ANNOUNCEMENT
1903-1904

The New York State Veterinary College

"THERE IS HEREBY ESTABLISHED A STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY"


ITHACA, NEW YORK
First Term

Sept. 15, Tuesday, University Entrance examinations begin.
Sept. 22, Tuesday, ACADEMIC YEAR BEGINS. Matriculation of new students. University scholarship examinations begin.
Sept. 23, Wednesday, MATRICULATION of new students.
Sept. 24, Thursday, REGISTRATION of Matriculated students.
Sept. 25, Friday, INSTRUCTION BEGINS in all the departments of the University at Ithaca. President's annual address to the students at 12:00 M.
Oct. 15, Thursday, latest date for announcing subject of Theses for D.V.M.
Nov. 26, Thursday, THANKSGIVING DAY.
Dec. 23, Wednesday, Christmas recess begins.
Jan. 5, Tuesday, Work resumed.
Jan. 11, Monday, FOUNDER'S DAY.
Jan. 29, Friday, First term closes.

Second Term

Feb. 1, Monday, REGISTRATION for second term.
Feb. 22, Monday, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
Mar. 31, Thursday, Easter recess begins.
Apr. 12, Tuesday, Work resumed.
Apr. 15, Friday, Latest date for receiving application for Fellowships and Graduate Scholarships
May 2, Monday, Latest date for presenting Theses for advanced and D.V.M. degrees.
May 30, Monday, DECORATION DAY.
June 15, Saturday, Summer Session ends.
June 17, Friday, Entrance Examinations begin.
June 19, Sunday, Baccalaureate sermon.
June 21, Tuesday, Class Day.
June 22, Saturday, Alumni Day and Annual Meeting of the Trustees.
June 23, Thursday, THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

Summer Session

1903

June 24, Wednesday, Summer term (of ten weeks) in Entomology and Invertebrate Zoology, and in Paleontology and Stratigraphic Geology begins.
July 6, Monday, REGISTRATION for Summer Session (of six weeks).
July 7, Tuesday, Summer Session begins.
Aug. 15, Saturday, Summer Session ends.
Sept. 1, Tuesday, Summer term in Entomology and Geology ends.

First Term, 1904-1905

Sept. 20, Tuesday, Entrance examinations begin.
Sept. 27, Tuesday, ACADEMIC YEAR BEGINS. MATRICULATION of new students. University Scholarship examinations begin.
Sept. 28, Wednesday, MATRICULATION of new students.
Sept. 30, Friday, INSTRUCTION BEGINS in all departments of the University at Ithaca. President's annual address to the students at 12:00 M.

Tuition Fees, Etc.

All fees, including tuition, laboratory, etc., will be payable at the beginning of each term.
New York State Veterinary College—Main Building
ANNOUNCEMENT
1903–1904

The New York State
Veterinary College

"THERE IS HEREBY ESTABLISHED
A STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE
AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY"


ITHACA, NEW YORK
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OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
NEW YORK STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE

The Board of Trustees of Cornell University, in which are included the following State Officers: His Excellency, the Governor, His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Superintendent of Public Instruction; also the President of the State Agricultural Society, and the Commissioner of Agriculture.

VETERINARY COLLEGE COUNCIL
The President of Cornell University, JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN.
The Director of the Veterinary College, Professor JAMES LAW.
From the Board of Trustees, MYNDERSE VAN CLEEF.
The Treasurer of Cornell University, EMMONS L. WILLIAMS.
Professor WALTER L. WILLIAMS.
Professor VERANUS A. MOORE.
CHARLES EZRA CORNELL, Secretary of the Council.

INSTRUCTING STAFF OF THE
NEW YORK STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE
JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, A.M., D.Sc., LL.D., President.
JAMES LAW, F.R.C.V.S., Professor of Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary Sanitary Science and Parasitism.
SIMON HENRY GAGE, B.S., Professor of Microscopy, Histology, and Embryology.
VERANUS ALVA MOORE, B.S., M.D., Professor of Comparative Pathology and Bacteriology, and of Meat Inspection.
WALTER L. WILLIAMS, V.S., Professor of Principles and Practice of Veterinary Surgery, Obstetrics, Zootechny, and Jurisprudence.
PIERRE AUGUSTINE FISH, D.Sc., D.V.M., Professor of Comparative Physiology, Pharmacology, and Therapeutics.
GRANT SHERMAN HOPKINS, D.Sc., D.V.M., Assistant Professor of Veterinary Anatomy and Anatomical Methods.
SAMUEL HOWARD BURNETT, M.S., D.V.M., Instructor in Comparative Pathology and Bacteriology.
GERSHOM FRANKLIN WHITE, B.S., Assistant in Bacteriology.
WALTER EDWARD KING, A.B., Assistant in Bacteriology.
BURT ENGLISH, D.V.M., Assistant in Clinical Surgery.
FREDERIC FRANK FEHR, Demonstrator in Anatomy.
CHARLES MILLEN, Demonstrator in Anatomy.
CHARLES EZRA CORNELL, A.B., LL.B., Clerk of the College.
ARTHUR MALCOLM BEAN, B.S., Librarian of the Roswell P. Flower Library.
GEORGE CHAPMAN CALDWELL, B.S., Ph.D., Professor of Agricultural and Analytical Chemistry.
ISAAC PHILLIPS ROBERTS, M.Agr., Professor of Agriculture.
JOSEPH ELLIS TREVOR, Ph.D., Professor of General Chemistry and Physical Chemistry.
HENRY HIRAM WING, M.S., Professor of Animal Industry and Dairy Husbandry.
EMIL MONIN CHAMOT, B.S., Ph.D., Assistant Professor in Analytical and Sanitary Chemistry and Toxicology.
WILLIAM CROOKS THRO, A.M., Instructor in Microscopy, Histology and Embryology.
BENSON AMBROSE COHOE, B.A., M.B., Instructor in Anatomy and Histology.
MERVIN TUBMAN SUDLER, B.S., Ph.D., M.D., Instructor in Anatomy and Histology.
WILLIAM ATWOOD HILTON, B.S., Ph.D., Assistant in Histology and Embryology.
OSCAR PERCY JOHNSTON, Ph.B., M.S., Assistant in Physiology.
CHARLES ORVILLE WAITE BUNKER, B.S., Assistant in Physiology and Materia Medica.
BERT RAYMOND HOOBLER, B.S., Assistant in Physiology and Materia Medica.
WILLIAM FREDERIC WISMAR, A.B., Assistant in Microscopy, Histology and Embryology.
BERT RAYMOND WILBUR, Assistant in Physiology.

VETERINARY COLLEGE DIRECTORY

The President of the University, JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, 2 Morrill Hall.
The Dean of the Veterinary College, Professor JAMES LAW, Room 2, s. e. corner, 1st floor of the Veterinary College.
Professor WALTER L. WILLIAMS, Room 3, n. w. corner, 1st floor.
Professor PIERRE A. FISH, Room 11, n. w. corner, 2d floor.
Professor GRANT S. HOPKINS, Room 12, n. e. corner, 2d floor.
Professor VERANUS A. MOORE, Room 13, s. w. corner, 3d floor.
Instructor S. H. BURNETT, Room 17, n. w. corner, 3d floor.
Veterinary College Clerk, CHARLES EZRA CORNELL, Room 1, s. w. corner, 1st floor.
Librarian, A. M. BEAN, Room 9, s. e. corner, 2d floor.
The Stud Groom, THOMAS S. TROUTMAN, Cottage east of Main Building (see plan, p. 7).
FOUNDATION

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 provisions for the buildings, equipment and maintenance of the college were made, 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," it was enacted that the trustees of Cornell University should be entrusted with the administration. (For officers of administration, see p. 3).

OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTION

As stated in the act to provide for the administration of the State Veterinary 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 the 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 live stock; to investigate the economical questions which will contribute to the more profitable breeding, rearing and utilization of animals; to produce reliable, standard preparations of toxins, antitoxins and other productions to be used in the 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 live stock and correlatively to the human family."
The New York State Veterinary College was therefore founded to raise the standard of veterinary investigation and instruction to the level of the most recent advances in biology and medicine. The number of farm animals in the State (9,450,000), and their value ($131,200,000), with a yearly product, in milk alone, of over 5,000,000,000 gallons, give some idea of the great interest at stake in the matter of live stock. For the United States a value in live stock of, approximately, $3,200,000,000, and a yearly sale, in Chicago alone, of $250,000,000 worth, bespeak the need of all that learning and skill can do for the fostering of this great industry. Another consideration is that the normal permanent fertilizers of the soil is dependent upon the live stock kept, and that where there is a deficiency of animals, the productiveness of the land is steadily exhausted; so that the health and improvement of animals and the fostering of animal industry, lies at the very foundation of our national wealth. Another, and no less potent argument, for the highest standard of veterinary education, is its influence on the health of the human race. With a long list of communicable diseases, which are common to man and beast, and with the most fatal of all human maladies—tuberculosis—also the most prevalent affection in our farm herds in many districts, it is to the last degree important that measures for the extinction of such contagion in our live stock should receive the best attention of the most highly trained experts.

To justify the liberality of the State in creating this seat of learning, it will be the aim of the college to thoroughly train a class of veterinarians for dealing with all diseases and defects that depreciate the value of our live stock, and with the causes which give rise to them; to recognize and suppress animal plagues, which rob the stock owner of his profits, and cause widespread ruin; to protect our flocks and herds against pestilences of foreign origin, and to protect human health and life against diseases of animal origin. It will further aim, so far as it has the means and opportunity, at establishing a centre of investigation, looking towards such improvements in the breeding, care and management of animals as may enhance their market value and make returns more speedy and profitable; towards discoveries in therapeutics, and the immunization of animals and men from contagion; and towards the production of organic compounds to be employed in diagnosis, treatment and immunizing. So much has been recently discovered in these directions, and present knowledge points so unmistakably to coming discovery, to neglect this field at the present time would be decidedly reprehensible. Apart from discov-
ery, the mere production of reliable articles of these organic products which are coming into increasing demand by the State and private practitioner, for prevention, diagnosis and treatment, is an object not to be lightly set aside. The combination in one institution of educational facilities with scientific investigation, and the production of the organic extracts to be employed in modern medical methods, is a feature calculated to insure the best work in all departments, and the most exceptional advantages for the diligent student.

**LOCATION AND BUILDINGS**

The New York State Veterinary College is located at Ithaca, on the campus of Cornell University, fronting on East Avenue, and facing the University buildings. Electric cars on East Avenue convey students and visitors to any part of the city. Ithaca, with its population of 12,000 is situated at the head of Cayuga Lake, 262 miles distant from New York City, on the lines of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the Lehigh Valley railroads. The University grounds are half a mile from the business center of the city and 400 feet higher, commanding a view of 20 miles of valley and lake. They comprise 270 acres, of which 125 are used by the department of agriculture, and furnish home facilities for clinics and
zoötechnics. On the campus of 80 acres are 38 professors' houses, 5 fraternity houses, and over 30 University and College buildings.

The buildings for the State Veterinary College are seven in number, as follows:

The Main Building.—142 feet by 42 feet and three stories high, overlooks East Avenue and an intervening park of 220 feet by 300 feet. The walls are of dull, yellowish buff, pressed brick, on a base of Gouveneur marble; window and door facings of Indiana limestone and terra cotta ornamentation. On the first floor are the museum and rooms of the director (Dr. Law), the professor of surgery and obstetrics, and the business office. The second floor is devoted to a lecture room, a laboratory of Physiology and Pharmacology, reading room, library and rooms of professors. The third floor is devoted to the offices and laboratories of pathology and bacteriology.

Connected with the main building and forming its East Wing is a structure of 90 feet by 40, and one story high. This contains the anatomical laboratories, and the lecture room of anatomy, physiology, medicine and surgery. Its floors are of impermeable cement, the walls lined by enameled white brick, and the ceiling covered with sheet steel.

The second extension from the main building is the Boiler and Engine Room, where power is generated for heating and ventilation.

The Surgical Operating Theatre is a separate building in the rear of the main building, and is furnished with room for instruments, water, heater, etc. The lighting and equipments, and the facilities for demonstration, have been especially attended to.

The General Patient's Ward, 100 feet by 31, is furnished with box and other stalls, heating apparatus, baths and all necessary appliances. The floor is of impermeable cement, and the ceilings of painted sheet steel. There is also a fodder room of 20 by 30 feet.

The Isolation Ward 54 feet by 15, has its stalls absolutely separated from one another and each opening from its own outer door. It has the usual impermeable floor, with walls of vitrified brick and painted sheet steel ceilings.

The Mortuary Building has an impermeable floor, walls of enameled brick and painted steel plate ceilings, and is fitted with every convenience for conducting post mortem examinations and preparing pathological specimens.
The Shed 51 by 20 feet, next the operating theatre is devoted to clinical uses.

These, with a cottage for the stud groom, complete the list of State buildings erected for the Veterinary College. The equipment has been made very complete both for educational uses and original research.

For a more detailed account of the equipment and the facilities for instruction see “Departments, methods and facilities,” pp. 15–32.

ADMISSION TO THE NEW YORK STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE

Admission on Certificate.—For admission the candidate must possess at least the preliminary education required by the laws of New York (Laws of 1895, Ch. 860. As evidence that the requirements have been fulfilled, the Regents issue “Veterinary Student certificates,” and one of these must be obtained by the candidate and filed with the Director of the college.

Briefly stated, the legal, preliminary educational requirement for admission is that the candidate must have satisfactorily completed a course requiring at least 48 academic Regent’s counts in a registered academy or high school, or he must have had preliminary education considered and accepted by the regents as fully equivalent. [By a ruling of the Regents, 24 academic counts will be accepted for the certificate up to January 1, 1905.]

The Regents will accept as fully equivalent to the required academic course any one of the following:

1. A baccalaureate degree from the academic department of any college or university of recognized standing.

2. A certificate of having successfully completed at least one full year’s course of study in the collegiate department of any college or university, registered by the Regents as maintaining a satisfactory standard.

3. A certificate of having passed in a registered institution examinations equivalent to the full collegiate course of the freshman year or to a completed academic course.

4. Regent’s pass cards for any 48 academic counts or any regent’s diploma.

5. Certificate of graduation from any registered gymnasium in Germany, Austria, or Russia.

6. A certificate of the successful completion in Italy of a course of five years in a registered ginnasio and three years in a liceo.
7. The bachelor's degree in arts or science, or substantial equivalents from any registered institution in France or Spain.

8. Any credential from a registered institution, or from the government in any state or country which represents the completion of a course of study equivalent to graduation from a registered New York high school or academy or from a registered Prussian gymnasium.

(For full information concerning the education necessary to obtain the "Veterinary Student Certificate" or for the acceptance as equivalents of work done in the academies or high schools of this or of other states, not under the Regents, address: Examination Department, University of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.)

Admission on Examination.—For the present, students with a "Regents Veterinary Student Certificate" will be admitted without further examination. For those not possessing such a certificate admission may be granted to students who pass Cornell University entrance examinations as follows:

The following, representing an equivalent of 24 regents' counts, must be passed by every one trying the examinations: (The number of counts each subject represents is given in parenthesis.)


For an equivalent of the remaining 24 regents' counts the applicant may elect a sufficient number from any combination of the following:


For definite information concerning what will be required in each subject, consult the Cornell University Register for 1902-1903; pp. 33-49. (The Register will be sent on application, see inside of the cover at the end of this announcement).

Admission to Advanced Standing.—Applicants for admission to advanced standing as members of the 2d or 3d year class must present the necessary educational qualifications for admission to the first year class (see p. 9), and must pass satisfactory examinations in all the work gone over, or offer satisfactory certificates of the completion of such 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.

Applicants for advanced standing from other colleges must send or present letters of honorable dismissal, and furnish the Director, James Law, with a catalog containing the courses of instruction in the institution from which they come with a duly certified statement of the studies pursued and their proficiency therein, and also a statement of the entrance requirements with the rank gained. To avoid delay these credentials should be forwarded at an early date in order that the status of applicants may be determined and information furnished concerning the class to which they are likely to be admitted.

Graduates of veterinary colleges whose requirements for graduation are not equal to those of the New York State Veterinary College may be admitted provisionally upon such terms as the faculty may deem equitable in each case, regard being had to the applicant's previous course of study and attainments. In this connection, attention is called to the legal requirements of academic and professional education for the practice of Veterinary Medicine in the State of New York. (See pp. 9-10, and Appendix B).

Admission to Advanced and Special Work.—The ample facilities for advanced and special work in the New York State Veterinary College, with allied departments in Cornell University, are open to graduates of this institution and of other colleges whose entrance requirements and undergraduate courses are equivalent. (See pp. 9-10). For a course for Veterinarians see p. 35.

RESIDENCE AND REGISTRATION.

College Year.—This is nine months long, extending from the last of September until about the 20th of June, and is divided into two nearly equal terms. (For exact dates, see the calendar on the 2d page of the cover).

Residence in Ithaca is required of all students. For leave of absence during the session, application should be made to the Director, Professor Law.

Registration.—At the beginning of each term (see calendar for exact day and date) the student must register with the University Registrar, Room 9 A, Morrill Hall. After registering with the University Registrar, he must register the same day with the Secretary of the Veterinary Faculty, Dr. Fish, Room 11, 2d floor, of the Veterinary College. "No student, after having been once admitted
TO THE UNIVERSITY, WILL BE ALLOWED TO REGISTER AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE REGISTRATION DAY, EXCEPT BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF THE FACULTY.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

In order to receive the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.) the candidates must satisfy all the entrance requirements (pp. 9 and 10) and successfully pursue the courses named in the schedule of studies given below.

The thesis required in the last year, (see schedule) is designed to give the student opportunity to investigate some subject in which he has become particularly interested, and to give him training in presenting the results of the investigation in proper literary form.

Final Examinations.—During the last two weeks of the second term there will be given to all candidates for a degree, final examinations in the following subjects: Anatomy; Comparative Physiology; Medicine and Zymotic Diseases; Surgery and Obstetrics; Comparative Pathology and Bacteriology.

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

To complete this schedule requires 128½ University hours or counts. The actual hours that the student is required to be present at lectures, recitations and in laboratory or clinical work during the entire course of three years is 3432.

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<td><strong>FIRST TERM</strong></td>
<td><strong>SECOND TERM</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Inorganic Chemistry, Department of Chemistry, Course 1, a, b, c (6 Counts).</td>
<td>Microscopy, Histology and Embryology, Course 1 (8 counts)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Lectures weekly---------Total 48</td>
<td>2 lectures weekly---------Total 32</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Recitations weekly---------16</td>
<td>2 Recitations weekly---------32</td>
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<td>5 Hours laboratory work---------80</td>
<td>12 Hours laboratory work---------192</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Anatomy. Course 10.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Lectures weekly---------Total 32</td>
<td>2 Lectures weekly---------Total 32</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 Hours laboratory work---------240</td>
<td>9 Hours laboratory work---------144</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comparative Physiology. Course 20. (2 Counts.)</td>
<td>Comparative Physiology. Course 21, 22. (5 Counts.)</td>
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<td>2 Recitations weekly---------Total 32</td>
<td>3 Lectures weekly---------Total 48</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 Hours laboratory work---------80</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Lectures weekly---------Total 48</td>
<td>3 Lectures weekly---------Total 48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Breeds and Breeding (Department of Agriculture). Courses 11, 21. (4 Counts).</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Lectures weekly---------Total 24</td>
<td>3 Lectures weekly---------Total 48</td>
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<td>(Sep. 25-Dec. 22.)</td>
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**SECOND YEAR**

### First Term

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<th>Lectures</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Anatomy.</strong> Course 11. (10 Counts.)</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Lecture weekly... Total 16</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 Hours laboratory work... 320</td>
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<td><strong>Pharmacology.</strong> Course 25. (2 counts)</td>
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<td>32</td>
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<td>2 Lectures weekly... Total 32</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Materia Medica and Pharmacy.</strong> Course 26. (2 Counts.)</td>
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<td>5 Hours laboratory work... Total 80</td>
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<td><strong>General Surgery.</strong> Course 30. (1½ Counts.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Lectures weekly... Total 24</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Sep. 25-Dec. 22.)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Surgical Exercises.</strong> Course 31. (½ Count.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Hours weekly... Total 36</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>General Pathology and Pathological Histology.</strong> Course 40. (4 Counts.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Recitations weekly... Total 32</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Hours laboratory work... 96</td>
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### Second Term

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Count(S)</th>
<th>Lectures</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comparative Physiology.</strong> Course 20 a. (1 Count.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Recitation weekly... Total 16</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Obstetrics and Zootechnics.</strong> (4 Counts.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Lectures weekly... Total 64</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Medical and Surgical Clinics.</strong> Courses 34, 53. (6 Counts.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 Hours weekly... Total 192</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bacteriology.</strong> course 43. (6 Counts.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Lectures weekly... Total 32</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 Hours laboratory work... 160</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Medicine.</strong> Course 50. (6 Counts.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Lectures or recitations weekly... 48</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sanitary Science or Parasitism.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Course 51 or 52. (4 Counts.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Lectures or recitations weekly... 32</td>
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### THIRD YEAR

### First Term

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Count(S)</th>
<th>Lectures</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diagnosis and Therapeutics.</strong> Course 27. (2 Counts.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Recitations or lectures weekly... 32</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Surgery—Head, etc.</strong> Course 32. (2 Counts.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Lectures weekly... Total 32</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Surgical Exercises.</strong> Course 31. (½ Count.)</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Hours weekly... Total 36</td>
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<td>(Sept. 25-Dec. 22.)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jurisprudence.</strong> Course 35. (½ Count.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>(During month of January.)</td>
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### Second Term

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Count(S)</th>
<th>Lectures</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Materia Medica.</strong> Course 28. (2 Counts.)</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Recitations weekly... Total 32</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Surgery—Limbs, etc.</strong> Course 33. (4 Counts.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Lectures or recitations weekly... 64</td>
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Medical and Surgical Clinics. Courses 34 and 53. (12 Counts.)

12 Hours weekly. Total 192

Pathology of Infectious Diseases and Meat Inspection. Course 41. (2 Counts.)
2 Lectures weekly. Total 32

Toxicology. Course 67, Chemistry. (1½ Counts.)
2 Lectures weekly. Total 24 (Feb.-May.)

Medicine. Course 50. (6 Counts.)

3 Lectures or recitations weekly. 48

Parasitism or Sanitary Science. Course 52 or 51. (4 Counts.)

2 Lectures or recitations weekly. 32

Research and Thesis. (6 Counts.)

7½ Hours laboratory, clinical or other research work weekly throughout the year. Total 240
DEPARTMENTS, METHODS AND FACILITIES.

In addition to the departments of the Veterinary College proper, the resources of the entire University are practically at the disposal of the college by the action of the board of trustees at the time when authorization was given for its location on the campus of the Cornell University (p. 5, under foundation). Among the facilities of the university of especial value to the Veterinary College may be mentioned the museums of Vertebrate and Inveterate Zoölogy including Entomology, of Agriculture, of Botany, and of Geology. The University Library, with its 250,000 bound volumes, 40,000 pamphlets and 600 current periodicals and transactions, is likewise as freely open to veterinary college students as to other university students (see also Flower Library).

The Departments with their special equipments, facilities and methods, are given approximately in the order in which the subjects are pursued in the course.

The Courses Required for Graduation are given in the schedule of studies, pp. 12-14, but the additional courses offered by the various departments are thought to be of especial value to veterinary students and may be elected by them whenever they have satisfied the requirements.

CHEMISTRY

The instruction in chemistry is given in the university chemical building, Morse Hall. This building is used solely for chemistry and is fully equipped with modern apparatus and material. The laboratories furnish the most ample accommodation for practical work, and the lectures are fully illustrated by specimens, demonstrations and lantern views. The chemical library, in the building and accessible to students, contains complete sets of all important journals, and is very fully supplied with works of reference and standard books in chemistry and allied subjects.

For a full account of the department with its 40 or more courses, one may consult the University Register or the special announcement of the chemical department (see 3d page of cover).
Courses

These are the courses pursued by veterinary students and must be taken in the order here indicated.

1. Elementary, General Inorganic Chemistry.—This consists of three lectures (M., W., and F., 11), one recitation T., 12, and 5 hours of laboratory work weekly T. 2-4:30. S. 11-1:30. First term. Professor Dennis and Instructor Jessei.


MICROSCOPY, HISTOLOGY AND EMBRYOLOGY

As indicated by the following courses, this department offers instruction in the theory and use of the microscope and its accessories, in vertebrate histology, vertebrate embryology and in histologic and embryologic technic; and opportunities for research in all of these subjects. For all of the courses the department is well supplied with the best modern apparatus.

The rooms for the use of this department are on the first and second floors of Stimson Hall. They consist of a large general laboratory, a research laboratory, a preparation room and two laboratories for the instructing staff where also special demonstrations of difficult subjects are given to small groups of students.

The aim of the department is to bring the student into direct contact with the truths of nature, and hence, while there are lectures to give broad and general views, there is a large amount of laboratory work in which the facts are learned at first hand, and the methods and manipulations necessary for acquiring the facts are practised by each student. It is recognized that less ground can be covered in a given time in this way, but it is believed, and experience has confirmed the belief, that the intellectual independence and the power to acquire knowledge direct from nature which is gained by this personal work, is of far higher value than the facts and theories that might be learned in the same time from books and lectures alone, or from specimens prepared by some other individual.

Courses

1. Microscopy, Histology and Embryology. 2 lectures, M., W., at 8; 2 recitations, Tu., Th. at 8, and 12 hours of laboratory work weekly during the second half year. Professor Gage,
Instructors THRO, COHOE, SUDLER and Assistants HILTON and WISMAR.

Microscopy.—The aim is to give a working knowledge of the theory and use of the microscope and its accessories, methods of mounting microscopical specimens, etc. It serves as a basis for all the subsequent work of the department. The work begins February 1 and extends until February 13.

Histology.—This includes the study of the fine anatomy of the domestic animals and of man, and also the fundamental methods of histologic investigation and demonstration. The work begins February 15 and extends until April 23.

Embryology.—This deals with the elements and methods of embryology in the amphibia, in the domestic animals, especially the chick and the pig, and in man. It begins April 25 and extends until June 9.

4. Research in Histology and Embryology.—Laboratory work 8 or more hours per week with Seminary throughout the year. This course is designed for those preparing theses for the baccalaureate or advanced degrees and for those wishing to undertake special investigations in histology and embryology. Professor GAGG.

Course 4 is open only to those who have taken course 1, or its equivalent in some other University. Drawing, course 9, in Mechanical Engineering, or its equivalent) and a reading knowledge of French and German are indispensable for the most successful work in this course.

Subjects for theses should be decided upon as early as possible so that material in suitable stages of development and physiologic activity may be prepared.

5. Seminary. Hours to be arranged. At the seminary, there will be presented reports of special methods and the results of advanced work. Professor GAGG.

ANATOMY

The instruction in anatomy is by lectures, recitations and laboratory work, the latter being by far the most important. The objects of the lectures are to present facts of general morphology as related
to the horse and other domestic animals; to direct attention, as far as possible, to the correlation of structure and functions of the various organs of the body and to emphasize the anatomical relations of those parts most subject to surgical operations. The main reliance, however, is placed upon the work done in the laboratory. Thorough practical knowledge of anatomy can be acquired in no other way, and every student will be required to dissect all the parts of the horse, or ox, and such other of the domestic animals as may prove most expedient, before taking his final examinations.

The courses in anatomy extend through two years. The first year is devoted to the study of bones, joints, muscles and certain of the viscera; the second year, to the vascular and nervous systems and the organs of special sense.

In the study of the osseous and muscular systems, the skeletons in the laboratory, and the Auzoux models afford valuable assistance. In the museum there are accumulating series of specimens which illustrate, in a typical manner, some of the more important anatomical features of the various domestic animals.

The ventilation of the laboratory is nearly perfect, fresh air being forced into the room by large fans situated in the basement. The entire volume of air in the laboratory can be changed every 5 minutes without creating any perceptible draft. The constant supply of an abundance of pure air is an especially important feature in a dissecting room.

The city and surrounding country furnish any quantity of anatomical material, and in almost endless variety; horse, ox, sheep and swine, dog, cat, rabbit and gunea pig, both adult and in all stages of fetal development.

Courses

10. Comparative Osteology.—Three hours. First term. Two lectures, T., Th., 9; From September to February there will be five periods of laboratory work. M., W., Th., F. P. M., S., A. M. From February to June there will be three periods, Th., F., P. M.; S., A. M. Dr. HOPKINS and Demonstrators.

11. Arthrology and Myology.—Five hours. First term. This course immediately follows course 10. Lectures and laboratory work the same as in course 10. Dr. HOPKINS and Demonstrators.

Laboratory work Th., F., P. M.; S., A. M. Dr. Hopkins and Demonstrators.

13. The Vascular System.—Four hours. First term. Lecture F., 9. One weekly recitation. Laboratory work 20 hours, or more, per week. M., T., Th., F., P. M.; S., A. M. Dr. Hopkins and Demonstrators.

14. The Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense—Six hours. First term. Lecture, recitation and laboratory work the same as in course 13. Dr. Hopkins and Demonstrators.

15. Research and Thesis or Special Regional Anatomy.—7½ hours weekly throughout the year. Dr. Hopkins.

COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY

It is the aim of this department to select from a wide field of important topics, those which will be of greater use to the student, in comprehending the vital processes of the animal body. Without a complete understanding of the normal functions, it is obviously useless to attempt progress in the proper conception of diseased conditions.

The proper correlation of work in the laboratory, recitation and lecture room, it is believed will afford to the student a more comprehensive grasp and understanding of the prospective and symmetry of a subject than can otherwise be obtained.

The lectures are illustrated with lantern slides, charts, histological preparations, dissections and practical demonstrations relative to the subject under discussion.

The department has a good library of modern elementary and advanced text books on physiology and students are urged to make the fullest use of it in connection with the lecture and laboratory courses.

The laboratory is located on the second floor of the Veterinary College. It is well lighted and ventilated and equipped with new apparatus. The equipment includes kymographs, induction coils, sphygmographs, cardiographs, circulation schemas, tambours, centrifuges, microscopes, and other apparatus for complete and satisfactory work.

Every encouragement is offered, to those properly fitted, to pursue their work beyond that given in the regular course.
Courses

20. Physiology Recitations.—Two hours weekly. First term T., W., 10. Dr. Fish.

20. a. Physiology Recitations.—One hour weekly. Second term. S. 10. Dr. Fish.

21. Physiology Lectures.—Three hours weekly. Second term. T., Th., F., 10. Dr. Fish.

22. Physiological Laboratory.—A portion of the course is devoted to chemical physiology. Artificial digestive juices are tested upon the various kinds of foodstuffs by the students and careful notes kept of the various changes. Milk, Bile and Blood are also studied including a spectroscopic examination of the latter. A larger proportion of the work is devoted to a study of the phenomena associated with the circulatory, respiratory, muscular and nervous systems. Students are to obtain and preserve graphic records of these phenomena, wherever possible. Certain experiments requiring special apparatus and care are performed by the instructors as demonstrations, students assisting when possible. Five hours each week, second term. W., 2-5, Th., 11-1. Dr. Fish and Assistant Johnston.

23. Course in Urine Analysis.—Laboratory work devoted to the comparative study of urine. Examinations are made of human urine and that of the domestic animals, especially the horse. In addition to the chemical examination some time will be devoted to a microscopic study of urinary deposits. So far as possible each student is expected to prepare and preserve a series of "typical slides." Three hours weekly, second term. T., 11-1, F., 11-12. Dr. Fish and Assistant Johnston.

24. Research and Thesis.—7½ hours per week throughout the year. Dr. Fish.

PHARMACOLOGY.

The term is employed in its comprehensive meaning to include not only the materials of medicine, but their preparation, use and physiological action. Allowing for certain exceptional differences,
there is, in general, a resemblance in the action of drugs in the lower animals and in human beings.

The clinics furnish abundant material for the use of medicines and the study of their actions.

The physiological changes in certain tissues resulting from the toxic doses of many drugs is as yet unknown, and opportunities for research are abundant in this field.

Courses.

25. Materials of Medicine.—A study of the actions and uses of the various drugs and their preparation. A varied collection of the crude drugs and their official preparations is available and examined at the lectures. The course is conducted in the form of lectures with short weekly examinations. First term. Th., F., 10. Dr. Fish.

26. Materia Medica and Pharmacy Laboratory.—The work in this course consists of the study of a selected group of inorganic drugs; the study of certain crude organic drugs and their official preparations; in making pharmaceutical preparations, such as syrups, emulsions, spirits, liniments, tinctures, fluid extracts, extracts, ointments, pills and others. Some exercises will also be devoted to the study of the direct physiological action of a few selected drugs upon some of the lower animals.

In their study the students are required to write concise notes of the physiological action of the drugs examined and to make tests of their incompatibility. In addition to this each student will have practical experience in writing and compounding prescriptions. The importance of a discriminating and accurate system for dispensing medicines is thoroughly emphasized. Five hours each week. First term. W., 2—5, Th., 11—1. Dr. Fish and Assistant Johnston.

27. Clinical Diagnosis and Therapeutics.—Two recitations per week in Diagnosis for the first half of the first term. S., M., 10. Dr. Fish. The recitations will be supplemented by practical experience in the medical clinics.

Therapeutics.—The treatment and cure of disease. This subject, standing along with pathology, unites physiology, anatomy, chemistry and botany with medicine and surgery. It is therefore necessary to have some knowledge of these
branches in order to obtain a full appreciation of the means employed in the restoration of health.

This course must be preceded by the first and second years course in physiology and pharmacology, or their equivalents. Two lectures each week second half of the first term. S. and M. io. Dr. Fish.

28. Recitations in Materia Medica.—Second term. M., W., 10 a. m. Dr. Fish.

29. Research and Thesis.—7½ hours weekly throughout the year. Dr. Fish.

THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE—BREEDS AND BREEDING

The College of Agriculture comprises the divisions of General Agriculture; Animal Industry and Dairy Husbandry; Horticulture and Pomology; Agricultural Chemistry; General and Economic Entomology and the Agricultural Experiment Station.

The University grounds consist of 270 acres of land, bounded on the north and south by Fall Creek ravine and Cascadilla gorge respectively. Two hundred and twenty-five acres of arable land are devoted to the use of the Agricultural Department. This part of the domain is managed with a view not only to profit, but also to illustrate the best methods of general agriculture. A four years' rotation is practiced on the principal field; one year of clover, one of corn, one of oats or barley, and one of wheat. A dairy of twenty cows, a flock of sheep, some fifteen horses and colts, and other livestock are kept upon the farm. Nearly all of these animals are grades, bred and reared with the single view of giving object lessons which can be practised with profit by the students on their return to their homes. A four story barn provides for housing all the animals, machinery, tools, hay, grain, and manures. The stationary thresher, feed-cutter, chaffer, and other machinery are driven by steam power. The barn also furnishes many facilities for carrying on investigations in feeding and rearing all classes of domestic animals.

The barn is also furnished with a well equipped piggery and tool house. Not far from the main barn have been constructed five buildings with suitable yards and appliances for incubating eggs and rearing domestic fowls.
The agriculture class room is provided with a collection of grains and grasses, implements of horse and hand culture, and various appliances for carrying on instruction and conducting investigations. The whole plant is managed with a view to the greatest economy consistent with the greatest efficiency in imparting instruction.

**Courses.**

The courses in the college attended by veterinary students are given by the department of Agriculture proper and are as follows:


21. **Animal Industry.**—Principles of breeding, history and development, creation and improvement of dairy and beef breeds of cattle (dairy building); principle of feeding, care, selection and management of dairy and beef cattle. Second term. Three lectures weekly; Practice, one hour by appointment, for those electing it. M. W., F., 12. Assistant Professor WING.

**SURGERY, OBSTETRICS, ZOOTECHNICS AND JURISPRUDENCE.**

The instruction consists of class room and laboratory work designed to produce symmetrical training for successful practice.

**Surgery.**

**CLASS-ROOM WORK**

Course 30 (see courses p. 27). General Veterinary Surgery. This course with course 40, Department of Pathology and Bacteriology (General Pathology) and course 31 of Surgery (Surgical Exercises) constitutes a complementary group intended to impart a general knowledge of the principles of surgery, surgical pathology and therapeutics and operative technic.

Courses 32 and 33 (see page 27), a total of 130 lectures and recitations devoted to the surgery of the various regions of the body. The facilities for instruction are in keeping with the general aim and scope of the college.
The college possesses an unusually extensive collection of surgical instruments and apparatus both ancient and modern, of home and foreign make, illustrating the history of veterinary surgery as indicated by the means employed in the cure of disease.

It has also acquired the very extensive pathologic collection accumulated by Cornell University since its foundation, to which have been added the very valuable private collections of Dr. W. L. Zuill, formerly Dean of the Veterinary Department, University of Pennsylvania, of the late Dr. John Busteed, founder of the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, a series of valuable specimens from Dr. S. H. Swain, Decatur, Ill., the private collection of Prof. W. L. Williams, many important single contributions by veterinarians and numerous and constant additions from the college clinics.

The museum containing instruments, pathologic and normal preparations, is commodious, admirably lighted and arranged. The material is well preserved, carefully grouped, labelled and indexed and is constantly accessible to students for study, in addition to being used for class demonstrations.

**Surgery and Obstetrics.**

**LABORATORY WORK AND CLINICS.**

The laboratory work in surgery and obstetrics consists of Surgical exercises and of Surgical and Obstetric Clinics.

The courses in surgical exercises comprise 28 periods of three hours each. Having previously studied surgical anatomy on the cadaver, the student is required to perform all the important operations on anaesthetized animals, which are destroyed at the close of each exercise. Strict method is enforced in relation to asepsis and antisepsis, arrest of hemorrhage, suturing and dressing, so that while acquiring skill and a knowledge of the appearance, resistance and general characters of living tissues, the student also forms proper habits in surgical procedure.

Obstetrical Exercises are given by appointment throughout the year. For this work a strong skeleton is used, in which an artificial uterus is fixed. Newly born calves are procured, killed and so placed in the artificial uterus that the various corrections of position and of embryotomic operations are carried out by the student under the direction of the instructor in charge.

Clinical Surgery and Obstetrics 2 to 4 P.M., daily. One and one-half years (3 terms). Students in charge of cases are required to give
necessary attention on Sunday. Students are notified of urgent cases and are expected to attend any hour or day. The clinics comprise:

1. The Minor Clinic in which cases are entered for examination, prescription or minor operation and are removed the same day. This corresponds closely to the usual clinics of veterinary colleges.

2. The Hospital Clinic, comprising cases for major operations or extended treatment, and detained in the hospital until convalescent.

3. Out door or Perambulating Clinic, comprising important cases not readily brought to the college such as difficult labor in the mare and cow, severe fractures in horses and cattle and other cases of sufficient interest which are attended at the owner's premises.

Every case of each class is entered under a serial number and assigned to a student who is required to examine, diagnose, operate upon and care for it until discharged at which time he must file a complete daily record of the case. These records are bound, carefully indexed and placed in the library for reference and study.

The surgical and obstetric clinics (distinct from those of medicine, parasites and contagious diseases) reach approximately 800 cases per annum, the value of which is much greater than many times the number superficially observed by students in a paid clinic.

The location of the college and its plan of organization gives unusual opportunities for clinical instruction in the character of the cases, the variety of species of animals, and the availability of each case for purposes of instruction. The city of Ithaca contributes a large number of dogs, cats and pet animals, and horses affected with lameness and other diseases characteristic of city work animals, while the tributary agricultural region furnishes an unusually varied and instructive clinic of the diseases of young and breeding animals, castration and spraying, and the diseases of meat producing dairying and work animals, with the accidents incident to both city and country practice. Numerous cases, especially those of major surgical operations are drawn from a radius of 25 to 50 miles. We thus offer the widest range of clinical material in relation to age and species of animal and character of disease.

The hospital wards with accommodations for 24 horses and cattle are almost constantly filled. The hospital is heated by steam, lighted by electricity and equipped with every convenience to insure comfort to patient and student.

As each member of the veterinary faculty is exclusively employed by the college and is in no degree dependent upon private practice, all
reasonable effort is exercised to lead owners to enter animals in the free clinics instead of diverting special cases to private practice.

The college clinics being wholly free, regardless of the value of the animal, the severity of the proposed operation or the owner's ability or willingness to pay, obviates the usual disadvantages of free clinics where largely inferior animals, the property of poor and frequently careless people, are presented in a state of health and with general surroundings not propitious for testing the value of a line of treatment or of following it to a successful issue, failing consequently to impart the desired knowledge, interest or enthusiasm to the student, which results when he has to deal with animals of the same general character and value as those met with in ordinary veterinary practice.

All operations, with rare exceptions in unusually difficult cases, are performed by competent students in turn, under proper supervision, thus fitting them to carry out any desired operation supported by that confidence and skill which only actual work can give.

We thus offer a free clinic in which major operations on animals of value are carried out by students, and the patients detained and cared for without charge for professional service. The operating room has cement floors, glass and iron walls and ceiling, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. It is fitted with the best operating tables, stocks and other apparatus procurable, for confining and restraining animals with the working of which the student becomes thoroughly familiar. Chloroform and other anaesthetics are regularly used in painful operations, always administered by the student. Instruments and apparatus of the most improved patterns are kept directly at hand in the operating room, the student becoming familiar with their good and bad points by actual use. New instruments of improved patterns are constantly being designed and tested. A complete equipment for aseptic and antiseptic surgery is in constant use by the students and every facility given to learn the most advanced methods of anaesthesia and asepsis.

Special investigations in relation to surgical diagnosis, pathology and treatment are constantly being carried on, the material for such work being abundant. Special apparatus for investigation is supplied as needed, and advanced students are called upon to assist in the various investigations, becoming not only more familiar with surgical manipulations but inspired to study methodically and effectively the many questions in surgical pathology and therapeutics, and thus become better prepared to cope promptly and properly with the many atypical cases constantly occurring in general practice.
OBSTETRICS.

Course 36 (see page 28), consisting of 70 lectures and recitations, is given during the second term at the time when Obstetric clinics are most available.

The course is preceded by an extended study of embryology, obstetrical anatomy and physiology.

Models and valuable museum preparations are used for illustration. Our location permits of the securing of much valuable clinical material, obstetric cases being attended free at the owner's premises by the class, under the personal direction of the professor. The students are in this way brought into actual contact with a class of cases the proper handling of which cannot otherwise be effectively taught.

ZOÖTECHNICS.

The subject of Zoötechnics is chiefly taught in the College of Agriculture (see courses 11 and 21, p. 23), covering the various breeds of domestic animals, the method of breeding and handling.

Supplementary to this instruction a course of 15 lectures is given dealing especially with the breeding, care and management of animals in relation to disease, hereditary disease and vices and a general résumé of the subject of breeding and care as related to veterinary science.

JURISPRUDENCE.

A course of eight lectures is given during the first term of the third year, dealing with the general responsibilities of veterinarians, to the public, to stock owners and professional colleagues; methods of making and recording examinations for soundness, and a special study of physical diagnosis and prognosis as related to this subject.

Practice is given in the work at the clinics.

Courses.

30. General Surgery.—Two lectures per week, September 25, to December 23, W., 9, F., 11, Professor W. L. Williams.

For admission to this course, students must have passed courses 10, 11 and 12 in Anatomy, course 21 in Physiology, and course 1 in Histology and Embryology.

31. Surgical Exercises.—Three hours per week of laboratory work from September 25 to December 23. W. (2d year)
to i., F. (3rd year), 9 to 12. Professor W. L. WILLIAMS and Dr. ENGLISH.

Requirements for admission as in course 30.
This course is given each year, and is pursued by second and third year students, that is, each student takes the course twice.

32. Surgery of the Head, Neck and Chest.—Two lectures or recitations per week. First term, M., T., 11. Professor W. L. WILLIAMS.

For admission students must have passed courses 30 and 31.

33. Surgery of the Limbs, Skin, Abdominal Organs, Genito-Urinary System and Castration.—Four lectures or recitations weekly. Second term, M., W., Th., F., 11. Professor W. L. WILLIAMS.

The requirements for admission is the same as for course 32. This course will be given to second and third year students in 1903 and 1904. See course 36 with which it alternates.

34. Surgical Clinics.—Twelve hours or more per week throughout the year. M., T. W., Th., Fr., Sat., 2-4 P. M. Professor W. L. WILLIAMS and Dr. ENGLISH.

For second year students attendance is required during the second term, for third year students attendance is required throughout the year.

For admission students must have passed courses 30 and 31. The time given above includes the medical clinics, conducted by Professor LAW. See course 53, under medicine.

35. Jurisprudence.—Two lectures per week during the month of January. W., Th., 11. Professor W. L. WILLIAMS.

36. Obstetrics and Zootecничes.—Four lectures or recitations per week, second term. M., W., Th., F., 11. Professor W. L. WILLIAMS.

For admission students must have passed courses 30 and 31. This course alternates with course 33. It will be given to second and third year students in 1904-1905.

37. Research and Thesis.—Seven and one-half hours weekly throughout the year. Professor W. L. WILLIAMS and Dr. ENGLISH.
COMPARATIVE PATHOLOGY, BACTERIOLOGY AND MEAT INSPECTION

The instruction in pathology and bacteriology is given by means of lectures, recitations and laboratory work. In general pathology Ziegler's text book is followed though supplemented by the results of more recent investigations as they are found in current literature and special monographs. In pathological histology the student will be taught, by actual laboratory work, the methods of preparing permanent preparations and of examining diseased tissues in the fresh condition. They will have the privilege of studying blood and of counting the red and white corpuscles. For this highly important work the laboratory is especially well equipped.

The bacteriological laboratories are well supplied with the best modern apparatus. The students will, under proper supervision, prepare culture media, make various cultures and study the morphology of bacteria in both the fresh (living) condition and in stained cover-glass preparations. In fact, all of the technique necessary for a practical working knowledge in bacteriology will be carefully covered. The more important species of pathogenic bacteria will be studied. The special methods which are necessary for diagnosing such diseases as tuberculosis, anthrax, glanders and the infectious swine and poultry disorders will receive careful attention. Disinfection, sterilization, the means by which pathogenic bacteria are disseminated, protective inoculation, serum therapy in animal diseases and other kindred subjects will be fully considered.

For those who wish to do advanced work in either of these subjects excellent facilities are afforded. As we are constantly investigating outbreaks of infectious diseases, among animals in the state, an abundance of working material is assured. This enables the student to come into touch with actual work in bacteriological diagnosis.

As is seen from the above, it is the aim of this department to drill the students by means of actual work in the technique necessary for them to successfully apply in their future professional duties the knowledge acquired in the study of pathology and bacteriology. To this end the courses of instruction have been carefully arranged, and for this purpose the laboratories have been equipped.

Courses.

40. General Pathology.—First term. This course is open to students who have had Normal Histology and at least one year's

41. **Pathology of Infectious Diseases and Meat Inspection.**—First term. Open to students who have taken Course 40, and have taken or are taking Course 43. Two hours. Lectures W. and Th. 9. Professor Moore.

42. **Experimental Pathology.**—This course is optional. It consists in laboratory work designed especially for aiding the students in the diagnosis of infectious diseases. It is open to students who have taken courses 40 and 43, and have taken or are taking Course 41. Professor Moore and Instructor Burnett.

43. **Bacteriology.**—Second term. This course is open to students, who have had, or are taking Course 1 in Microscopy. Two lectures and ten hours laboratory work each week. Lectures M. and T. 9. Lab. work T., W., F. and S. Professor Moore, Assistants White and King.

44. **Research in Bacteriology.**—Laboratory work throughout the year. Professor Moore and Assistant White.

The course is designed for those preparing theses for the baccalaureate or advanced degrees and for those wishing to undertake original investigation in Bacteriology. This course is open to students who have taken Course 43, or its equivalent in some other university. Elementary chemistry and a reading knowledge of French and German are indispensable for successful work in this course.

45. **Research in Pathology.**—Laboratory work throughout the year. This course is open to students who have taken Course 40 and have taken or are taking Course 43, or the equivalent in some other university. Professor Moore and Instructor Burnett.

46. **Clinical Examination of the Blood.**—Second term. Lectures and Laboratory work. Two hours. Open to students who have taken Course 40. Instructor Burnett.
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. The wide scope of the course covering as it does the varied manifestations of a given morbid condition in all domestic animals in turn, the complications in each, caused by constitution, environment, utilization, microbian infection, etc., and the application of prophylactic and therapeutic measures to all in turn, is aimed to give a breadth and soundness of view which should render the student a reliable and skillful veterinary pathologist, physician and sanitarian.

The course on contagious diseases and veterinary sanitary science and police is given every second year, alternating with the course on parasites and parasitism. It deals with the general subject of zymosis and contagion; the microbiology of disease in which microorganisms constitute the essential factor; the accessory and restrictive environment, such as condition of soil, water, air, climate, culture, season, weather, animal industries, trade, migration, war, consumption of animal food, etc.; the diagnosis of the different plagues; the various methods of suppression by the individual owner, the municipality, town, county, state or nation; and the exclusion of pestilences from a country. The transmissibility of each contagious disease to different genera of animals, from animal to man, and from man to animals together with the susceptibility of each genus to immunization and the best known means of securing this, receive due attention.

Enzootic diseases are carefully studied and the various causative factors in location, environment, in constitutional or racial susceptibility are fully dealt with, as subsidiary to prevention and treatment.

The course on parasites and parasitic diseases is given every second year alternating with contagious diseases. It covers all those cases of plagues and widespread destruction of animals that depend on parasites other than the microorganisms. It deals with each parasite separately, its place in nature; its life history in connection with the animal body and apart from it; the lesions, symptoms and
mortality caused by it; the conditions that would enhance the morta­lity from habitually harmless parasites; the genera susceptible; the diagnosis, destruction and prevention. An already very extensive and constantly growing collection of animal parasites is available for demonstration.

The very full treatment in these courses of contagious and parasitic diseases, is aimed at developing a new class of veterinarians, who will be able to meet scientifically the growing demand for veterinary sanitary work along private lines, and as a public health measure, instead of leaving this to officials who lack the necessary training.

The Medical Clinic course 53 covers the whole of the above subjects, so far as fresh material can be secured for this purpose. Our proximity to the city on the one side and a well stocked agricultural country on the other, tends to secure a greater variety of patients, than can be had in a large city apart from country flocks and herds. Students take charge of individual cases in the hospital and keep a record of cases and treatment. Out patients are also availed of for this purpose. (See also, clinics in the department of surgery.)

Courses.

50. Veterinary Medicine, Principles and Practice.—Three lectures or recitations per week throughout two years. M., W., F., 8. Professor Law.

51. Contagious Diseases: Veterinary Sanitary Science.—Two lectures or recitations per week throughout the year. T., Th., 8. Professor Law.

[This course will be given to second and third year students in 1904-1905. See course 52.]

52. Parasites and Parasitism.—Two lectures or recitations per week throughout the year. T., Th., 8. Professor Law.

Course 52 alternates with 51. It will be given to second and third year students in 1903-1904.

53. Clinical Veterinary Medicine.—Twelve hours or more per week throughout the year. M., T., W., Th., Fr., Sat., 2-4 P. M. Professor James Law and Dr. P. A. Fish.

For second year students attendance is required during the second term, for third year students attendance is required throughout the year.

The clinical work in Medicine and in Surgery is combined. For the amount of time required see under Surgery, Course 34.
54. Research and Thesis.—Seven and one-half hours weekly throughout the year (see the College Seminary, p. 34). Professor Law.

ADVANCED AND RESEARCH WORK

The opportunities for study and investigation offered to advanced students in the college and in the various departments of Cornell University are very great. The situation of the college gives it a great variety as well as an abundance of material for research, and the facilities for prosecuting the work are ample. Each student, as a part of his senior year's work must write a thesis giving the results of a personal investigation upon some subject in veterinary medicine. (See under requirements for graduation, p. 12). To students preparing theses and to graduate students every opportunity and encouragement will be offered for carrying on independent investigations. For special courses offering thesis and research work see under the various departments, pp. 15-33.

THE ROSWELL P. FLOWER LIBRARY AND OTHER LIBRARY FACILITIES

The Flower Library.—By a gift of five thousand dollars ($5,000) to Cornell University for the purpose, the Honorable Roswell P. Flower in 1897, laid a broad foundation for a thoroughly good working, veterinary library. In order to insure the permanent usefulness of this library, Mrs. Flower in 1901, gave $10,000 for an endowment fund, the annual income from which is to be used for the purchase of books. The books and periodicals obtained with this fund have been considerably increased by donations from various persons and by books obtained from the income of the college; the Veterinary library is also largely supplemented by the University library, and by loans of books and periodicals therefrom.

The Periodical Room at the college is open daily from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., and contains the leading veterinary and medical periodicals in English, French and German. In it are also found Foster's Encyclopaedic Medical Dictionary and the Index Catalog of the Medical Library of the Surgeon General's Office.

The Flower Library Room is open for free consultation, Mon. 9-1, Tu. 11-1, 4-6, Wed. 9-1, Th. 11-1, 4-6, Fri. 11-1, 4-6, Sat. 9-1, and contains most of the books and bound periodicals belonging to the library or loaned to it from the University Library. Books bear-
ing especially upon the work of any laboratory course, are kept upon the book shelves of the laboratory where they are constantly accessible. Books may be drawn from the library for home use by veterinary students.

The books and bound periodicals and transactions in the University Library upon veterinary and human medicine, with allied sciences, exceed ten thousand (10,000) volumes. Over 600 periodicals and transactions are received, many of them pertaining directly to medicine and biology. To all the University library facilities the veterinary students have free access in the library reading room, which is open daily from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.

SEMINARIES

The different department hold seminars or special conferences for their advanced and graduate students at intervals.

The purposes of these seminars are: (a) To discuss the methods for advanced and independent work, that is, such work as is expected of those preparing theses or prosecuting any special investigation; (b) The presentation of the results of investigations and the progress of knowledge in the various departments; (c) Reports by students of the progress of their work and thus to show not only their progress to the faculty and their fellow students, but to gain facility in public speaking and in preparation for taking a creditable part in veterinary or medical societies.

SOCIETY OF COMPARATIVE MEDICINE

This is a student society organized for the purpose of giving mutual aid in gaining general and special medical knowledge, facility in conducting the exercises of the meetings and in presenting papers and discussions in a clear and forcible manner before an audience.

FREE TUITION FOR RESIDENTS OF NEW YORK STATE

In the words of the law for the administration of the New York State Veterinary College: "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."

For students, not residents of New York State, the tuition is $100 per annum, $55 to be paid at the beginning of the first, and $45 at the beginning of the second term.
Laboratory Fees.—Every person taking laboratory work is required to pay for the material actually used. For the first year the laboratory fees will amount to $45; for the second year $42, and for the third year $5, averaging a little over $30 per year. Most departments require an additional precautionary deposit in order to insure against breakage and undue use of material. The above sums therefore represent the minimum charges.

At the end of the course a fee of $5.00 is required of each student receiving a degree.

Living expenses in Ithaca vary from $3.50 to $10 per week. Books, instruments, stationery, etc., cost $10 and upwards per year.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS.

University Undergraduate Scholarships.—At a special examination held at the beginning of the fall term in each year, eighteen scholarships, of the annual value of $200 each, are thrown open to competition for all members of the First Year class in the University, who are registered in courses leading to the first degree. By recent official action, this competition is open, under the rules, to First Year students in the Veterinary College. For a full statement of the provisions regulating the bestowal and tenure of these University Undergraduate scholarships, see the University Register, 1902-1903, pp. 58-68.

University Fellowships for Graduates.—One University fellowship of the annual value of $500, is open for competition for graduates of the Veterinary College. See University Register, 1902-1903, p. 65.

THE HORACE K. WHITE PRIZES

These prizes established by Horace K. White, Esq., of Syracuse, are awarded annually to the most meritorious students in the graduating class of the college. One prize of $15 to the first in merit; to the second in merit, a prize of $10.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SELF HELP

In addition to occasional and irregular work at a certain sum per hour in the various departments; there are positions open to capable veterinary students in their senior and graduate years as follows:

- Anatomy. $125 per year
- Physiology. $250 per year
- Surgery. $500 per year
- Bacteriology and Pathology. $500 per year
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 practice.

The New York State Veterinary College wishes to supply this want as far as practicable and offers every facility at hand to accomplish this end.

Veterinarians legally authorized to practise at their place of residence will be admitted to any class in the college, at any time and for such period as they may elect, without entrance examination.

Such practitioners will be wholly free to elect any studies which are being regularly taught at the time, and will be granted all opportunities and facilities offered to regular students so long as such opportunities do not interfere with the instruction of the latter.

No tuition will be required from licensed veterinarians practising in the state of New York.

Those taking laboratory courses will be required to pay fees to cover the cost of the material used.

Every practicable facility will be offered for special study along desired lines. A study of pages 15 to 33 "Departments Methods and Facilities" will not only give information suggested by the heading but will enable any practitioner desiring to attend, to determine in advance precisely what work will be in progress at a given date and he will know when to attend in order to avail himself of given subjects.

This work is offered to veterinarians fundamentally and entirely for the benefits they may derive from increased knowledge of 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 such work should be addressed to the Director while questions relating to studies in a given department may be addressed to the head of the department concerned.

Six Year Course for A.B. and D.V.M. Degrees

An outline of the work for the first four years for students who desire to obtain a degree in Arts and Science and one in Veterinary
Medicine. The fifth and sixth years will be taken entirely in the Veterinary College.

If a student wishes to obtain the two degrees in six years, he must satisfy the entrance requirements of both courses and take during the first four years 36 university hours that count toward a baccalaureate degree. Of these 36 hours, 29 are included in the arts and science course leaving but 7 university hours that are strictly professional.

The following schedule of studies counting toward veterinary medicine is suggested:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Studies counting toward Veterinary Medicine.</th>
<th>Studies counting toward Arts and Science Degree</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIRST YEAR</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None _______________________________________</td>
<td>Arts and Science___________________________ 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SECOND YEAR</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Chemistry ___________ 6</td>
<td>Arts and Science___________________________ 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THIRD YEAR</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histology and Embryology _______________ 8</td>
<td>Arts and Science___________________________ 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FOURTH YEAR</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anatomy _______________ 12</td>
<td>Arts and Science___________________________ 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiology _______________ 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urine Analysis _______________ 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materia Medica _______________ 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeds and Breeding _______________ 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fifth and sixth years are to be taken as scheduled in the Veterinary College announcement on page 12-14.

In the elective work in the arts and science courses it seems very desirable that the student should avail himself of certain courses offered in the departments of chemistry, botany, bacteriology and physics. In order to comply with the state law it will be necessary for students taking the combined courses to register in both Arts and Science and in Veterinary Medicine the fourth year, i.e., the senior year in Arts.
Six Year Course in Agriculture (B.S.A.), and Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.)

**FIRST YEAR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Courses</th>
<th>First Term. Hours</th>
<th>Second Term. Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Botany</td>
<td>3-2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invertebrate Zoology and Entomology</td>
<td>3-7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freehand Drawing</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Chemistry</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drill and Gymnasium as required for freshmen.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**SECOND YEAR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Courses</th>
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<th>Second Term. Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Chemistry</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Physiology</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Industry and Dairy Husbandry</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Elective) Microscopy, Histology and Embryology</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THIRD YEAR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Courses</th>
<th>First Term. Hours</th>
<th>Second Term. Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political Economy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture (Electives)</td>
<td>3-6</td>
<td>3-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Anatomy</td>
<td>3-6</td>
<td>3-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Physiology</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materia Medica</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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**FOURTH YEAR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Courses</th>
<th>First Term. Hours</th>
<th>Second Term. Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applied Agriculture</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thesis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Buildings</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mycology</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urine Analysis</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic and Physiological Chemistry</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacology</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Physiology, Rec.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fifth and sixth years as given in the Veterinary College announcement on pages 12-14.
APPENDIX A

Openings for Veterinarians in America

1st. In the United States Cavalry and Artillery there is a demand for a limited number of veterinarians.

2nd. In the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, a number of veterinarians are employed professionally, as livestock agents and inspectors; inspectors and superintendents of quarantine stations; investigation in bacteriology and pathology, and as meat inspectors. By an act of Congress the federal meat inspectors must be graduates of a veterinary college, and the supply of men competent to take the Civil Service Examination is not adequate to the demand.

3rd. In the different States there are appointments as State Veterinarians, and in some as County or District Veterinarians, to attend the preventable diseases of animals.

4th. The time is not far distant when each municipality must have its veterinary inspector of markets, abattoirs and butcher meat, as well as of milk and other dairy products.

5th. Accomplished veterinary pathologists are needed in all the states to serve on tuberculosis and other commissions, so that work in this field may be conducted intelligently and successfully on scientific lines. Such work on our herds can only be carried on by those specially trained in the anatomy, physiology, hygiene and pathology of the lower animals.

6th. Educators in comparative pathology are wanted in Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges, and experiment stations, and must ere long be in demand for every Medical College which aims to keep abreast of the times.

7th. There are always openings in the wide field of private veterinary practice. With a ratio of three farm animals to every human being, and with less than one veterinarian to every ten doctors of medicine for man, the balance of opportunity seems to be largely in favor of the veterinary practice, and this preponderance must steadily increase with the recovery of stock values and with the increase in numbers of farm animals.
New York has about 2000 veterinary practitioners, and with an average of 30 years of practice, will demand 66 new practitioners yearly to keep the ranks full. Under the new requirements the regents licenses to practise, granted after examination, were but 7 in 1896-7 and 8 in 1897-8. This leaves an apparent deficiency of 117 in two years, which must be made up from the graduates in the State Colleges, or by candidates from outside the State, who can show an equally high matriculation and professional education. As the Veterinary Colleges in other States do not come up to the legal standard set for New York, the main supply must come from colleges within our own commonwealth. The result must be that our stock owners will be furnished with better veterinary service and that the accomplished veterinarian will secure a constantly increasing and more remunerative practice.

**APPENDIX B**

*Legal requirements for license to practise veterinary medicine and surgery in the State of New York. Extracts from article X, Ch. 860, Laws of New York, 1895.*

§ 171. "Qualifications for Practice. No person shall practise veterinary medicine after July one, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, unless previously registered and legally authorized, unless licensed by the Regents and registered as required by this article; nor shall any person practise veterinary medicine who has ever been convicted of felony by any court, or whose authority to practise is suspended or revoked by the Regents on recommendation of a State Board.

§ 176. Admission to examination. The Regents shall admit to examination any candidate who pays a fee of ten dollars and submits satisfactory evidence, verified by oath if required, that he (first) is more than twenty-one years of age; (second) is of good moral character; (third) has the general education required in all cases after July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, preliminary to receiving a degree in veterinary medicine; (fourth) has studied veterinary medicine not less than three full years, including three satisfactory courses, in three different academic years, in a veterinary medical school registered as maintaining at the time a satisfactory
standards: (fifth) has received a degree as veterinarian from some registered veterinary medical school. The degree in veterinary medicine shall not be conferred in this state before the candidate has filed with the institution conferring it, the certificate of the Regents that three years before the date of the degree, or before or during his first year of veterinary medical study in this State, he has either graduated from a registered college or satisfactorily completed an academic course in a registered academy or high school; or has a preliminary education considered and accepted by the Regents as fully equivalent." [See pp. 9-10 for preliminary educational requirements].

§ 178. Examinations and Reports.—Examination for license shall be given in at least four convenient places in this State, and at least four times annually, in accordance with the Regents' rules, and shall be exclusively in writing and in English. Each examination shall be conducted by a Regent examiner, who shall not be one of the medical veterinary examiners. At the close of each examination, the Regents' examiner in charge shall deliver the questions and answer papers to the board, or to its duly authorized committee, and such board without unnecessary delay, shall examine and mark the answers and transmit to the Regents an official report, signed by its president and secretary, stating the standing of each candidate in each branch, his general average, and whether the board recommends that a license be granted. Such report shall include the questions and answers and shall be filed in the public records of the university. If a candidate fails on his first examination, he may, after not less than six months' further study, have a second examination without fee. If the failure is from illness or other cause satisfactory to the Regents, they may waive the required six months' study.

§ 179. Licenses.—On receiving from the State board an official report that an applicant has successfully passed the examination and is recommended for license, the Regents shall issue to him, if in their judgment he is duly qualified therefor, a license to practise veterinary medicine. Every license shall be issued by the university under seal and shall be signed by each acting veterinary medical examiner of the board and by the officer of the university who approved the credentials which admitted the candidate to examination, and shall state that the licensee has given satisfactory evidence of fitness, as to age, character and preliminary and veterinary medical education and all other matters required by law, and that after full examination he has been found properly qualified to practise . . . . . . Before
any license is issued it shall be numbered and recorded in a book kept in the Regents' office and its number shall be noted in the license. This record shall be open to public inspection, and in all legal proceedings, shall have the same weight as evidence that is given to a record of conveyance of land.

§ 180. Registry.—Every license to practise veterinary medicine shall before the licensee begins practice thereunder, be registered in a book to be known as the "veterinary medical register," which shall be provided by and kept in the clerk's office of the county where such practise is to be carried on, with name, residence, place and date of birth, and source, number and date of its license to practise. Before registering, each licensee shall file, to be kept in a bound volume in the county clerk's office, an affidavit of the above facts, and also that he is the person named in such license, and had, before receiving the same, complied with all requisites as to attendance, terms and amount of study and examination as required by law and the rules of the university as preliminary to the conferment thereof, and no money was paid for such license except the regular fees, paid by all applicants therefor; that no fraud, misrepresentation or mistake in any material regard was employed by any one or incurred in the order that such license should be conferred. Every license, or if lost, a copy thereof, legally certified so as to be admissible to evidence, or a duly attested transcript of the record of its conferment, shall before registering be exhibited to the county clerk, who only in case it was issued or indorsed as a license under seal by the Regents, shall indorse or stamp on it the date and his name preceded by the words: "Registered as authority to practise veterinary medicine, in the clerks office of —— county." The clerk shall thereupon give to every veterinarian so registered a transcript of the entries in the register, with a certificate under seal that he has filed the prescribed affidavit. The licensee shall pay to the county clerk as a total a fee of one dollar for registration, affidavit and certificate."
# CATALOG OF STUDENTS

**IN THE**

**NEW YORK STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE**

**FOR THE SESSION OF 1902-1903**

**STUDENTS WORKING FOR A VETERINARY DEGREE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andrews, F. W.</td>
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Larkin, P. E. ........................................ Ithaca ............................................... 1st
Lawrence, H. L. ..................................... Syracuse ............................................. 1st
LeFevre, D. D. ...................................... Ithaca ............................................... 2d
Linch, Charles ...................................... New York City .................................... 1st
Loomis, F. J. ......................................... Phoenix ............................................. 3d
McCarty, W. T. ..................................... New York City .................................... 1st
McGinnis, R. W. .................................... Friendship ......................................... 1st
McNair, F. H. ........................................ Mt. Morris ......................................... 2d
McNamara, J. A. .................................... Ithaca ............................................... 2d
Mack, W. B. ......................................... Vermillion .......................................... 2d
Madden, J. A. ........................................ Ithaca ............................................... 2d
Mason, A. L. ......................................... Syracuse ............................................. 1st
Milks, H. J. .......................................... Candor ............................................... 2d
Millen, C. ............................................ Ithaca ............................................... 3d
Miner, G. H. ......................................... New York Mills ..................................... 3d
Morehouse, W. G. .................................. Westfield, N. J. ................................... 1st
Pendergast, W. M. .................................. Phoenix ............................................. 1st
Perry, J. W. .......................................... Charlotte, N. C. ................................ 1st
Pray, F. J. ........................................... Sherburne ........................................ 1st
Seaman, A. M. ...................................... Ithaca ............................................... 2d
Shattuck, A. ......................................... Brooklyn .......................................... 2d
Simons, F. B. ........................................ Fulton ............................................... 3d
Smith, E. I. J. ...................................... Kennedy .......................................... 3d
Smith, F. E. ........................................ Ithaca ............................................... 1st
Snyder, H. J. ........................................ Schoharie .......................................... 1st
Stroud, B. B. ........................................ Ithaca ............................................... 2d
Taylor, C. H. ........................................ Camillus .......................................... 1st
Thomson, M. C. ..................................... Attlebury .......................................... 1st
Tiffany, J. B. ........................................ Buffalo .............................................. 2d
Traum, J. ............................................. New York City ................................... 1st
Walmsley, F. D. .................................... Brasher Falls ....................................... 2d
Weaver, P. V. ........................................ Brooklyn .......................................... 1st
Whiting, R. .......................................... Patchin ............................................. 1st
Wilbur, B. R. ........................................ Kennedy .......................................... 3d
York, F. E. ........................................... N. Brookfield .................................... 1st
Zimmer, L. L. ....................................... Weedsport ........................................ 2d

**PRACTITIONERS COURSE**

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<tr>
<td>Dr. T. S. Childs</td>
<td>Saratoga</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. S. L. Gelston</td>
<td>Fort Assiniboine, Mont.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. C. R. Witte</td>
<td>New Britain, Conn.</td>
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STUDENTS FROM THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
TAKING ONE YEAR, MORE OR LESS, OF
VETERINARY INSTRUCTION

Adamopoulos, A. C. .................................................. Smyrna, Turkey
Ansley, J. A. ............................................................... Penn Yan
Armstrong, C. W. ........................................................ Madrid
Ayer, L. F. ................................................................. Angola
Bailey, F. E. .............................................................. Deposit
Bell, B. ................................................................. Delhi
Bell, G. A. .............................................................. Rome
Bodurtha, F. P. ....................................................... Tunnell
Bodurtha, R. J. ....................................................... Agawam, Mass.
Bradley, L. B. ............................................................ Farmer
Brittain, J. .............................................................. Fredericton, N. B.
Brown, G. E. ........................................................... Hoosick
Brown, W. I. .......................................................... Brookfield
Burdick, C. M. ....................................................... N. Brookfield
Burnett, M. ............................................................ Jefferson
Bush, G. W. ............................................................. Berkshire
Butler, F. C. ............................................................. DeLancy
Carpenter, C. M. .................................................. Russia, N. Y.
Clark, E. .............................................................. Fort Plain
Clegg, J. D. .............................................................. Jefferson
Colson, E. F. ......................................................... Ansonville, N. C.
Cooper, S. F. .............................................................. Smithboro
Coville, H. G. ........................................................... Marcellus
Croop, M. ............................................................... Clarence Center
Cross, L. C. .......................................................... Rochester
Crowell, D. G. ......................................................... Wallkill
Cummings, H. J. .................................................. Brushton
Curran, S. ........................................................... Knoxville, Pa.
Daly, F. M. ............................................................ Otselic Center
Danehy, D. .......................................................... Peterboro
Deay, T. M. .......................................................... Braman Corners
Deyo, J. ............................................................... Gardiner
Deyo, M. C. .............................................................. Cortland
Dillenbeck, B. J. ................................................... Randall
Dillin, J. R. ............................................................. Dillin
Dixson, L. E. ........................................................... Mt. Vision
Evans, D. M. .......................................................... Freedom
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<td>Howes, E. A.</td>
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</table>
CATALOG OF STUDENTS

Middleditch, Miss E. L. ........................................ So. Orange, N. J.
Miller, G. H. ........................................................ Enfield
Morgan, A. C. ....................................................... Concord, Del.
Myers, W. H. ......................................................... So. Livonia
Nichols, C. E. ....................................................... Lewiston
Olin, E. D. ............................................................ Perry
Oliver, T. A. .......................................................... Waddington
Oneal, L. F. ........................................................... Hermon
Palmer, R. W. ......................................................... Lake Side
Petrie, J. F. ............................................................ Peterboro
Phillips, W. ............................................................ Bristol
Place, J. R. ............................................................. Vosburg, Pa.
Porter, F. J. ........................................................... Ithaca
Powers, H. H. ........................................................ Potsdam
Ratchford, N. ........................................................ West Nanticoke, Pa.
Safford, M. C. Jr. ..................................................... Salem
Salisbury, F. A. ....................................................... Phelps
Sanford, C. W. ....................................................... Baiting Hollow
Sawyer, F. B. .......................................................... Smithville Flats
Schlotzhauer, A. F. .................................................. Canajoharie
Scrambling, A. M. .................................................. Treadwell
Sewards, T. F. ....................................................... New York City
Shaw, P. J. ............................................................. Berwick, N. S.
Shaylor, C. D. ........................................................ Jefferson
Sheffield, A. ........................................................... Ithaca
Shields, N. R. ........................................................ Camden, N. J.
Shults, L. ............................................................... Kanona
Simons, F. R. ........................................................ Barneveld
Smith, F. W. .......................................................... Berkshire
Steele, R. E. .......................................................... Pierrepont Manor
Stewart, G. ........................................................... Stamford
Stone, A. .............................................................. Binghamton
Taylor, H. C. ........................................................ Doe Run, Pa.
Thomson, W. I. ...................................................... Holland Patent
Ticknor, A. N. ........................................................ Penelope
Tomlinson, E. J. ..................................................... McLean
Urtel, R. W. .......................................................... Lockport
Van Löben Sels, M. C. C. ........................................ Oakland, Cal.
Ward, W. J. .......................................................... Montclair, N. J.
SUMMARY

*Veterinary Students........................................... 62
†Practitioner’s Course........................................ 3
‡Partial Course Veterinary Students from the College
          of Agriculture.......................................... 128

Total........................................................................... 193

*The Veterinary Students are working for a degree or having already gradu­
ated at a Veterinary College, are taking graduate work to perfect themselves in
special branches, or finally are endeavoring to make good the defects of their
veterinary education obtained in too short a time or with inferior facilities.

†This course is for practitioners of Veterinary Medicine to put them in posses­
sion of the latest and most successful methods of medical and surgical treatment. This work also offers opportunity for becoming acquainted with the advancement in the sciences which form the basis for all good medical work.

‡Partial course veterinary students from the College of Agriculture. Their
purpose as future agriculturists, is to gain such knowledge of veterinary science as will be of use to them in the care, breeding and raising of farm animals. This part of the Veterinary College’s work seems very important for the live stock interests of the state, and likewise indirectly for a better appreciation of the hygienic precautions necessary for the preservation of the health not only of the animals but of man.
1. The Cornell University Register. This is the general publication of the University, and gives information upon all colleges and departments. It also contains a catalog of the Board of Trustees, the Faculty and the Students.

2. Announcement of all courses of instruction.

3. Question papers used at examinations for admission, admission to advanced standing and for university scholarships.

4. Announcement of the Cornell University summer session.

5. Announcement of the College of Law.

6. Announcement of the College of Agriculture.

7. Announcement of the New York State Veterinary College.


9. Announcement of the Cornell University Medical College.

10. Announcement of summer courses in medicine.

11. Announcement of the New York State College of Forestry.

12. Bulletins of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station.


Any of the above publications and other special announcements may be had upon application. Address: The Registrar of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENTS AND COLLEGES

GRADUATE DEPARTMENT
Degrees, A.M., Ph.D., etc.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
Degree, A.B.

COLLEGE OF LAW
Degree, LL.B.

MEDICAL COLLEGE
Degree, M.D. New York City and Ithaca

NEW YORK STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE
Degree, D.V.M.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
Degree, B.S.A.

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY
Degree, F.E.

COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE
Degree, B.Arch.

COLLEGE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
Degree, C.E.

SIBLEY COLLEGE OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
AND MECHANIC ARTS
Degree, M.E.