

I

GENERAL HISTORICAL SKETCH



EST some of the readers of this summary of historical high lights in the development of the Veterinary Division of Iowa State College to its present status, should get the impression that veterinary medicine was a new science when the Division of Veterinary Medicine was established in 1879, a few general statements of historical interest concerning the profession as a whole, may be permissible.

The first period in the development of veterinary medicine begins with our earliest recorded history and ends with the establishment of the first veterinary school in 1762. From 1762 to the present time may be regarded as the second or educational period.

Those who first attempted the "healing" of animal diseases were undoubtedly keen observers, but they were exceedingly superstitious, many of their superstitions being reflected in the early writings. Egyptian monuments bear carvings illustrating the treatment of animals.

The Greeks at an early date had considerable literature referring to the treatment of animals. The study of the anatomy of animals was founded by Aristotle (384-326 B. C.), who was probably the greatest thinker of his time. Before Alexander's death he was banished from Athens as a "heretic, a disbeliever in the gods." He finally committed suicide. Hippocrates, another Greek writer and veterinarian, lived about the fourth century. Absyrtus, another Greek who lived about the same time, was the most important writer of all on animal diseases.

One of the most prominent Roman veterinarians was Vegetell (fourth century A. D.), and among his and other Roman writings we first find the word "veterinaria." Little more was produced until the tenth century when an emperor (Constantine Porphyrogenitus) caused a compilation of all veterinary literature available at the time.

From this time until the opening of veterinary schools, grooms and herdsmen seem to have carried on treatment of animal diseases in a very empirical way. Some works appeared, however, and among them were those of Rufus (12th or 13th century), who was born of a noble family and was remarkably free from superstition. His work "De Medicine Equorum" was written in Latin.

Ruini, an Italian, published the first important printed work in 1598. It contained many illustrations.

VETERINARY SCHOOLS

France held leadership in medical sciences and culture for about half a century and it was near the beginning of the period that the first veterinary school in the world was established by Bourgelat (1712-79), who did much to break the bonds of quackery and superstition and gave science room to develop. The school was opened to students on January 2, 1762, at Lyons. On June 30, 1764, King Louis XV gave the institution the title of Royal Veterinary College. On December 27, 1765, a second school was opened at Alfort of which Bourgelat was also appointed Director. Like most men devoting their lives to science, he died poor.

In 1825 the French Government erected another school at Toulouse to give especial attention to the diseases of cattle. During the time of Napoleon I and his extension program, one of the three new schools for which plans were made was established at Turin, Italy.

Austria: An Italian (Scotti) opened a school for the treatment of diseases of the horse at Vienna in 1764. Scotti was sent by the Government to Lyons to study and on his return recommended the opening of a veterinary school, which was done on January 12, 1767.

Belgium: A Royal Veterinary School was instituted in 1832 and organized in 1835 near Brussels.

Russia: Russia had three Veterinary Institutes well supported by the old government. As to their present status I am not apprised. One was located at Kharkov, one at Dorpat and another at Kazan.

Denmark: A Royal Veterinary School was founded in 1773 by Alilgaard. It was reorganized in 1858, made a Royal Veterinary and Agricultural High School and moved to the suburbs of Copenhagen.

Sweden: Sweden founded its first veterinary school at Skara, in 1774. This school was founded by Hernquist who had studied at Lyons. One of his pupils, Norling, succeeded him in 1814 and in 1820 the Swedish Government ordered him to organize the present school at Stockholm. Norling remained Director of both schools until his death in 1855. The Skara school was a preparatory school for the one at Stockholm. In 1867 the Swedish Government ordained that a student must be a graduate in letters from the University before he could enter the Veterinary College.

Germany: A royal order establishing a veterinary school at Stuttgart was issued August 21, 1796.

At Hanover a school was established, the first movement toward which was taken April 15, 1777, Kerstuig being its organizer.

The Veterinary School at Munich was established in 1790 and until 1852 devoted itself largely to the training of "practical" men.

In 1786 a veterinary school was founded in Berlin, which was opened in 1790. Like many of the other European schools its founding was stimulated by the heavy losses resulting from the ravages of animal diseases. About 1817 there was much complaint about its graduates as it had been graduating little better than farriers and it was pro-

posed to unite it with the University, but a "horsey element" prevented the plan from being adopted. Certain benefits, however, resulted, and among others was Dr. Gurli's connection with the staff. Dr. Gurli was a thoro scientist and by some regarded as the founder of our present day veterinary anatomy. Among others who have been associated with this institution and who have added to its fame are Hertwig, Gerlach, Schutz and Diekerhoff.

While history indicates that practically all of the early veterinary colleges in Europe and the United States were either established or sponsored by persons especially interested in fine horses, no such factor is apparent in the establishment of the "School of Veterinary Science" at the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm. Practically all "new" agricultural countries where the program includes animal industry have found it necessary to provide some method and organization for controlling animal diseases before animal industry could be successful. Hog cholera was prevalent among the swine herds, Texas fever was not infrequent and anthrax and glanders were commonly reported. It is not strange therefore, that the act signed by Governor Lowe on March 22, 1858, providing for the establishment of a State Agricultural College and Farm should include "veterinary studies" among other courses to be taught.

In December, 1871, President Welch reported that "for additional instruction the seniors of the agricultural course will need a professor of practical agriculture, who, besides other important duties will give lectures on comparative anatomy and physiology and veterinary science." Veterinary science and practice was included at that time in the second semester of the senior year in agriculture.

The first class to graduate from the College was the Class of '72 and this class received instruction in veterinary science. Dr. E. W. Stanton and O. H. Cessna were among the graduates, and Dr. Cessna still has his "notes" on veterinary science taken during the lectures given by Dr. H. J. Detmers, the first professor of veterinary science at Iowa State College. As an illustration, on Tuesday, September 17, 1872, Dr. Detmers in discussing glanders before the class said as regards cause and origin: "Infection most frequent if not the cause." (Loeffler and Schutz did not discover the *Bacillus mallei* until 1882.)

The catalog included comparative anatomy, physiology, pathology, veterinary science and practice. I find no record of a veterinarian on the staff during 1873. It was in that year that M. Stalker graduated, having taken some lectures under Dr. Detmers. There was no veterinarian on the staff, according to available records, from 1872 to 1877 at which time Dr. Stalker received his degree V.S. from the Ontario Veterinary College.

These were pioneer days in many ways. The teaching was not so highly specialized as it is today. Much of the information we now possess was then still unknown. It is not strange, therefore, that Dr. M. Stalker should be elected as Professor of Agriculture and Veterinary Science in November, 1876. Unfortunately, then as

now, no generally understood or accepted nomenclature in colleges prevailed, for we find in May, 1877, an appropriation of \$50.00 being made to the "Department of Veterinary Science."

It was during this year that Dr. Stalker had taken work at the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons and the Toronto Veterinary College and received his degree of Veterinary Surgeon. It is apparent that he was practicing veterinary medicine and using "cases" for instructional purposes, as in December, 1877, the Board of Trustees adopted an order regulating the diseased animals being brought to the Veterinary Department. There was some development of the work during 1878, which acted as a sort of preparation for the developments of 1879. It was during 1878 that Dr. Stalker conceived the idea of starting a veterinary school. On May 23, 1879, the Board of Trustees adopted the word "schools" in place of the word "departments."

At this time the combined course in agriculture and veterinary science was a four-year course. The sophomore year was largely stock judging and the last year was devoted to veterinary "science." the catalog statement was as follows: "The study and practice of Veterinary Science occupy 5 days a week during the senior year. Lectures are given on veterinary anatomy, physiology, materia medica, pathology, disease and treatment, surgery, sanitary science and practice. Free clinics are held one afternoon each week, where the students have an opportunity of seeing an extensive practice and acting as assistants in surgical operations. Animals taken into the hospital for treatment are placed under the care of some members of the class who treat them under the direction of the professor in charge. Students take this work in rotation, so that all become familiar with actual practice. The means of illustration in the classroom include skeletons, preparations of the various organs, plates, surgical instruments, collections of parasites and pathological specimens. Each student is required to dissect one subject."

The action on May 23, 1879, is recorded as follows: "Ordered that the course in the Veterinary School be extended one year; that Professor Stalker and the President of the College be authorized to arrange the proper studies therefor, and that the Board hereafter on recommendation of the faculty will confer a suitable diploma on such students as shall complete such extended course." Thus was the birth of the Veterinary Division ("School") 50 years ago. Since that time its existence has been uninterrupted. This marks the founding of the first veterinary school in the west. Also, it makes the Iowa State College Division of Veterinary Medicine the oldest state veterinary college in existence.

How inadequate those facilities seem today. How well those men did with the limited facilities and knowledge available at that time. Dr. Fairchild, organizer with Dr. Stalker of the "Veterinary School," gives us some conception of conditions in the following words:

"In those days we knew nothing about oil immersion lenses or sub-

stage attachments and our entire work in pathology, so far as the microscope was concerned, was pathological histology. . . . As our work became generally known, several medical schools offered our students advanced standing in medical classes. Among them was Rush Medical College in Chicago. . . . The relation of bacteriology to medicine was but little known. Pasteur was in the midst of his investigations and Lister was slowly bringing to the profession a knowledge of the relation of pathogenic bacteria to inflammation and their influence in wound healing. . . . The course of instruction was two years, that is, two years of nine months each. At that time a regular medical course was two years of lectures of from 16 to 24 weeks each. Our course was a graded course while in medical colleges the course was not graded, and all students listened to the same lectures without distinction as to class or grade, altho a few medical schools were making some experiments in the direction of grading their classes."

The course of study in the beginning was as follows: Junior year—1st term: botany, chemistry, zoology, anatomy, dissection, clinics; 2nd term: botany, materia medica, comparative anatomy, chemistry, anatomy of domestic animals, dissection, clinics. Senior year—1st term: medicine, surgery, organic chemistry and toxicology, materia medica, histology and physiology, therapeutics, dissection, clinics; 2nd term: medicine, surgery, comparative pathology, therapeutics, heredity and inherited diseases, dissection, clinics.

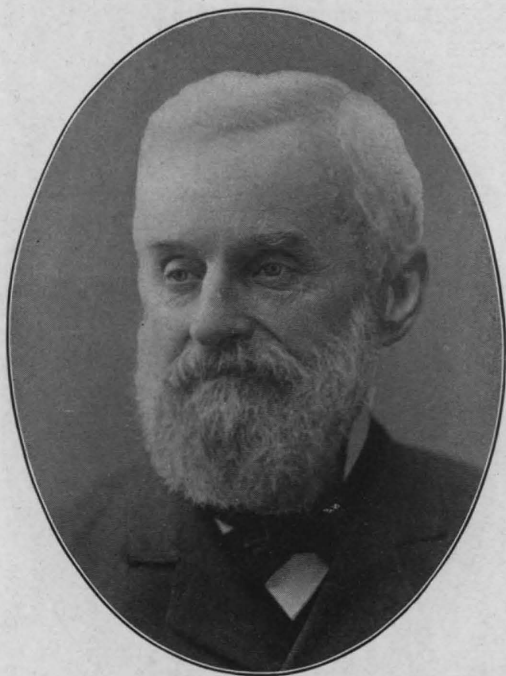
It is of interest to note that at about this same time the studies included in the course of some of the best European schools were physics, chemistry, zoology, botany, histology, physiology, anatomy, medicine, pharmacology, pathology, surgery, clinics, dietetics, obstetrics, veterinary police. These European schools in most cases were a century or more old when the Veterinary "School" was established at Iowa State College, yet its organizers and early teachers had the vision and, in spite of the advantages of age and prestige possessed by European schools and the greater development of the east (N. Y.), laid a sound foundation at a small college near a practically unknown village surrounded by the prairies of the middle west. This is the foundation on which the present Veterinary Division was built, and all honor is due these pioneers. The people of the state to whom they must look for support were pioneers themselves, and not all were convinced that the college authorities were doing things as they should be done. Criticism came especially on agriculture, and as Veterinary "Science" was combined with agriculture in the early days, Dr. Fairchild's statement on this is interesting:

"At that time there was a great cry among agricultural editors and agricultural politicians that the college was drifting away from the original intent of the founders and was becoming a scientific and literary institution. President A. S. Welch was held responsible for this apparent failure of the agricultural department. It was not understood at that time, apparently, that each department must stand on its own feet, but this one in particular must be forced in some

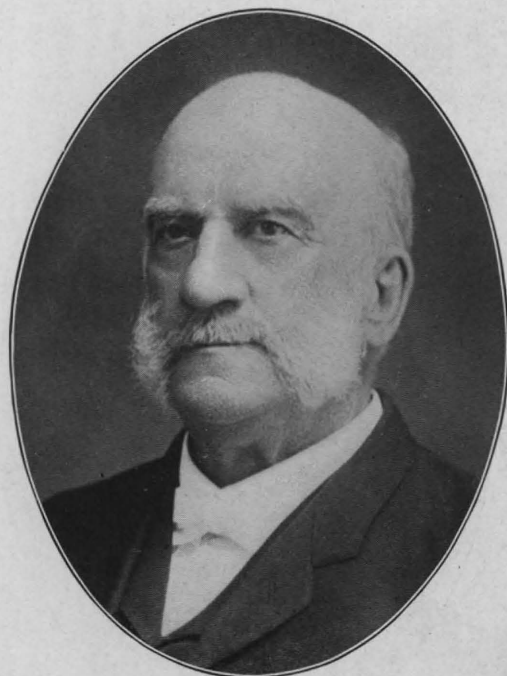
artificial manner. There was no serious attempt on the part of agricultural writers to show why students did not classify in agriculture and therefore tried to make it appear that agriculture was discouraged by men high in authority. From an intimate knowledge of the work and the sentiments of the responsible members of the faculty we know that this was not true. The real cause of the small number enrolled in agriculture was the fact that farmers did not send their sons to college to learn agriculture, which they believed could be better taught at home on the farm, but to secure for their boys a liberal education to fit them for any profession or employment they might desire to take up, and the young men from the farm who were working to secure an education felt that same way. But few had faith in scientific agriculture, which was then believed to be purely a manual employment, and there was no career for a college bred agriculturist. Those were bitter days for President Welch and his associates who were in every way endeavoring to lay a broad foundation for the future interests of agriculture. They had a broad vision of the future which is today fully recognized. After many years, in view of the enormous growth of the 'Iowa State College' (which it would have been heresy to have thus named in 1879), we feel slow to forgive certain agricultural editors and politicians, and many others for attacks on the good faith of the real builders of the College. We remember with gratitude the good offices of Governor Gue, "Father" Clarkson, J. S. Clarkson, Governor Carpenter, Governor Kirkwood, Dr. Warden and others in supporting the administration.

"For many years we looked forward with apprehension to the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, who had from year to year warned the faculty to keep their satchels packed for sudden removal; when faculty salaries ranged from \$1,400 to \$1,600 per year."

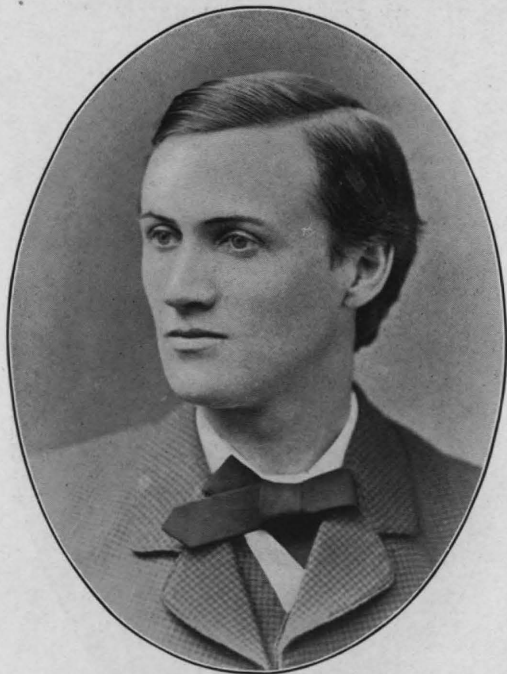
Born in such environment as has been pictured, the new School of Veterinary Science had many more difficulties to survive before it could be assured of a fixed position in the organization of the college. President Welch in his report (1878-79) says: "It has opened with great promise, and enjoys in the highest degree the public favor. It is, moreover, well supplied with other equipment, but how can it meet a great public want without a local habitation?" The "local habitation" problem was solved by giving the "Veterinary School" "quarters" in the "President's Old House," together with the department of Botany. This building is also known as South Hall and later as Music Hall. The "President's House" had just been vacated because President Welch had built himself a new home known as "The Gables." Dr. Fairchild recalls, "a small bedroom with one window which could be used as a laboratory (it was the best we could find). For larger classes we were permitted to use the front parlor when Professor Bessey did not need it for botany classes. We had three or four Beck student microscopes left over from Professor Bessey's laboratory, and a larger microscope, a Schrouer belonging to the writer, with 1/4 and 1/6 Hartnachs lenses. With this



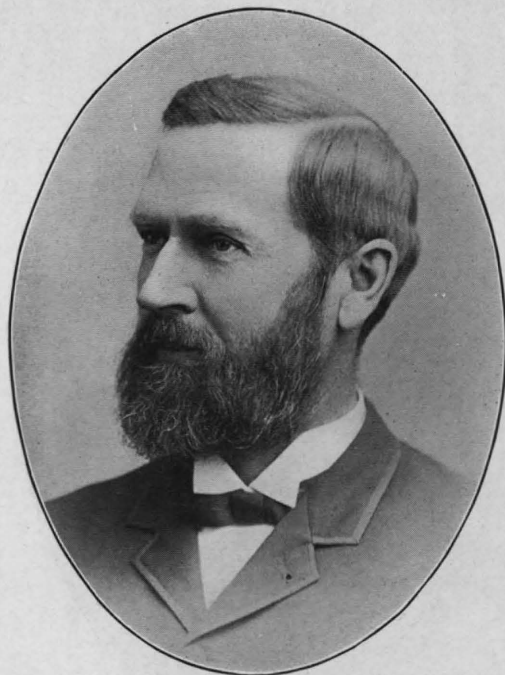
ADONIJAH S. WELCH
President 1868-1883



SEAMAN A. KNAPP
President 1883-1885



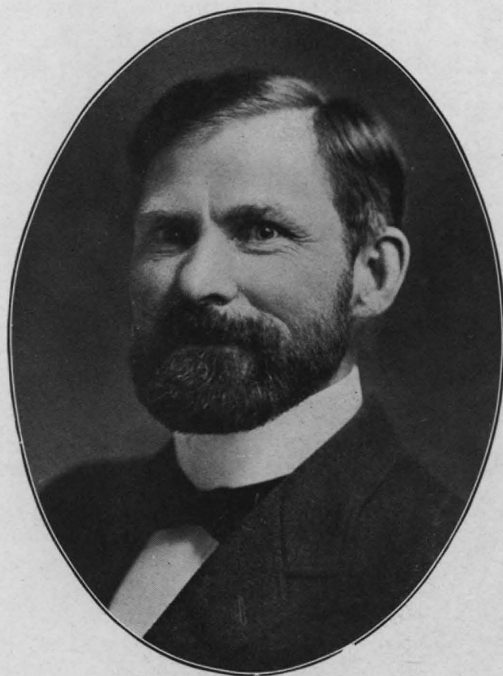
LEIGH S. J. HUNT
President 1885-1886



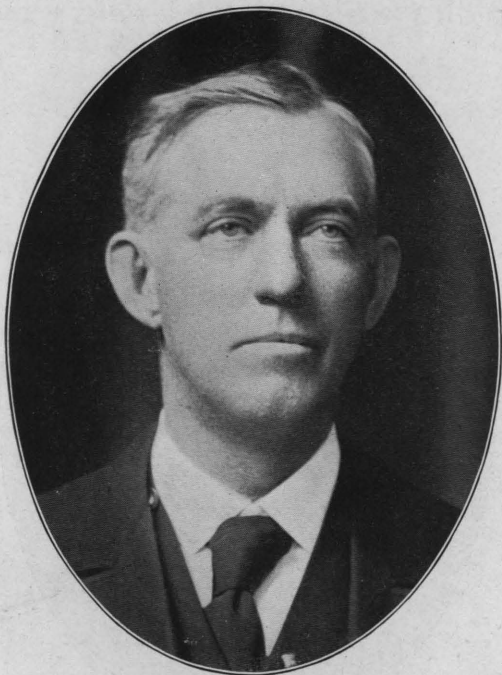
WILLIAM I. CHAMBERLAIN
President 1886-1890



EDGAR W. STANTON
Acting President 1890-1891; 1902-1903; 1911-1912



WILLIAM M. BEARDSHEAR
President 1891-1902



ALBERT B. STORMS
President 1903-1911



RAYMOND A. PEARSON
President 1912-1926

equipment and with specimens of tissues from the butcher shop, a few staining fluids and reagents, we were in position to study specimens of blood, connective tissue, muscle, etc. We were now (March 1879) waiting for the classification of students with some anxiety. Would any young men classify as veterinary students?

"To provide for the clinical and practical side of the veterinary work in the early days a barn located west of the Horticulture Department was renovated and called the Veterinary Hospital for the use of Professor Stalker. This was an exceedingly unpretentious building, only a barn at best, and a poor one at that, but here the first classes received their clinical training."

The first clinics were held in the "president's barn," which was located on the side hill back of the "president's house" referred to by Dr. Fairchild. This, however, was used for only a few years when more room was needed. The comment by Dr. Fairchild describes the condition of the building.

It was not clear whether that was the same barn referred to in the Board of Trustees meeting of March 28, 1882, when the Board refused to pay Dr. Stalker \$225.61 for a "barn" he had purchased for the use of the Veterinary School. Dr. Stalker evidently felt as the faculty would now that the college should provide its own buildings, for on May 5, 1882, Dr. Stalker offered to give the "barn" and \$40.00 to the College in exchange for 40 acres of land in Boone County, which offer was accepted.

It was apparent from the records that the principal part of the faculty from a medical viewpoint consisted of Dr. M. Stalker and Dr. David S. Fairchild. Dr. Stalker, as already noted, had been on the faculty since 1873, and Dr. Fairchild was serving as college physician. On December 4, 1879, he was elected as Professor of Histology, Pathology, Therapeutics in the "Veterinary School" and \$50.00 was appropriated. In addition, President Welch and Dr. Stalker were to collect a moderate fee from the students for his lectures. On May 24, 1880, however, we find that he was voted a salary of \$400.00 to begin March 1, 1880.

The faculty consisted of: M. Stalker, B. S., V. S., Professor of Veterinary Science; D. S. Fairchild, M. D., Professor of Pathology, Histology, Therapeutics and Comparative Anatomy; T. E. Pope, Professor of Chemistry; C. E. Bessey, Professor of Botany; Herbert Osborn, B. S., Professor of Entomology.

The college catalogue of 1879 announced that, "The course occupies two years. Sessions begin in March and continue till the latter part of November, with a vacation of two weeks in July. At the close of each term examinations will be given on the subjects taught during the term. These examinations will be final, with the exception of the following subjects: viz., anatomy, materia medica, therapeutics, and veterinary medicine and surgery. On the last named branches the student must pass an examination at the end of his course. The method of examination will largely be under the con-

trol of the Professor in charge, but in every case will be such as to give ample proof of the efficiency of the candidate."

The entrance requirements of the first announcement were stated as follows: "Candidates for admission must be at least sixteen years of age. Before entering the classes they must pass an examination in reading, orthography, geography, grammar, and arithmetic. Candidates for graduation must be eighteen years of age or over; must have completed the entire course of study, and attained a standing of seventy-five per cent in all the studies pursued; and finally shall present an acceptable thesis upon some subject approved by the faculty. A graduation fee of five dollars will be required."

The degree, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, which has since become the standard of all the veterinary colleges of the United States, was conferred in the beginning only on those with some advanced standing, as indicated by the following from the first announcement: "Students having completed the two years' course of study and fulfilled all the requirements for graduation, will be entitled to the diploma of the College, with the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine, B. V. M. Students who have graduated from any of the courses of the Agricultural College with the degree of B. S., or who may have completed an equivalent course of study in any well recognized College or University, and who shall subsequently complete the course of study in the School of Veterinary Medicine, will be entitled to the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, D. V. M."

In 1880 President Welch reported that "a course of study has been adopted that is in no way inferior to those of the best English or American colleges. The most important want is a building that should cost not less than \$4,000.00 or \$5,000.00 to be used as a hospital and provided with pharmacy office, operating room, and the proper appliances for instruction and experimentation."

The need for a building to house the "Veterinary College" was evidently not the only need the institution had as on May 26, 1880, the Board of Trustees appropriated \$5,752.00 for a building for "Veterinary, Agriculture and Botany." Apparently the plans were somewhat too elaborate as on December 10, 1880, it was reported that the building had cost \$6,000.00. This building was what was later known as "North Hall." Hospital facilities were still lacking as it seemed necessary for the Board to pass an order on November 5, 1881, that stock under treatment must be kept separate from the farm stock. This led Dr. Stalker to purchase a barn for a hospital and we have already referred to his difficulty in being reimbursed. The temporary relief led President Welch to report, "The Veterinary School which occupies spacious rooms in the new "North Hall" is supplied with abundant facilities for doing its peculiar work thoroughly. Its arrangements for doing regular clinical instruction are complete, its courses of study are full and comprehensive and the faculty is composed of able and accomplished men. We believe that this School, the only one in the west, meets an urgent public necessity, and as

soon as the advantages it offers are fully known its halls will be crowded with students. It has already several graduates." Dr. Stalker, however, asks at this same time for accommodations for clinical cases and adds, "with these additions to our present facilities, we can offer advantages to the student of Veterinary Medicine superior to those of any other school in America."

At this time Veterinary Medicine was listed as one of the three "Special Schools" maintained in the College.

In 1884 President Welch asked for \$10,000.00 for a Veterinary Hospital. Dr. Stalker reported that facilities had been added to by the erection of a small building to be used as an infirmary, but it was inadequate for hospital work. The extent of the clinic during the year was "about 50 boarding patients received for treatment and 300 patients presented at clinics." No case receiving treatment at the hospital during the year proved fatal. A clinic was held every afternoon at the hospital at which attendance was required. Dr. Stalker suggests a \$10,000 appropriation for "a convenient building to be used as an infirmary." Dr. Stalker, who was also acting as state veterinarian, was called, according to reports, "to one-half the counties of the State on account of contagious diseases." Ergotism, glanders and cerebro-spinal meningitis (probably what we now call forage poisoning) are especially mentioned.

On November 6, 1882, the Board of Trustees approved a contract for a hospital building. Records indicate that the contract was for \$500.00. Two days later \$1,000.00 was appropriated for a "model of a horse." As one looks back now this seems rather disproportionate, but the care and treatment of hospital cases was not developed as it is now. Also clinics consisted of comparatively few animals, as the livestock industry was not developed in the neighborhood of the college as it is at present. There is the additional fact that in those days anatomy was considered the most important branch of veterinary medicine and dissections were made of fresh material instead of carefully preserved specimens as is the case today.

At this time (November 24, 1882) we find that Dr. Fairchild received a 60 percent increase in salary (\$500 to \$800) and anatomy was added to the list of studies he was to teach.

Expenditures of the "Veterinary Department" were reported to be \$225.60, which amount probably purchased several times the quantity of material the same amount would today. This is illustrated by the charges which we find "fixed" for the school year 1884 as follows: board per week, \$2.25, fires and lights per week, 40 cents, incidentals per week, 21 cents, room rent per term, \$1.50 - \$3.00. The same report records the graduation from the Veterinary Division in '83 of Wm. B. Welch, son of President Welch, the other member of the class being Chas. H. Flynn.

As a sidelight on student life, it is of interest to note that on November 24, 1882, "dancing on the College grounds is forbidden" by action of the Board of Trustees.

President Welch had struggled with the new institution and as now had endured much undeserved criticism thoughtlessly aimed at college presidents by politicians, etc. He was retired on November 27, 1883, and succeeded by S. A. Knapp, father of our present business manager, Herman Knapp, and of the President of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Bradford Knapp.

There had been considerable development in the interest in the "Veterinary School" during the first five years of its existence. The growth of the other work (botany and horticulture) with which it was housed in "North Hall," together with the increasing needs presented by Dr. Stalker to the President and Board of Trustees, led the Board on January 14, 1884, to "order" Dr. Stalker to visit Boston to study plans of a veterinary hospital located there. Five months later (June 18, 1884) the Board of Trustees appropriated \$10,000 for two buildings for the "Veterinary Department" and let a contract to V. Tomlinson for the construction of a "Veterinary Hospital" for the consideration of \$5950; also, \$150 for a well, pump and sewers for the veterinary buildings. We find, however, that this fund was overdrawn \$600.76 as reported January 13, 1885. Dr. Stalker reports later that "two additional buildings have been erected, one for the theoretical branch of the work, the other for an infirmary. The hospital is a substantial brick building 45x50 feet two stories high. From a sanitary point of view this is one of the best, if not the best infirmary in the United States." This building was opened June 1, 1885, and was used by the Veterinary Division until 1912 and removed in 1926 to make room for the new Memorial Union.

Dr. Stalker also reported at the same time that, "The building devoted to the theoretical branch of the work is situated about 15 rods from the hospital." This became known also as the "Sanitary Building," later as the college hospital and finally as Music Hall. It was torn down at the same time as the "Old Veterinary Hospital" and is the second building once occupied by the Veterinary Division to become a music hall as its last stage of usefulness.

Drs. Stalker and Fairchild remained the nucleus of the veterinary faculty, but were occasionally assisted by others with medical training. Funds would not permit of their regular employment, as we find that on January 13, 1885, Dr. E. S. Bullis was elected to give lectures on *materia medica* "provided he shall not now nor at any time in the future receive compensation for the same."

At about this time (December, 1884) President Knapp asked to be relieved of the presidency and on January 14, 1885, Leigh Hunt was elected to the position.

Students were not so numerous during those years and Dr. Fairchild writes: "Some three or four young men classified. The second year there were 12 students classified." While there were only 305 students in college in 1886, Dr. Stalker reported that, "Twenty-one students classified in this course for the year 1885 and six graduated."

"Our graduates are taking a high rank in the profession. . . .

With the support from the state its importance demands there is no reason why this school may not be made the equal of any institution of its kind among English speaking people."

Records indicate another 25 percent increase in Dr. Fairchild's salary (\$800 - \$1,000) for 1886. About this time some of the other states were becoming interested in veterinary education. The University of Pennsylvania had established a "School of Veterinary Medicine" during the year 1884—this still is one of our leading schools. Harvard University had established one in 1882, which however, is no longer in existence.

During all these years Dr. Stalker was acting in the dual capacity of head of the School of Veterinary Medicine and state veterinarian. President Chamberlain said (Nov. 11, 1886) in this connection, "Dr. Stalker's work gives general satisfaction to the students and to the people of the state. . . . His work as state veterinarian helps bring reputation and students to the college. . . . I regard him as a most valuable man whom it would be a great loss to lose." President Chamberlain had been elected on May 13, 1886, as President Hunt had resigned on account of ill health after 14 months of service.

Dr. Stalker reported at this time (1887) that "as a faculty we have decided that two years does not afford sufficient time to acquire the thorough scholarship that is demanded by the progressive state of Veterinary Science. This has led to the adoption of three years." At that time the Veterinary Department had but one class room while there were "two and sometimes three classes in progress at the same time."

Kerosene lights were still in common use, but Dr. Stalker was asking for the installation of electric lights. Clinics were increasing as it was reported that 250 patients had been admitted to the hospital (1887).

Evidently it was considered a privilege and honor to be associated with a college in those days as Drs. Schooler and Cruttenden of Des Moines and Dr. W. B. Niles of Webster City gave gratuitous lectures during the year (1887).

Financial support continued meagre and salaries remained more or less stationary. Two hundred dollars for a house surgeon and about four hundred dollars for current expenses seemed an established rule. President Chamberlain evidently took considerable interest in veterinary medicine as in the Thirteenth Biennial Report he includes among other things the following statements: "A veterinary physician and surgeon is in some just sense a 'professional' man. . . . It will be readily conceded that in no way could this college more effectively promote the agricultural wealth and welfare of Iowa than by sending forth each year a band of thoroughly equipped scientific veterinarians to supplant quacks and save life, prevent contagion, and promote health among our domestic animals."

At this same time (1889) Dr. Stalker reports the three year course as successful. He does not think that it will reduce the number of students "in the end." At the same time he renews his request made

two years before for more room. Expenditures reported average about \$650.00 per year. Salaries remain the same.

During the next year (Nov. 13, 1890) President Chamberlain resigned and E. W. Stanton was elected as acting president. Dr. Stalker is now asking that "a well trained veterinarian should be added to the present corps of instructors." This was approved with the understanding that he devote a part of his time to Experiment Station work. This was combined with house surgeon and \$1,600 appropriated for the position. At this same time (Nov. 14, 1890) the Agricultural Experiment Station was divided into sections and one of the sections was "Veterinary." Professor James Wilson, who had been elected professor of agriculture on the same day (January 9, 1891) that Wm. Beardshear was elected to the presidency, reported for the Experiment Station, mentioning corn stalk disease, hydrophobia of cattle and enzootic abortion in mares and cows.

The experiment station work concerning animal diseases was turned over to Dr. W. B. Niles (of the University of South Carolina) who was elected assistant professor of Veterinary Science on January 9, 1891, services to begin March 1 (salary \$1700).

In President Beardshear's first report (1891) he gives the attendance (college) as 425. With reference to veterinary medicine he said, "The department of Veterinary Medicine has outgrown its present limits" (sanitary building), "and there would be a necessity for a new building in order to give facilities for instruction and dissection room to meet the large demands upon the department. Our present Veterinary Hospital is outgrown. . . . It is imperative that a Veterinary Hospital be secured the coming year." He asked \$7,000.00 for this purpose and \$50,000.00 for a new building for agriculture, horticulture and veterinary science. (This building is now known as Old Agricultural Hall). Dr. Stalker reports thirty-seven students (1891) and expenditures of \$699.73, Drs. Stalker and Fairchild still receiving \$1600.00 and \$1000.00 respectively.

At this period in the development of the "Veterinary Department" (June 17, 1891) we find the first reference to a bacteriology laboratory in connection with the action of the Board of Trustees when they decided that a bacteriological laboratory should be arranged in "North Hall" for "Veterinary and Botany as soon as Professor Osborn vacates." A few weeks later, July 7, 1891, a committee of the Board of Trustees recommended that the legislature be asked for "additional veterinary buildings." The legislature approved the asking for an appropriation for Agricultural Hall, but the \$7,000.00 for an addition to the Veterinary Hospital was not secured.

Apparently the students in those days felt free to communicate with the Board of Trustees as we find reference to a communication (June 1, 1892) from the veterinary students being returned "with the suggestion that it be sent to the President."

New Agricultural Hall (now Old Agricultural Hall) was in process of construction during 1892 and President Beardshear reported in

1893 that the building had been completed, \$35,000.00 having been appropriated." Also, "On the third floor are the offices of Drs. Stalker and Niles . . . bacteriology laboratories and two recitation rooms." (These were used by the Veterinary Division until 1912, when the present group of veterinary buildings was completed.)

Dr. Stalker evidently had considerable persistence, as he renewed his request for "additional operating and dissecting rooms." (This additional room was not secured until twenty years later).

It is interesting to note that the veterinary section had in preparation "some mallein" (1893) and stated that "tuberculin has also given promise of becoming a valuable diagnostic agent. We wish to assist in settling this point by trying the agent in this state, if opportunity offers." It is probably in connection with this work that Dr. Stalker asked for a "building for communicable diseases" (June 29, 1892). It was refused. (It was 35 years before such a building became available.)

There was some discussion about this time (Dec. 1, 1892) as to whether men under 21 should be graduated in veterinary medicine and a committee of the Board of Trustees recommended against "granting diplomas to students in the veterinary course until 21 years of age." This was referred to the faculty, but final action is not recorded.

Dr. Fairchild, who with Dr. Stalker had been largely responsible for the teaching work in the Veterinary Department, resigned on July 25, 1893, to become division surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. A committee (president of board, President Beardshear and Dr. Stalker) were authorized to select a successor. Dr. I. W. Smith of Charles City was elected (July 26, 1893) to fill the vacancy. This vacancy included college physician as well as professor of histology, pathology and therapeutics. Dr. Smith (husband of Sallie Stalker Smith) urged the finishing of the top floor of "New Agricultural Hall" in order to relieve cramped quarters.

The teaching work in the Veterinary Department was handicapped by lack of teaching force and it was necessary to use non-resident lecturers. Drs. Amos and Morse of Des Moines gave lectures in 1894. There were other needs developing and on December 13, 1894, requests were made for an appropriation of \$350.00 for a museum, \$100.00 for specimens, jars and alcohol for laboratory work, and \$30.00 for repair of microscope. These were granted with the exception of the \$350.00, which was applied to current expenses.

Salaries were small in those days. The president did not receive more than one-half the salary commanded by some of our better paid heads of departments today. Undoubtedly their wants were small as compared to ours and values entirely different. The regular budget carried (December 14, 1894): Stalker, \$1,600.00, I. W. Smith, \$1,500.00, Niles, \$1,700.00. Dr. Smith, however, resigned on May 15, 1895, and on July 17, Dr. W. E. Harriman was elected to fill the vacancy.

The development of some of the basic sciences (bacteriology, etc.)

made it necessary to provide greater laboratory facilities. This was urged by a committee of the Board of Trustees on November 15, 1895. As a result, \$100.00 was appropriated for the "Pathology Department." Additional buildings to the extent of \$5,000.00 are still being requested.

Drs. Stalker and Niles reported for the Veterinary Section of the Experiment Station that, "During the past two years the work has consisted principally of investigations concerning bovine tuberculosis. Tuberculin as an aid in diagnosis has proven of great value." Tuberculosis in the state "has been shown to be much more prevalent than was supposed." "Knowing that this affection . . . can be communicated from cattle to human beings by the use of milk and flesh from affected animals the importance of this work cannot be overestimated . . . and enables veterinarians and stock owners . . . to eradicate the disease after it appears in the herd." "Some attention had been given to the treatment of hog cholera."

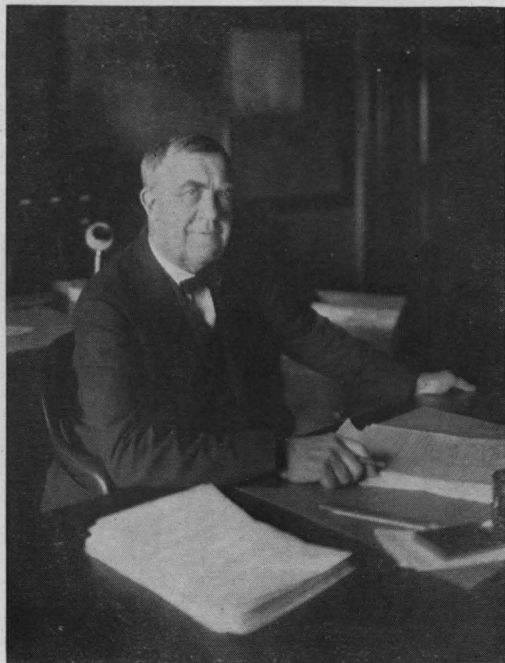
Buildings were not the only things difficult to get in those days (as now), as on January 21, Dr. Harriman asked for a microscope and reported that he could buy one worth \$200.00 from Mrs. I. W. Smith for \$125.00. As a result of this request, the board appropriated \$15.00 to rent the microscope for one year with the privilege of buying it and applying same on purchase price. The purchase was accomplished on May 15, 1896, when \$110.00 was appropriated.

In his report to the Board of Trustees on June 30, 1897, President Beardshear submitted among other things "a large number of communications in regard to the Veterinary Department and its work." Records do not reveal the nature of these communications.

More modern conveniences, such as a college water supply, were now being supplied. Action on November 18, '97, "provided that the Veterinary Hospital be connected with this supply and that the windmill be taken down."

For the veterinary section, Drs. Stalker and Niles reported "that Texas fever is no longer dangerous" (as the Federal quarantine line had been established). "Glanders among horses practically exterminated. . . . No adequate remedy for hog cholera. It is not rational to expect a remedy . . . for the cure of the disease. There is nothing in medical science to justify such expectation."

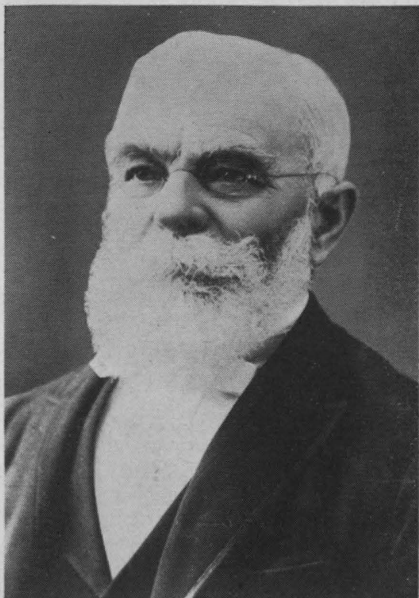
In the Veterinary Department report (1897) the following from Dr. Stalker is of special interest. "When Congress provided for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges . . . up to this time no branch of industrial education had suffered more from neglect, or was in a more hopeless state of empiricism than Veterinary Science. At the time of the passage of this act there was not in the United States a single institution that was entitled to the claim of being a Veterinary College measured by the standard of judging such organizations at the present time. The Iowa Agricultural College was one of the first to take steps in this direction and finally adopt a course of study and invite students to its privileges. . . ."



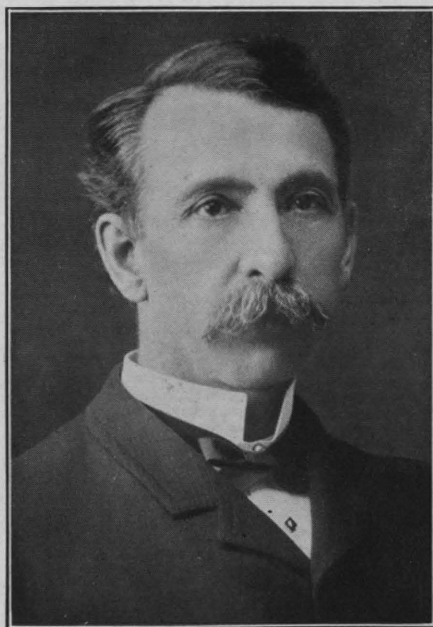
HERMAN KNAPP
Acting President 1926-1927



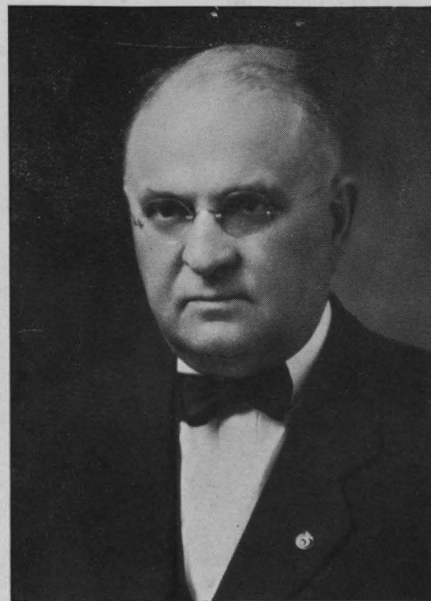
RAYMOND M. HUGHES
President 1927 to date



H. J. DETMERS
Professor of Veterinary Science
1872



MILLIKEN STALKER
Professor and Dean 1879-1900



J. H. MCNEIL
Professor and Dean 1900-1908

The next year (1898) brought with it the beginning of the organization of the Veterinary Department. Dr. W. B. Niles retired from the faculty on June 30. On June 15, Dr. Stalker had appeared before the Board of Trustees and discussed reorganization. The interest in reorganization was not confined to the faculty and Board of Trustees, as on July 13, 1898, Dr. J. I. Gibson appeared before the Board of Trustees "and presented his views regarding the reorganization of the Veterinary Department, also submitted communications from Drs. Brown and Johnson of the State Veterinary Association." On the same day "a petition and resolution of certain veterinary students relating to reorganization of the Veterinary Department was presented." These matters were referred to the faculty committee. In the report of this committee we find reference to "the necessity of greater activity in this department," and on the part of president, "active stimulation of the department with the ends in view as follows: 1. More pupils, 2. More interest, 3. More class work, enthusiasm and industry." At the same meeting the Veterinary Department was voted the following budget: Stalker, \$1,800.00; W. E. Harriman, \$1,000.00; house surgeon, \$200.00; assistant, \$400.00; for veterinary experiments, \$390.00. This is rather a small budget to carry out the program laid out for the Veterinary Department. Later in the same year (November 16, 1898) Dr. Stalker was relieved of "station work" and Dr. Harriman of therapeutics, and it was voted that "a strong man be procured for a salary not exceeding \$1,400.00." At the next meeting (December 9, 1898), Dr. J. J. Repp was elected as professor of therapeutics, pathology and assistant station veterinarian, at a salary of \$1,200.00. One hundred fifty dollars was set aside "for the purchase of such apparatus, supplies," etc. as Dr. Repp may need.

During the year 1899 the president reported that laboratories for pathology and histology had been fitted up in Agricultural Hall and important additions had been made to the courses in agriculture and veterinary science. "In the division of Veterinary Medicine the College has reached a period when a substantial enlargement is imperative. . . . Quite a number of strong Veterinary Colleges have been established in recent years." A hospital, laboratories, etc., are asked for and "In addition to all this, it will be necessary to have the corresponding equipment of men and apparatus. An estimate of \$75,000.00 is in moderation."

Fifty veterinary students were in attendance at this time.

Funds for the support of the college were still very difficult to secure as reflected by the budget for 1899-1900, which was as follows: Stalker, \$1,600.00; Harriman, \$700.00; Repp, \$1,200.00; house surgeon, \$200.00; current expenses, \$350.00; pathology, \$50.00; histology, \$50.00.

The reason for the feeling that there was further need for reorganization is not apparent, but on January 25, 1900, the Board of Trustees referred the reorganization of the Veterinary Department

to a committee of Robinson, Barrett, Hungerford and President Beardshear with request that they arrange a course of study. On April 11, 1900, a resolution adopted by the Iowa State Veterinary Association at its January meeting was referred to a committee. This resolution asked that the faculty be increased. The faculty committee reported on May 24, 1900, "That on reorganization of the Veterinary Department the head of the department receive \$1,800.00 per annum; that Professor Stalker be retained as resident lecturer at a salary of \$600.00; that the salary of the house surgeon be fixed at \$200.00; and that Professor Repp's salary be fixed at \$1,300.00 per annum. . . . That no person be presented for graduation in this department who has not shown proficiency in scholastic studies by passing such tests or examinations as the President of the College shall require."

Such developments bring with them needs of another kind so the president on September 19, 1900, found it necessary to ask for office rooms "for new assistants in Veterinary Science;" repairs for Veterinary Hospital to accomodate pharmacy "and additional current expense funds."

At this same meeting action was taken which was probably of the greatest significance thus far of any with the exception of the founding of the "School of Veterinary Science" on May 23, 1879. President Beardshear was made Dean of the Veterinary Division and was authorized to secure J. H. McNeil and L. A. Klein as members of the staff. The president reported the next day that Dr. J. H. McNeil would be professor of anatomy and principles and practice of surgery; Dr. L. A. Klein, professor of theory and practice of medicine and sanitary science.

College was closed now in summer instead of during winter months. Apparently up to this time the hospital had been closed during the summer, for on June 11, 1901, the Board of Trustees "ordered that the veterinary hospital be kept open during the summer."

Additional assistance with the instructional work was necessary with other developments and an additional instructor was authorized on July 18, 1901, "at not to exceed \$600.00." This new position was filled on September 5, 1901 by securing Carl W. Gay of Syracuse, N. Y.

During these years other things were happening at Iowa State College which were of interest to all students and faculty. There were now about 1000 students in college. Enrollment was increasing rapidly when "Old Main" building burned (December, 1900). The experimental barns were lost by fire about the same time.

President Beardshear reported to the Board of Trustees that "In Veterinary Science the experimental station part of the work had been hung up practically during the last biennial period (1900-01) for lack of teaching force in the veterinary faculty, so that all the force had to do the instruction and no one was left to do the original investigation of the laboratory." He asks in this report for \$2,500.00 "for conducting investigations in Veterinary Science. The whole

realm of disease having to do with domestic animals opens now with urgent demands upon the Experiment Station."

This report carries the most significant recommendations contained in any report made thus far. President Beardshear was Dean of the Veterinary Division and had undoubtedly given considerable thought to its work and future development. He had brought in new men like McNeil, Klein, Gay, Repp. The president's report refers to these developments in the following words, "The teaching force is greatly strengthened. The course of study has been revised and largely augmented. The standard of admission of scholarship is measurably elevated. The hospital work has been greatly improved. . . . This Division of the College will need very substantial appropriations. . . . Laboratories must be provided on a scale not hitherto approached. A hundred thousand dollars could be spent in this division for improvements the next biennial period without any element of exaggeration or extravagance."

This was the best indication we have that a comprehensive program had been outlined for the Veterinary Division by President Beardshear and his veterinary staff. Fate, however, was not kind to the Veterinary Division at this time as needs due to the burning of the north wing of Old Main Building (December, 1900) and the experimental barns created a shortage of funds, which made additions to the Veterinary Division impossible. This was, however, not the greatest blow to the execution of the program outlined by President Beardshear, for he was spared to the college for less than a year after this program was presented in a report to the legislature.

The faculty now (1901) consisted of J. H. McNeil, L. A. Klein, J. J. Repp and C. W. Gay. Dr. Klein resigned, effective February 1, 1902, and Dr. Gay was promoted to fill the vacancy. Dr. Repp was doing experiment station work part time and therefore was released July 18, 1902, from all work in the Veterinary Division except pathology and histology. At the same meeting Dr. Walter Stuhr, who had been graduated in the class of 1902, was elected house surgeon and assistant at a salary of \$800.00. The faculty now (1902-1903) consisted of McNeil, Gay, Repp and Stuhr.

The remainder of Old Main building burned this year (August 14, 1902). President Beardshear had just died, August 5, 1902, at his home on the campus—"The Knoll."

Dr. E. W. Stanton, who gave a whole life of wonderful service to the entire college, was appointed acting-president. The Veterinary Division had lost a dean and the college a president to whose wonderful qualities of personality and leadership any tribute attempted by the writer would be utterly inadequate. Such a tribute was beautifully given by Dr. A. B. Storms in his first report to the Board of Trustees in the following words:

"To the statesmanlike planning, the unselfish devotion, the rare executive ability, and the indomitable energy of the lamented Dr. Beardshear, the present vigorous and healthy condition of the Iowa

State College is very largely due. The impress of his ideals and the impetus of his spirit are deeply and enduringly felt. His tomb is appropriately upon the college campus, but his living memorial is the college itself. As one stands within the beautiful and spacious campus grounds, and hears the chiming of the bells and thinks of Dr. Beardshear, who so loved the trees and the sky, and as one feels the eager, thrilling currents of youthful ambition and enthusiasm and gladness, and breathes the atmosphere of this college of the people, his thought drifts almost unconsciously into the words of the poet Sill, that were often upon Dr. Beardshear's lips:

'Forenoon and afternoon and night. Forenoon,
And afternoon, and night,
Forenoon and —what!

The empty song repeats itself. No more?
Yea, that is Life; make this forenoon sublime,
This afternoon a psalm, this night a prayer,
And Time is conquered, and thy crown is won.'

"On every hand are the marked evidences also of the thoroughly faithful and intelligent administration of the affairs of the college in the interim since Dr. Beardshear's death."

Dr. McNeill, who had been a very close friend of President Beardshear and his chief advisor, continued under acting-president Stanton. Dr. McNeill, who always stood for thoroughness in all branches of veterinary work, was urging extension of the course of study to four years. Permission to prepare such a course was asked of the Board of Trustees on December 31, 1902.

For about eight months (August 5, 1902 to April 7, 1903) the Veterinary Division was without a dean, but the veterinary profession in the state had become interested and urged that a veterinarian be appointed dean. (This was done on April 7, 1903, when Dr. J. H. McNeill was elected, being the second veterinarian to hold that position. The division was now nearing the quarter century mark and with a well established veterinary profession in the state and a rapidly growing livestock industry the responsibilities and duties of the person at the head of the Division of Veterinary Medicine multiplied rapidly.

Development in other lines was also rapid at this time. Agriculture was outgrowing its quarters; Central Building was in the process of construction; the Dairy Building was no longer adequate; a new heating plant was needed; students were coming faster than they could be comfortably accommodated. The college had in fact become "embarrassed by prosperity," or, as President Storms stated, "the college has grown much more rapidly than its resources If the support fund of the college had grown relatively with the expansion and growth of the institution, that fund would now be considerably more than double what it is."

Such was the situation facing Dr. J. H. McNeill when he was made Dean on April 7, 1903, and Dr. A. B. Storms when he was elected President on July 2 of the same year.

The budget adopted on July 16, 1903, included J. H. McNeil, C. W. Gay, W. A. Stuhr and a vacant position in medicine and sanitary science. Dr. J. J. Repp withdrew from the college during the summer months (1903) and on August 21, Dr. M. Jacob was elected to fill the vacancy. This year (1903) also marks the introduction of the first four-year course to be adopted by any veterinary college in this country. There were 30 freshmen entered that fall, and President Storms reported later that, "the experiment of making the course in Veterinary Medicine four years in length has proven successful . . . It would appear . . . that in veterinary medicine as in human medicine, the school that seeks to furnish the most thoro and scientific education to its students is appreciated by the better class of young men, who are expecting to qualify themselves for a creditable professional career."

Dr. McNeil reported that, "the requirements for admission have also been raised . . . We now have, both as to quality and numbers, a much higher and more satisfactory condition than ever before in the department."

The value of buildings, of equipment and the expenses of the Veterinary Division in 1903 were given as "Veterinary Hospital, \$8,000.00, Equipment Veterinary Section Experiment Station, \$926.75; Equipment Veterinary Department, \$2,757.30; current expense appropriations averaged about \$500.00 per year; salaries, \$800 to \$1500.00." How the staff carried on the work in Veterinary Medicine in such a satisfactory way (there never have been many "failures" among the graduates of Iowa State College) is difficult to understand. Naturally with such a limited staff even with the enormous energy put into the work by each one, only the most essential things could be taught.

In his report the President refers to this situation in the following way: "Owing to the meagre salaries paid the professors and instructors in Veterinary Science, we have been unable to retain our faculty from year to year as would have been desired." In further reference to the "Veterinary School" President Storms said, "Its work is of high character and its graduates obtain immediate professional recognition . . . A new building, furnishing hospital facilities, laboratories and lecture rooms, and office accommodations, together with very much fuller equipment is necessary."

Dr. McNeil's desire for high standards is also reflected in his first report, as dean, to the president. It contained the following words: "I sincerely hope that the last barrier to the maintenance of a high standard has been swept away forever, and that the candidate for admission will be measured by the same rule that governs the admission to the other divisions of the college." The budget, however, which was adopted for 1904 showed but slight "symptoms" of improvement. Salaries ranged from \$1200.00 to \$1700.00 with \$550.00 for current expenses and \$600.00 for experimental work in veterinary medicine. The clinics had grown to over 1000 cases and to relieve this situation \$175.00 and some lumber from the old creamery building were used to build

some "sheds" to house the hospital cases. Dr. McNeil had asked, as President Beardshear had done before him, for a new building. He recommended one "costing not less than \$150,000.00."

There was but little encouragement to an ambitious faculty and Dr. Jacob resigned, effective September 1, 1904. Dr. C. W. Gay, who had been taking animal husbandry work, transferred to the animal husbandry department. Dr. F. R. Ahlers, who had been graduated in 1902, and Dr. L. M. Hurt, who had been graduated in 1904, were elected to fill the vacancies. After serving one year Dr. Ahlers resigned, and the vacancy was filled by the election of Dr. R. R. Dykstra, who had been graduated in June. If the faculty is the "heart" of an educational institution, 25 to 50 per cent of the "heart" was lost each year because of lack of sufficient funds for faculty support. Dr. McNeil, however, kept up the morale and interest of the students and faculty, largely by his own tireless efforts and personality, and the budget for 1905-1906 showed salaries \$1200.00 to \$1800.00, current expenses \$842.00, and veterinary experiments, \$400.00.

The student enrollment was increasing and the clinics were becoming larger, in fact, had far outgrown the facilities provided.

During the past few years the college, in order to meet the needs in some other divisions which were also suffering from "growing pains," had purchased the dairy farm of 170 acres; had added 140 acres to the main farm, 10 acres to the dairy farm and had purchased 20 acres for a poultry farm. New Agricultural Hall was under construction (cost, \$340,000). The forge shop and machine shop were erected and a central heating plant costing \$165,000 was being started. The veterinary budget for 1906-1907, therefore, showed little changes (salaries \$1300 to \$2000, current expenses, \$600.00 and \$600.00 for experiments). The funds for experimental work were little used as the faculty of four veterinarians was not able to do the teaching as thoroly as it desired, not to mention conducting "experiments." An additional item found in the budget this year as follows, "\$330.00 for stenographic help for the dean."

In 1906 Dean McNeil reported to President Storms that "the division of Veterinary Medicine never received young men so well qualified to take up their work. . . . At the close of the last school year there were graduated from the Veterinary Division the first men from a school in America maintaining a graded four year course of study in Veterinary Medicine." Regarding new buildings, Dean McNeil states, "the great State of Iowa with her extensive agricultural and kindred interests can ill afford to be behind in appropriating funds for her Veterinary School, when in other lines she is so far in advance of other states. . . . One hundred and fifty thousand dollars could be used for this purpose and not one cent squandered, and I most respectfully urge that some effort be directed towards securing such an appropriation."

In reporting to the Board of Trustees, President Storms states, "I would commend for especially earnest consideration, the plea of Dean

McNeill, for the erection at the earliest practicable moment of a veterinary building in which to house this growing and important division of our work."

No relief seemed to be in sight in spite of these pleas, so on May 23, 1907, Dr. L. M. Hurt resigned, effective at the close of the school year. On the same date the budget for the following year was adopted with salaries from \$1,400.00 to \$2,200.00, current expenses, \$1,080.00. A few weeks later (June 4, 1907), Dr. W. A. Stuhr resigned and C. H. Stange, who was being graduated, was elected, "subjects to be arranged."

The faculty now consisted of J. H. McNeill, R. R. Dykstra, C. H. Stange, W. E. Madson. Dr. McNeill still hoped for relief in the way of buildings and faculty support, but at the same time was interesting the livestock industry in disease control and eradication. With Dean Curtiss he discussed tuberculosis eradication before the Board of Trustees and the board expressed the desire that the college might be the leader in the work to eradicate tuberculosis from the state.

When the budget for 1908-1909 was adopted, salaries ranged from \$1,500.00 to \$2,300.00, current expenses, \$1,200.00.

At this time, 1908, the University of Ohio needed a surgeon in the Veterinary College, which position was offered to Dean McNeill and President Storms presented his resignation to the Board of Trustees on September 30, 1908. Concerning this, President Storms reported to the Board of Trustees that, "we have suffered a most serious loss in the resignation of the Dean of the Veterinary Division. Dr. McNeill would not have considered resigning if he could have had reasonable assurance of prompt attention to the needs of the Division in building and equipment and an adequate faculty."

A committee of the Board of Trustees in submitting a report stated that "more adequate provision must speedily be made for this Division of our college. We should either frankly abandon the Veterinary Department or provide for creditable work. We believe that great credit is due to the Dean, Dr. McNeill, for achieving results that are so creditable with such meagre resources and facilities. . . . We ought to provide . . . more experienced men, in part at least, for our faculty. Such men cannot be secured for the salaries we are paying."

The classification of the freshman and sophomore veterinary students was now taken over entirely by the junior dean's office, which had been only partially true up to this time. The Junior College was established in 1904 by President Storms, presumably on the theory that the first two years of our college courses consist of work largely continued after graduating from high school and, therefore, difficult for the dean of a technical division to supervise. The larger part of the first two years of most of the college courses was taught in the Division of Industrial Science and would, therefore, conform to the general idea underlying the establishment of a Junior College. With the students in the Veterinary Division it was a somewhat different matter, as approximately 75 percent of the work taken by the veterinary student was given in his own division, the remainder being

divided between science and agriculture; yet it was difficult for those in authority to understand why the veterinary faculty wanted to deal with their students from the beginning. During the past two years a student adviser has been appointed from the veterinary faculty whose duty it is to advise with freshmen and sophomores under the supervision of the dean of the Junior College.

President Storms renewed his request for additional support for veterinary buildings and faculty, a \$3,400.00 increase, or a total of \$9,800.00 for faculty support, being asked. He stated further that "plans and specifications have been prepared for a building that will cost approximately \$150,000.00. . . . The great State of Iowa can ill afford to be behind in appropriating funds for her Veterinary School. . . . One hundred and fifty thousand dollars could be used for this purpose and not one cent squandered."

An inventory at this time (Fall, 1908) showed:

Buildings, hospital	\$10,000.00
Equipment of veterinary section Experiment Station	804.33
Equipment of division	4,449.82
Expenditures, fees, 1907-1908	977.00
Support, 1907-1908	1,377.93
Clinic receipts	1,510.70

Following Dean McNeill's resignation, President Storms acted as dean. Dr. Stange was authorized "to make purchases, audit bills, sign collections, cash reports, etc., and attend to correspondence, acting under the direction of President Storms as dean. Dr. H. E. Bemis, a graduate in the class of 1908, was elected (September 30, 1908) to the faculty. On the same date the building committee of the board was instructed to prepare plans for a "Veterinary Hospital, cost not to exceed \$150,000.00." It was also adopted "that permission of the next legislature be secured for building the same from special millage tax."

A committee consisting of Messrs. Brenton and McElroy of the Board of Trustees, who had investigated libraries and veterinary buildings in the east, stated that the "University of Pennsylvania buildings are more extensive than we need, but we should build ultimately with this idea in view."

Since Dr. McNeill's resignation on September 30, 1908, a committee of the board had been considering a successor. This committee reported to the Board of Trustees on March 17, 1909, "that C. H. Stange had been selected as dean of the Veterinary Division . . . effective February 4, 1909." C. H. Stange became thereby the third veterinary dean of the Iowa State College. Before he accepted the appointment he had the assurance that the Veterinary Division would receive the same consideration as did the other divisions of the college.

Even with this assurance there was some hesitancy in accepting the appointment, as experience in organization or administrative work, which seemed so necessary, was not possessed by the appointee at that time. In fact if there had been a full realization at that time of Dr. Stalker's experience and the difficulties encountered by Dean McNeill, it is doubtful if the appointment would have been accepted.

Youth (Dr. Stange was 28 years of age when appointed dean) and inexperience sometimes lead persons into attempting things older and more experienced heads would not attempt.

With an optimism "born of ignorance" of some of the difficulties of the past, plans for future development were outlined. It was not long before this future development, plans for which were understood by the Board of Trustees in February, seemed very uncertain, for in less than six months (July 1, 1909) by action of the legislature, which had just adjourned, the old system of government by Boards of Trustees, etc., for each of the state educational institutions was abandoned, and a new State Board of Education was appointed. Fortunately, one of the members of the "Old Board of Trustees" (Mr. C. R. Brenton) was appointed on the new Board of Education.

Not only did the governing board change, but before building plans could be perfected and a new building started, President Storms resigned (March 2, 1910), thus removing the last administrative officer (except Mr. Brenton), under whom the position of dean had been accepted the previous year.

As before and since, the faithful servant of the college, Dean Stanton, was pressed into service as acting-president, and it was during his administration that the "new Veterinary Quadrangle" was built. The Veterinary Division owes much to the helpful sympathy, suggestions, and encouragement received from Dean Stanton during that reorganization period.

The budget, 1909-1910, adopted soon after Dr. McNeil's successor had been appointed, provided for some additions to the staff. Drs. Stange, Bemis, and Dykstra remained, and two assistant professors were added (W. W. Dimock and H. S. Murphey). Salaries ranged from \$1,600.00 to \$2,000.00, current expense appropriation, \$1,000.00. With this budget and a new Board of Education "we set sail for shores unknown."

The additions to the staff (now consisting of five veterinarians) made it possible to organize the division into subject groups with a view to creating five educational departments. This was accomplished the following year and continues up to the present time.

The most important task before the new administration was the planning of the new veterinary buildings, for which the last legislature (1909), which also created the new Board of Education, appropriated \$150,000.00. By July, 1910, the plans for the new building were practically complete. They were approved by the Board of Education on July 22, 1910. The finance committee was directed to call for bids. These were opened on November 3, 1910, and the contract was let to Benson and Marxer of Des Moines for \$135,600.00, leaving some alternates to be decided later.

Some difficulties arose in connection with the location of the new buildings. It was first (April 1, 1910) decided to locate them "on the southwestern part of the campus near the new athletic field." This location seemed so "impossible" that after a strenuous protest presented personally to most of the members of the Board of Education by the dean, the former action was reconsidered (May 25, 1910) and

the buildings were "relocated on a tract north of the greenhouse." This was the first educational building to be located north of the street car line.

While all this was being done it was also necessary to outline a program which must include some definite objectives. Without these any administrative officer is ineffective. This program was outlined in the new dean's first report to the President (1910) as follows:

"Undoubtedly the primary object of establishing this division was to afford an opportunity for those who wish to study veterinary medicine and to deal with problems of livestock sanitation in this state. The former, however, is the only mission this division has attempted to fulfill. The benefits of the division should be more far-reaching than this, because we fall in our mission if we become nothing more or less than administrators of medicine to animals.

"It is our ambition and aim to develop the Division of Veterinary Medicine and, concurrently, the veterinary conditions of this state so that they will be on a par at least with those in other states, many of which have not the extensive livestock interests of Iowa, yet have a much more complete system of livestock sanitation. It is evident that Iowa should protect its interests by guarding against animal scourges, and for this reason, if for no other, the Division of Veterinary Medicine should be in closer touch with livestock interests and cooperate with these interests in questions of sanitation. The division should be in position to carry on investigations of various animal diseases, their treatment and prevention. It should be able to add to the efficiency of the veterinarian practicing his profession. It should add to the livestock man's knowledge of sanitary science, so that contagious animal diseases may be more effectively combatted. It should cooperate with the State Department of Agriculture in the matter of livestock sanitation minimizing the loss from epizootic diseases and thus enhancing the livestock valuation. It should be equipped to carry on investigations, especially of problems of comparative medicine and be of service to the public health by furnishing information regarding diseases intercommunicable between animals and man.

"In the fall of 1908 at the time of the resignation of Dr. J. H. McNeill, who, by untiring efforts, had brought the division up to its high standard, the department had but two lecture rooms, which were poorly equipped, and two offices for the four veterinarians then composing the faculty. No new quarters had been arranged for at that time. A new building was, however, immediately planned to cost \$150,000.00. This one feature marks the greatest step of progress which the division has probably ever made. This building should be supplemented by another costing between \$2,000 and \$3,000, to be used as a contagious ward, because animals affected with contagious diseases when arriving at the hospital, as well as those showing symptoms of such diseases while being treated for other ailments, must be removed to a separate building."

Thus was outlined the program which has been developing during the

past 20 years and is now in full operation. During this period (1909-1929) other matters have developed which temporarily threatened interference with or defeat of certain objectives. After considerable work, however, and some extra effort at the "rudder," the ship was again headed in the right direction. These matters will be discussed in their proper place.

With an increased staff, some attention could now be given to research and some work on hog cholera was taken up in 1911. Dr. Chas. Murray, present head of veterinary research, was associated with this work.

We now (1911) required 15 units (30 credits) of high school work for entrance. These requirements made this school the first in America with the uniform four year course requiring matriculants to be graduates of an accredited high school. President Stanton in his report to the Board of Education (May 26, 1911) referred to the Veterinary Division, saying that "the work of this division has been quite thoroly reorganized and in my opinion greatly strengthened. Iowa should have a strong veterinary school and the changes point in that direction. With its new building, its additional equipment, its revised courses of study and its strengthened faculty, it should be able to render the state a service of great value."

The new buildings were occupied in the spring of 1912. The finance committee of the Board of Education was authorized on March 6, 1912, to settle with the contractors.

It was about a month later (April 3, 1912) that a new president was elected. R. A. Pearson, who had been acting as commissioner of agriculture under Governor Charles Evans Hughes of New York, was elected. Thus with new buildings, a new organization, a new president and a new Board of Education we were ready to proceed with our program.

The budget adopted on July 16, 1912, for 1912-1913 included: C. H. Stange, W. W. Dimock, H. S. Murphey, H. E. Bemis, H. D. Bergman, Chas. Murray, N. L. Nelson and George Judisch. Seven veterinarians were now on the staff in addition to Mr. Judisch, who had been giving lectures on pharmacy to veterinary students since 1900. In addition \$500.00 was appropriated for student assistants and \$2450.00 for current expenses. Two thousand dollars was set aside in the Experiment Station for veterinary experiments.

During the year, \$27,900.00 had been spent for new equipment. This, together with the new buildings, gave encouragement to the faculty and altho student enrollment had decreased due to increased requirements we felt certain that this would be temporary, which proved to be the case. In 1910-1911 there were 100 students and in 1911-1912, 85. A veterinarian was added to the extension staff, the object being to aid farmers with problems in sanitation.

Dr. Pammel's work on poisonous plants and Dr. Buchanan's "Veterinary Bacteriology" appeared at this time, both being a contribution of immense value to veterinary literature.

Laboratory work in physiology was started at this time, specimens

for use by the anatomy department were being prepared, and the increased clinical facilities stimulated the work in surgery and medicine. Everything looked favorable for our program and our objectives seemed much easier of attainment.

The dean's report to the president (1912) contains the following: "During the two years just passed, the Division of Veterinary Medicine has to a considerable extent entered into the plans outlined in the last biennial report. Not only has every phase of instructional work been strengthened, but the division has also, as far as possible, been co-operating with the livestock interests and the State Health Commission in matters pertaining to livestock sanitation.

"In order to facilitate the work of this division and increase its proficiency, it has been divided into departments of anatomy and histology, physiology and pharmacology, pathology and bacteriology, surgery and obstetrics, and theory and practice, each having certain definite work, planned to secure maximum results. The arrangement of the new buildings makes this plan very practical and satisfactory. Each department has a responsible head with assistants. The dean, in addition to acting as head of the department of theory and practice, is also head of the veterinary section of the Experiment Station. In order that the division may be in closer touch with the sanitary conditions of the state and be in a position to render some assistance, the dean has been appointed assistant state veterinarian.

"The present organization, while it is new, has been very satisfactory thus far and is now ready to engage the problems before it. I recommend that we be allowed to continue on this basis with the extension of the work as circumstances will warrant.

"During the past year the group of new veterinary buildings planned has been completed with the exception of the Experiment Station and Diagnostic Laboratories. The group of five completed includes the Administration Building with dean's and surgeon's offices, assembly room, library, general museum and faculty room; the Pathology Building, accomodating the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology; the Anatomy Building for the Department of Anatomy and Histology; the Physiology Building in which the work of the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology is carried on; and the Hospital or Clinic Building for the use of the Departments of Surgery and Practice. Each building has the necessary offices, laboratories, store rooms and rooms for animals for laboratory purposes. Each building is adapted to the work of the department which uses it. This arrangement has proved eminently successful and is stimulating individual work in a very effective way.

"The buildings erected at a cost of \$150,000, while not elaborately finished, were planned with an idea as to their utility and have been pronounced by many authorities as the finest and best in the country and excelled by but few of the European schools. This investment cannot fail to prove a valuable one to the livestock interests of the state. I recommend that as soon as possible, the building planned for experimental and diagnostic work be completed, as it is essential

in the investigation work for which Veterinary Medicine presents a larger field than any other profession.

"The small amount of equipment of the Veterinary Division, which at the same time was poor, made it necessary to purchase new equipment for practically all of the laboratories and class rooms. In purchasing furniture and equipment, plain, substantial material has been selected with an idea as to its usefulness and durability. About \$25,000 was invested for this purpose. A medical education, along any of its several lines, is necessarily an expensive education, on account of the fact that it requires considerable apparatus for the laboratory and clinical instruction. An education that lacks the practical application of the theoretical cannot prepare the student for efficient service to his clients. It must necessarily consist largely of the sciences especially as related to biology. These cannot be taught successfully without considerable, and in some cases, expensive equipment.

"The instructing force has during the past two years been organized until it has reached the highest degree of efficiency and co-operation ever attained in the history of the institution. Dr. Dimock is head of the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology and is assisted by Dr. Murray and two senior students. Dr. Bemis is head of the Department of Surgery and Obstetrics and is assisted by Dr. Nelson. Dr. Murphey is head of Anatomy and Histology and has two senior student assistants. Dr. Bergman has charge of Physiology and Pharmacology, assisted by Mr. Judisch. The Department of Practice is under the direction of the Dean. With this faculty, organized as it is, we are able to carry on the work of the division; but in order to be able to work out many of the problems confronting us today, it will be necessary to have not more departments or heads of departments, but more assistants for those we now have in order that the heads of departments may exert their energy so as to secure maximum results. The demand for men qualified to do teaching and research work is indicated by the fact that there are at the present time a number of openings that have not been filled after months of searching.

"It is recommended therefore, that the heads of the departments be given salaries ranging from not less than \$2,200 to \$2,700, and that they be furnished with competent assistants in order that they may study the problems that come to them from time to time and attempt to work out a solution. I think it should be a duty of every teacher to do research work so far as possible without interfering with instruction work which must remain the primary and most important work of this division.

"As predicted in my report four years ago, we have a decrease in attendance as a result of enforced high entrance requirements. A school located in the middle west, surrounded by the three large private veterinary colleges which maintain very low entrance requirements and twenty-one months of college work instead of thirty-six as our course represents, must necessarily depend on quality rather than quantity to serve the state supporting it. I am pleased to report also that the

"Fifty-nine permits have been issued to commercial concerns selling serum and virus within the state. Four of these permits have been revoked on account of serum not meeting the required standard. Seven applications for permits to sell serum and virus have been refused. Very great care has been taken in connection with authorizing distribution and use of virus.

"With the aid of the Agricultural Extension Department much educational work has been done in all parts of the state. Four veterinarians are engaged constantly in this work and their efforts have been liberally supplemented from time to time.

"It is worthy of note that, owing to the limitation of the state funds and the need of getting the work started rapidly, over \$12,000 was advanced by private individuals and concerns, including several banks, so that a larger quantity of serum could be manufactured and placed in storage last winter awaiting a heavy demand which was expected to come, and did come, early in the summer season.

"Director Stange reports that altogether practically 10,000,000 cubic centimeters of serum have been produced, and that 4,714 herds have been treated, with the showing that in healthy herds only 2.8 per cent of the hogs died after treatment with serum alone, which is considered a remarkably good showing. With the simultaneous treatment, the loss was only 2.2 per cent. Elsewhere the corresponding loss has been reported as high as 8 per cent. Often the treatment is not applied until a considerable portion of the hogs are sick, but even in such cases the records show favorable results. Where serum alone was used the loss after treatment was 29 per cent, and where simultaneous treatment was used the loss in diseased herds was 11 per cent. In both cases the percentage of sick hogs in the herd was higher than the percentage of deaths after treatment. The simultaneous treatment is used in the majority of cases, and reports show that in 76 per cent of the herds having this treatment there was not a single loss.

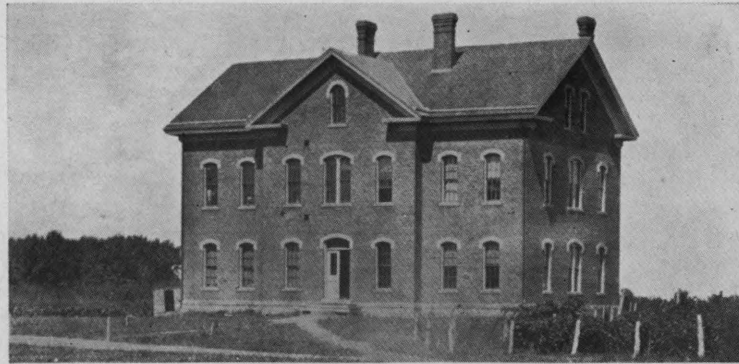
"Great care has been exercised by Director Stange in organizing this work. Dr. C. G. Cole, who had been engaged in the manufacture of serum for the United States Government, was placed in direct charge."

Attention could now be turned to the organization of a Research Department, for which an annual appropriation had been made (July 1, 1913). The vital thing in research, as in education, is the staff. After consultation with President Pearson, who had met Dr. Robert Ostertag in Germany on his trip to Europe before coming to Iowa State College, it was decided to write Dr. Ostertag. The suggestion we received was to employ Dr. Kurt Schern. After the usual correspondence this was accomplished. Later Mr. Paul Purwin, who is still with our research department, came over as an assistant. During the summer of 1914 Dr. Schern went to London to attend the International Congress and while there the European war broke out and he was unable to return.

"Dean Stange emphasized the importance of having veterinary in-



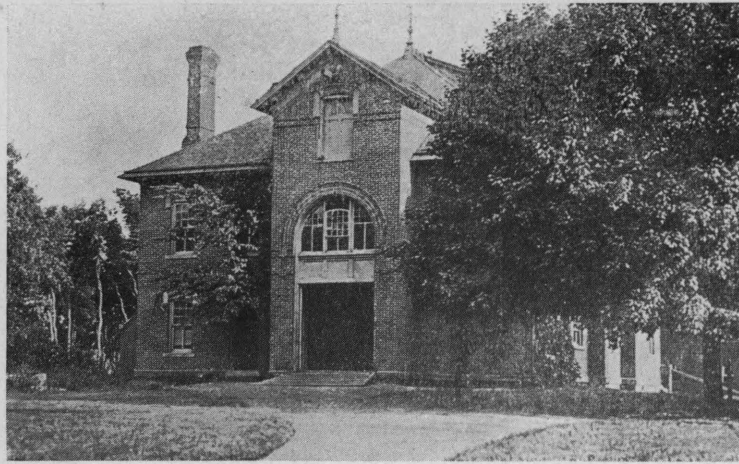
South Hall, originally the home of President Welch, where the first instruction in Veterinary Science was given



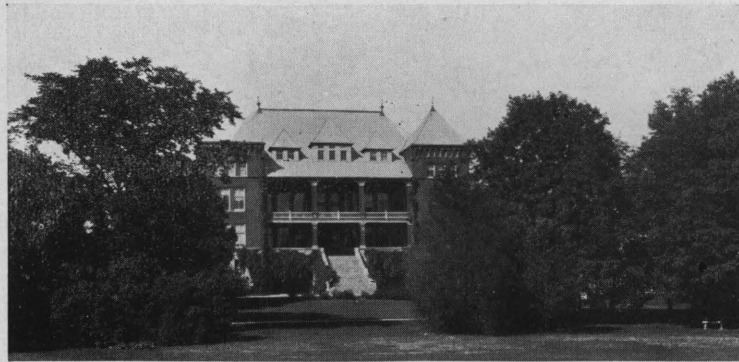
North Hall, the second building occupied by the Veterinary Division, in conjunction with the Botany Department



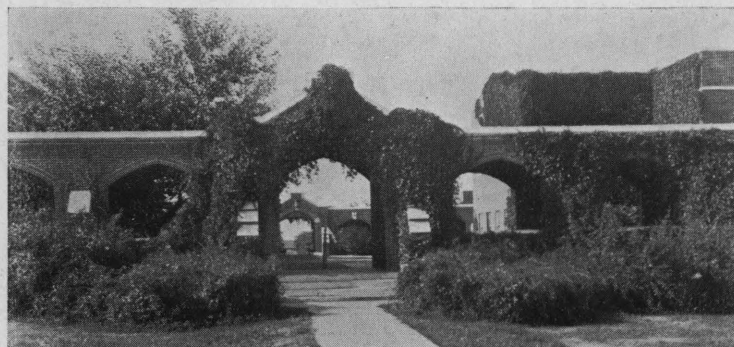
Sanitary Building, later College Hospital and Music Hall, first building erected for Veterinary Division



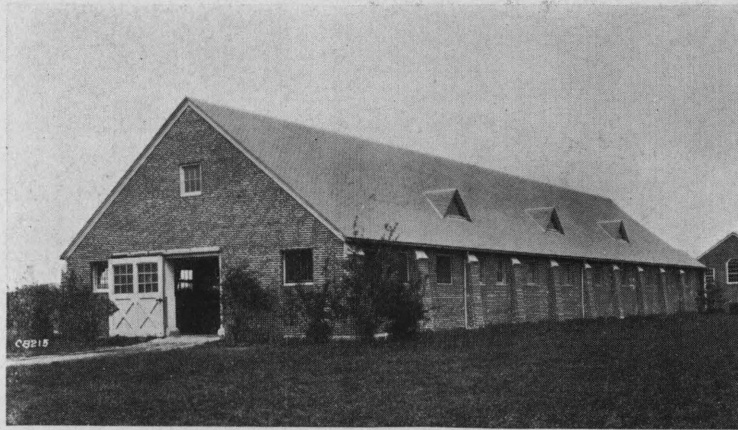
Old Veterinary Hospital, erected at the same time as the Sanitary Building



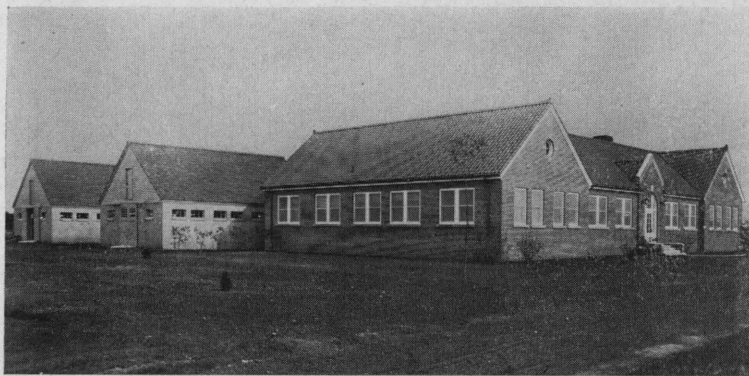
Old Agricultural Hall, Veterinary classroom and laboratory quarters, 1893-1912



Veterinary Quadrangle, home of the Veterinary Division since 1912



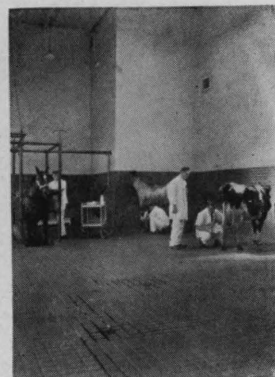
First wing of future Clinic Building



Research Laboratory at the Veterinary Farm



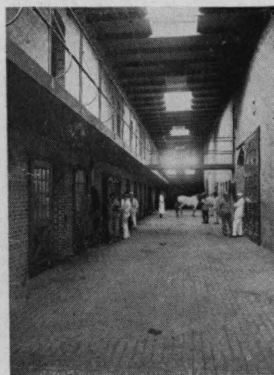
View of Veterinary Buildings from the northeast



Left—Clinic in the Old Veterinary Hospital. Right—Present Clinic



Laboratory in anatomy



Left—Corridor in the Clinic Building. Right—Physiology Laboratory

vestigations well supported and conducted by men highly trained in the science. Persons not familiar with this work seldom appreciate the difficulties surrounding it. An appropriation to provide for additional help and equipment is recommended. Especially is it pointed out that for research work some land should be available for the care of experimental animals."

The educational work for the two year period ending June 30, 1914, is best summed up in the words of President Pearson: "The work of the division is expanding and its value to the state is increasing, as would be expected of an institution newly provided with first class equipment and established by the state to service livestock interests representing hundreds of millions of dollars. It should be kept in mind that the older a state becomes the more does it develop problems relating to animal disease.

"An important innovation has been tried whereby senior students are assigned for two weeks' practice with leading veterinarians thruout the state. This is to give them a further insight into the many phases of the veterinarian's daily work. The students receive no compensation, but they do everything possible to assist the veterinarians to whom they are assigned. The experiment promises so well that the practice probably will be continued until a satisfactory ambulatory clinic can be organized.

"Another development which was made possible by a special appropriation by the last General Assembly is the Veterinary Practitioners' Course, which continued one week and was attended by about 70 veterinarians who were given lectures and demonstrations and opportunity to discuss late developments of their science. This course was received with enthusiasm by the veterinarians and a marked increase of attendance is expected when the next course is given.

"In 1910 the entrance requirements to the veterinary course were raised and made equal to the requirements for other college courses. There was a marked decrease in total attendance, but it is interesting to note that the first class which entered under the higher requirements graduated in 1914 eighty-five (85) per cent of its entering members, whereas the four preceding classes graduated respectively 41 per cent, 47 per cent, 56 per cent and 41 per cent. The second class entering under the new requirements, whose members are now juniors, is represented in college by 94 per cent of its entering members.

"In order to keep the important lines of work in the division well balanced, Dean Stange recommends special assistance during the next biennium for the departments of surgery, practice and physiology. He says that lack of funds has forced the surgery and practice departments practically to dispense with their free clinics and charge for such work done at the hospital. This reduces the calls for help and correspondingly reduces the educational training which the students should have. In 1913-14 the record shows 1,204 surgical cases treated, of which 504 were on account of internal diseases.

"Recommendation again is made for the establishment of an ambula-

tory clinic. For five years the need of this has been emphasized and now we find other and some smaller schools operating these clinics successfully.

"Better library facilities are also urgently recommended. Advanced work is handicapped by lack of scientific reference books and periodicals.

"As to new buildings, Dean Stange recommends the following:

"The completion of the southwest building of the veterinary group for the research and diagnostic laboratories to relieve the pressure in some of the other buildings;

"An additional story to the pathology and anatomy wings to relieve the pressure in these departments.

"The dean also points out the importance of his division having a farm of about 160 acres to be used especially for clinical material and for research work and serum manufacture. Such a farm would be a distinct economy to a plant carrying on veterinary work of such character and in such quantity as now obtains at this college."

The farm referred to was later acquired (1920) and is known as the Veterinary Research Farm.

At this time (1914) the European War broke out, and our work was transformed and conducted largely along the lines of food production and conservation until the United States joined with the allies. Then things of a very different nature happened. President Pearson was asked to come to Washington to serve as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and Dean Stanton was once more pressed into service as acting-president (April 20, 1917 to November 21, 1918). Iowa State College was turned into a training camp, as were other state institutions, and S.A.T.C. with all its complications and misunderstandings was with us until the close of the war.

Much false (as we realize now) "propaganda" was going around and people often became suspicious of one another, so conditions were anything but favorable to good educational work. With a fourth or more of the staff in the service and some of the remainder anxious to get in, the best we could do was to "keep things going," hoping the war would soon end.

There were other difficulties for those of us who were trying to carry on the institutional work with some semblance of its former nature. We did not know always to whom we were responsible, the acting president or the chief military officer. Both claimed jurisdiction, probably with justification. The fraternity and large club houses were transformed into barracks and the gymnasium was used for a mess hall to and from which students were marched in military formation. Definite study hours were set aside and the students were required to congregate in assigned rooms where a designated person "supervised" their study.

Then (1918) came the "flu" epidemic to take its toll of young and old alike. The college was ordered under quarantine by the military officer in charge and all persons going to and from the campus were required to have passes. Guards were stationed at all entrances and pa-

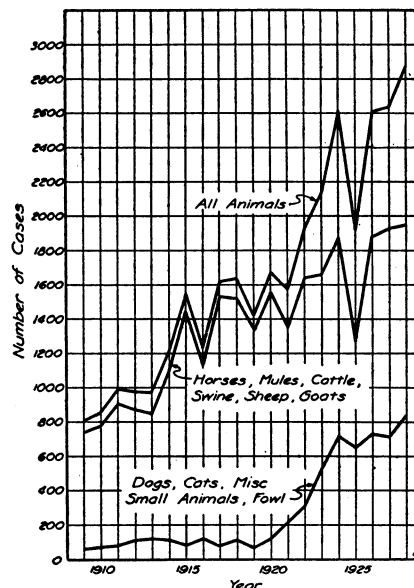
rents coming as a result of a telegram or telephone call to see a sick son or daughter (often dead when they arrived) were transported in especially designated cars.

The staff had been more or less disorganized by the enlistment of the surgery staff (Drs. Bemis and Guard), a member of the research staff (Dr. L. E. Willey), a member of the Biological Laboratory staff (Dr. Lew McElyea) and the head of the ambulatory clinic (Dr. N. L. Nelson). In order to adjust ourselves, Dr. Murphey was transferred to surgery with Dr. Leith as an assistant and Dr. Grossman acted as head of the Department of Anatomy; Dr. A. B. Haskins took Dr. Nelson's place in the ambulatory clinic; Dr. Henry Wehrbein assisted in the research department of which Dr. Murray was acting head. With this

temporary organization we continued until the close of the college year, 1918-19, when those members of the staff who had been on leave for military duty began to return. By the time college opened in September, 1919, we were again in operation with our "old" organization.

The whole period comes back as a "nightmare," but then when we think of what others endured, ours was such an insignificant matter that perhaps one should not mention it at all. However, it is now a part of history and as such is here recorded.

Things went along for a while with promise of our former progress and development, and we were quite optimistic. Did we not have what we had been asking for for 10 years, viz., veterinary schools all requiring 15 units of high school work for entrance? All that was necessary now was to look forward to a period of progress and development unequalled in the past history of the institution. But we were soon to be awakened from this pleasant dream when the post war depression came over the country (the darkest shadows of which seem at the present time—1929—to have passed). Student enrollment decreased in many college courses, but more especially in agriculture and veterinary medicine. Farmers were discouraged, as they well might be, and many of the veterinarians, especially those in practice, were discouraging young men from taking up the preparation for their profession because it had "no future." The effect of this depression is clearly shown in the graph depicting the enrollment since 1880. The demand for veterinarians was developing, nevertheless, and this was especially noticeable in the

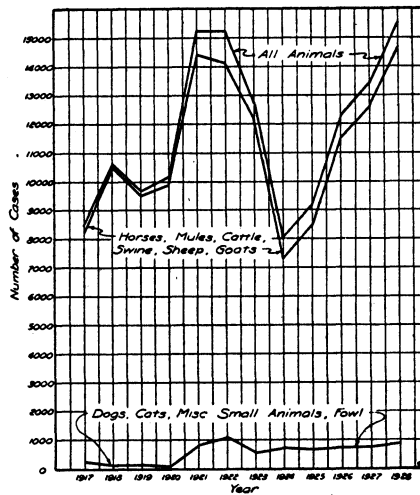
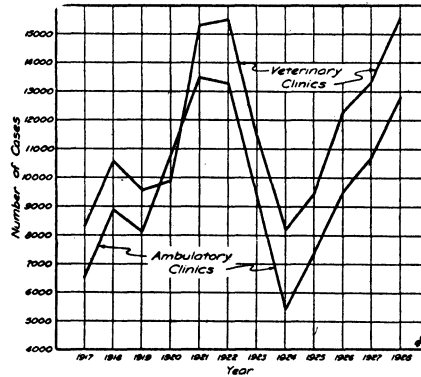


field of small animal practice. The graphs showing the number and character of our clinical cases are a good indication as to the condition in general practice. Collections were very difficult and a man might have "a good practice but no money." Food inspection and animal disease eradication and control continued to develop, the status of the veterinarians in the army had been improved greatly during the war, and it became apparent in a few years that instead of closing a veterinary college, as was discussed at some of our larger universities, there would be a distinct demand for that branch of education. All veterinary colleges are showing increased enrollment at the present time.

During the years of decreased enrollment, increased emphasis was placed on research and considerable work was completed in the division on the genital organs, animal parasites, swine diseases, etc.

Early in the year 1926, President Pearson resigned to accept the presidency of the University of Maryland. Prof. Herman Knapp was appointed acting-president when President Pearson left for his new position (September 1, 1926). Professor Knapp had been holding positions of responsibility (treasurer, registrar, business manager, etc.,) with the Iowa State College for many years and was eminently qualified to carry forward the administrative work of the college.

President Pearson had spent 14 years at Iowa State College and had rendered Iowa a great service. He was a "builder," and many of the fine buildings on our campus today are the result of his efforts. Among his last recommendations as president was an item of \$39,000.00 for buildings for the veterinary research farm, an item that unfortunately did not get to the legislature among the other askings. His understanding and interest regarding veterinary medicine were prob-



alby greater than that of any other college president in the United States. This can be said without reflection on other presidents, because of the fact that one of President Pearson's brothers, Dr. Leonard Pearson, is fondly remembered in our profession as one of the greatest men the profession of this continent ever produced. During his administration as Secretary of Agriculture of New York, animal disease control also came under his supervision. Altho the University of Maryland does not have a veterinary college, President Pearson continues his interest in the veterinary profession.

On September 1, 1927, Dr. Raymond M. Hughes took over the administration of the college and everything promises well for Iowa State College.

During Professor Knapp's year as acting-president, we had built the "cattle" wing of the proposed new clinic building and secured money for the new veterinary research laboratory. The latter was approved by the Board of Education on February 26, 1927. Among the regrettable things which stand out during the last few years are the loss of Dr. Murphey and the resignation of Dr. Bemis, who was tempted away by a much larger salary offered by the University of Pennsylvania.

At the present writing, May 1, 1929, everything points to a future full of possibilities and promise. We have an interested and sympathetic president, a young and enthusiastic faculty, a fine student body composed of clean, bright and energetic young men, and a greater demand for our graduates than we can supply; a well trained and industrious research staff and confidence that the State of Iowa will supply the needed buildings and equipment.

The accompanying graphs of the development of our clinics will assist in conveying an idea of that branch of our work. The depression in the curve was due quite largely to a decrease in the ambulatory clinic resulting from decreased vaccination of swine when farmers felt they could not afford to have the work done.

II

FACULTY



THE MOST vital part of any educational institution is its faculty. The faculty is the college. Therefore, the character and personality of the members of the staff determine the kind of a college we have. The burden of this responsibility for the School of Veterinary Medicine from its beginning until June, 1893, was carried by Drs. M. Stalker and D. S. Fairchild. It was shared by Dr. W. B. Niles when he became assistant professor in March, 1891. During this period (1879-1893) there were house surgeons and non-resident lecturers who, however, changed frequently and could not, both on account of their position and short periods of service, relieve the professors to any great extent when it came to responsibility for policy or teaching the important subjects.