

VII.

GRADUATE SCHOOL



URING the early years ('70-'90) the graduate work of the college was not well organized. The writer is informed that during the first five or six years the D.V.M. degree was regarded as a graduate degree. Records seem to confirm this statement, as men like Nicholson, Carey, etc., who had a Bachelor of Science degree and later took veterinary medicine, were listed as graduate students. These men received the D.V.M. degree while B.V.M. was the degree granted to those having less extensive preparation for the work. There is no record of there being any difference in the content of the course for the two classes of students.

As nearly as can be determined, they attended classes together and their course of study was exactly the same. After a few years, however, the degrees were the same for all students graduating from the Veterinary Division (D.V.M.). In 1890 graduate work was listed in veterinary pathology and materia medica.

From about 1890 until 1913, the graduate work of the entire college was administered by a graduate committee of the general faculty. By this time (1913), however, there was such interest in graduate work that it was necessary to form a more effective organization to administer the affairs of graduate students. On July 15, 1915, the graduate faculty was organized and the president appointed as acting-dean. The graduate faculty consisted then, as it does now, of the staff members in the various divisions and departments who are offering graduate work in their respective lines.

Veterinary medicine was included in this organization, and since that time we have had a recognized plan and method of procedure with definitely outlined graduate courses. Some readjustments were made on October 7, 1919, and the graduate organization was named "Graduate College" and Dr. R. E. Buchanan was appointed dean. Previous to this time, Dr. Buchanan had been serving as dean of the Industrial Science Division and the vacancy created by his transfer was filled by Dr. S. W. Beyer.

The first graduate catalog was published in 1915-16, and among the courses offered we find veterinary anatomy leading to the degree Master of Science. Also veterinary pathology and veterinary physiology were offered for the same degree. Later (1926-27) veterinary anatomy was offered for the Ph. D. degree. Graduate work in veterinary surgery was not offered until 1920-21. The summary of the number of graduate students taking the course in the Veterinary Division is shown on the chart indicating student enrollment.

We find more specifically that in veterinary anatomy (1923-28 inclusive) there were six graduate students enrolled. In veterinary pathology there were eight; in veterinary physiology, six, and in sur-

gery, six. A total of eight students have taken their graduate degrees in the last six years. The total enrollment of the graduate college has increased rapidly since 1919, and much of this development is due to the efforts of Dean Buchanan, who is well known to many of our veterinarians on account of his book on veterinary bacteriology.

VIII.

STATE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY



HE State Biological Laboratory was established at Iowa State College under a law which provided for "a laboratory for the manufacture and distribution of hog cholera serum, toxins, virus and biological products at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, etc." This act was approved April 23, 1913, and became effective upon publication in the Register and Leader and the Des Moines Capital. The reaction to the losses from hog cholera came during 1913. The figures gathered by the assessors gave the exact number of hogs dead from hog cholera that year as 2,709,876. It is not strange that Iowa should be immediately interested in the question of hog cholera control since about one-sixth to one-seventh of the swine of the United States have been produced in Iowa every year. Thus it can be seen that we have had a very fertile soil in which to develop the disease. After Dr. Niles' resignation, the Bureau of Animal Industry established a field laboratory near Ames. This work was continued during 1907, and then the problem arose as to how this new method of vaccinating hogs had best be applied to the problem of hog cholera control. The first announcement to the public of the methods used was made at a conference of federal and state officers at Iowa State College on May 30, 1908. The following extract from the report of the State Biological Laboratory in 1915 gives one a general idea of this significant meeting.

"The purpose of this conference was to discuss the practical application of a vaccine recently developed by Doctors Dorset and Niles of the Bureau of Animal Industry and determine lines of investigational work in connection with the use of the vaccine in the control of hog cholera. The conference was held in Agricultural Hall, on the campus of the Iowa State College. Dr. A. D. Melvin acted as chairman of the conference.

"The following persons were present: Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. M. Dorset, chief of the biochemical division of the bureau, and Mr. H. J. Shore of the same bureau, all of Washington, D. C.; Dr. W. B. Niles, in charge of the bureau's field experiments in Iowa; Dr. R. R. Dinwiddie, pathologist and bacteriologist of the Arkansas Experiment Station, Fayetteville; Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, experiment station veterinarian, Manhattan, Kan.; Dr. A. T. Peters, animal pathologist of the Nebraska Experiment Station, Lin-