

tially indentical to, those in the veterinary curriculum.

An applicant for admission is expected to have facility in the use of the English language in speech and composition. Therefore, a course in oral and written composition, or in speech, is strongly recommended.

The choice of other courses is left to the student, but the following are recommended: quantitative chemical analysis, a modern foreign language, history, economics, government, botany, mathematics, biometry, philosophy, psychology, comparative anatomy, general physiology. It is suggested that not more than 30 semester hours of the minimum requirements be devoted to chemistry, biology or zoology, and physics.

Two years of study has been interpreted as meaning the passing of one half as many semester credit units as are required by the particular institution for its baccalaureate degrees. Most institutions which are run on a semester basis require 120 units, but some require 124, and some even 128. At least 60 semester units must be presented, therefore, and in some instances 62 or more.

A registered college is one which is registered with, and its curriculum approved by, the New York State Education Department. All colleges within New York State which are authorized to grant baccalaureate degrees are registered and approved. This is not true, however, of

all such institutions outside New York State. In general, practically all of the larger colleges and universities are registered. If in doubt as to whether any particular school is registered, one should address correspondence to the State Education Department, Albany, N.Y., and not to this College.

The Farm Practice Requirement formerly could be met during summer vacations after admission to the College. This requirement has been increased, and at least one half of the experience must now be obtained prior to admission. A total of 20 farm practice points is required, of which at least 10 must be for experience with livestock. A minimum of 10 points, including not less than 5 for livestock, must be presented to qualify for admission. By livestock, farm animals are meant. Dogs and cats are not included, and not more than 3 points may be claimed for experience with poultry.

Farm practice points are awarded on the basis of tests administered by the Department of Farm Practice, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N.Y. Except for students who have previously enrolled in the College of Agriculture and whose farm practice scores are available to it, the Committee on Admissions of the Veterinary College will estimate the experience of all candidates. All who are admitted without farm practice ratings in the Department of Farm Practice will be required to take the tests after admission, and all who are found to be deficient will be required to make up their deficiencies during the first two summer vacations while they are in college.

Applicants who have been reared on farms where livestock are kept should easily meet all requirements. Those who are not farm-reared will have to spend at least three months as full-time farm workers with some responsibility for farm animals to qualify for admission. The full requirements can hardly be met by less than six months of such experience. Little credit will be allowed for experience obtained before the age of 14 years.

This requirement is applicable only to men students who are United States citizens; nevertheless, women applicants will improve their chances of acceptance by acquiring as much experience with farm animals and farm life as they can get.

Whenever possible, prospective applicants are urged to obtain the full experience required before submitting their applications. In a highly competitive situation, those who have the full requirements will have an advantage over those who have only the minimum.

The applicant should write, in the fall of the year preceding the one in which admission is desired, to the Director of Admissions of Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., requesting the application forms for admission to the Veterinary College. The Director of Admissions will require a transcript of the applicant's college record and high school regents marks if a New York State high school was attended.

The number of students that can be admitted annually is limited. It is likely that the number of applicants who can meet the scholastic requirements will exceed the number that can be accepted. In this case a Committee on Admissions of the Faculty of the Veterinary College will select those to be admitted after considering not only the formal preparation but also the available evidence bearing on each applicant's character, seriousness of purpose, and fitness for the work that he proposes to undertake. The committee will require a personal interview, whenever this is feasible.

Priority of application is not necessarily a determining factor in the selection of students to be admitted; nevertheless, the gathering and weighing of the necessary evidence require time, and, as the committee will begin filling the eligible list early in the year, it is advantageous to the candidate to file his application early. March 1 is the latest date for filing applications. Students who have not completed the work required for admission but expect to do so prior to July 1 may apply, and the committee will act on the applications provisionally.

# RULES COVERING ADMISSION

Applicants for admission must not only satisfy the entrance requirements but must also comply with certain rules of the University, as follows:

1. Every candidate for admission who receives notice of approval of his application must deposit \$45 with the Treasurer. Candidates are warned not to send cash through the mails. A check, draft, or money order should be payable to *Cornell University* and should be sent to the Office of Admissions, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

If the candidate matriculates, the deposit is credited to his account to cover matriculation charges and certain graduation expenses and to establish a fund for undergraduate and alumni class activities.

If a candidate withdraws before the due date of his deposit, the deposit will be refunded. No refund will be made to an applicant who withdraws after the due date of the deposit; in that case the whole deposit will be retained by the University in payment of its costs and intangible losses resulting from such withdrawal.

- 2. Each student upon entering the University is expected to assume personal responsibility for the following health requirements adopted by the Board of Trustees of Cornell University.
- (a) Vaccination. Every candidate for admission to the University must submit a satisfactory certificate of vaccination against smallpox. It will be accepted as satisfactory only if it certifies that within the last three years a successful vaccination has been performed. The results of vaccinations must be reported on a form provided by the University.

- (b) X-ray. Every student is required to have a check of lungs, heart, and other chest structures by X-ray. A chest radiograph will be made during the orientation period or registration week; the charge is included in the University fees. If the student prefers, the radiograph may be made by a private physician within six months of entrance and presented to the Clinical Director at the time of registration. When a student has been away from the University for any reason for more than a year, he must have another X-ray upon re-entrance.
- (c) Medical Examination. Entering undergraduate students are required to have a medical examination. This includes special students who must meet undergraduate requirements such as military training, physical education, etc. An undergraduate student accepted for admission will be sent forms that are to be filled out by his home physician and returned promptly to the Student Medical Clinic. A graduate student accepted for admission will be sent forms that are to be filled out by himself and returned promptly to the Student Medical Clinic. A University physician will review the material before it becomes part of the student's permanent health record. All information given is confidential. During the orientation period, a specialized recheck of any questionable medical items will be made and, when the need for re-examination or follow-up is indicated, an appointment to consult an attending physician at the Clinic will be given. An interim history is required if a student has been absent from the University for more than a year.
- (d) Tetanus Toxoid. Undergraduate students, including special students enrolled in one-year and two-year courses, are required to be immunized to tetanus through the use of tetanus toxoid. The University has adopted this rule in order to avoid reactions, often serious, if antitoxin (horse serum) is administered at the time of injury. Immunity through toxoid offers the advantage of protection without the risk of antitoxin (serum) reaction. The immunizing doses are to be given by the home physician before entrance into the University and reported by him on a Cornell form. Where this service cannot be rendered by the home physician, the immunization may be received after registration from any Ithaca physician or from a Cornell staff physician. If received from the latter, a charge comparable to the average private physician's fee will be made. One injection (booster dose) will be given during the second year, and further booster doses may be given at intervals as recommended by recognized medical authorities.

Permission to register for a new semester will not be granted unless all health requirements pertaining to the previous semester have been fulfilled.

#### ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING

Applicants for admission to advanced standing as members of the second-, third-, or fourth-year class must present the necessary educational qualifications for admission to the first-year class and must pass satisfactory examinations in all of the work for which they desire advanced credit, or offer satisfactory certificates of the completion of this work in other schools whose entrance requirements and courses of study are equivalent to those of this College. No person will be admitted to any advanced class except at the beginning of the college year in September.

### ADMISSION TO THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

Graduates of this College or other colleges may enter the Graduate School of Cornell University and pursue work in the Veterinary College and allied departments of the University. A prospective graduate student should consult the *Announcement of the Graduate School* and

apply to the Dean of the Graduate School.

The Veterinary College, alone or in combination with other departments of the University, offers advanced students excellent opportunities for study and investigation. Its situation gives it abundant and varied material for research, and it has ample facilities for the prosecution of such work. It encourages graduate and advanced students to carry on independent investigations. Courses of study especially adapted to advanced work and research will be found among those listed on pages 28–41 of this Announcement.

Students who hold the degree of D.V.M. from recognized colleges or schools in the United States or Canada can now transfer one year's residence credit for that work toward the Doctor of Philosophy degree whenever the student's Special Committee certifies that the work done in the years of professional study formed an integral part of the work

required for the doctorate and was of equivalent quality.\*

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW DEGREE, DOCTOR OF SCIENCE IN VETERINARY MEDICINE (D.Sc. IN V.M.). . . At its meeting of January 28, 1955, the Faculty approved the establishment of a new degree, D.Sc. in V.M., and subsequently this degree was approved by the University Faculty and by the Board of Trustees. Cornell is the first university in the United States to offer this degree.

Although enrollment for this degree is expected to be small, it should provide some of the trained manpower that is needed in the profession. The training received with the D.V.M. is not sufficient today for many of the professional requirements, especially in providing staff members for the newer and rapidly expanding schools of veterinary medicine.

<sup>\*</sup>By action of the Faculty, January 28, 1955.

Cornell will continue to offer the degree of Ph.D. with a major in veterinary medicine to persons doing original research in the basic sciences (such as anatomy, bacteriology, physiology, and pathology). The new degree will provide additional training to men who have already experienced an apprenticeship in research, but who need a more extensive scientific background in specific related subjects. It is expected that the new degree can serve most effectively in the clinical sciences (such as medicine, surgery, and therapeutics), where the Ph.D. degree is not well adapted; and provision has been made for part of the program to be taken at the Cornell Medical College whenever it appears advisable.

SEMINARS...The several departments of the College hold seminars or special conferences for their advanced and graduate students. The seminar hears reports of the results of investigations and the progress of knowledge in its particular field, discusses methods of advanced and independent work such as are expected of those who are preparing theses or prosecuting any special investigation, and hears the reports of the students on the progress of their work. By means of the seminar the student incidentally gains facility in public speaking and fits himself to take a creditable part in the meetings of veterinary or medical societies.

#### STUDY FOR PRACTITIONERS

The very rapid advances made during recent years in veterinary science and in facilities and methods for teaching it, as well as the advantages to be gained by studying a given subject under more than one teacher, make it highly desirable that busy practitioners should be enabled as far as possible to increase their personal knowledge by means of study at such times as they can leave their practices. The New York State Veterinary College wishes to satisfy this want as far as practicable and offers every facility at hand to accomplish this end.

Veterinarians who are legally authorized to practice at their places of residence will be admitted to any class in the College at any time and for such period as they may elect without entrance examinations.

They will be wholly free to elect any studies that are being regularly taught at the time and will be granted all opportunities and facilities offered to regular students so long as these privileges do not interfere with the instruction of the regular students. No tuition will be required for licensed veterinarians practicing in the State of New York. Those taking laboratory courses will be required to pay fees to cover the cost of the materials used. Every practicable facility will be offered for special study along desired lines. An inspection of pages 28–41 will enable a practitioner to determine in advance precisely what work will be in progress at a given date.

This work is offered to veterinarians entirely for the benefit they may derive from increased knowledge in veterinary science and does not contemplate the granting of a degree, certificate, or other evidence of responsibility on the part of the College.

General inquiries in reference to this work should be addressed to the Dean, whereas questions relating to studies in the various departments may be addressed to the heads of the departments concerned.

# COMBINED COURSES

Students who do their preveterinary work either in the College of Agriculture or the College of Arts and Sciences of Cornell, may, by judicious early planning, be able to qualify for both B.S. (or A.B.) and D.V.M. degrees in less time than would be required if the courses were taken consecutively. This can be done by double registration during the latter part of the period whereby certain course credits in the veterinary curriculum can be applied toward completing the requirements for the Bachelor's degree.

In these instances three years are ordinarily spent as a candidate for the baccalaureate degree before the application for veterinary medicine is filed. It should be clearly understood that no assurance can be given in the beginning that candidates will be permitted to complete this plan, since decision on admission to the veterinary course cannot be given until the admission requirements of the Veterinary College have been completed.

### REGISTRATION

Every student is required to register with the Registrar of the University at the beginning of each term (see the calendar of the University for the day of registration). After completing that registration, he must register on the same day with the Secretary of the Veterinary College. After being admitted to the University no student is allowed to register after the close of the regular registration day except by special permission.

# FOREIGN STUDENTS

A member of the University staff, the Counselor to Foreign Students, looks after the welfare of students coming from outside the United States. These students are invited to apply to him for any information they need and to consult him about living quarters, personal problems, social questions, or difficulties of any kind. His office is in Edmund Ezra Day Hall. It is suggested that foreign students write to him before they come to Ithaca or call on him when they arrive here.

# TUITION AND FEES

TUITION...For students not residents of the State of New York the tuition in the Veterinary College is \$150 a term, payable at the beginning of each term as printed on the registration cards. Tuition is free to residents of the State of New York. The law governing administration of the College provides that "no tuition fee shall be required of a student pursuing the regular veterinary course who for a year or more immediately preceding his admission to said veterinary college shall have been a resident of this State." A limited number of tuition scholarships are available to nonresidents; see "Tuition Scholarships," page 21.

THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY GENERAL FEE... For certain services and privileges the University charges students a College and University General Fee of \$118.50 each term over and beyond tuition. This general fee is paid by all students in the division at Ithaca, the amount varying in the different schools and colleges. It contributes toward the services supplied by the libraries, the Clinic and Infirmary, and the student union in Willard Straight Hall, pays a portion of the extra costs of laboratory courses and general administration, and supports programs of physical recreation and student activities.

Tuition and other fees become due when the student registers. The University allows twenty days of grace after the last registration day of each term. The last day of grace is printed on the registration card which the student is required to present at the Treasurer's office. Any student who fails to pay his tuition charges, other fees, or other indebtedness to the University, or who, if entitled to free tuition, fails to claim it at the Treasurer's office and to pay his other fees and indebtedness within the prescribed period of grace, is dropped from the University unless the Treasurer has granted him an extension of time to complete payment. For such extension the student is assessed a fee of \$2. A fee of \$5 is charged for late payment when no extension has been granted. For further information, consult the General Information Announcement (obtained by writing to Cornell University Announcements, Edmund Ezra Day Hall, Ithaca, N.Y.).

Tuition or other fees may be changed by the Trustees at any time without previous notice.

## CHARGES FOR MINOR DELINQUENCIES

Every student is held personnally responsible for any injury done by

him to any of the University's property.

Assessments, charged to the student's account and payable at the Treasurer's office, are levied upon the students in certain circumstances, under the following rules of the University:

A matriculated student desiring to register after the close of regis-

tration day shall first pay a fee of \$5.

A student desiring to file his registration of studies after the date

set by his college for filing the same shall first pay a fee of \$2.

A student desiring to take an examination or other test for the removal of a term condition (including the making up of a mark of "absent" or "incomplete") shall first pay a fee of \$2 for each examination or other test.

A student desiring to make an appointment for the required medical examination or conference after twenty days from the last registration

day of the term shall pay a fee of \$2.

For reasons satisfactory to the proper authority any of the above mentioned assessments (except that levied for examination or other test to remove a condition) may be waived in any individual case if the student's failure to comply with the regulation was due to ill health or to other reasons beyond his control. Application for such a waiver should be made to the dean of the college enrolling the student.

# **SCHOLARSHIPS**

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP FOR GRADUATES...One University Graduate Scholarship of the value of \$200 is offered annually to a graduate in veterinary medicine. This scholarship is open to graduates of all veterinary schools having requirements for graduation equivalent to those of this College. Applications may be made by graduates or seniors in good standing and should be filed with the Dean of the Graduate School on or before March 15 of the academic year preceding the one for which application is made.

UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS... Needy students who have done well scholastically may receive help from various scholarship funds. Discretion over the amount of money granted is vested in committees of the University who evaluate the merits of the applicants.

Students interested in financial aid should see the Scholarship Secretary in the Office of the Dean of Men and Dean of Women. There are many scholarships and grants-in-aid open to all University undergraduates, as well as several which are specifically for veterinary students. The latter, many of which are prizes, are described in the following pages.

TUITION SCHOLARSHIPS...The trustees have authorized a limited number of scholarships, each of an annual value of \$300, the amount of the annual tuition, to be awarded each year by the Veterinary College. The scholarships are awarded to undergraduate students who show promise of becoming outstanding veterinarians in the judgment of the Faculty and who are not residents of New York State. Each student holding a scholarship must maintain a standing satisfactory to the Faculty.

(In recent years the number of New York State applicants has been much greater than can be accommodated. For this reason the number of out-of-state students admitted has been limited, and tuition scholarships are rarely awarded. Only those who have extraordinary qualifications and a real need of financial assistance are likely to be considered seriously for these scholarships.)

VALENTINE MOTT KNAPP SCHOLARSHIP... This annual scholarship of the value of \$400 was established through the will of David V. Knapp as a memorial to his brother, Dr. Valentine Mott Knapp, '04. By action of the Faculty, the award is to be made each year to a qualified applicant at the completion of his third year's work. Students who wish to be considered for this scholarship should make application for it to the Dean not later than May 1. In awarding the scholarship, the Faculty will take into consideration the ability of the applicant to do creditable academic work, the personal characteristics of the applicant with respect to professional attitude, and his financial need.

A.S.P.C.A. SCHOLARSHIP... This scholarship in the amount of \$300 is offered annually by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It is paid from funds raised by Gordon Wright, owner of Secor Farms, from benefit horse shows held at his stables in White Plains, New York.

The scholarship is awarded in the spring term to a member of the third year class for use during his fourth and final year. The recipient is chosen by the Veterinary Faculty on the basis of need, scholarship, demonstrated interest in horses, and general competence. It is open to students (a) who are particularly interested in equine practice, (b) who are residents of New York, and (c) who expect to practice in New York State after graduation.

# STUDENT LOAN FUNDS

THE CORNELL VETERINARY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, and the family of David E. Wright, '12, have donated funds to the University from which loans to veterinary students can be made. Veterinary students also are eligible to apply for loans from other funds held by the University. All of these are administered through the Office of the Dean of Men and Dean of Women. These funds are for emergency use only. Students who are in real need should not hesitate to apply to them for assistance. It is suggested that students discuss their needs with the Dean of the College before applying.

# **PRIZES**

ORNELL UNIVERSITY has been given a considerable number of funds for the endowment of prizes to be awarded annually to enrolled students. Some of these prizes are open to competition by students of the University generally. The University publishes a list of them under the title *Prize Competitions*, a copy of which will be mailed on request addressed to Cornell University Announcements, Edmund Ezra Day Hall, Ithaca, N.Y. Prizes open to competition only by students of the Veterinary College are as follows:

THE BORDEN VETERINARY SCHOLARSHIP AWARD was established by the Borden Company Foundation, Inc., in 1945. It consists of an annual award of \$300 to be made to the member of the fourth-year class in Veterinary Medicine who attained the highest scholastic record in all veterinary studies prior to the final year. The award will be paid to the recipient during the fall term of the final year. In the event that the Dean finds it inappropriate to make the award in any one year, the award may be deferred, but only one award shall be made in any succeeding year.

THE HORACE K. WHITE PRIZES, established by Horace K. White of Syracuse, are awarded annually to meritorious students in the graduating class of the College. They consist of a prize of \$75 to the first in merit and a prize of \$25 to the second in merit.

THE GRANT SHERMAN HOPKINS PRIZE of \$40 in Veterinary Anatomy was endowed by Mrs. Ann Ottaway Hopkins in 1955 in memory of her husband. Dr. Hopkins served Cornell University for forty-five years (1889 to 1934). Upon the opening of the Veterinary College in 1896, he became a member of the original faculty as Assistant Professor of Veterinary Anatomy and Anatomical Methods. He was made a full professor in 1903 and served in that capacity until his retirement in 1934.

The prize will be awarded by the Veterinary Faculty upon the recommendation of the staff of the Department of Veterinary Anatomy. It will be awarded to a member of the graduating class on the basis of interest, ability, perseverance, and performance in the work in Veterinary Anatomy. Special consideration will be given to extracurricular work in animal morphology. Although scholarship is an important consideration, the award is not based wholly on that.

THE JANE MILLER PRIZE of \$40 in physiology is awarded to the student or students doing the best work in this subject. This prize is usually divided into a first prize of \$25 and a second prize of \$15 and is awarded at the end of the second year.

THE JAMES GORDON BENNETT PRIZE of \$40 is offered to members of the graduating class. The award is based upon the work in the clinics giving evidence of the ability of the recipient to handle diseased animals humanely. Special emphasis is laid upon the ability of the student to apply effectively local and general anesthesia.

THE ANNE BESSE PRIZE of \$40 is awarded in the principles and practice of veterinary medicine. This award is based upon the work in the clinics giving evidence of ability in clinical diagnosis.

THE CHARLES GROSS BONDY PRIZES. Two annual prizes are awarded to the two fourth-year students who rank highest in proficiency in the courses of practical medicine and surgery of small animals. The first prize is \$25, and the second prize is \$15.

THE MARY LOUISE MOORE PRIZE IN BACTERIOLOGY was established by a bequest of Dr. Veranus A. Moore in honor of his wife. Dr. Moore was a member of the original Faculty of the Veterinary College. He was Professor of Pathology, Bacteriology, and Meat Inspection from 1896 to 1926, and Dean of the Veterinary College from 1907 to 1920.

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The proceeds of the endowment (\$40) may be awarded each year, upon recommendation of the head of the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology and with the approval of the Dean of the College, either as a prize to students who have done the best work in the department or as a subsidy to encourage individual research work of students by defraying expenses of their experiments.

THE POULTRY DISEASE PRIZE was established by Dr. Nathan Wernicoff, '31, and Dr. Tevis Goldhaft, '35, of Vineland, N.J., for the purpose of stimulating interest in diseases of poultry. The prize consists of \$50 for the best composition or essay, or the best original work reported, by a member of the fourth-year class. Competing papers must be submitted not later than the first week of the second term of the college year to the Dean, who will appoint a suitable committee to read them and make recommendations on the award. The award will not be made if, in the judgment of the committee, none of the papers submitted are considered to be sufficiently meritorious.

THE ALPHA PSI PRIZE is given by Beta (Cornell) Chapter of the Alpha Psi Fraternity. It was suggested by the donors that this prize be "awarded by the faculty to a member of the fourth-year class who has shown by his scholarship, personality, character, and breadth of interest that he is capable of elevating the prestige and expanding the services of veterinary science in practice, in education, and in its relationship to community, state, and national welfare."

THE SIGMA IOTA ZETA PRIZE is given by the Cornell Chapter of the Sigma Iota Zeta Fraternity to a fourth-year student who, in the scope of his professional training, has shown the most marked over-all improvement since his freshman year and has thereby demonstrated his sincere attitude of high purpose and achievement toward his profession. The prize consists of a \$25 Savings Bond to be awarded to the most meritorius fourth-year student unless in the opinion of the faculty no student in the fourth-year class is worthy of the award. In such a case, the award shall not be given that year but be left open for the following year.

NEW YORK STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL SOCIETY PRIZES, established by the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, consist of three cash awards of the value of \$25, \$15, and \$10, respectively. They are awarded to members of the fourth-year class who present and have approved the best case reports for publication in the organ of the Society, Veterinary News. The award year extends from May 1 to April 30. All case reports to be considered must be received at the Dean's office by the latter date. Each case report must be reviewed and approved for publication by the head of the department in which the

case was received, studied, and treated, or by a person in the department designated by him. After the case report is approved for publication, two typewritten copies must be presented to the Dean's office. One copy will be sent to the editor of *Veterinary News*; the other will be placed on file. Case reports published jointly by several authors are acceptable. No limit is placed on the number of case reports presented by a student.

THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY A.V.M.A. PRIZE of \$25 is awarded annually to a senior student for a special contribution which advances the standing of the Veterinary College on the campus.

# HEALTH SERVICES AND MEDICAL CARE

THESE services are centered in the University Clinic or out-patient department and in the Cornell Infirmary or hospital. Students are entitled to unlimited visits at the Clinic; laboratory and X-ray examinations indicated for diagnosis and treatment; hospitalization in the Infirmary with medical care for a maximum of fourteen days each term and emergency surgical care. The cost for these services is included in the College and University general fee. For further details, including charges of special services, see the General Information Anonuncement.

# **EXPENSES**

Living costs cannot be stated with the same degree of certainty as regular University charges, since they depend to a great extent upon the individual's standard of living. Men students spend between \$120 to \$177.50 a term for room and from \$250 to \$320 a term for board. Laundry, done in Ithaca, may require \$25 to \$40 a term. For undergraduate women, the fixed charge for board, room, and laundry in the dormitories is \$447.50 a term.

Books, instruments, and supplies will cost \$30 to \$50 a term.

Additional allowance must be made for clothing, travel, and incidentals.

# LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

#### MEN

The university provides, on the campus, dormitory living facilities for approximately 2100 men. These dormitories are a five minute walk from the center of the campus. A snack bar is located in the dormitory area. Complete cafeteria service is provided in Willard Straight Hall, the student union building which is situated between the dormitories and the academic buildings. In addition to two complete cafeterias, equipped for regular meal and snack service, there is a well appointed dining room with table service. These dining facilities as well as the dormitories are under the supervision of the Department of Residential Halls.

#### WOMEN

Comfortable, well-furnished dormitories and cottages for the housing of undergraduate and graduate women are provided. These residence units are supplemented by fourteen sorority houses in areas closely adjacent to the dormitories. With few exceptions all undergraduate women students are required, under University policy, to live and take their meals in Residential Halls or sorority houses. Permission to live elsewhere in Ithaca is granted only under exceptional circumstances upon written application to the office of the Dean of Women, Edmund Ezra Day Hall.

An application form for living accommodations for undergraduate women will be sent with the notice of provisional acceptance from

the Office of Admissions to each candidate.

Detailed information on all types of housing may be obtained by writing the Department of Residential Halls, Edmund Ezra Day Hall.

Application forms for rooms are mailed to each male undergraduate candidate for admission by the Office of Admissions at the time of notification of provisional acceptance to the University.

A prospective student should not assume that admission to the University automatically reserves a space for him in the dormitories. The application form should be filled out and returned to the office of Residential Halls, Edmund Ezra Day Hall, Cornell University, within ten days of the date received.

# THE CONDUCT OF STUDENTS

THE UNIVERSITY'S rule governing the conduct of students is this: "A student is expected to show both within and without the University unfailing respect for order, morality, personal honor, and the rights of others." The rule is construed as applicable at all times, in all places, to all students of the University.

Undergraduate diciplinary cases are reviewed by the Men's and Women's Judiciary Boards, who make recommendations to the Committee on Student Conduct for final action. A student may at any time be removed from the University if, in the opinion of the Committee, such action is in the University's best interests.

# PRESCRIBED FOUR-YEAR COURSE

LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF VETERINARY MEDICINE (D.V.M.)

# REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

In Order to receive the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.), candidates must satisfy all the entrance requirements (see pages 13–19), must successfully pursue the course named in the following curriculum, must have paid all fees due, and must have spent at least one year in residence.

The work of the College is arranged to begin late in September and to close in June. The academic year is divided into two terms.

At the conclusion of each term the Veterinary Faculty will review the records and conduct of students. Unsatisfactory students will be dropped from the College.

# THE CURRICULUM

In the following summary of the curriculum, the figure in the first column after the name of the course is the number of the course and refers to a description on one of the following pages: (31–41), the figures in the second and third columns indicate the hours of credit given for the successful pursuit of the several courses in either term. The abbreviation "Req." indicates that a course, or its equivalent, is required for graduation but that no formal credit is given for the course.

#### FIRST YEAR

	Course number		edit Spring term
Anatomy	1	7	_
Anatomy	2	_	7
Histology and Embryology	305	4	_
Histology and Embryology	000	_	4
Animal Husbandry	1	3	
Physiological Chemistry	11	6	-
Physiology	12	-	3
Animal Genetics	124		3
Botany	3	-	1
Animal Husbandry	50v	_	1
Total		20	19
SECOND YEAR			
Dhysiology	13	3	_
Physiology	- 1	3	_
Bacteriology and Immunology	4.0	4	_
Bacteriology and Immunology Laboratory	1.0	5	_
General Pathology	4.0	2	_
General Pathology Laboratory	4.0	2	_
Special Pathology		_	2
Special Pathology Laboratory	4.5	_	3
Therapeutics and Pharmacy		_	6
Parasitology			3
Parasitology Laboratory			1
Animal Husbandry		_	4
Total		19	19
THIRD YEAR			
Food Quality Control	48	6	
Food Quality Control		4	_
Surgical Exercises		1	
Infectious Diseases		3	_
Diseases of Large Animals		5	3
Diseases of Small Animals		3	_
Applied Anatomy		1	_
Applied Anatomy		-	1
Surgical Exercises		_	1
Obstetrics	M	_	5
Special Surgery		-	5
Diseases of Poultry	. 46		3
Roentgenology		_	1
Applied Parasitology	. 63	Req.	Req.
Total		23	20

#### FOURTH YEAR

	Course number	Credit	
		$Fall\ term$	Spring term
Diseases of Large Animals	52	2	4
Diseases of Small Animals		3	_
Jurisprudence, Ethics, and Business Methods	. 33	_	1
Clinical Conferences	202	Req.	Req.
Clinics*	203	Req.	Req.

<sup>\*</sup>Clinics will be held all day, Monday through Friday, beginning at 9 a.m.; on Saturday until 1 p.m.

# DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

In the following pages a list of the teaching departments of the College is given. Under each department heading, brief descriptions of the courses offered will be found. Most of these courses are a part of the veterinary curriculum; a few are elective to veterinary students or are given primarily for graduate students or students of

other colleges of the University.

The clinics are operated by several departments. A brief statement about the particular clinical work of each department concerned will be found in the general description of the activities of that department. A general statement of the operation of the clinics, with courses and numbers, is given under a special heading following the departmental descriptions.

Finally, there is a listing of courses given by other colleges as a part

of the veterinary curriculum.

# COURSES OFFERED BY THE VETERINARY COLLEGE

#### ANATOMY

Professor M. E. Miller; Associate Professors R. E. Habel, H. E. Evans; Acting Assistant Professor Hermann Meyer; Instructor R. C. McClure.

1. ANATOMY. First year, fall term. Credit seven hours. Lecture, F-9. Laboratory, M 10-12:30, T 9-12, W 9-11, Th 10-12:30, F 10-12, S 9-12:30. Professor MILLER; Associate Professors HABEL and EVANS; Acting Assistant Professor MEYER; Instructor McClure.

Anatomy is the foundation upon which physiology, pathology, and clinical medicine are built. Anatomy 1 is intended to provide instruction leading to a general conception of the structure of a typical mammal. During laboratory periods, specimens are dissected. The lectures deal with recent advances in anatomy and the correlation of the region or system currently dissected with the plan of construction of the body as a whole. The dog is used as the basic dissector animal, with two students for each specimen.

Little formal laboratory time is spent on osteology. Each student is provided with a disarticulated dog's skeleton which he may take to his residence, and he is expected to know the parts of the skeleton when the soft parts related to them are dissected. A deposit of \$15 is assessed each student for the skeletal material.

2. ANATOMY. First year, spring term. Credit seven hours. Lecture, M 9. Laboratory, M 10–1; T 10–1, 2–4:30; Th 10–1; F 2–4:30; S 10–12:30. Professor Miller; Associate Professors Habel and Evans; Acting Assistant Professor Meyer; Instructor McClure.

Study of the cow, horse, and chicken. Since the body plan of all mammals is similar, only those parts of the cow and horse which differ from the dog or are of special surgical, diagnostic, or morphological interest are studied. The lectures are com-

parative in nature, the salient differences of the various organs and tissues among the veterinary species being elucidated.

3. APPLIED ANATOMY. Third year, fall term. Credit one hour. Laboratory, Th 10–12:30 or S 10–12:30. Associate Professor Habel.

An opportunity for practice in the recognition of those anatomical features which are essential to diagnostic, surgical, obstetrical, and post-mortem procedures. The approach is topographical, comparative, and clinical. The emphasis is upon the study of living animals, supplemented by dissections, serial transections, models, and radiographs.

4. APPLIED ANATOMY. Third year, spring term. Credit one hour. Laboratory, M 2–4:30 or Th 2–4:30. Associate Professor Habel.

Anatomy 4 is a continuation of Anatomy 3.

6. ADVANCED ANATOMY. Fall and spring terms. Professor Miller; Associate Professors Habel and Evans; Acting Assistant Professor Meyer. Prerequisites, Courses 1, 2, 3, and 4 or Comparative Anatomy 211 and 212 or their equivalent. Hours to be arranged. Preregistration not required.

Designed to give students the opportunity to carry on advanced work in veterinary anatomy.

9. ANATOMY OF FARM ANIMALS. By arrangement. Credit 3 hours. Hours to be arranged. Taught in alternate years. Associate Professor Evans.

Designed primarily for graduate students in animal husbandry, zoology, and nutrition, the course is, however, open to a limited number of undergraduate students by permission, regardless of college.

An opportunity to study the comparative morphology of farm animals with regard to their phylogenetic and functional relations. Students will dissect the dog, horse, cow, pig, and chicken with major emphasis placed on the dog and cow. Each animal will be dissected by system or region with comparative lectures and student presentations throughout the term. Models, prosection, live animals, and species other than those dissected will be available.

#### PHYSIOLOGY

Professors H. H. Dukes, J. A. Dye, R. W. Dougherty; Associate Professors Morley R. Kare, Louis L. Nangeroni; Assistants William Medway, Jonathan Adler, Daniel N. Tapper, Howard E. Bond.

Three main fields of activity are covered in the work of the department: animal physiology, human physiology, and physiological chemistry. In addition, some work in pharmacodynamics is given. The department is well equipped for teaching and research in its principal fields.

10. ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY. Spring term. Credit three hours. M W F 10. Professor Dougherry or Associate Professor Kare.

A course of lectures and demonstrations arranged especially for students of agriculture but open to others. Students taking this course should be familiar with the first principles of chemistry and biology.

11. PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY. First year, fall term. Credit six hours. Lectures and recitations, M 9, T 8, Th 9. Laboratory, M T Th 2–4:30. Associate Professor Kare and assistants.

Includes the elements of biophysical chemistry. A part of the course will be devoted to a study of the normal chemical constituents of the blood and urine and the quantitative determination of such as have been found most important in physiological and clinical studies.

12. PHYSIOLOGY. First year, spring term. Credit three hours. M W F 8. Professor Dukes.

Lectures and demonstrations on blood and lymph, circulation, respiration, digestion, and absorption. The action of drugs (pharmacodynamics) will be considered where possible.

13. PHYSIOLOGY. Second year, fall term. Credit three hours. M T W 9. Professors

DUKES, DYE, and DOUGHERTY.

Lectures and demonstrations on the muscular and nervous systems, senses, excretion, metabolism, temperature regulation, endocrine organs, and reproduction. The action of drugs will receive attention where possible.

14. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY. Second year, fall term. Credit three hours. Laboratory, T 10–12:30, F 8–1; or W 10–12:30, S 8–1. Associate Professor Nangeroni and assistants. For nonveterinary students registration is by permission.

Special emphasis is placed on mammalian physiology. A part of the course is

devoted to pharmacodynamics.

16. ADVANCED EXPERIMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY. Spring term. Credit two hours. Laboratory, F 9–1. Associate Professor Nangeroni and collaborators. Prerequisites, Physiology 12 or 13, or its equivalent, and Physiology 14, or its equivalent. Registration by permission.

17. SPECIAL PROBLEMS IN CHEMICAL PHYSIOLOGY. Both terms. Hours

and credit to be arranged. Registration by permission.

This course, adapted to the needs of students, will consist of laboratory work, conferences, collateral readings, and reports.

18. RESEARCH. Both terms. Hours to be arranged. For graduates only.

303. HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY. Either term. Credit three hours. M W F 10. Professor Dye. Prerequisite, a previous course, either in high school or college, in biology and in chemistry. Open to students in the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Home Economics, Agriculture, and others.

An introductory course designed particularly to present fundamentals and practical information concerning the physiological processes and systems of the human

body. Lectures, illustrations, and demonstrations.

305. ENDOCRINOLOGY AND METABOLISM. Fall term. Credit three hours. M W F 8. Professor Dye. Prerequisites, six or more hours of biology and a previous or parallel course in organic chemistry. Open to upperclassmen and graduate students.

A study of intermediary metabolism, endocrinology, and reproduction. Illustrated lectures.

#### PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

Professors Peter Olafson, W. A. Hagan, H. L. Gilman, P. P. Levine, D. W. Baker, J. A. Baker, D. W. Bruner, C. G. Rickard, J. H. Whitlock, K. McEntee, J. H. Gillespie; Associate Professors J. Fabricant, J. Bentinck-Smith, M. C. Peckham, C. I. Boyer, Ben E. Sheffy; Acting Assistant Professor B. W. Calnek; Assistant Professor John R. E. Taylor; Laboratory Director T. F. Benson; Research Associates V. Marshall, C. Singh; Instructor J. M. King; Assistants D. E. Hughes, J. J. Price, J. L. Hyde.

The laboratories of the department are well equipped with modern apparatus providing opportunity for advanced work, for those students who are properly prepared, in pathological anatomy, autopsy work, pathogenic bacteriology, immunity, virology, and parasitology. The department operates two diagnostic laboratories, one for poultry diseases and the other for general diagnostic work, to which a great deal of pathological material and many blood samples for serological testing come from all parts of the state. These laboratories furnish an abundance of fresh materials for teaching work and for research in animal diseases. The clinics and the routine autopsies also furnish material.

The following courses are required in the curriculum of the Veterinary College and are given particularly for veterinary students. When there is room for them, properly prepared students of other colleges will be admitted, but permission to register must be obtained in each case.

40. GENERAL PATHOLOGY LECTURES. Second year, fall term. Credit two hours. M 10, Th 9. Professor Rickard. Prerequisite, Zoology 305 and 306 (Histology and Embryology) or equivalent. In addition, it is desirable that the student shall have had at least one year's work in anatomy and physiology. In special cases of students who are majoring in biology and expect to take no further work in pathology, these prerequisites may be waived in part. When this is done, the course will not be accepted as a prerequisite for other courses.

40a. GENERAL PATHOLOGY LABORATORY. Second year, fall term. Credit two hours. Section I, W S 10–12:30. Section II, T F 10–12:30. Professor RICKARD. Course 40 must be taken simultaneously or have been completed previously.

41. SPECIAL PATHOLOGY LECTURES. Second year, spring term. Credit two hours. T 10, Th 10. Professor Olafson. Prerequisite, Course 40a.

41a. SPECIAL PATHOLOGY LABORATORY. Second year, spring term. Credit three hours. Section I, M 10–1; T 2–4:30; F 10–1. Section II, M 2–4:30; W 10–1; S 10–1. Professor RICKARD. Course 41 must be taken simultaneously or have been completed previously. Work in hematology is included.

42. INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Third year, fall term. Credit three hours. M W F 11. Professor Hagan. Prerequisites, Courses 41 and 43.

43. BACTERIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY. Second year, fall term. Credit four hours. M T W Th 1:30. Professors Bruner and J. A. Baker. The course includes general and pathologic bacteriology and immunology.

43a. BACTERIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY LABORATORY. Second year, fall term. Credit five hours. M T W Th F 2:30–5. Professors Bruner and J. A. Baker, and assistants. Open to students who have taken or are taking Course 43 or its equivalent.

46. DISEASES OF POULTRY. Third year, spring term. Credit three hours. M W 10, F 2-4:30. Professors Levine and Peckham.

48. FOOD QUALITY CONTROL. Third year, fall term. Credit six hours. M W F 10, M W F 2-4:30. Professor Olafson and collaborators.

Veterinary inspection to control quality and wholesomeness of meat, meat food, dairy, fish, and poultry products and to study dairy farms and plants in which these products are produced, processed, manufactured, stored, etc. Certain parts of the course are given by members of the Departments of Poultry Husbandry, Dairy Industry, and Animal Husbandry of the College of Agriculture, and the Department of Medicine of the Veterinary College.

62. ANIMAL PARASITOLOGY. Second year, spring term. Credit three hours. T F 8, S 9. Professor D. W. Baker and guest speakers. Prerequisites, Pathology 40, 40a, and Zoology or Biology.

This introductory course endeavors to provide the student with a knowledge of fundamental facts and principles about animal parasitisms. Emphasis is given to the biological aspects of the subject, such as the interrelations of host and parasite, the life cycle of the parasite, the epidemiological factors, and underlying principles of treatment and prevention rather than to nomenclature and morphology. The general principles of treatment are thoroughly discussed. A comprehensive study of the parasitic diseases of the horse, cow, sheep, goat, pig, dog, cat, and certain wild animals of economic importance is arranged on the basis of the parasitism of the host rather than by the more conventional system of zoological affinities. The parasitisms of animals transmissible to man are discussed briefly.

62a. PARASITOLOGY LABORATORY. Second year, spring term. Credit one hour. Section I, F 2–4:30; Section II, Th 2–4:30. Professor Whitlock. Open only to veterinary students. A companion course to 62 with the same prerequisites.

A laboratory study of the helminth and arthropod parasites of domestic animals with particular emphasis on the identification and bionomics of the forms of

veterinary importance.

63. APPLIED PARASITOLOGY. Third year, spring term. Credit one hour. Section I, Th 10–11; Section II, T 10–11. Professor Whitlock. Open only to veter-

inary students. Prerequisites, Courses 62 and 62a.

An organized study of the parasitic diseases of domestic animals with particular emphasis on the features of diagnostic importance. Special attention will be given to the laboratory and post-mortem techniques that are of value in applied parasitology.

Note: The following courses are not a part of the regular veterinary curriculum. Courses 61 and 170 are given especially for students in the College of Agriculture. Course 149 is given for those students who have had no work in pathological anatomy. The others are for graduate and advanced undergraduate students. Permission to register must be obtained by all students electing these courses.

- 61. HEALTH AND DISEASES OF ANIMALS. Spring term. Credit three hours. Lectures, M W F 11. Professor Gilman and collaborators. Not open to first year students or to those who have had no course in animal husbandry. The causes and the nature of the common diseases of livestock are discussed. Emphasis is placed on the prevention and control of animal diseases.
- 64. ADVANCED WORK IN ANIMAL PARASITOLOGY. Fall and spring terms. Credit one to three hours, by arrangement. Professors Baker and Whitlock. Prerequisites, Courses 62 and 62a. For advanced undergraduate and graduate students. Special problems concerned with the parasites of domestic animals.
- 149. PATHOGENIC BACTERIOLOGY. Spring term. Credit five hours. T Th 1-4:30 and S 10-12:30. Professor GILLESPIE.
- 150. LABORATORY METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS. Credit one to three hours. Hours by appointment. Dr. Benson. Prerequisites, Courses 41a and 43a or 149. Instructions and practice in the application of bacteriological, pathological, and serological methods for the diagnosis of disease.
- 152. ADVANCED WORK IN PATHOLOGY, BACTERIOLOGY, VIROLOGY, OR IMMUNOLOGY. Fall and spring terms. Credit one to three hours. Hours to be arranged. Professors Olafson, Levine, J. A. Baker, and Bruner.

Properly prepared students may undertake special problems or receive special

assignments.

153. HEMATOLOGY. Spring term. Credit one hour. Section I, M 10–1; Section II, M 2–4:30. Professor Rickard. Morphological studies of blood, cerebrospinal fluid, transudates, exudates, and urine. Taken by veterinary students as a part of Course 41a.

 $154.\ SEMINAR.$  Fall and spring terms. No credit. Required of all graduate students. Undergraduate students are admitted.

170. POULTRY HYGIENE AND DISEASE. Fall term. Credit two hours. Lecture and Laboratory, Th 1:40–4. Associate Professor Peckham. Prerequisites, Animal Physiology 10 or Human Physiology 303, and General Bacteriology 3.

### THERAPEUTICS AND SMALL ANIMAL DISEASES

Professor E. P. Leonard; Associate Professor R. W. Kirk; Resident Veterinarian H. L. Bandemer; Medical Internes E. E. Perona, R. V. Manning.

The instruction in this department consists of lectures, recitations, and laboratory

work. In therapeutics, instruction is not limited to the application of medicine to the treatment of diseased conditions but includes their actions upon the body, including toxicology, official preparations, and prescription writing. The small animal clinic furnishes abundant material for inspection in applied therapeutics of these animals, including the surgical as well as the medical. This clinic is run as any small animal practice. The students are assigned to the cases, assist in any operations, and under close supervision have charge of the patients.

- 20. THERAPEUTICS AND PHARMACY. Second year, spring term. Credit six hours. Lectures, M T W Th F 9; laboratory, W 10-1 or F 10-1. Associate Professor Kirk. Prerequisites, Physiology 13 and 14.
- 21. DISEASES OF SMALL ANIMALS. Third year, fall term. Credit three hours. M W F 9. Associate Professor Kirk. Prerequisite, Special Pathology.
- 22. DISEASES OF SMALL ANIMALS. Fourth year, fall term. Credit three hours. M W F 8. Professor Leonard. Prerequisite, Special Pathology.
- 23. SURGICAL EXERCISES. Third year, spring term. Credit one hour. T W Th or F 2-4:30. Professor Leonard.
- 24. ADVANCED WORK. Five or more hours a week throughout the term. Research in medicine and surgery of small animals. Professor Leonard and Associate Professor Kirk.

#### MEDICINE AND OBSTETRICS

Professors M. G. Fincher, J. M. Murphy, S. J. Roberts, F. H. Fox; Field Veterinarians S. D. Johnson, G. E. Morse, R. Guthrie; Medical Internes Mendell P. Bartlett and John D. Howe.

The course in veterinary medicine, principles and practice, extends over the last two years of undergraduate study, the subjects of the second year being distinct from, and complementary to, those of the first. It includes the constitutional, dietetic, and toxic affections and the noninfectious maladies of the different systems of organs—digestive, respiratory, circulatory, urinary, cutaneous, and visual—of the various genera of domestic animals. It also includes a study of the clinical phases of infectious diseases and the disturbances of metabolism.

Our proximity to the city and to a well-stocked agricultural country tends to secure a greater variety of patients than can be had in a large city remote from country flocks and herds. Students take charge of a few unusual cases in the hospital and many routine cases in the ambulatory clinic and keep a complete record of each case. The course also includes instruction in diagnosis. Through the medium of laboratory work students are expected to acquire a methodical system of examination by repeated systematic observations on both normal and diseased animals. The work involves the use of various special diagnostic methods taught in our own and other laboratories of the College, such as examination of the blood, milk, urine, and feces, the application of sero-diagnostic methods, etc.

#### Ambulatory Clinic

An ambulatory or out-clinic is conducted for the purpose of giving instruction to students under conditions identical with those encountered in private practice. Proper conveyances and equipment are provided, and an opportunity is afforded for observing such diseased farm and dairy animals as cannot be entered in the clinics of the College. The student thereby not only has an opportunity to see cases not readily brought to the College clinic but also assists in handling cases in the same manner and under the same environment as are required of the country practitioner. As the vicinity of Ithaca is largely devoted to dairying, valuable clinical material relating to obstetrics and the diseases of dairy cows is available and is

extensively used. In addition, two field veterinarians associated with the New York State Mastitis Program are located at Ithaca, and senior students are required to accompany and assist them on many field trips dealing with all phases of bovine mastitis.

- 50. DISEASES OF LARGE ANIMALS. Third year, fall and spring terms. Credit: fall term, five hours; spring term, three hours. Lectures or recitations covering physical diagnosis, opthalmology, and some sporadic diseases. Fall term, M T W Th F 8; spring term, T Th 8 S 9. Professor Fox.
- 51. OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF THE GENITAL ORGANS, INCLUDING STERILITY AND ABORTION. Third year, spring term. Credit five hours. Lectures, M W F S 8; laboratory, T or Th 2–4:30. Professors Roberts and Fincher (abattoir work). A general survey of the subject of obstetrics and a thorough consideration of the diseases of the genital organs including sterility, abortion, and other subjects related to pregnancy and parturition. Obstetrical exercises, pregnancy diagnosis, artificial insemination, and other clinical phases of the course are presented during the laboratory periods. Further clinical instruction in obstetrics and sterility is given in the ambulatory clinic and at a near-by abattoir in the third and fourth years.
- 52. DISEASES OF LARGE ANIMALS. Fourth year, fall and spring terms. Credit: fall term, two hours; spring term, four hours. Fall term, T Th 8; spring term, M T W Th 8. Professor FINCHER.

SPECIAL LECTURES. During the year, lectures on special topics in medicine will be given by eminent practitioners and teachers of veterinary medicine. These will form a part of the instruction in this department.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESEARCH. The activities of the department, aside from the instruction work, are devoted to research in connection with diseases of cattle, including mastitis, the phenomena of sterility and abortion in animals of breeding age, and diseases of newborn calves. Opportunity is afforded for participation in the investigations by graduate students having acceptable preparation.

#### SURGERY

Professors A. G. Danks, D. D. Delahanty; Assistant Professor J. C. Geary; Resident Surgeon J. F. Kavanaugh; Surgical Interne R. F. Reichard; Farrier E. W. Layton.

The instruction consists of classroom and laboratory work designed to afford training for practice.

#### Classroom Work

Course 30 in General Surgery, Course 40 in General Pathology, and Course 31 in Surgical Exercises together constitute a group designed to impart a general knowledge of the principles of surgery, surgical pathology, therapeutics, and operative technique.

Course 32, a total of seventy-five lectures and recitations, is devoted to the surgery of the various regions of the body and includes horseshoeing.

#### Laboratory Work

The laboratory work includes Surgical Exercises and General Surgery. In the course in Surgical Exercises the student is required to perform most of the important operations on horses and cattle. The animal is placed under general anesthesia, which is maintained until the close of the period, when the subject is destroyed. The maintenance of chloroform anesthesia for three consecutive hours gives the student valuable experience in the technique of general anesthesia, for which there is a constantly increasing demand. Emphasis is placed on asepsis and antisepsis, arrest of hemorrhage, suturing, and dressing, so that, while acquiring skill and knowledge

of the appearance, resistance, and general character of living tissue, the student also forms proper habits in surgical procedure.

In General Surgery laboratory, most emphasis is placed upon the farm animals, but many basic principles may be adapted to all classes of animals. Subjects taught include restraint, various methods of administering medicines, suturing, bandaging, examination of teeth, examination of the feet, and complete examination for soundness.

#### Clinical Surgery of the Farm Animal

A hospital is maintained with facilities for the hospitalization of approximately 35 patients. There are two operating rooms equipped with operating tables, stocks, diagnostic X-ray equipment, and other conveniences. There is also a farriery with a farrier in attendance. Two classes of patients are admitted: special patients and clinic patients. Fourth-year students are in the clinics for the entire day, Monday through Friday, also on Saturday and Sunday morning. Special patients are examined, diagnosed, and treated by the senior staff members. The students assist and observe. Clinic patients are examined, diagnosed, and treated by the Resident and students. In the hospital, the student has an opportunity to see, examine, and treat many unusual cases that are referred to the College by practitioners. Furthermore, the student has an opportunity to study the progress of cases, which is impossible when treating patients on the farm. The cooperation between the clinical staff and the laboratories provides the student an opportunity to study the patient critically and to correlate clinical findings with both the physiological and pathological. Every possible opportunity is given to the student to participate in the examination and treatment of patients because the student will learn more from doing than from observing.

30. GENERAL SURGERY. Third year, first term. Credit four hours. T Th 9, S 8, Th or S 10–12:30. Professor Danks and assistants. Prerequisites, third-year standing in the veterinary curriculum.

31. SURGICAL EXERCISES. Third year, fall term. Credit one hour. T or Th 2-4:30. Professor Danks. Three hours a week of laboratory work in surgical operations upon anesthetized animals.

32. SPECIAL SURGERY. Third year, spring term. Credit five hours. M T W Th F 9. Professor Danks.

33. JURISPRUDENCE, ETHICS, AND BUSINESS METHODS. Fourth year, spring term. Credit one hour. F 8. Professor Danks and associates. Lectures by a lawyer on the subjects of the expert witness, jurisprudence, and civil law; lectures by one trained in business administration on the subjects of accounting, business methods, etc.; and lectures on various practical subjects such as registration, selecting a place to practice, advertising, ethics, etc.

#### THE CLINICAL COURSES

Professors Fincher, Olafson, Leonard, Danks, Delahanty, Levine, Roberts, Rickard, Fox; Associate Professors Bentinck-Smith, Peckham, Kirk; Assistant Professor John R. E. Taylor; Acting Assistant Professor B. W. Calnek; Resident Surgeon Kavanaugh; Resident Veterinarian Bandemer; Instructor King; Medical Internes Bartlett, Howe, Perona, Manning, Reichard.

The practical application of the student's basic knowledge of veterinary medicine to the clinical diagnosis and therapy of disease begins in the third year of his course. During that year he is required to take Clinical Orientation, which introduces him to clinical work largely as an observer. His intensive training in

clinical medicine and surgery begins in his fourth year, the greater part of which is devoted to actual handling of patients under close supervision of members of the clinical staff. The clinical instruction is divided among four departments as follows:

The Ambulatory Clinic is operated by the Department of Medicine and Obstetrics.

The Consulting Clinic is operated by the Department of Surgery.

The Small Animal Clinic is operated by the Department of Therapeutics and Small Animal Diseases.

The Poultry Clinic and the work in autopsies and clinical pathology are conducted by the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology.

Information about the respective clinical divisions will be found under the course announcements of the departments concerned. Only students who have completed the first two years of the veterinary curriculum will be admitted to any one of the clinical courses.

Semester credits in clinical courses are not given, but students must complete all prescribed courses satisfactorily to be eligible for graduation.

201. CLINICAL ORIENTATION. Throughout the third year. Fall term, T 10–12; spring term, daily 11–1. Professor Leonard in charge.

Methods of clinical examination will be demonstrated, and selected cases from all the clinics will be presented and discussed.

202. CLINICAL CONFERENCES. Throughout the fourth year. Fall and spring terms, F 12-1. Professor Roberts in charge.

These conferences will be attended by all members of the fourth-year class and by staff members representing not only the clinical but the preclinical or basic sciences as well. Students will be required to present reports on their studies of selected cases from the clinics, and these will be criticized and discussed by the Faculty members. In this way special knowledge and viewpoints of the anatomist, biochemist, physiologist, pathologist, bacteriologist, and parasitologist, as well as those of the clinicians, will be brought to bear on problems of diagnosis and therapy.

203. CLINICS. Throughout the fourth year. Daily, including nights and Sundays when necessary. Professor Leonard in charge.

During his fourth and final year the veterinary student is required to spend his time, after 9 o'clock daily, studying and ministering to the ailments of patients. He is on call, night and day, during the entire year. For this reason he is not permitted to carry extra academic courses, and outside part-time employment is not accepted as a valid excuse for failure to meet his full responsibilities in these courses.

Under a plan of rotation, students are required to work in groups in the several clinics so that they may acquire a varied experience. Work in one of the clinical divisions may not be substituted for that in any of the others.

Work in clinical pathology and autopsies will be supervised by the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology. Such work is not regarded as separate courses but as fundamental parts of the clinical training. As a part of their clinical duties, students will be required to carry out, under the supervision of the clinical pathologist, such laboratory procedures as are indicated. If the patient dies, the same students who attended him during life will be required to conduct the autopsy and to make any pathological, bacteriological, or biochemical tests that are necessary to provide complete information on the nature of the disease, the reasons for failure of the therapeutic procedures used, and the cause of death.

At the end of each term, the performance of each student in all the clinical divisions will be considered by all men giving the course, in a special meeting called for this purpose. Failure to do satisfactory work in any of the divisions will mean failure in the entire course.

# COURSES IN THE VETERINARY CURRICULUM GIVEN BY OTHER COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY

#### COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

305–306. ZOOLOGY. Histology and Embryology. Required of first-year students. Fall and spring terms. Credit eight hours. Fall term: lectures, T F 12; laboratory, W F 2–4:30. Spring term: lectures, W F 9; laboratory, W F 10–1. Professors ADELMANN and WIMSATT.

The aim is to provide the student with a practical knowledge of the normal structure and development of the tissues and organs of the animal body by the direct study of them in the laboratory. From time to time the ability of the student to recognize the normal structure is tested by the identification of unlabeled preparations. The laboratory work is supplemented by recitations, reviews, and lectures covering the general aspects of the subject.

#### COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

1. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY. Introductory Livestock Production. First year, fall term. Credit three hours. Lectures, M W 8. Laboratory, W 11–1. Judging Pavilion. Instructor Wise.

A survey course that gives the student a concept of the scope of the animal industry, an insight into the opportunities it offers, and a perception of its fundamental problems. It includes the fundamentals of successful livestock production that form a foundation on which to build specialized knowledge and skill in succeeding courses. It should serve equally well for students majoring in other fields who will take but one course in animal husbandry. Animals specifically covered are beef cattle, sheep, swine, and horses. Two scheduled evening prelims are given.

3. BOTANY. Poisonous Plants. First year, spring term. Credit one hour. Lectures and demonstrations, S 9, Th 2-4:30. Assistant Professor Kingsbury.

A discussion of the toxic effects of plants of the United States and Canada on domestic animals, the recognition of principal toxic species, and the treatment and control of plant poisonings.

11. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY. The Principles and Practice of Animal Feeding. Second year, spring term. Credit four hours. (Two hours credit given if taken after Course A.H. 10. In these instances, only the first half of A.H. 11, which deals with nutrition, need be taken. The second half of the course is devoted to applied feeding.) M W Th S 8. Moore Laboratory 101. Professor Reid.

Consideration is given to the basic principles of animal nutrition, nutritive requirements for various body functions, composition and nutritive value of feeds, and the formulation of animal rations. Special emphasis is given to nutritional problems relating to animal health.

124. POULTRY HUSBANDRY. Animal Genetics. First year, spring term. Lectures, T Th 9. Rice 300. Credit three hours. Professor Hutt. Problems and discussion, W 2–4:30. Rice 300.

Principles of genetics; sex determination and sex linkage; inherited characters in domestic animals, with special reference to lethal genes and genetic resistance to disease; progeny testing; inbreeding and crossbreeding.

50v. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY. Dairy Cattle. First year, spring term, first five weeks only. Credit one hour. Professor Schultz. Lectures, T Th S 10, Wing A. Laboratory, M or Th 2–4:20, Judging Pavilion.

Aspects of milk secretion and dairy cattle breeding, feeding, and management of concern to the veterinarian are the principal topics convered.

# DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

27. FUNDAMENTALS OF ROENTGENOLOGY. Third year, spring term. Credit one hour. F 10. Associate Professor Showacre. A brief survey of X-ray physics, technique of operation of modern equipment, X-ray protection, darkroom procedure, and fundamentals of diagnosis.

### DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS

The basic and advanced general Military Science courses will be open to veterinary students. For example, a student having completed three years of ROTC may apply for enrollment in the fourth year advanced General Military Science program. It is the responsibility of the student to request in writing permission to enroll in the general Military Science program. There will be few, if any students, who will be able to avail themselves of this opportunity because of the full professional schedule.

# APPENDIX A

### OPENINGS FOR VETERINARIANS IN AMERICA

The FIELD of veterinary medicine offers excellent opportunities for those who have a liking for medicine and are interested in animals. The work often is rigorous. The compensation varies greatly. One can seldom become wealthy as a veterinarian, but intelligent and conscientious service usually is rewarded by an adequate income. Those who are genuinely interested in the work have the satisfaction of serving a useful purpose; those who are looking for great financial returns are advised to look elsewhere.

Some of the opportunities for veterinary graduates are given below:

#### I. PRIVATE PRACTICE

Veterinary practice is a wide field with excellent opportunities for well qualified persons. Practice may be (a) general, in which the individual offers his services in dealing with all species of animals; (b) small animals, in which only household pets are treated; or (c) special, in which only certain specific conditions are handled. About two-thirds of the graduates of veterinary colleges sooner or later become private practitioners.

#### II. SALARIED POSITIONS

About one-third of veterinary graduates obtain positions on a salary basis. The majority of these are with the federal, state, county, and municipal governments, the remainder with private corporations.

### (a) Private Corporations:

Many veterinarians are employed by the large milk companies, by large stock farms, by serum and virus manufacturers, and by drug manufacturers.

- (b) Governmental Agencies That Employ Graduate Veterinarians:
- 1. Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

This Service employs more veterinarians than any other single agency. The greatest number are engaged in meat inspection, but many act as livestock agents and inspectors, inspectors in quarantine stations, and inspectors in biologic production plants; others are engaged in research and investigation in laboratories and in the field.

# 2. Veterinary Corps, U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force

Civilian veterinarians who are males, physically qualified, and graduates of a veterinary college acceptable to the Surgeons General of the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force and who elect to go on active duty are eligible to make application for appointment in the grades of first lieutenant to colonel inclusive, the grade being determined by the age, veterinary professional experience, and professional qualifications of the applicant.

#### 3. State Governments

Every state has a state veterinarian or similar officer, usually in the department of agriculture, whose duties are to look after the health of animals by enforcing laws and regulations drawn for this purpose. In many states the state veterinarian has a corps of assistant veterinarians.

Many state health departments have one or more veterinarians on their staffs to advise on animal diseases that have significance in human

health and to investigate outbreaks of such diseases.

Almost every agricultural school has a veterinary department, some of these employing five or six veterinarians as research workers and teachers. The veterinary colleges of the country have staffs of twenty to thirty veterinarians each. Teaching opportunities are numerous in every field of veterinary education. Young veterinarians who have been in the upper quartile of their class should consider this branch of the profession seriously.

# 4. Municipal Governments

Most cities employ graduate veterinarians on a full-time basis, and many towns and villages on a part-time basis, as members of their health departments. The duties of these men usually are connected with the sanitary control of meat and milk.

# APPENDIX B

# LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PRACTICE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES

Before one can practice veterinary medicine in the United States he must obtain a license from the state or states in which he locates his practice. This license generally is issued by the department of education or the department of agriculture on the basis of an examination set by a veterinary licensing board. Some states issue licenses, without examination, by reciprocity when the applicant has been licensed in other states.

Information about the licensing laws of the various states can usually be obtained by directing a letter of inquiry to the department of

agriculture or the state veterinarian in the state capital.

In New York the licensing agency is the State Education Department, Albany, New York. Examinations are given twice a year. Applicants are required to furnish evidence of adequate preprofessional as well as professional education, of good moral character, and of being at least 21 years of age. Application for the examination must be filed at least 30 days before the scheduled date and must be accompanied by a fee of \$40.

# **STUDENTS**

#### GRADUATE STUDENTS, 1955-1956

Aaronson, Jules, D.V.M., M.S., Bronx 60, New York

Adler, H. Jonathan, V.M.D., M.S., Israel Adler, Martha Vogeler (Mrs.), B.S., M.S., Wynnewood, Pa.

Andersson, Per Olaf, D.V.M., M.S., Helsinki, Finland

Aranez, Jose B., D.V.M., M.S., Quezon City, Philippines

Benson, Thomas F., B.S., D.V.M., Sandy Spring, Md.

Bond, Howard E., B.S., D.V.M., Lincoln, Calif.

Calnek, Bruce W., D.V.M., M.S., Westfield, Mass.

Durrani, Mohammad Zarif, B.V.Sc., M.S., Ouetta, Pakistan

King, John M., D.V.M., Wilmington, Dela.

Marshall, Vincent, D.V.M., Ithaca Medway, William, B.S., D.V.M., Elie, Manitoba, Canada

Panciera, Roger J., D.V.M., M.S., Westerley, R.I.

Tapper, Daniel N., B.S., V.M.D., Camden, N.J.

#### FOURTH YEAR, CLASS OF 1957

Abbott, Richard J., Grafton, Mass. Ahearne, Allan J., Jersey City, N.J. Baker, William H., Kenmore Berman, Lewis H., New York City Bezner, Gerald A., Watertown Briggs, Robert H., East Meredith Card, Clyde S., Jr., South Paris, Me. Chopay, Charles A., Syracuse Churchill, Stanwood B., Whitefield, N.H. Corwin, Paul, Hempstead Crist, C. Fred, Pine Bush Davis, Daniel B., Jr., Hopewell, N.J. Davis, Forrest H., Hudson, Mass. Doerge, Henry F., Elmhurst Fowler, Roland B., Odessa Fritz, Albert C., New York City Geib, Ludwig W., Brooklyn Gorman, Thomas N., Marcy Grambow, Richard C., Brockport Gray, Harry L., Jr., Chester, Pa. Howe, William M., Belmont Hyman, Jay D., Hewlett

Ingalls, Richard W., Unadilla

Jeffers, John B., Schenectady Jenkins, Harold A., Ogdensburg Katz, Elliott M., Longbeach Kay, Kent T., Stormville Kelley, William S., Camden Kemp, Eugene T., Owego Kern, Fred W., New York City Lein, Donald H., Lancaster Linquist, Wesley E., Jamestown Marshall, James O., Munnsville Moore, Robert A., Teaneck, N.J. Murray, Thomas C., St. Albans 12 Olson, Raymond F., Jamestown Palminteri, Anthony, Richmond Hill Reit, Ernest, New York City Schwartz, Alvin F., Syracuse Sherman, Lawrence M., Westport Tasker, John B., Jr., Hillsboro, N.H. Thomas, Robert W., Northport van Dijk, Leo J., Rye Walsh, Alexander H., III, Henniker, N.H. Weissman, Stanley, New York City Witzel, Stanley A., Jr., Stoughton, Wis.

# THIRD YEAR, CLASS OF 1958

Altman, Robert B., Brooklyn Apostolides, Efstratios, East Rockaway Archer, Eric G., Long Island Bond, Harold H., Jr., Lebanon, N.H. Bowers, Louis V., Somerville, N.J. Brayton, James B., Poultney, Vt. Briggs, Berkeley D., Deposit Buchanan, Ronald La Vere, Venice, Utah Burgess, Robert L., Dover Plains Burgher, Clarence M., Whitney Point Cook, Miller A., Nicholville Cotter, Raymond W., Gettysburg Crawford, Alan E., Garden City Crissey, Richard, Ithaca deLahunta, Alexander, Concord, N.H. English, Beatrice S., New York City Eno, Donald Q., Honesdale, Pa. Ferrell, John F., Newark Frink, Elverd J., Norwich Geronimus, Mark J., Brooklyn Gorelick, Jack A., Jamaica Greenwood, Clinton M., New York Hagar, Benjamin S., Jr., Plattsburgh Hjerpe, Charles A., New Britain, Conn. Hoch, Theodore N., New York City 67 Hoffer, Richard E., Valley Stream

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# SECOND YEAR, CLASS OF 1959

Ayanian, Ara Aris, Syracuse Baer, George Martin, New Rochelle Barkan, Alfred Lee, Bronx 63, New York Beck, Albert Martin, Ithaca Burns, John Cornelius, Little Falls Cameron, Harlow Jarvis, Hempstead Comans, Edmond, Brooklyn 20 Davidsen, Donald Richard, Greenwich Duberman, Stanley Peter, Brooklyn Ebertz, Peter Edward, Auburn Fineman, J. Robert, North Branch, N.J. Gould, Charles Norman, East Hampton Holmes, Richard Theodore, Crestwood Kennedy, Wilbur Duane, Mars, Pa. Knerr, William Dale, Cleveland, Ohio Kronfeld, Arthur Isiah, Forest Hills Kyper, John Sidney, Huntingdon, Pa. Latimer, William Richard, Bronx Latschar, Albert William, Milltown, N.J. Laundy, Roger Alan, Snyder 21 Layer, Paul Christian, Akron Lindenmaier, Paul R., Chester Long, John Raymond, Troupsburg Lowe, John Edward, Morristown, N.J. McCarthy, Richard Edward, Glens Falls Mancuso, James George, Brooklyn 29

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Rapp, John Paul, Northport Schatzle, George Nicholas, Cleveland Schuster, Rudolph, Nineveh Shaff, Steven Irwin, New Rochelle Shope, Richard E., Jr., New York City Shurtleff, George Clarence, Jamesville Van Order, Mary Elizabeth, Ithaca Weber, Philip August, Newport, N.H. Williamson, Andrew Jay, Whitehouse Station, N.J.

Wooding, Albert Gene, Clay Zitek, William Emil, Plattsburgh

#### FIRST YEAR, CLASS OF 1960

Allison, William Bramlett, Jr., Pulaski, Barrett, George Harvey, Mahopac Beveler, Fred R., Ithaca Bishop, Sanford Parsons, Springfield, Vt. Black, John Norman, Fredonia Bloch, Jack, Oxford Caciagli, Anthony D., Syracuse Campbell, Blair Hendron, Nyack Capra, Richard Edward, Greene Chamberlain, Allan Charles, Ellisburg Clark, H. Fred, Buffalo Cohen, Boris Philip, Mineola Crandall, William Warren, New York Davies, Richard O., New York Davis, Gerald Leigh, West Winfield Dey, Stephen Perrine, Allentown, N.J. DuBiel, William Wright, Rochester Foster, Carolyn, Randolph Goddard, Susan Adele, Larchmont Holmes, MacDonald John, Lawyersville Hudson, James Topping, Freeport, Me. Ingram, Walter James, Bronxville Jeffrey, John Richard, North Plainfield,

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Levenson, Robert Howard, New York
Lindey, Myron Henry, Utica
Lochtie, Robert Moreland, Waldron,
England
Loveless, Merle Carleton, Wolcott
Marshall, John Leahy, Scotia
Meisner, Herman Matthew, Pleasantville
Michael, Amnon, Haifa, Israel
Miller, Lee Edward, Frankfort, Ind.
Morrison, Adrian Russell, Jr.,
Waterville, Me.

Morrow, David Austin, Tyrone, Pa. Mosher, Sandra Marie, Elmira Myer, Eric Julius, Greenvale Nicolai, John Henry, Jr., Ellicott City, Md.

Olson, Roger Edwin, Racine, Wis. Phemister, Robert David, Webster Groves, Mo. Pritchard, Donald Keren, Holcomb Salm, Herbert Marx, Greene Sickmiller, Daniel Frederick, Jeffersonville

Snyder, Robert Grant, Corinth Swart, Donald Arthur, Hinsdale Tewes, Anton F., Binghamton Tharp, Barry Richard, Auburn Thomson, Patricia Louise, Scotia VanKruiningen, Herbert J., Wallington, N.J. Washburn, Kerry William, Batavia

Washburn, Kerry William, Batavia Westee, Donald Arthur, Huntington Wooley, Richard Earl, Buffalo Zehr, Abram John, Mannsville