University of Melbourne.

Veterinary School Prospectus.

Melbourne:
FORD & SON, Printers, 372 & 374 Drummond Street, Carlton.
1918.
HISTORY OF THE VETERINARY SCHOOL

Veterinary teaching in Australia has its inception in the establishment by Mr. W.T. Kendall, M.R.C.V.S., of the Melbourne Veterinary School in Fitzroy, in the year 1888. In 1889 the Veterinary Surgeon's Act was placed on the Statute Book of the Colony, and when the new school was formally recognised by the board appointed under the provisions of that Act.

This school, however, remained, as a private venture, unsupported by the State or any institution until, at the beginning of 1909, it was formally incorporated with the University under the provisions of the University Act.

Corrections:

1. The correct title was Melbourne Veterinary College
2. The Veterinary Surgeons Act 1887, passed on 17 December 1887, came into operation on 1 January 1888. An Official Opening of the Veterinary Institute at Kendall's Veterinary Hospital in Brunswick St Fitzroy was held on Tuesday 17 January 1888 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/6101524. The Melbourne Veterinary College was recognized by the Veterinary Board in 1890. Examiners were appointed at a Meeting of the Veterinary Board held on Wednesday 16 April 1890 at the Australia Hotel in Bourke Street http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/8602218. The first examinations were held on Wednesday 25 June 1890 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/8613870.
3. The first students completed the four-year course; passed examinations conducted by the Veterinary Board, and received the GMVC Diploma at a meeting of the Veterinary Board held on Friday 18 December 1891 http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/8640516.
University of Melbourne.

Veterinary School Prospectus.

Note.—All enquiries regarding the Veterinary School and Veterinary Courses should be made to the Director, Melbourne University Veterinary School, Parkville, Victoria. 'Phone 7143 Central.

Melbourne:

FORD & SON, PRINTERS, 372 & 374 DRUMMOND STREET, CARLTON.

1918.
Faculty of Veterinary Science.

Appointed by the Governor-in-Council:

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor of Melbourne.

Sir Henry Weedon, K.C.M.G.

Sir E. Carlile, K.C.

Mr. W. A. N. Robertson, B.V.Sc.

(Chief Veterinary Officer, State Department of Agriculture).

Mr. S. O. Wood, G.M.V.C.

Hon. G. Swinburne.

Dr. S. S. Cameron.

(State Director of Agriculture).

Professor Cherry.

Mr. H. R. Seddon, B.V.Sc.

Appointed by the Council of the University:

Professor Woodruff (Dean).

Professor Ewart.

Professor Masson.

Professor Osborne.

Dr. W. T. Kendall.

Dr. Georgina Sweet.

Dr. J. C. Lewis.

Mr. E. F. J. Bordeaux.
TEACHING STAFF.

The Teaching of the subjects in the Veterinary Course will be in the hands of the following members of the University Staff:

**NATURAL PHILOSOPHY:**
- **Professor:** T. H. Laly, M.A.
- **Lecturer:** E. F. J. Love, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.A.S.

**BIOLOGY:**
- **Professor:** Sir W. Baldwin Spencer, K.C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S.
- **Lecturer:** Georgina Sweet, D.Sc.

**CHEMISTRY:**
- **Professor:** Orme Masson, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.
- **Lecturers:** W. Heber Green, D.Sc.
  A. C. D. Rivett, D.Sc.

**PHYSIOLOGY AND VETERINARY PHARMACOLOGY:**
- **Professor:** W. A. Osborne, M.B., B.S., D.Sc.
- **Lecturer:** L. A. I. Maxwell, B.Sc., B.Ag.Sc.

**BOTANY:**
- **Professor:** A. J. Ewart, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.
- **Lecturer:** Ethel I. McLennan, B.Sc.

**HISTOLOGY:**
- **Lecturer:** P. G. Dane, M.D., B.S.

**VETERINARY ANATOMY AND SURGERY:**
- **Lecturer:** J. C. Lewis, D.V.Sc., B.Sc.

**VETERINARY PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY:**
- **Professor:** H. A. Woodruff, M.R.C.V.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
  (Director of Veterinary Institute).
- **Lecturer:** H. R. Seddon, B.V.Sc.
VETERINARY MEDICINE AND OBSTETRICS:—
Lecturer: W. T. Kendall, D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. (Sub-Director).

VETERINARY HYGIENE AND DIETETICS:—
Lecturer: S. S. Cameron, D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.
(State Director of Agriculture).

VETERINARY PARASITOLOGY:—
Lecturer: Georgina Sweet, D.Sc.

VETERINARY MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY, CANINE DISEASES, SHOEING AND ZOOTECNY:—
Lecturer: E. F. J. Bordeaux, BèsL., B.V.Sc.
The University Veterinary School.

HISTORICAL.

The teaching of Veterinary Science in Australia had its inception in the establishment, by Dr. W. T. Kendall, of the Melbourne Veterinary College, at Fitzroy, Melbourne, in the year 1888. The following year the Veterinary Surgeons Act was placed on the Statute Book of the State of Victoria, and the new school was at once recognised as a teaching institution by the Board established under the provisions of that Act. Although entirely a private institution in that it received no support from any public body, or funds, it is worthy of permanent record that it was the first Veterinary College in the world to establish a four years' course in Veterinary Science as a necessary qualification for a diploma.

For many years it was obvious to those who were interested in veterinary training and veterinary science that such an institution was deserving of public support, and that it should be placed on a permanent and satisfactory basis.

In 1906 a joint committee of representatives of the Government and of the University was established for the purpose of enquiring into the whole position, and, as a result of its investigations, the Government agreed to provide the funds necessary for the erection and equipment of a Veterinary School, with adequate endowment, and the University decided to establish degrees and diplomas in Veterinary Science, while Dr. Kendall generously accepted the proposal to transfer his own services.
and the students attending his college to the University. That the City of Melbourne was equally enthusiastic in its approval of the proposal was shown by the graceful and generous offer of a valuable and very convenient portion of land adjacent to the University, as a site for the new Institution.

These various proposals received the sanction of Parliament early in 1909 by the enactment of the University Act 1909, and Veterinary teaching in Australia entered on a new regime at the commencement of the University session of that year.

The University and the new School were alike fortunate in securing the services of Dr. J. A. Gilruth (then chief veterinary adviser to the New Zealand Government) as the first Professor of Veterinary Pathology and Director of the Veterinary Institute. The impress of Dr. Gilruth's organising hand will long remain upon the School, and his work there will continue a cherished tradition.

**THE GROUNDS.**

Comprising four acres of valuable land, given by the Melbourne City Council to the University for this special purpose, the grounds are bounded on three sides by broad public streets. The main frontage is on Flemington-road, from which the land rises to a much higher level facing Story-street. The main entrance gates are at the corner of Flemington-road and Park-street, within three minutes' walk of Sydney-road tramway line, while a side entrance into Story-street affords a shorter route to the main University buildings adjacent. Planted and laid out according to a design kindly
prepared by Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, late Director of the Botanical Gardens, Melbourne, the grounds, together with the various buildings, present a fine appearance when viewed from the gateway.

THE BUILDINGS.

These comprise the Research Institute and Anatomy Department, the Hospital Quadrangle, and the Cuming Operating Theatre, with surgical ward.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

This consists of a handsome brick building, designed on the modern renaissance style, and fronts Park-street. On the left of the wide vestibule is the lecture theatre, capable of seating over 100 persons. Well fitted with lantern screens, etc., it is also so arranged that by means of a special overhead rail, the largest specimens may be transported thereto from the adjacent dissecting room for exhibition and class demonstrations.

To the right of the vestibule is the museum, containing a large collection of pathological and surgical specimens, the library, well stocked with modern veterinary text-books, works of reference, and scientific journals, and behind this the photographic rooms, specially adapted for photo-micrography. The museum collection illustrates the more common pathological conditions in the domesticated animals, and is being constantly added to largely through the kindness of old students and graduates. It plays an important part in the teaching of the subject. The vestibule leads into a spacious quadrangle laid down as a lawn, on
the left of which is the anatomy wing, including the dissecting room, with its fine row of large windows, commanding a south light. On the right of the quadrangle are the research laboratories, which, together with the students pathological and bacteriological laboratory, form a wing extending backwards from the museum almost to the boundary wall. Next the museum is the laboratory for research students, or graduates undertaking special work. Beyond this are the Professor's room and research laboratories. On the east side of the quadrangle, adjoining the research rooms, is the post-mortem room, spacious and well lit on all sides, where the cadaver may be examined with every facility, and demonstrations made thereon to students. Leading from this to the dissecting room is the anatomical preparation room, used for the preservation and storage of dissection subjects, etc. Forming another quadrangle, which is, however, paved throughout, and extending backwards from the post-mortem room, are the boxes and pens for animals used in research work. Bodies required for post-mortem examination are readily transported by a trolley from these pens down the gentle slope leading directly to the post-mortem room, while a special crematorium speedily destroys all diseased tissue, and so prevents any possibility of contamination, or nuisance.

The students' laboratory forms a continuation of the research wing, and is well equipped for bacteriological and pathological work. Attached thereto is a demonstrators' room. All the laboratories are well lit by practically continuous windows, with a southern aspect, so that no inconvenience from direct sunlight is ever experienced.
OPERATING THEATRE
THE "CUMING" OPERATING THEATRE.

This handsome building, occupying the centre of the grounds, was erected by Mr. James Cuming, of Yarraville, in memory of his father, the late Mr. M. A. Cuming, of Ellon, Scotland, an able graduate of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh. Octagonal in shape, measuring forty-five feet in diameter, it is constructed on modern principles, and thoroughly lighted from all sides. The floor is formed of tiles laid on a concrete bed, and gradually slopes to one corner, so that thorough cleansing is rendered easy, while the walls are also tiled to a height of six feet. The theatre is fronted by a wide porch, leading into a passage on the left of which is the instrument room, with provision for sterilisation of instruments and dressings, and on the right the lecturer's private room. In a recess of the theatre are lavatory basins and sinks, with modern fittings, and supplied with hot water from a special apparatus. At one side of the theatre is the large imported French "Travail bascule," or operating table (Vinsot's), in which the largest horse may be operated on with ease and safety. Attached to the theatre are special loose boxes for surgical cases, in front of which is a verandah covered, paved, broad passage, leading to the general hospital quadrangle. The area between these boxes, the operating theatre, and the hospital block is laid down as a lawn, on which horses may be operated on under circumstances such as would prevail in the country; thus provision is made for operations being conducted under either the best artificial or the best natural conditions as may be desired for any particular case or demonstration.
THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

This consists of continuous buildings, enclosing a large quadrangle, all asphalted, with the exception of the centre, which is laid down as a grass lawn. On the right of the archway is the office, where are kept clinical records of all cases treated, the students' common-room, and the room for harness and other apparatus necessary for demonstrations on horse and stable management. Beyond this the side of the quadrangle is taken up by a row of roomy loose-boxes for the accommodation of in-patients.

On the left of the archway is the pharmacy, thoroughly equipped with the drugs necessary in veterinary practice; the private room of the lecturer on veterinary medicine; a bath-room and lavatory; and a lecture-room. Beyond this is a small operating shed provided with a set of "stocks," for securing animals in the standing position for minor operations, especially dental operations; the shoeing forge; pens for small animals, such as sheep and pigs; and the dog kennels.

At the far corners of the quadrangle are, on the right a forage store, fitted with electrically-driven chaff cutter and corn crusher; and on the left a groom's kitchen and storeroom. Between these corners is a row of stalls.

Behind the main quadrangle there are more loose-boxes to accommodate horses and cattle, whilst opening out from these a small paddock provides opportunities for exercise for the patients.

The total accommodation provides for 24 horses, with 2 additional dark boxes for ophthalmic cases;
for 30 dogs and cats; and 6 pigs or sheep; as in-patients.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION AND HOSPITAL PRACTICE.

From the above it will be seen that the hospital provides accommodation for all kinds of sick animals. Patients are obtained chiefly through an "Out-patients" Clinic, which is conducted daily, in term time, by the lecturers on medicine and surgery. Animals belonging to persons unable to pay for the services of a private practitioner are admitted on payment of a registration fee of 1s., and in this way upwards of 1200 patients are seen in the course of the year.

Cases requiring special treatment are retained as "in-patients," at a small charge to cover cost of keep.

In addition, cases are frequently sent into hospital by veterinary practitioners for special operations.*

By these means students of the 3rd and 4th years gain practical experience in pharmacy and dispensing, and in the actual practice of medicine and surgery. Each student is required to keep a clinical journal with records of the cases he has had under his care.

Besides these facilities in the School itself, students may become in rotation "internes" at a private veterinary hospital, and accompany the practitioner-in-charge on his round of visits.

* See p. 19.
In practical surgery, in addition to the cases provided by the clinic, the major operations are demonstrated, and are then performed by students, on the dead subject.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

The lectures and demonstrations in these subjects are provided in a special course in the pharmacy attached to the hospital, which is well equipped with the appliances necessary for thorough instruction. Second-year students attend the lectures and demonstrations, whilst third-year students dispense the medicines used in the hospital practice.
FELLOWSHIP, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND EXHIBITIONS.

WALTER AND ELIZA HALL VETERINARY SCIENCE RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP.

This has for its object the promotion of original investigation into animal diseases communicable to man, or of special interest to the stock owners of Australasia. It is awarded annually by the Council on the recommendation of the Faculty of Veterinary Science, and is of the value of £250, with a further allowance not exceeding £100 for apparatus, material and other expenses.

Candidates need not possess the veterinary science, nor indeed any, degree, but must furnish proof of special aptitude and ability to carry out original research.*

CAROLINE KAY SCHOLARSHIP IN VETERINARY ANATOMY.

This is of the annual value of £100, and is tenable for two years. The candidate must hold the degree or license, and on appointment must act as demonstrator in anatomy during the tenure of the Scholarship.

PAYNE EXHIBITION.

This is of the value of £12, and is awarded annually at the Honour Examination of the fourth

* For details see the University Calendar.
year of the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science, to the candidate who stands highest in the subjects of that year.*

At the Honour Examination of the first-year candidates may compete for the Dwight Prizes in Chemistry, Part I., and Natural Philosophy, Part I., and for the Exhibition in Botany, Part I., open for competition at the Honour Examination of the first year for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

At the Honour Examination of the second year candidates may compete for the Exhibition in Physiology, Part I., and Botany, Part II., open for competition at the Honour Examination of the second year for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

Veterinary students are also eligible to compete for a number of Government Research Scholarships.

MEDALS AND PRIZES.

A Gold Metal, presented by the Administrator of the Northern Territory (Dr. J. A. Gilruth), awarded for proficiency in Pathology, to a student of the fourth year.

A Prize, of the value of £5 5s., consisting of a Silver Medal and Books, presented by the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria, and awarded for proficiency in clinical medicine and surgery, to a student of the fourth year.

* For details, see Regulation LXI. of the University Calendar.
GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS AND FREE STUDENTSHIPS.

There are awarded annually, by the Minister of Public Instruction, on competitive examination, a number of senior scholarships, of the value of £40 per annum, and these are tenable by veterinary students.

In addition, a number of Free Nominations are made annually for the purpose of enabling students to proceed to the degree or license in Veterinary Science at the Melbourne University; and these provide for free tuition during the full period of the course.

For full particulars, application should be made to the Director early in the year.

FEES.

The fees payable for Veterinary courses are as follows:

**Bachelor of Veterinary Science:**
- For Matriculation: £1 1 0
- For the First Year: 22 0 0
- For the Second Year: 25 0 0
- For the Third Year: 25 0 0
- For the Fourth Year: 25 0 0
- For the Degree: 7 7 0

**License in Veterinary Science:**
- For the First Year: £22 0 0
- For the Second Year: 25 0 0
- For the Third Year: 25 0 0
- For the Fourth Year: 25 0 0
- For the License: 5 5 0

**Master of Veterinary Science:**
- For the Course and Degree: £21 0 0
The fees for each year may be paid at the beginning of the year, or in three equal terminal instalments. Students are also required to pay at the beginning of the first term an annual sports fee of £1 1s. This admits to full membership of all University Sports Clubs, except the Boat Club.

Particulars in regard to fees for single subjects can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

**MODE OF ENTRY.**

In order to enter for any course of Lectures or Practical work at the University, it is necessary (1) to obtain from the Registrar's Office a printed entry form, which must be filled up and returned a fortnight before the beginning of the First Term, (2) to pay the fees for the Term into the University account at the Bank of Victoria or one of its branches, sending the duplicate pay-in slip to the Registrar's Office with the entry form. After the first term the filling up of an entry form is not necessary unless some change is desired in the courses of lectures attended; but it is necessary to pay in the fee and send the pay-in slip to the Registrar a fortnight before the beginning of each term. Failure to do either of these renders the student liable to a late fee of ten shillings. If for any special reason it is desired to postpone payment for a few days, leave must be obtained beforehand. Fees cannot in any circumstances be returned.

**DEGREES AND LICENSE.**

The statutes enacted by the Council and Senate of the University, and approved by His Excellency the Governor, provide for two courses: one
of four years, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science, and subsequently to the degrees of Master and of Doctor of Veterinary Science; the other of four years, leading to the License in Veterinary Science, open to non-matriculated students.

PRELIMINARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION—MATRICULATION.

The candidate for the Degree is required to pass the examination of the University, or a preliminary examination equivalent to matriculation. Students are advised to take those subjects which have a direct bearing on their future work. Latin, together with French or German, are very valuable, and Chemistry, Biology and Physics materially lessen the work of the first year. A candidate for the License is required to pass a preliminary examination of a lower standard, in those subjects which are indispensable for an understanding of the work of the course—viz., English, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, and two other optional subjects.

The candidate for the License attends the same lectures and demonstrations, and throughout the four years does the same practical work as the candidate for the Degree. A student who has obtained the License is entitled to registration as a Veterinary Surgeon in Victoria.

All intending students are strongly advised to matriculate, and enter for the Degree. Not only will they find the scientific study much easier by virtue of the higher preliminary work, but it is
considered more than probable that in future years successful candidates for official veterinary positions will require to be possessed of the Degree.

Provision is made to enable the holder of a License to obtain the Degree by subsequently matriculating, and making up any deficiency of first year's work; but candidates are warned that it is a much more difficult and less satisfactory manner of obtaining a Degree.*

The Lectures of the course are open to all who pay the requisite fees, whether they have passed the required entrance examinations or not; but only those who are fully qualified can become candidates for Degree or License.

The statutes provide that graduates of the old Melbourne Veterinary College may be admitted to the University Degree by undergoing a post-graduate course, and passing a special examination in the subjects of the fourth year. This regulation will terminate on January 1, 1919.

MASTERS OF VETERINARY SCIENCE.

Candidates for examination for the Degree of Master of Veterinary Science must subsequently to their obtaining the Degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science, pass a further examination and complete a further year.

The subjects of Examination of the Year are:—
Group (a) Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.
Group (b) Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology.
Group (c) Veterinary Sanitary Science (including Meat Inspection, Dairy Inspection, and State Veterinary Sanitary Science).

* The conditions are somewhat different for candidates who obtained the License prior to 1915.
of four years, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science, and subsequently to the degrees of Master and of Doctor of Veterinary Science; the other of four years, leading to the License in Veterinary Science, open to non-matriculated students.

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* The conditions are somewhat different for candidates who obtained the License prior to 1915.
STAFF AND STUDENTS, 1916.
(Of these 15 are serving in the Australian Imperial Force as Veterinary Officers)
and candidates are required to pass in one of the above groups.

In no case is the degree given until the candidate is a Bachelor of Veterinary Science of two years' standing.

**DOCTOR OF VETERINARY SCIENCE.**

Bachelor of Veterinary Science who have held the Degree for three years may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor, by thesis acceptable to the Council of the University.

Arrangements may be made in certain cases, whereby graduates proceeding to the doctorate can do research work on approved subjects in the laboratory and hospital of the School.

**FACILITIES PROVIDED BY THE SCHOOL HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH LABORATORY.**

Open to all qualified Veterinary Surgeons.

Graduates, Licentiates, and other qualified Veterinary Surgeons may, by arrangement with the Director, and on such terms as may be agreed upon, send in animals for the purpose of having them operated on or otherwise treated by members of the School staff.

Normal Horse Serum can be supplied, at prices to be obtained on application.

Biological products, such as vaccines, anti-sera, and diagnostic preparations, such as tuberculin, are prepared in the Institute, and are supplied to qualified Veterinary Surgeons at prices to be obtained on application.
LIST OF GRADUATES.

Doctors of Veterinary Science.

Cameron, Samuel Sherwen.
Dodd, Sydney.
Gilruth, John Anderson.
Kendall, William Tyson.
Lewis, Jack Charles.
Reakes, Charles John.
Stapley, Walter.

Bachelors of Veterinary Science.

Date of passing Final Examination.

Adeney, Alexander William. 1911
Bordeaux, Edward Francis Joseph. 1913
Bull, Lionel Batley. 1911
Burrage, Thomas Allan. 1913
Cherry, Charles Cummins. 1910
Clarke, Raleigh. 1916
Cook, William Stanley. 1916
Davidson, John Morrison. 1913
Dickinson, Campbell Guest. 1914
Filmer, John Francis. 1916
Green, William Bertram Lloyd. 1910
Hankin, Thomas Henry. 1914
Heslop, George Gordon. 1911
Johnstone, Robert Nairn. 1910
Jones, William Aeron. 1915
Kelynack, Philip Thomas. 1917
Kendall, Hector. 1913
Kendall, Ernest Arthur. 1910
Legg, John. 1913
Leitch, John Black. 1910
Le Souef, Ernest Albert. 1910
Loxton, Charles Arthur. 1914
MacDonald, Norman. 1910
Manchester, Lewis Lilburne. 1914
Matson, Thomas Rhodes. 1910
McKenna, Cyril Thomas. 1914
and candidates are required to pass in one of the above groups.

In no case is the degree given until the candidate is a Bachelor of Veterinary Science of two years' standing.

DOCTOR OF VETERINARY SCIENCE.

Bachelors of Veterinary Science who have held the Degree for three years may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor, by thesis acceptable to the Council of the University.

Arrangements may be made in certain cases, whereby graduates proceeding to the doctorate can do research work on approved subjects in the laboratory and hospital of the School.

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**Bachelors of Veterinary Science.**

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<td>Burrage, Thomas Allan</td>
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<td>Dickinson, Campbell Guest</td>
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</table>
McNicol, David A. C. 1917
Meyers, Charles Norman. 1913
McLennan, George Cameron. 1912
Mylrea, Edward Alexander. 1916
Penrose, Joseph Sanders. 1912
Phillips, Alfred Edwin. 1916
Place, Francis Evelyn. 1911
Robertson, Frank George. 1913
Robertson, William Apperley Norton. 1910
Seddon, Herbert Robert. 1913
Seelenmeyer, Cyril Robert. 1914
Stanhope, Reginald Alfred Browning. 1914
Stuchbery, Harold Morton. 1916
Symonds, Stanley Leplastrier. 1913
Thwaites, Alexander Hopkins. 1911
Tucker, Henry. 1917
Wardie, Robert Norman. 1916
Weston, Edward Alexander. 1910
White, Augustus Bramstone. 1910

LICENTIATES.

Andrew, Charles Edward. 1910
Bishop, Francis Alin Chartres. 1912
Clark, Alwyn Leslie McKenzie. 1912
Faulkner, Henry Andrew. 1913
Finney, William Henry. 1914
Grant, Ross. 1910
Heywood, Reginald Harriman. 1916
Hove, Reginald Mitchell. 1910
Jones, Frederick Murray. 1911
Kelley, Ralph Bodkin. 1914
Lukey, Edgar Jahez. 1911
MacGregor, William. 1915
Macindoe, Robert Hall Forman. 1910
Mountjoy, Stanley Allin. 1911
Philp, Robert Charles Tasman. 1910
Reynolds, John Thomas. 1917
Robin, Alan Hugh. 1914
Rudd, John Arthur. 1914
Sheehan, James Barry. 1912
Talbot, Robert John de Courcy. 1911
Wood, Elwes Frederick Browning. 1912
GRADUATES AND LICENTIATES HOLDING PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS.

S. S. Cameron, D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.—
Director of Agriculture, Victoria.

Sydney Dodd, D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.—
Lecturer in Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology,
Sydney University Veterinary School.

J. A. Gilruth, D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.—
Administrator of the Northern Territory.

W. T. Kendall, D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.—
Lecturer in Veterinary Medicine, Melbourne University Veterinary School.

J. C. Lewis, D.V.Sc.—
Lecturer in Surgery, Melbourne University Veterinary School.

C. J. Reakes, D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.—
Chief Veterinary Officer, New Zealand.

L. B. Bull, B.V.Sc.—
Assistant Bacteriologist, Adelaide Hospital.

C. C. Cherry, B.V.Sc.—
Veterinary Meat Inspector to the Commonwealth in London.

J. M. Davidson, B.V.Sc.—
Veterinary Meat Inspector, Commonwealth Service, Queensland.

G. G. Heslop, B.V.Sc.—
Veterinary Officer, Department of Agriculture, Victoria.

R. N. Johnstone, B.V.Sc.—
Veterinary Officer, Department of Agriculture, Victoria.

E. A. Kendall, B.V.Sc.—
Colonel, Director of Veterinary Service Defence Forces; Veterinary Officer, Department of Agriculture, Victoria.

E. A. Le Souef, B.V.Sc.—
Major, Veterinary Service Defence Forces; Veterinary Officer, Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.
C. A. Loxton, B.V.Sc.—
Govt. Veterinary Officer, Department of Agriculture,
South Australia.

T. R. Matson, B.V.Sc.—
Lt.-Colonel, Veterinary Service Defence Forces.

J. S. Penrose, B.V.Sc.—
Captain, Veterinary Service Defence Forces.

F. E. Place, B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.—
Veterinary Officer, Department of Agriculture,
South Australia.

W. A. N. Robertson, B.V.Sc.—
Chief Veterinary Officer, Department of Agriculture,
Victoria.

H. R. Seddon, B.V.Sc.—
Lecturer in Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology,
Melbourne University Veterinary School.

E. A. Weston, B.V.Sc.—
Lecturer in Veterinary Hygiene, University of Perth.

Ross Grant, L.V.Sc.—
Veterinary Meat Inspector, Commonwealth Service,
Queensland.

R. C. T. Philp, L.V.Sc.—
Chief Veterinary Officer, Department of Agriculture,
Tasmania.

R. J. De C. Talbot, L.V.Sc.—
Veterinary Officer, Department of Agriculture,
Victoria.

S. L. Symonds, B.V.Sc.—
Govt. Veterinary Officer, Seremban, Fed. Malay
States.

T. A. Burrage, B.V.Sc.—
Chief Inspector, City Abattoirs, Adelaide.

J. A. Rudd, L.V.Sc.—
Govt. Veterinary Officer, Dept. of Agriculture, Bris-
bane, Queensland.

C. G. Dickinson, B.V.Sc.—
Govt. Veterinary Officer, Northern Territory.
AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE, 1914-1917.

Members of the Staff, Graduates and Licentiates who have served or are serving in the Australian Army Veterinary Corps in the Australian Imperial Force.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Date of Appointment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. A. Kendall</td>
<td>Lt-Colonel</td>
<td>18/10/1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Matson</td>
<td>Lt-Colonel (Temporary Colonol)</td>
<td>18/8/1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. A. Woodruff</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>13/10/1915</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. A. Le Souef</td>
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<tr>
<td>F. Murray-Jones</td>
<td></td>
<td>20/8/1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. H. F. Macindoe</td>
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<td>18/8/1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. H. Robin</td>
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<td>20/8/1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>G. G. Heslop</td>
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<td>20/8/1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. M. Hore</td>
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<tr>
<td>N. Mac Donald</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. H. Hankin</td>
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<td>C. T. McKenna</td>
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<td>22/8/1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>G. C. McLennan</td>
<td>Captain</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. R. Seelenmeyer</td>
<td></td>
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<td>G. A. Weston</td>
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<td>J. A. Rudd</td>
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<td>11/11/1914</td>
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<td>S. A. Mountjoy</td>
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<td>21/11/1914</td>
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<td>J. B. Leitch</td>
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<td>23/1/1915</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. G. Dickinson</td>
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<td>30/1/1915</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. J. de C. Talbot</td>
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<td>F. A. C. Bishop</td>
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<td>J. Legg</td>
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<td>19/5/1915</td>
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<td>J. M. Davidson</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. Grant</td>
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<td>18/10/1915</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. MacGregor</td>
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<td>25/10/1915</td>
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<td>W. H. Finney</td>
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<td>R. B. Kelly</td>
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<td>R. A. B. Stanhope</td>
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<td>J. N. Penrose</td>
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<td>R. M. Spence</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. E. Andrew</td>
<td></td>
<td>13/2/1917</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. M. Stuchbery</td>
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<td>13/2/1917</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. S. Cook</td>
<td></td>
<td>March, 1917</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. N. Wardle</td>
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<td>March, 1917</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. Clarke</td>
<td></td>
<td>June, 1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Date of Appointment</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. H. Heywood</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>June, 1917</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. E. Phillips</td>
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<td>June, 1917</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. T. Reynolds</td>
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<td>June, 1917</td>
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<tr>
<td>F. G. Robertson</td>
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<td>June, 1917</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. Tucker</td>
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<td>June, 1917</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. G. Lukey</td>
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<td>July, 1917</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. A. C. McNicol</td>
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<td>July, 1917</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. T. Kelynack</td>
<td></td>
<td>August, 1917</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Australian Army Veterinary Corps.**

*For Transport Duty only.*

- Sidney Dodd - Captain
- W. A. Adeney -

*For Home Service.*

- A. L. N. Clark - Captain
- R. N. Johnstone -
- W. A. Jones -
- C. A. Loxton -
- R. C. T. Philp -

**Imperial Army Veterinary Corps.**

- J. F. Filmer - Captain
- L. L. Manchester -
- E. A. Mylrea -
- S. L. Symonds -

**Australian Army Medical Corps.**

- A. H. Thwaites, M.B., B.S. Lt.-Colonel

**Royal Army Medical Corps.**

- H. A. Faulkner, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. - Lieutenant

Total number of Graduates and Licentiates of the School to July, 1917 - 74
Total number serving (including Staff, 1) - 56
SUBJECTS OF CURRICULUM.

FIRST YEAR.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, Part I. (Veterinary Course)—

During the first year Candidates shall attend the full course of lectures and laboratory work, as prescribed for Natural Philosophy, Part I.

The course is of an elementary nature, and includes lectures illustrated by experiments and laboratory work on the fundamental principles of the following subjects:

- Mechanics and Hydrostatics.
- Properties of Matter.
- Heat.
- Light.
- Electricity and Magnetism.
- Sound.

ZOOLOGY, Part I. (Veterinary course)—

As for Biology (Medical course) omitting the Elements of the Morphology and Physiology of Plants.

BOTANY, Part I. (Veterinary course)—

As for Botany, Part I., in the Science course, except that a short course of lectures dealing with the relations of fungi to plants and animals, illustrated by Rusts, Smuts, Ergot, Trichophyton and Actinomyces will be given in place of those dealing with Marchantia, Pteris and Selaginella.

CHEMISTRY, Part I.—

As for Chemistry, Part I., in the Science course.

OSTEEOLOGY AND ARTHROLOGY (3rd Term)—

Students must attend one demonstration weekly. They will not be allowed to proceed with dissections in the 2nd year unless they have a satisfactory knowledge of the bones and joints.

* For full details see University Calendar.
SECOND YEAR.

HISTOLOGY—
The course will consist of lectures and demonstrations extending over not less than 75 hours.

During this course each student is required to mount and study microscopically and make drawings of specimens typical of the following structures:

GENERAL HISTOLOGY OF MAMMALS.
The cell; epithelia; connective tissues; cartilage and bone (including development); blood and blood-vessels and marrow; muscular tissues; nervous tissues; lymphatic glands and lymphadenoid organs; respiratory system; digestive tube and glands; skin and its appendages; ductless glands; urinary system; male and female reproductive organs; sense organs.

SPECIAL HISTOLOGY OF RuminANTS.
Modifications in the minute anatomy of the alimentary systems of ruminating animals will be demonstrated and studied microscopically.

PHYSIOLOGY—
The entire course of instruction will extend over not less than 130 hours. The earlier lectures are restricted to the fundamental principles of bio-chemistry, so that the practical classes on the same subject may be better understood. Subsequent lectures deal with the physiology, general and comparative, of the blood, circulation, respiration, animal nutrition, metabolism, digestion, hormone and nerve, the peripheral nervous system, including the receptor mechanisms of general and special senses, the central nervous system, muscle and locomotion, animal heat, renal and other excretions, reproduction, lactation, and the ductless glands.

The lectures are illustrated with experiments and demonstrations, and emphasis is laid on subjects of special importance.
Practical classes in Biochemistry are held once a week throughout the year. In these classes each student has the opportunity of studying experimentally the chemistry of the constituents of the animal body, of animal excreta, and the fundamental ingredients of fodders.

A course of practical classes, ten in number, deals with the biophysics of muscle, nerve, circulation and central nervous system.

The standard of the systematic course is given by the lectures. Students are expected to read Smith’s Veterinary Physiology. In the practical course the typed slips issued at each class give all the information and directions required. Students desirous of further knowledge in biochemistry are recommended to read Plimmer’s Practical Organic and Bio-chemistry.

ANATOMY OF THE DOMESTICATED ANIMALS—

This course consists of anatomical lectures and demonstrations extending over not less than 100 hours. It deals fully with the whole of the tissues of the horse’s body, and it is designed to emphasize structures of surgical importance.

The anatomy of the ox, camel, sheep, pig, dog, cat and fowl is dealt with by comparative methods.

Each student must attend at the dissecting room and engage in the dissection of the horse and other domesticated animals, for a total period of not less than 300 hours.

SYSTEMATIC BOTANY—

As for Section (3) Systematic Botany, of Botany, Part II., in the Science course.

The course will consist of lectures and demonstrations extending over a period of not less than 100 hours.

This subject is dealt with in lectures and demonstrations, including field excursions.

They comprise the classification and characters of plants generally, and their characteristics, both macro-
PATIENTS BEING EXAMINED
scopic and microscopic; the structure and classification of grasses and fodder plants, of noxious and poisonous plants, and of weeds.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY (Veterinary Course)—
(a) Weights and Measures of the Imperial and Metric Systems.
(b) The general nature and composition, and the more important physical and chemical characters of the drugs utilized in Veterinary medicine.
(c) The composition of the Pharmacopoeial preparations of these drugs, and the processes employed in their manufacture.
(d) The doses of these drugs and of their preparations for the various domesticated animals.
(e) Chemical and Pharmaceutical incompatibilities.
(f) The candidate will be required to recognise the more important drugs used in Veterinary medicine.
(g) The candidate will be required to write prescriptions with and without abbreviations.
(h) General dispensing of Veterinary medicines and preparations.
(i) Methods of administering medicines to animals.

Text-books:—
Finlay Dunn—Veterinary Medicines.
Mitchell Bruce—Materia Medica.

STABLE MANAGEMENT AND MANIPULATION OF ANIMALS—
This is a practical course consisting of demonstration and practising classes, held weekly, during the 1st and 2nd years. It deals with the general care of animals, grooming; cleaning; feeding and watering; bandaging, and clothing; saddlery; harness; means of restraint, etc.

Students must obtain a certificate of proficiency in this subject before being allowed to proceed to the work of the 3rd year.
THIRD YEAR.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY—

The course will consist of lectures and demonstrations, including laboratory work, extending over not less than 150 hours.

The lectures in Pathology deal with the general characters of inflammation and its results; regeneration and healing of wounds; death of tissue; infiltrations and degenerations; hypertrophy and atrophy; new growths; cysts, etc.; while the morbid changes occurring in the different diseases affecting the various systems and organs are studied in detail.

The practical work comprises the macroscopic examination of diseased organs; the preparation of sections of tissues exhibiting the various pathological changes dealt with, and their microscopic study; and post-mortem examinations.

The lectures and demonstrations in Bacteriology deal generally with the classification, structure, isolation and cultivation of microbes; toxins and anti-toxins; vaccination and immunity.

PHARMACOLOGY—

The course, extending over not less than one term, will consist of lectures accompanied by lecture-demonstrations.

The action of the following groups of drugs is dealt with:

Drugs acting on the Alimentary Canal; Anaesthetics; Hypnotics and Sedatives; Local Anaesthetics; Nerve Stimulants; Drugs acting on the Heart; Drugs acting on the Circulation; Antiseptics; etc.

The students have full opportunity of handling all the drugs dealt with in the lectures, and the actions of the drugs are exhibited by full experiments wherever possible.
VETERINARY HYGIENE AND DIETETICS—
The course will consist of lectures and demonstrations extending over not less than 50 hours.

The Lectures on Hygiene with Demonstrations at stables, dairies, etc., treat of air, its impurities, and air-borne diseases, the construction, ventilation, and situation of buildings, the construction of yards, cattle and sheep dips, drainages, the care and feeding of animals, etc.

The Lectures on Dietetics deal with the feeding and foods of animals, including natural foods and artificial foods, their digestibility, nature, source, values—both commercial and nutritive—the rations, etc., as supplied to the various animals, and also the water supply.

Frequent excursions are made to different premises for practical Demonstrations.

THERAPEUTICS AND TOXICOLOGY—
This course will consist of lectures dealing with the uses of drugs and other agents in the treatment of disease. Also the actions of the more common poisons and their antidotes.

PARASITOLOGY—PART I.
The course will consist of lectures and demonstrations extending over not less than 45 hours, and dealing with the classification of the Metazoon parasites of the domesticated animals, the chief distinguishing features of each group; the common genera in each; the more important points in their structure; the life history of typical species.

The lectures are accompanied by demonstrations and laboratory work, during which the student is enabled to become familiar with the common parasites of the skin and internal organs.

GENERAL ZOOTECNY AND THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SHOEING—
These subjects are dealt with by series of special lecture demonstrations during both the second and third year, and extending over not less than 50 hours.
Students must obtain a certificate of proficiency in these subjects before being allowed to proceed to the work of the 3rd year.

CLINICS—

Students must attend not less than 100 hours at the hospital practice, paying particular attention to the preparation, dispensing and administration of medicines.

FOURTH YEAR.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF THE DOMESTICATED ANIMALS—

The course will consist of lectures and demonstrations, with laboratory work, extending over not less than 160 hours, on the various pathogenic bacteria and micro-parasites affecting the domesticated animals, and the pathological conditions of the contagious diseases, including tropical diseases, and practical application of principles of immunity.

MEAT INSPECTION—

This course is conducted at the City Abattoirs where lectures and demonstrations are given at least once a week on all the phases of the subject.

VETERINARY SURGERY—

This course consists of not less than 90 lectures and demonstrations on the principles of General Surgery and Regional Surgery.

OPERATIVE SURGERY—

During this course, which is essentially practical, all the usual operations in Veterinary Surgery will be demonstrated, and opportunity will be afforded students to perform them on the dead subject.
CANINE SURGERY
VETERINARY MEDICINE AND OBSTETRICS—

The course will consist of not less than 120 lectures, and daily demonstrations.

The lectures on Veterinary Medicine deal with the various diseases affecting domesticated animals; their causes, symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis, medicinal treatment, nursing, prevention, etc. The lectures will be supplemented by daily clinical instruction and hospital practice, including dispensing, etc.

The lectures in Veterinary Obstetrics deal with pregnancy and gestation, and the various conditions met with in maternal and in foetal dystokia, and the diseases and injuries incidental to parturition. The lectures will be illustrated by demonstrations and practical work.

STATE VETERINARY SANITARY SCIENCE—

The course will consist of lectures chiefly explanatory of the various legislative enactments in various States dealing with the control of animals in health and disease.

PARASITOLOGY—PART II.

The course will be supplementary to Parasitology, Part I., and will consist of lectures and demonstrations extending over not less than 30 hours, dealing more especially with the arthropoda inimical to domesticated animals.

CLINICS—

Students must attend for not less than 300 hours at the hospital practice of the Veterinary School.