University of Pennsylvania

From the SelectedWorks of Charles W. Raker (1920 - 2014)

1934

Veterinary Medicine by Charles William Raker

Charles W Raker

Available at: http://works.bepress.com/charles_raker_vmd/12/
Veterinary Medicine

By
Charles William Baker

a student in the Teddyfrian,
Casttown, High School.
Dedication

To my parents who are giving me the best education that they can afford.
Foreword

In the following chapters I have tried to give my qualities, other occupations in which I am interested, the reasons why I chose this occupation for my life work, the service it renders to the community, the background of this profession or history, the number of persons which are employed, the different branches or divisions of this occupation, which are many, the men that have been successful, that is, made a comfortable living, the description of the work, during a working day, the advantages of it, and
the disadvantages connected with it, the education and experience that you need, and the physical, mental, social and moral qualities necessary for success.

I secured this material through reading and interviewing people and from the experience that I have had with animals.
Contents

Chapter I: Personal Traits

Chapter II: Interests

Chapter III: Likes

Chapter IV: Dislikes

Chapter V: Other Occupations of Interest
  Part I: Agriculture
  Part II: Chemistry
  Part III: Priestly
  Part IV:Penistry
  Part V: Electrician

Chapter VI: Deciding Factors in Making Choice

Chapter VII: Service to Community

Chapter VIII: History

Chapter IX: Number of Persons Employed
Chapter X: Branches or Divisions — 33

Chapter XI: Successful Leaders — — 35
  Part I: Robert Koch — — 35
  Part II:Doctor Hugler — — 36
  Part III: J.C. Bartholomew — 31
  Part IV: Thomas J. Yassar — 38
  Part V: Richard Stenhardt — 39

Chapter XII: Description of Work
  During a Typical Day — 40

Chapter XIII: Advantages — — 42

Chapter XIV: Disadvantages — — 44

Chapter XV: Preparation — — 45
  Part I: Education — — 45
  Part II: Experience — — 49

Chapter XVI: Qualities Necessary
  for Success — — 50
  Part I: Physical — — 50
  Part II: Mental — — 51
  Part III: Social — — 52
Contents

Part IV: Moral ——— 53

Chapter XVII: Personal Analysis ——— 54

Part I: Physical ——— 54

Part II: Mental ——— 55

Part III: Social ——— 56

Chapter XVIII: Bibliography ——— 58
Illustrations Etc.

Dog Restored to Life Farming Facilities - - - Page 60

The Dog, one of the most common animals
Veterinarians deal with - - 61
Veterinary Medicine
My Life Work
By Cha\w W\ Baker

Chapter I
Personal Traits

I am the type of boy who cares for some sports, and not for others, but cannot engage in them because of a physical defect of the heart. I would rather go hunting or fishing than play baseball. On the other hand I would rather play football best if it were possible.

I like school very much and always try hard to do my best, but I do not like to do the home-work.

Where I like there are not very many boys near me and I am use to spending much of my time by myself.

We have two dogs and I like them very much. I also get a chance to go on a farm
where they have many animals and so
I have taken a great liking to animals.
I believe that because I have always wanted
to be a doctor and like animals that this
would be a good profession for me to enter.

Another trait of mine is fastidiousness,
quick-tempered, and I am always making up
excuses or alibis. I am trying hard to over-
come this for I know that it is a bad habit.
And last I am not a very good composit-
tion writer, or actor. I guess that I just wasn't
made for writing or acting, because I always
seem to be a failure at both.
I am interested in very many things. First of course is animals (that being why I intend to take up Veterinary Medicine). Of these are electricity, engineering, radio work, ships, mining, and travel.

In the matter of electricity I do not understand it thoroughly but have a rough knowledge of it. When I said engineering I meant the engineer on a steam locomotive. I live close to the railroad and have often seen the trains go by and have always wanted to ride on a locomotive. I like radio work mainly because I have a small set of my own which I experiment with. Then comes the ships. I have always wished that I owned a boat about 140 feet long. I go fishing a great deal at the sea-shore and we hire a boat upon which we fish from. Then I have also always wanted to work on a boat to find out how I would like to lead that kind of a life.
I have always been interested in mining because it is work under the ground. I have always wished to be able to work in both bituminous and anthracite coal mines just to get the experience. And the last and the most I want to do most is to travel, especially around the world. But before I could do that I would have to be a success in my profession.
Chapter III

Likes

I like animals most of all with the exception of snakes but I have often thought that I would like to experiment with them. I like school fairly well but sometimes get tired of it because of the large amounts of home-work. I like to fish in either salt or fresh water. I like to hunt and play football, but I am not able to do so because of a lacking value in my heart. Therefore I cannot indulge in sports to any great extent. I like football the best. It is a game where you have to toughened up to play, and I think it is a game where true sportsmanship stands out. I always like to hike out in a woods or go up in the mountains to roam about. While walking I am always on the lookout for animals of different kinds as well as fossils of different kinds of fossil rock. I am interested in this rock for many reasons.
These are because there is a lot of history connected with the forming of them, and if we should stop to think that if it wasn’t for these very small animals in insects dying and the various minerals in their body hardening in rock there would be no such a thing. Then also the different stages which these animals passed through were the same as we have passed through.

I like to investigate different occupations, or go around to see how they are carried on. But because I have never been any place, with time to spare, where a certain industry is carried on that I am interested in, I have not investigated many. I also like to go to museums to see the things which had been collected.
Chapter IV

Dislikes

I dislike the city because I have been born and raised in the country where you have plenty of room, fresh air and not so many slums and other undesirable things. I do not mind going to school but I do dislike the home-work. Because sometimes when you have a lot of work you do not get much recreation, and I think that you ought not to have more than an hour to an hour and a half of home-work. I dislike a lot of cold weather. When winter first comes and we have our first snow I like it, but soon become tired of it and wish if were summer. I do not like to write letters or other compositions. I have always got fairly good marks in English but it seems that writing is a bother. I dislike to stay in one place for a long time. I don't exactly care for hard work unless
I am being paid for it, and even then I soon become tired. I dislike English, and Latin because they seem to be dry subjects, that is not much action. Of course I realize that I need these subjects and so try hard to make the best marks possible. I don't like to play football because you play it in the summer when it seems to me to be too hot to run and because I never could play it very well. There are other things which I dislike but these seem to be all that I can think of now.
Chapter V
Other Occupations of Interest
Part I
Agriculture

Importance of Agriculture cannot be overestimated. It is probably the most important of all industries because everybody must eat, and the farmer raises the things that we eat. And if man didn't eat he could not live and so all industry would stop. Therefore farming is considered the most important.

Most people think that farming is just tilling the soil which is but one phase. Others are: stock raising, poultry raising, and dairying, but because these depend on the condition of the soil they are fraught in with agriculture.

Now days the farmer must have a better education so he knows what fertilizers to use because a lot of the soil is exhausted.
because of previous use. The modern farmer also has to know something about machinery because machinery is becoming an important factor in agriculture, and the farmer must know how to care for and repair it, or it may cost him a great expense.

The farmers that specialize in a certain phase of agriculture has practically the same duties as the ordinary farmer except that he tends more to his specialize crop not bothering for the others except for some food for himself and his animals. The farmer must work long hours of hard work to get along. Sometimes all his effort is wasted, because of weather conditions, and certain insects may get into his crop and destroy it. Then he also has the problem of getting enough capital to start into business, or keeping in business if his crop should be destroyed. Another point which I would like is that the farmer is his own boss. I like this because sometimes
get hot headed or mad when people give me orders that I don't like to do. The farmer makes a comfortable living, he usually owns his own home, land, and some acquire a great fortune.
Part II

Chemistry

The work of the chemist has for many years not been appreciated, but because of the contributions he is making to the advancement of science and industry he is now becoming recognized. The main industries and sciences which he has helped are: Medicine, agriculture, manufacturing, and mining. The chemist examines foods and drugs, the reclamation of exhausted soils, the invention of new production processes and altogether new products.

There are different types of chemists, but most of them may be classified under a few types. Some chemists are teachers of chemistry and carry on chemical research in university laboratories. Government chemists in federal, state or municipal positions do analytical and research work of various kinds. Some invent new things such as during the war the invention
of poison gases, bombs and gas masks. They have helped agriculture by their work in chemistry of soils and fertilizers; public health is protected by their analysis of foods and drugs; and industry is promoted by their experimental work with various chemical agents.

The industrial chemist is considered one of the largest fields of chemistry because the industrial chemist may either engage in private practice or be employed by some industrial concern.

All chemists of whatever type they may be, need a good general education, besides a thorough grounding in the principles of chemistry. They should have a knowledge of history and literature, should be acquainted with other sciences as well as chemistry, should also have a thorough training in higher mathematics and as much knowledge of French and German as possible, since a
A great deal of the most important chemical literature is written in these languages. The university courses are considered good preparation for the chemist, for besides training in the fundamentals of chemistry, they give the student a general cultural background and, in most cases, a knowledge of chemical literature, which later on will prove a great timesaving factor in the solution of practical problems.

Laboratory work is important and in some schools they have fully equipped laboratories where the boys can go and indulge in the particular phase of chemistry which they are studying.
Three hundred years ago the vast extent of United States was covered, in most regions, with a dense forest growth. With the coming of the first white settlers began the cutting down of the virgin forest which has by now almost been entirely consumed. It seemed that there were so many trees that they could never be exhausted, and reckless cutting, which wasted much fine timber, was generally practiced. Then, about twenty or thirty years ago, the results of this wastefulness began to make themselves so apparent that people began to see that the forests must be preserved and that one tree must be planted for everyone that is cut down.

The forests not only give us building material but offer great services as to stop the water from washing off a hillside, and causing floods. They also by stopping this water cause it to get a chance to sink into the ground thus causing springs to form. They also stop the fast
winds which often ruin homes and crops.

The many reasons for which forests are so necessary for our welfare so impressed themselves upon the government that it was decided that there must be some steps taken to prevent this waste of the timberlands. Therefore there were large forest reserves set aside in the west and other various places. It is the work of the Federal forest service to conserve the productivity of these lands, while at the same time permitting the removal of a certain amount of mature timber. Foresters are therefore engaged by the states and private individuals, and it is through their labor that the forests are being preserved for future generations.

The work undertaken by the foresters is the proper management of forests on both productive and business ends. The problems connected with the production of foresters of scientific type, those connected with the utilization demand business treatment. Thus foresters must, like many other occupations, have the combined abilities of the of the technical or scientific man.
And the business man. The technical side consists of the study and investigation of the forests under their supervision and the discovery of the best ways to maintain the life and productiveness of the forests. The business side is concerned with the proper utilization of the forests.

Foresters must know all kinds of trees, be able to make maps, to devise and carry out plans for protecting the forests from fire, to recognize and control the attacks of insect pests and fungus diseases on trees and to collect seed and produce young trees in nurseries. He also must be able to draw up reports, make contracts for the sale of lumber and do other work of a like nature.

In order to obtain a knowledge of all the technical aspects of forestry, intensive training is needed. This may be obtained by taking a course in one of the well-known colleges which offer instruction in forestry. Taking in mathematics, surveying, chemistry, geology, dendrology, silviculture, forest engineering and forest management.
Part IV

Dentistry

In the early part of the 19th century the dentist was merely the extractor of teeth, just as the physician was then a barber and cured all diseases by bleeding the patient. But dentistry, as well as medicine, has made great progress since that time. Besides the regular dentist, who does mechanical work of filling teeth, there is in big cities the man who does nothing but extract teeth, the man in the laboratory makes false teeth and plates, and the who devote his attention to treating mouth diseases. Diseases of the teeth and mouth have been found to account for much suffering in all parts of the body, and the dentist is often the person who discovers the trouble.

The dentist must have mechanical skill. Along with this mechanical ability, he should be inventive, for the unusual
cases that he will face from time to time will be baffling to a man with no ingenuity.

Both the dentist and his office must be immaculate. Many dentists, in order to emphasize this point, dress entirely in white even to their shoes. His hands, like his instruments and surroundings, must be absolutely clean. Otherwise, refined and particular people will not patronize him.

The dentist should have a three or four years course in a dental school. Entrance requirements are not as high as in a medical school. High school education is expected but college course is not required. Certain amount of medical work is demanded but the instruction is usually given in a dental school.

The dentist is becoming an important person because people are realizing the care needed for their teeth. The successful dentist may make a comfortable living, depending upon the number of competitors.
Part V

Electrician

There are many kinds of electrical workers, but I am interested in the one that wire our buildings and install our lights and if desired, electric motors and heating equipment. Because of the great danger of fire from defective wiring of buildings, there is a code of strict laws made by the National Fire Association which in many states the electrician must observe.

The prospective electrician requires a thorough technical training as well as practical experience gained from skilled instructors in wiring and installing bells, motors, arc and incandescent lights, etc. Therefore the electrician is an important man in the comfort of our home life.

The practical electrician you must understand thoroughly the work of wiring and of installing lights and power.
You should first have an interest in electrical apparatus of all kinds.

In High School the prospective electrician should specialize in mathematics, mechanical and architectural drawings, and physics. After it would be well if you could work with some electrician for a while.
Chapter IV

Deciding Factors in Making Choice

The reasons why I have chosen veterinary work is because I like the outdoors and animals. We have two dogs at my home and I have taken a great liking to them. They are very affectionate and seem to be frighter than many other dogs that I have seen around. I also like other animals, because I have worked on a farm for several summers and have helped to take care of horses, mules, cows, chickens, dogs, and a cat. And so therefore I have taken a great interest in them.

If you work for the government you work mostly outdoors and get a good chance to travel. Another reason is that the field is not over crowded, or there is a large opportunity to make a comfortable living. Some Veterinary graduates may secure jobs as teac-
hers in Veterinary schools while others may go into private business and still others may work the State or national government. If you work for the government you may work in laboratories or you may go around test cows, inspect dairies as for cleanliness, etc.

At first the Veterinarian was considered a low class doctor, because he dealt with animals but now you must have a good education and you are considered a doctor of high class.
Chapter VII

Service to Community

The veterinarian is a service to his community in many ways. First if he is in business for himself he will have an office and office hours. During these office hours you could take your small animals to him to be treated. If in an emergency, you could call him and he would come to your place and treat the animal.

If you have a dairy and your cows must be tested, you could arrange a time for him to come and test them, as for tuberculosis, and other diseases of the cow.

If he works for the government as an inspector, he would serve the community by inspecting the dairy cows for the state and also other farm animals or products. In this way he would be checking up on the purity of the milk and cleanliness of the dairy.

A veterinarian was to come to our
home and tell me to throw out everything which we had, which a Veterinarian had not aided in the production of. We would throw out: "first we would open the refrigerator and out would go the meat, milk, cream, butter, cheese, eggs and poultry. There might be left some fish and mineral water. Much of the bread, fruit, vegetables and canned goods also would go."

Then we would go to the bedroom and throw out: "the blankets, and pillows and furnish. Then from the wardrobe we would take our overcoats and favorite warm clothing. Then our shoes must go too. Some of our linen and cotton bed clothes and wearing apparel would have to go. you could keep your neckties and moccasins etc." This may give you an idea of the service which the Veterinarian does for the people. Helps in some way to make all these things.
Chapter VIII

History

In the early times men depended upon domesticated animals for food and transportation. Therefore they spent much fighting animal plagues. At first the causes of these diseases was misunderstood because of their superstitions regarding these things, but some men worked with these diseases and so acquired a reputation. Some of the earliest veterinary literature is found among the ancient writings of India and Greece. Also among the Romans there was a lot of diseases named and studied. One of these men writing on the subject pointed out the similarity of these diseases of animals and diseases of humans.

The knowledge of the Greeks and Romans was mostly discovered by the dissection of animals, which was practiced a lot at this time. In the past the practice of veterinary was
largely in the hands of the physicians or animal attendants. There were a few veterinarians attached to the Roman army, but it is said that they were not skillful in their work. During the Middle Ages the Arabs made some progress with the diseases of the horse. But however little actual advancement was made from 500 A.D. to 1500 A.D. The empiric "house doctors" were to be found in considerable numbers among the Germanic and Celtic peoples. The extensive movement of various peoples, especially the nomadic races, during the Middle Ages were responsible for the enormous distribution and destructiveness of animal plagues of this period. No less than 32 epidemics spread over the larger part of Europe and affected not only animals but also humans. During the beginning of the Middle Ages veterinary was greatly neglected, but
with the revival of this study in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, veterinary doctoring was put in the background. But now however, modern veterinary medicine is placed on the same bases as human doctoring.

The modern veterinary medicine includes the inspection of meat and milk, the establishment of quarantine, regulating traffic in livestock, and stamping out animal diseases, as well as other miscellaneous diseases. In large towns and many cities both large and small there is a great demand for the specialists in dogs, cats, and other small animals.

These different veterinary schools have made possible certain men to become Veterinary Medicine doctors and specialists. One of the first veterinary schools was built in Lyons, France, in 1762. Some of the newer schools and dates of establishment are: Alfort (1766), Copenhagen (1773), Vienna.
(1777), Marburg (1789), Berlin (1790), London (1792), Madrid (1793), Saint Petersburg (1808), Stockholm (1820), Edinburgh (1826), New York (1857) and Montreal (1866). In the United States the first Veterinary schools are connected with State Universities or other like institutions. Among the more important of these are the Universities of Pennsylvania and Cornell. Veterinary courses are also given in many agriculture schools and degrees are granted. Many years ago the entrance requirements were so low that practically anybody wishing to take the course could get in and there were only two six month sessions. But do to the turning out of more educated Veterinarians the requirements have that you must have graduated from an accredited High School.

The subjects which are taught in a Veterinary school are, comparative anatomy, histology, physiology, pharmacy, materia medica-
ica, therapeutics, structural botany, chemistry, poisonous plants, entomology, pathology, bacteriology, physical diagnosis, vertebrate zoology, animal parasites, animal husbandry, theory and practice of veterinary medicine, ophthalmology, surgery, embryology, horse-shoeing, milk inspection, meat inspection, sanitary science, obstetrics, jurisprudence, etc. It can readily be seen that such a course offers instructions not only in the subjects immediately connected with veterinary medicine, but also in closely related fields, so that the student receives a thorough training of these subjects.

Within recent years a great change has taken place. Instead of the old, crude remedies we have made them more modern and easier to apply. Also a great more care is now being taken in the prevention of diseases of animals and the remediating of them. In the operations of animals an
Anaesthetic is not generally used because they say that the pain of the operation is less than the after affects of the anaesthetic. When it is used it is either ether or chloroform.
In 1930 there was a total of 11,863 veterinary surgeons of which 18,852 are males and 11 females. And in 1920 there was a total of 13,494 of which 13,493 were males and 1 female.
Chapter X

Branches or Divisions

One of this work is Veterinary den-
istry. This work is not so very import-
ant, but it is often necessary. Many horses
must often have their teeth attended to and
also other animals.

Another branch is the inspection and
quarantine service. This makes possible the
importation of high-bred stock from foreign
countries without danger of introducing
some disease among our own animals.
In the South has been discovered means of
immunizing Northern cattle to the Texas
fever, & the like changes and discoveries
have taken place.

Another branch is working for the
state. The veterinarians working for the
state have full authority to investigate
animal diseases and to enforce all
state laws concerning such matters.
These veterinarians inspect cows, dairies, and slaughter houses, etc.

Many large cities maintain municipal veterinarians in connection with the boards of health. These veterinarians may inspect or look after animals in the zoological garden in their community if any. Many large zoological gardens hire their own veterinarian.

Many veterinarians prefer working for themselves in the case they may go into private business. If you are a good veterinarian you can easily earn a comfortable living. Also if you are in business for yourself, you can board dogs, cats and other small animals on the side.
Chapter XI

Successful Leaders

Part I

Robert Koch

Was born a German in the year 1843 and studied to be a physician and bacteriologist. He studied medicine at Jutlingen, then practiced medicine in Tangebagon, Ruckwitz, and Wollstein. It was in Wollstein, in 1872 to 1880, that he started his researches in bacteriology, by which he gained most of his fame. He made a thorough study of anthrax, cholera, and tuberculosis. After years of study he discovered the anthrax germ and how it works and he carried on so many other experiments which made him successful and famous.
Part II

Doctor Huggler

This doctor is now practicing in Wayne Pa. and is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He is in private business and has proved successful. He is making a comfortable living and has a great deal of large farms which he takes care of. We usually go to him with our dogs.
Part III

Doctor J. C. Bartholomew

This doctor lives in Berwyn Pennsylvania, and is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He also been in private practice and been a great success. Some years ago he gave up the practice of treating dogs and devotes most of his time to horses, cows, and other various animals.
Part IV

Doctor Thomas J. Yasser

Dr. Yasser who lives in Mahan, Pennsylvania, and is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He is engaged in private practice and makes a comfortable living. He also has a kennel where people can board dogs and he has an operating room where he do most of his small work. He has been in practice for many years and has made a success of this profession.
Part V

Doctor Richard Lienhardt

Dr. Lienhardt lives in Wayne, Pennsylvania, and is a graduate of
the University of Pennsylvania, and
is engaged in private business and
also teaches a class in the University
of Pennsylvania. He makes a com-
fortable living. His teaching takes up
most of his time, but he goes on visits
of people come to his home with
small animals in this spare time.
Chapter XII
Description of Work
During a Typical Day

The work of Veterinary Medicine is too varied to give any typical day. But from the material I secured I find that the work of most veterinarians in private business follows this routine.

They usually get up fairly early in the morning and eat breakfast early. Then they have office hours between 7:00 or 7:30 A.M. to 9:00 or 9:30 A.M. During these hours people bringing small pets with different diseases or having a disease to be treated. Then he may go on a call if he has any, to inspect cows and dairies, or in-
spect horses for soundness, and fitness, and tend to other ailments as olie, etc. He may have to drive a great distance and leave early in the morning and never return for a day or two. If he is home he has office hours again between 6:00 P.M. and 9:00 P.M. During these hours people wishing to see him may come. He usually has regular farms which he takes care of. If there are cows on these farms they are tuberculin-tested once every year and foot-tested several times a year. To do this work of testing cows you must be accredited by the state. After these office hours across he may go on a call if it is urgent. He may also be called out at night if it is urgent. Otherwise he may re-

41
Chapter XIII

Advantages

It is a very highly specialized branch of animal husbandry and of great service to the world by, making possible the cure of animal diseases, inspecting cow's milk as far tuberculosis, inspecting dairies for cleanliness, and inspecting the cow for pure meat and the inspection of slaughterhouses, and last the inspection of different foods.

It is not an overcrowded profession. From a statement which I heard it is said that 120 a year, more veterinarians could be used in Philadelphia and suburbs before the profession would be overcrowded. And about 120 new men are needed every year by the Bureau of Animal Industry alone. In
1921 only 132 men were graduated out of 14 veterinary colleges in the United States. And the United States College of Veterinary Medicine in Washington was discontinued after 35 years because of the lack of sufficient students.

If offers work in many branches, some of these are: state or national government inspectors of cows, dairy, slaughterhouses, and various foods. Going in business for yourself and having an office at which you work, or working for a firm, cattle ranch, circular, or being a bacteriologist. Also if you are in business for yourself you are your own boss.
Chapter XIX

Disadvantages

If you intend to engage in private business you may find it hard to get along at first either because you have a competitor in the community or you are not well known.

You must have a lot of capital to engage in private business. It requires a great deal of capital to start into business because you may have to buy your own place and equipment.

It requires a lot of hard work when you practice for yourself. You must be able to stand the physical strain, you must be willing to work. You must be healthy and form clean habits.
Chapter IV
Preparation
Part I
Education

Must have a high school education which consists of 16 units equal to (1200 units). If you meet these requirements, you may then enter college or a regular Veterinary School, but one of the best courses is given in the University of Pennsylvania. The course in the University consists of 4 years. In your first year you take the following subjects:

Anatomy
General Chemistry
Organic Chemistry
Embryology
Zoology
Physical Education
Animal industry
Botany
Physiological Chemistry
Biology

In the second year:
Anatomy
Animal Industry
Bacteriology
Materia Medica and Pharmacy
General Pathology
Physiology

In the third year:
Animal Industry
Canine Medicine
Clinics
Demonstration of bandaging
And Means of Restraint
General Surgery and Podology
Medicine
Obstetrics
Pharmacology
Special Pathology
Parasitology
Therapeutics
General Surgery

In the fourth year
Ambulatory Clinic
Animal Industry
Clinics
Clinical Laboratory
Jurisprudence
Meat Hygiene
Medicine
Milk Hygiene
Post-Mortem Pathology
Special Surgery
Comparative Pathology
Poultry diseases

After a student completes this course
he must first pass a state examination before he is permitted to engage in this profession. This profession as you can see requires a lot of studying to enter. The courses some years ago used to be only 3 years long but because of more skilled veterinarians being turned out the term has been lengthened to 7 years.
Part II

Experience

The person wishing to engage in this profession should be a lover of animals and like the outdoors. If possible it would be good to work around animals a lot and get to know the better ones and their ways and try to know some of the diseases of them. If you cannot work on a farm then try to have a dog of your own which goes with you and try to learn his ways. Always read accounts on diseases of animals and other articles which will help you to like and learn about animals, which is the main work of this profession.
Chapter XVI

Qualities Necessary for Success

Part I

Physical

Must have good health, observant eye, a steady hand, strength a ability to do hard work. Must be able to stand the physical strain, that is, you may have to make long drives or you may have worked hard all day and then be called out at night. Must have good nerves if you intend to do any operating. And last you must be willing to work hard to help the animals and community and to make a comfortable living.
Part II
Mental

Must be a quick thinker, have good self-control. Must have an active mind and be bright. And last, must have a good memory so as to remember things learned while at school and remember people, etc.

You must be able to think quick in emergencies and must have good self-control, that is, not get excited or disturbed. Must be bright and try new things.
Part III

Social

Must be able to hold a conversation with other people. Must not get mad a people easily, but instead be patient and try to help them. Must not dislike fellow men, but instead if you need help go to them and talk things over. And last be friendly. Must be able to talk with other people or want to meet other doctors who are famous and secure information from them in this work. Must try to help animals if the people are poor or sick.
Part IV

Moral

Must form good habits, and must demand respect. You must be patient and not fight. Must build up a good reputation for yourself so that you will be respected. Must not try to cheat the public, but be honest or a square-shooter.

Forming good habits means not swear, or drink, or go around with the wrong class of people. You must demand respect, that is, lead a good clean life so that you will be looked up to as a good citizen. And last do not steal.
Chapter XVII

Personal Analysis

Part I

Physical

I have always been as healthy as could be expected, and I have a fairly observant eye, and the ability to do hard work. I believe that I have good nerves, and I am willing to work hard.

I need to develop a steady hand, and I do not know about the physical strain because I never had very much physical strain.
 Part II

Mental

I have fairly good self-control, and a pretty good memory, as I remember things that I learned well and I remember people and places. I have to develop the quick-thinking a little more as some things I grasp right-away while others I don't. I could not say that I had an active mind as I sometimes think my mind is active and other times I think it isn't. And last I must try a little bit harder before a can say that I am even fairly bright.
Part III
Social

I do not dislike fellow men and I always try to help other people unless I am in a hurry or they are just pestering me and not thinking. I do not get mad so easily unless the people are very aggravating.

I have to develop talking with other people and being a little more friendly than I am. I must also be a little more patient with people.
Part II

Moral

I think that I have formed fairly good habits and that I have a good reputation and do not try to cheat other people, or steal and that I am honest.

I have to develop my patience and not to fight or quarrel and I can be a little better than I am before I can truthfully demand respect.
Chapter XVIII

Bibliography

Editors - Gilman, Daniel Gil Peck, Harry Thurston Colby, Frank Moore

Title - The New International Encyclopedia

Place and Date Published - New York in the year 1909.

Remark - This book gives a very good account of the history.

Author - United States Department of Commerce and Bureau of Census

Title - Abstract of the Fifteenth Census of the United States

Remark - It gives the number of people employed most all occupations in the year 1920 and 1930.

Editor - University of Pennsylvania
Title - School of Veterinary Medicine
Place and Date Published - Philadelphia on February 25, 1933
Remarks - Very useful for General information.

Author - William Rosengarten
Title - Choosing your Life Work
Place and Date Published - New York in the year 1929
Remarks - Good description of occupation given.
Interview - Doctor Bartholomew

Address - Lincoln Highway, Berwyn, Pa.
DOG RESTORED TO LIFE REGAINING FACULTIES

Steady Improvement Reported by Experimenting Scientist

BERKELEY, CALIF., May 26, (A. P.)—The dog put to death clinically, and revived April 13th is "alive and showing steady, but slow, improvement," Dr. Robert E. Cornish, biologist, said today.

He declined further comment on the results of his revivication experiments in which he and his assistant, Dr. Roderic Krider, are endeavoring to restore the animal's physical and mental faculties.