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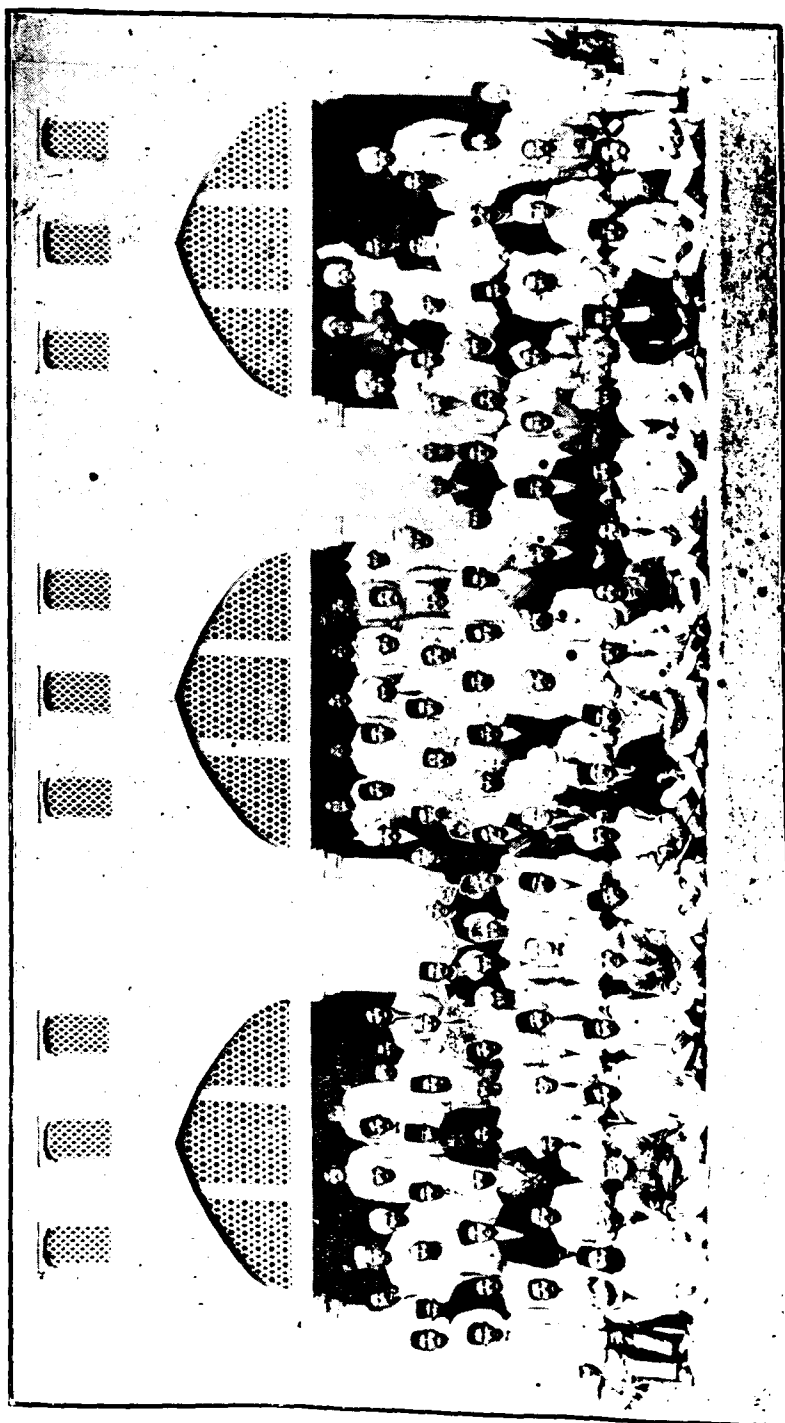
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THE SECOND ALL-INDIA VETERINARY CONFERENCE.

It was held at Lucknow in March 1924, and was presided over by Col. H. T. Prowse, C. I. E., M. R. C. V. S., F. Z. S., F. R. C. S., Director of Veterinary Service, Patiala State. Over two hundred delegates from different parts of India, including the Indian States, were present.

THE Indian Veterinary Journal.

Vol. I.

AUGUST, 1924.

No. 1.

" OURSELVES."

IN this, the first issue of the Indian Veterinary Journal, it is necessary to say a few words of its inception, its policy and the purposes (D. V.) it proposes to fulfil.

To those who have been closely following the activities of the Veterinarians in India in recent times, it should be clear that the profession as a whole is pulsating with new life, becoming conscious of its importance, its responsibilities and its dues. That she is determined to play her role honourably and well in Agricultural India is beyond dispute. This general awakening of the profession all over this vast country gave rise to the various provincial Veterinary Associations. They interest themselves with provincial questions and devote their attention more to the advancement of science by presenting professional subjects for discussion and holding practical demonstrations at their meetings and conferences. The happy idea of bringing all these provincial organisations closer to one another was first conceived by the U. P. Veterinary Association. Thanks to their efforts, the All-India Veterinary Association became an accomplished fact in 1922. The other provincial Associations were soon affiliated to the central body. Annual Conferences are held where everything possible for the advancement of science and raising of the status of the profession is done. But as no Association can hope to advance its cause or strive to accomplish what is necessary to progress, as we have seen in the case of veterinary profession in other countries, as well as in other fields of human activities, without a proper organ of its own,

it was unanimously resolved at the All-India Veterinary Conference held in March 1924, to start a Journal. And this Journal is the outcome of that resolution. For the present it shall be issued every quarter.

To promote the objects of the Association shall be the main policy of the Journal, but the independence of the editorial chair shall not be sacrificed wherever necessary. It is our purpose to keep alive the interests of the country and those of the profession before the public and the Government. The control of epizootics amongst animals, veterinary education, re-organisation of the Civil Veterinary Departments in this country, pay and prospects of the profession are some of the subjects that shall receive our first attention.

The history of Veterinary Journalism all the world over, in its early career, is depressing enough and with the limited resources at our disposal our venture is bound to meet with difficulties, trials and reverses. But we are heartened to the task in the belief that no great cause has ever triumphed or anything tangible has ever been accomplished in any field of human endeavour, without surmounting obstacles, enduring trials or patiently meeting reverses.

Honesty and steadiness of purpose shall not be wanting on our part and what we look forward to, is for the hearty co-operation of every limb of the profession to make this venture a great success.

An Appeal.

It is unnecessary for me to impress on the Indian Veterinary Surgeons the necessity for their whole-hearted support to this Journal. With it is involved the good name of their motherland. The duty of making this Journal a success devolves on every one of them.

This Journal is the first of its kind in India. It is purely a non-official organ and is entirely in the hands of Indians. It is launched with the express purpose of championing their cause and to serve as a medium for the advancement of veterinary work in

India. Let them remember "the greatest foe to their real advancement is apathy and inertia in their own ranks." If they honestly desire to better their condition and contribute their mite for the advancement of science, let them consider it their sacred duty to support this Journal literally and financially. If every member contributes one article *per annum* we must soon be able to run this Journal as a monthly organ.

I hope our foreign Confreres, who have done so much for the cause of Veterinary Science, will help us in every possible way in our struggle to follow their example.

P. S. RAO,
Editor.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Delivered at the

SECOND ALL-INDIA VETERINARY CONFERENCE.

We invite the attention of our readers to the very able address, published in this issue, delivered by Col. H. T. Pease at the All-India Veterinary Conference held at Lucknow during March 1924. We are sure that it will receive the critical study it deserves from both the public and the profession, coming as it does from such a responsible person. Having retired from the service of the Crown, full of years and full of honours, Col. Pease is now the Director of Veterinary Service in Patiala State.

The address is remarkable in many ways. A more out-spoken criticism of the policy of the Government with regard to Veterinary Service in India, was never uttered. All that is being perpetuated in the name of retrenchment, has come in for a good share of his sledge-hammer-blows. He says:—"This does not seem to me to be a time to curtail the operations of the Veterinary Department or to arrest its growth. Surely it is our duty to the cultivator to provide treatment for his sick cattle and to place within his reach preventive treatment against the spread of contagious disease. It may be that those responsible for checking the growth of the department

consider that it is fully developed. As an example of the present state of affairs we may quote the case of the Punjab. In this Province, an important one from the point of animal industry, there is on an average one Veterinarian and one Hospital in an area of 565 square miles in which are 204 towns and 106,443 animals. Does any sane person consider this a satisfactory state of affairs and one which justifies reduction in numbers? Surely this penny wise and pound foolish policy should be dropped. The country cannot afford to lose lakhs of money and animals in order to cut down departmental expenses."

He does not stop with it. He comes out with a more serious charge when he says: "Much has no doubt been done in the last 30 years; but the realisation of the truth of my representations regarding the decrease in numbers of good cattle in the country, has come late in the day, and *even now there seems to be a tendency in some quarters to check your efforts to keep those we have, alive and well.*" The italics are ours. We present this weighty pronouncement to the serious consideration of the Government. It has not come from the mouth of an irresponsible critic. Col. Pease is one who has great achievements to his credit both as a pioneer in the field of veterinary work and as an administrator. He is the very soul of caution, circumspection and conciliation. Such a person thinks it fit to sound this note of warning. Surely there is something rotten in the State of Denmark. If this clarion voice of the G. O. M. who has grown grey in the service of the Government is not heeded to, we fear the Government will have to face the consequences of its short-sighted policy.

The Colonel speaks of "the enormous toll taken by contagious and other diseases, the unsatisfactory state of the country in regard to the supply of cattle, the general deterioration of the best indigenous breeds, the great shortage of milk and the small supply and disgraceful adulteration of ghee" etc. These are matters which vitally affect the welfare of the people of this great continent. We dare say they contribute not a little to the prevailing poverty among the agricultural classes who form the backbone of this

great Indian Empire. These are not merely veterinary problems but are of economic importance which deserve the immediate attention of the Government.

Next the Colonel proceeds to consider a few of the resolutions passed at a previous Conference and indulges in certain *ipse-dixits* which we regret to say will not stand close scrutiny. We shall return to these in our next issue.

PROF. KARM ELLAHIE, G. P. V. C., P. V. S.

Mr. Karm Ellahie graduated from the Punjab Veterinary College in 1906. After graduating, he worked as a Junior House Surgeon in the same College. In the same year he was offered a post in the Civil Veterinary Department of British East Africa Protectorate (now Kenya Colony) where he remained until the end of 1915. During the last two years of his service in Africa, he held a Commissioned Rank on the East Africa Veterinary Corps during the Great War, for which he was awarded the 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medal.

At the end of 1915 he was appointed as Assistant Post-Graduate Professor in the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore. Later on when this Post-Graduate class was closed he was appointed as Assistant Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology in the same College.

In January 1923, he was promoted to Provincial Veterinary Service as Professor of Parasitology. In February 1923, he was sent to England on deputation to undergo further training in Parasitology. During his stay in England he worked at the Molteno Institute of Parasitology, Cambridge, and London School of Tropical Medicine, University of London. He returned from England in May 1924 and took over charge of his duties.

Professor Ellahie always evinced great interest in the welfare of his professional brothers. As early as 1906 he started a small association by the name of The Punjab Veterinary Association" (not the present one) membered solely by the graduates passed from

the Punjab Veterinary College. As very few among our graduates correctly understood the utility of an association at that time, the said Association did not live longer than three months, as he himself had left for East Africa. On his return in 1915, he found a well-organised association (the present Punjab Veterinary Association) and soon became its Secretary in which position he worked very hard and brought it to an efficient state of working.

In 1922 he presided over a Conference of Veterinarians at Moradabad, when it was resolved to start an All-India Veterinary Association. Thus under his presidency the present All-India Veterinary Association was ushered in for the first time. The support which it has been receiving at his hands is really commendable. We wish the professor every success in life.

THE SECOND ALL-INDIA VETERINARY CONFERENCE HELD AT LUCKNOW ON THE 19TH, 20TH AND 21ST MARCH, 1924.

Under the auspices of the United Provinces Veterinary Association, the Second All-India Veterinary Conference was held at Lucknow this year. Over 200 delegates attended from almost every part of India. Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Behar, Central Provinces, the United Provinces and the Punjab were represented. Veterinarians of A. V. C., Municipal Boards, Courts of Wards and of a few Indian States also attended.

The delegates were accommodated in the *Kothies of Talai* and Kapurthala, the famous royal palace of the late King of Oudh, so kindly lent for the occasion and situated in the delightful garden of Kaiser Bagh. The Office of the Reception Committee was located in the bungalow of the late Hamid Ali Khan Sahib, Bar-at-Law. The Conference met in the Bennet Hall of the Canning College which was tastefully decorated for the occasion.

Col. H. T. Pease, C. I. E., M. R. C. V. S., F. Z. S., F. R. G. S., the President-elect, was given a rousing reception on arrival at the Railway Station, though he scrupulously avoided intimating the

exact time of his arrival. Over 100 delegates were present on the platform and the shower of flowers and the outburst of enthusiasm that greeted him, reminded one of that juvenile joy that ensues a 'catch' in hide and seek. The Colonel was embarrassed not a little at this unexpected persecution though probably he is used to the warmth of Oriental receptions.

Captain S. G. M. Hickey, Veterinary Advisor to the Government of United Provinces, not only graced the occasion with his presence but took keen interest in the success of the session and helped the Reception Committee in the various arrangements.

The United Provinces Veterinary Association may well be congratulated on the success of the session and for the excellent arrangements made for the delegates.

Members of the Reception Committee:—

- Messrs. (1) Khan Saheb Shekh Niaz Mahommed, *Chairman*.
 (2) Babu Hamirchand, *Secretary*.
 (3) M. Allah Bukhsh, *Joint Secretary & Treasurer*.
 (4) M. Said Allah Siddigi
 (5) M. Abdul Wahab
 (6) M. Mahammad Mahmud Ansari
 (7) M. Ghulam Quadir
 (8) Thakur Manohar Lal
 (9) M. Ahemed Agha
 (10) M. Nasirudin
 (11) S. Uddhan Singh
 (12) S. Ude Singh
 (13) B. Gohind Lal
 (14) B. Kishan Sarup
 (15) Pt. Yekchand
 (16) B. Chunni Lal
 (17) B. Hira Chandr
 (18) M. Ali Zaman Khan
 (19) M. Niaz Ahmed Khan
 (20) M. Tahir Mirzza
 (21) M. Abdul Razzag
 (22) M. Fayyaz Ali Khan
 (23) S. Hazoor Singh
 (24) M. Jalal Uddin
 (25) Moulvi Syed Mahammad Razz Hussain
 (26) M. Zia Abbas Hashmi

Members.

FRIDAY, 19TH MARCH, 1924.

8-30 A. M. to 10 A. M.

The Conference met precisely at 8-30 A. M. and Khan Sahib Shekh Niaz Mahommed, 3rd Superintendent, C. V. D., United Provinces and Chairman of the Reception Committee, began the proceedings by welcoming the delegates and in classical Urdu briefly reviewed the present condition of the profession, its various demands and suggested a few remedial measures.

He described how far arrangements exist for veterinary aid to the poor Cultivators' Cattle in India. He said that in a vast country like India, extending from the Himalayan range to Cape Comorin and from China to Afghanistan and Persia, there were only 1,500 Veterinarians, which worked approximately to one Veterinarian for every 700 square miles, to attend nearly on 1½ lakhs of cattle! And he humourously added "Yet we are not to be free from retrenchment."

Then he dwelt upon the absence of Veterinary aid in most of the Indian States and eloquently pleaded on behalf of millions of cattle under their care. He had the entire approval of the Conference when he expressed, there were good many posts under local bodies which could be filled with efficiency by Veterinarians.

While thanking the last Royal Commission on the Superior Services in India, for permitting the A. I. V. Association to submit its views in writing, he regretted the fact that no Indian Veterinarian was given an opportunity to express his views in person although this was done in every other service in India.

He advocated uniformity of pay and prospect for the subordinate service in all the provinces. He urged that veterinary education in India should be such as to suit the Indian conditions.

Finally he exhorted the members of the profession to keep themselves up-to-date professionally and to impress the public with their good work.

After the above address, in proposing Col. Pease to the chair, Mr. G. N. Roy Chaudry (Bengal) said :—

GENTLEMEN,—I propose that Col. Pease be elected as President of this Conference. He is well-known to you all; most of you who are present in this Hall are his old students; and a few like my humble self, who had not the fortune of sitting at his feet as his pupil, had the honour of appearing before him as an examinee and the Diploma which enables me to practise the art of veterinary medicine and surgery bears his signature as President of the Board of Examiners of that year.

Therefore gentlemen, it would be sheer impertinence on my part to speak at any length the qualities which adorn his head and heart. The works which he published for the cause of veterinary education in this country, the efforts which he made to raise the status of the profession and the success which he achieved are all recorded in the blue books of the Government. We know him as a great teacher, research worker and a successful administrator. Your presence here, Sir, on this occasion, and association with us as our president, is the evidence of the love and sympathy which you still entertain for us. We pray that you may be long spared to make useful contributions to the store house of veterinary medicine and surgery and give us in our need valuable suggestions and advice and thereby help us to raise this profession in the estimation of the public and the Government of the land. (Prolonged Cheers.)

Mr. T. Vinayaka Mudaliar (Madras) in seconding the proposition said :—

GENTLEMEN,—I am scarcely the man to follow such an accomplished speaker as Mr. Roy Chaudry of Bengal. But the fear that Madras should be considered to lag behind other presidencies in her esteem for the good Colonel has hastened me to second this proposition.

Madras still cherishes the memories of the sojourns of Col. Pease as an examiner to that far off Presidency. I remember those days when he was considered as an ideal examiner. He is a pioneer in the field of Veterinary Education in this country. Many books on veterinary science have been translated by him into Urdu and they will ever remain as monuments of his labours in

that direction. Not a little of the present condition of the Punjab Veterinary College we owe to Col. Pease. (Hear, hear.) In fact, what the genius of Col. Pease planned, the genius of Col. Walker has achieved. The Punjab has been really fortunate in having had two such eminent officers in quick succession, at the head of her institution. I fear I will be carrying coal to Newcastle if I venture to dwell upon his qualities of head and heart; for you who have been working with him at close quarters know him much better than myself. We are pleased to find that his talents are not lost to our country as yet. It is such men as these that build up the British Empire by their devotion to duty in the interest of the country they have chosen to serve. If an instance of the proverbial Indian gratitude is needed, here is a case of a grateful profession paying its homage to a retired official for all his valuable services. He is one of the best Veterinarians that England has given to India. Hence, Gentlemen, I have great pleasure to second the proposition of Mr. Roy Chaudry. (Cheers).

He was followed by Mr. Zia Abbas Hashmi of Gwalior who in an eloquent speech in Urdu fully described as to what the Colonel had done in India to the cause of our profession as a Principal of the Punjab Veterinary College, as an Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department in India, as an author of many valuable books of our profession, as a research worker in finding out obscure diseases so fatal in the country, such as Dourine, as an Editor of the Journal of Tropical Veterinary Science and the Punjab Urdu Veterinary Journal and as a founder of an Association.

Amidst loud cheers Col. Pease took the chair and was garlanded by Khan Saheb Niaz Mohammad as the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Then the Colonel delivered the Presidential address.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

COL. H. T. PEASE, C.I.E., O.B.E., F.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S., F.R.G.S.

GENTLEMEN,—

Let me thank you very sincerely for the honour you have done me by selecting me to preside over this Conference.

Veterinary Associations for provincial needs have for some years past, been in existence and have been of very great assistance in promoting the interests of the profession. Veterinarians spread over a very large area are at a great disadvantage to meet their professional brethren to talk over matters of mutual interest, compare notes and discuss difficulties experienced in their work. In the circumstances prevailing in India newly appointed men find themselves thrown very much on their own resources. Their experience of the practical side of the work is necessarily limited and the difficulties in improving their knowledge are great. To these people the association comes as a great boon, if in no other way than providing them with the journal it issues, which is in many cases their sole professional literature. Provincial Associations do, to a considerable degree, afford opportunities for improving the practical knowledge of their members and those which have been working for sometime have fully proved their value. They have done great good by stimulating the study of animal diseases and other matters of veterinary interest. The preparation of a paper for discussion at a meeting is no light task for the author, necessitating as it does a considerable amount of study and research which must be shared by the members if they are to take an intelligent interest in the proceedings and enter into the discussions. Finally the whole paper and discussions are printed in the journal and thus become available to all members.

These Provincial Associations create a better spirit among the members and promote feelings of mutual respect. It is most desirable that such associations should be formed in all provinces as soon as possible and affiliated with this Association. The natural result of the success of the Provincial Associations in awakening in their members a sense of greater responsibility for the faithful discharge of their duties to the public and the realisation of the benefits likely to result from contact with Veterinarians from other provinces, is the formation of this All-India Veterinary Association to be a parent body to the provincial associations, thus bringing India into line with other countries. In England, we have the National Veterinary Association of Great

Britain and Ireland and in America the National Veterinary Association of the United States of America.

The aims and objects of the All-India Association are set out in your rules to be:—To create union among the members; to endeavour to uplift the status of the profession and so enhance respect for it from the public and the Government and to safeguard the interests of the profession. These are high ideals which are only to be attained by long and sustained effort.

The position of your association in the matter of making representations to Government is not very clear to me; but doubtless it is regular and you must have some means of bringing the importance of your work to their notice and to that of the public.

At no time was necessity for such an Association more pressing.

The department is unrepresented with the Supreme Government which has no Veterinary Adviser and there seems recently to have been a severe check to its growth and development, which is attributed to financial stringency. This at a time when every one realizes the enormous toll taken by contagious and other diseases, when complaints are heard on every hand about the unsatisfactory state of the country in regard to the supply of cattle; the general deterioration of the best indigenous breeds; the great shortage of milk and the small supply and disgraceful adulteration of ghee!

The great extension of cultivation has created an urgent demand for more plough bullocks of good type while the decrease of breeding areas has naturally lessened the supply. And as a consequence the prices of draught and milch cattle are very high and some good indigenous breeds are nearing extinction. This does not seem to me to be a time to curtail the operations of the Veterinary Department or to arrest its growth. Surely it is our duty to the cultivator to provide treatment for his sick cattle and to place within his reach preventive treatment against the spread of contagious disease. It may be that those responsible for the check to the growth of the department consider that it is fully

developed. As an example of the present state of affairs we may quote the case of the Punjab. In this province, an important one from the point of animal industry, there is on an average, one Veterinarian and one Hospital in an area of 565 square miles in which are 204 towns and 106,443 animals. Does any sane person consider this a satisfactory state of affairs and one which justifies reduction in numbers?

Surely this penny wise and pound foolish policy should be dropped. The country cannot afford to lose lakhs of money and animals in order to cut down departmental expenses.

It is quite unnecessary for me to say anything regarding the importance of agriculture in India or its dependency on the supply of good cattle. It has for many years, been my endeavour to impress on those responsible for the subject the pressing and increasing importance of animal industry and disease. Much has no doubt been done in the last 30 years but the realisation of the truth of my representations regarding the decrease in the numbers of good cattle in the country has come late in the day, and even now there seems to be a tendency in some quarters to check your efforts to keep those—we have alive and well.

Your Association should be of great value in this matter by diffusing knowledge of the subject. It is the duty of all your members to combat this retrogressive tendency. To ensure success you should be very careful and guarded in the resolutions you bring forward and pass. In regard to this matter you will perhaps permit me to refer briefly to some of the resolutions passed at your last Conference in Lahore. They strike me as being generally sound.

You are to be congratulated on your resolution to produce an All-India Veterinary Journal in English as the organ of your Association.

If it is well conducted it cannot fail to be of service to the English-speaking members of the profession. Having had a considerable experience in the production of the Journal of Tropical Veterinary Science and the Urdu Veterinary Journal,

let me extend to your Editor-in-Chief my sincere sympathies. Such an undertaking is no light matter and success is not easy. Let me command to you strict scrutiny of all articles published so that no errors may creep in. Consultation with your Imperial Officers would probably be of great value to you in this matter.

The time has come when we are justified in demanding that none but qualified men should be employed in veterinary work connected with the various public bodies in towns. The resolution seems to apply chiefly to large towns where the various local bodies exist.

Provincial Associations should, perhaps, draw the attention of those concerned to this matter and the Provincial Department is the responsible one for dealing with it. Your support may, however, help matters.

In regard to your Resolution No. 5 much depends on the value and importance of animal industry in the various parts of India. A time of financial stringency does not seem to me to be a favourable one to put forward a proposal to revise and introduce uniform time-scale of pay in all the provinces. The points to be considered in dealing with this question are (1) Financial position and suggested reduction of establishment, (2) Necessity for increasing the numbers of Veterinarians in the districts, (3) Suggested increase in pay. It appears to be certain that increase of pay at present would result in decrease in numbers, a not-at-all desirable result.

There is matter for serious thought in your Resolution No. 10. Sympathy with the desire for raising Veterinary Education in India to the standard of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons will be raised in all our hearts but when we consider the stage of development reached by the Department of that awful void of 500 odd square miles of country at present containing one Veterinarian on the one hand and the inability, for want of money, to provide more men on the other, the prospect of having a great number of graduates educated up to R. C. V. S. standard, turned out of the Indian Veterinary Colleges fills me with dismay with regard to the future.

The time seems to have arrived when a change in designation of Veterinarians graduated in India is desirable. If the title "Veterinary Assistant Surgeon" which you have asked for satisfies your aspirations there does not appear to be any particular reason for refusing it.

Your Resolution No. 16 regarding the control of all breeding operations in India is not likely to meet with much success.

Cattle-breeding on the extensive scale carried on by turning bulls loose in districts, the supervision of breeding operations among cattle, sheep and the supervision of the cattle farms are already under your control. It would be impossible at the present time for the department to cope with horse-breeding or with experimental cross breeding of cattle for dairy purposes. There is no establishment for these purposes. So much then for the resolutions passed at your last meeting in Lahore.

Your President last year very rightly remarked that "It is our duty to awaken the public to the very great issues at stake and having done that to fit ourselves for our great responsibilities. The public will eventually recognise honest and patient work".

These are exactly my sentiments. First bring the public, by honest and patient work, to recognise our value and thus create a demand for our services and the services of more highly trained men and then proceed to supply that demand. It is pretty obvious that it will take a long time for one man in 500 odd square miles to create that demand and that more men are required. But, as your President remarked, "The question of numbers is a financial one. When the necessity for adequate state assistance is fully realised expansion must take place".

What our policy should be, then, is to continue to expand the department with our cheap, practical men until there are enough to make some effect on the work and then go on to provide more highly trained men for the more important duties.

These, Gentlemen, are matters for serious thought and may guide you in your deliberations. The Veterinary Department in

India has during the last 30 years made extraordinary progress, and no doubt as its usefulness is demonstrated more fully to owners of animals and Government and when the present check to its growth is overcome we may safely hope that it will continue to grow and improve but we shall not help matters by taking our chances before they come.

There seems always, in India, to be a great temptation to start building the upper structure before the foundation is well laid. We ought to try to avoid this.

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate your zealous and indefatigable Secretary and the Committee formed at Benares for the purpose of forming this Association, the success which has attended their efforts. Your Secretary, Sayed Mohamed Raza Hussain, has devoted himself whole-heartedly to the promotion of the welfare of the department and our special thanks are due to him.

My apologies are due for the length of this address but perhaps you will like to know the views of one who has spent the greater part of his life in your service and has watched the steady growth of the department since the beginning.

It is to be hoped that every Veterinarian in India will become a member of your association, for Imperial as well as Provincial Officers are interested in your success. You may be rest assured that my best wishes are with you.

We may now proceed with the business of the conference and may our discussions be fruitful of good.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

The next item of the programme was the election of the Subjects Committee. As there was a great controversy as to the number of members of the Committee etc., it was decided that in future

years the Committee shall consist of two from each province and five from the province in which the Conference is held. Accordingly the following gentlemen were elected to the Committee:—

Mr. S. K. Mitra	}	Bengal.
Mr. G. N. Roy Chaudry		
Mr. Y. N. Mahratta	}	Bombay.
Mr. B. B. Joshi		
Mr. Hari Anant		Central Provinces.
Mr. J. B. Ghose	}	Behar.
Mr. Jamaluddin		
Mr. Ghulam Rasool Khan	}	Punjab.
Mr. Ch. Mushtaq Ahmed		
Mr. Zia Abbas Hashmi		Indian States.
Mr. Ch. Buldeo Singh		Veterinary Co-operative Societies.
Mr. Mohd. Janus	}	A. V. C.
Mr. Sirdar Ganga Singh		
Mr. Niaz Ahman Khan	}	Municipal Board.
Mr. Mohd. Ahsan		
Mr. K. S. Niaz Mohammad	}	United Provinces.
Mr. Sirdar Udhan Singh		
Mr. Hira Chander		
Mr. Tahir Mirza		
Mr. Lachmi Narain Verma	}	Cattle Breeding Department.
Mr. Mukta Ahmed		
Mr. Kr. Kishen	}	Madras.
Mr. T. Vinayaka Mudaliar		
Mr. G. R. Visvanatha Iyer		

After the election of the Subjects Committee, the General Secretary submitted the following proposal to the Conference, which was carried unanimously:—

“Resolved that a sub-committee of the following gentlemen be formed to consider fully every detail of the proposed Veterinary Journal and to submit their report before this Conference ends.”

- (1) Mr. Zia Abbas Hashmi, Gwalior.
- (2) Mr. K. S. Sh. Niaz Mohammad, U. P.

The President announced an interval of half-an-hour.

On re-assembling, Mr. T. Vinayaka Mudaliar, Veterinary Assistant Surgeon (Madras), was called upon by the President to deliver his speech on "The Message of Madras" to the All-India Veterinary Conference, which was listened to with rapt attention.

"THE MESSAGE OF MADRAS"

BY

Mr. T. Vinayaka Mudaliar.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,

Amidst the congested programme of this important session, I am glad of the opportunity given me to convey the message of goodwill of your Madras colleagues, a message which was so full of warmth and deep affection that I shudder before my task of giving adequate expression to it. I crave your indulgence to put down all shortcomings to my personal inability to express to you that abiding interest and unalloyed affection which Madras bears to her professional brethren of other provinces and presidencies.

Her mandate to me was clear and unambiguous. She said to me: "Tell them that Madras will stand by them through thick and thin (Cheers); tell them she is pulsating with the new life of our awakened profession; tell them that the grievances of our profession are gnawing the very portals of her heart; tell them she is impatient to receive the much delayed rights and recognition of our profession; tell them she is unable to bear the unshed tears of the unemployed amongst the newly passed out graduates; tell them, go and tell them, that Madras expects the All-India Veterinary Association to get for the profession a living wage at least." (Prolonged Cheers). Such is the nature of her message and I fully well realise now, how true is the statement that words are after all poor conveyors of the many feelings that agitate the human breast!

Gentlemen, they ask us to devote more attention to the improvement of science. It is a good advice. We have been doing

it and it is our intention to continue that part of our work in future as well. But for that devotion to be more complete and satisfactory, is it not necessary that the profession must be above want? I ask you, Gentlemen, in all seriousness if you can make both ends meet with the pay you get? (Cries of No. No). I know how much you struggle to keep up the prestige of the profession by your external appearances. Yes, I know behind all these pomp and grandeur, there is poverty, a poverty which will become more hideous if not duly checked in time. How are you going to do it? Will you all unite in the name of all that is holy, sacred and humane and speak out loud enough and persistently enough to reach not merely the ear but the heart of the Government as well? Madras is determined to stand to the last in this struggle for existence and she expects the stalwart sons of the Punjab, the eloquent Babus of Bengal, the earnest and sincere workers of the United Provinces and the businesslike brothers of Bombay to remember the old maxim "United we stand, divided we fall". Remember we must successfully weather the storm of ridicule and contempt, of abuse and scorn, of curses and threats during the initial stages of our struggle. Remember that no great achievement worth the name was ever realized without great sacrifices. That is the lesson we draw from the history of nations and that lesson should not be lost on us.

Brothers of the United Provinces! To you we owe a good deal. (Cheers). You have the glory of being the pioneers in the field of organising the veterinary profession in India. I trust you will allow us to share with you the glory of extending the work further afield. You started your provincial associations as early as 1912, that is long before the other provinces even dreamt of organising themselves and thus set an example for other provinces and presidencies to follow. Not content with such an organisation, rising above all provincial bias and out of your large heartedness, you thought of your poor colleagues in the other parts of your mother country. You unfurled the banner of the All-India Veterinary Association at Moradabad, to the extreme delight and satisfaction of all concerned. You have given to the cause such a selfless and zealous worker as Mr. Raza Hussain who cares neither for

time, money nor energy to improve our condition in this country. (Cheers). You sent him round this vast country to rouse up your professional colleagues from their lethargy and bring them abreast of the times. (Hear, hear). Through you it has been possible to bring together annually our professional brethren from all over India.

All these to you we owe, and Madras heartily thanks you for all your noble work towards our cause. These annual functions should not be reduced to merely an exhibition of different specimens of humanity of this vast country. We must be practical and try to count our gains annually however small they may be.

Gentlemen, I fear I have taken much of your valuable time I have nothing more to say than to add "Continue your good work through storm and tempest, through good report and evil, through vituperation and misrepresentation and I am sure success will be yours in the end." (Prolonged Cheers).

The resolutions were then taken up.

RESOLUTION No. 1.

That this Conference thanks the Local Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and United Provinces for having changed the designation of the Veterinary Assistant to that of Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and requests other Local Governments and the Military Authorities to follow suit.

Moved by Mr. S. M. Raza Hussain (U. P.).

Seconded by Mr. G. R. Visvanath (Madras).

In moving this Resolution, Mr. S. M. Raza Hussain paid a glowing tribute to the Local Governments of Madras, Bombay Bengal and United Provinces for so gracefully acceding to the request of the profession and hoped that the other Government would not be slow to grant this harmless and inexpensive request to their subordinates as well.

In seconding the Resolution, Mr. Visvanath impressed on the members what the change of designation meant—to every Veterinarian in India and hoped the Resolution would be passed unanimously.

The Resolution was carried unanimously.

RESOLUTION No. 2.

Resolved that this Conference again invites the attention of the Government to the present low scale of pay of Veterinary Inspectors and Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in Civil Departments and Army Remount Department and prays that their pay may be increased substantially and made uniform in all Provinces.

Moved by Mr. S. K. Mitra (Bengal).

Seconded by Mr. T. V. Mudaliar (Madras).

Mr. S.K. Mitra in moving the above Resolution made a passionate speech, during the course of which he said "the present scale of pay of these officers is too low to enable them to make both ends meet and much less to maintain their position. Their pay should be increased substantially and made uniform in all the provinces."

Mr. T. V. Mudaliar who followed him made a short and stirring speech and the Resolution was carried unanimously.

RESOLUTION No. 3.

That in view of the financial stringency this Conference recommends that to assist in providing funds for the expansion of the department the proceeds derived from cattle pounds may be earmarked for the veterinary needs of the country.

Moved by Mr. S. K. Mitra (Bengal).

Seconded by Mr. Y. N. Mahratta (Bombay).

Mr. S. K. Mitra in moving this Resolution said that the expansion of Veterinary Department was necessary for the economic welfare of the country; but due to financial stringency the Government and other local bodies were unable to provide funds and the proposition merely suggested that in all fairness the income derived from the dumb beings might be spent to better their condition.

Mr. Y. N. Mahratta seconded the Resolution in a well-argued speech and the Resolution was carried unanimously.

RESOLUTION No. 4.

This Conference resolves that such Indian States as have not yet any Veterinary Department may be asked to kindly consider the advisability of starting veterinary work and thus save the great economic loss suffered by cultivators from cattle disease.

Moved by Mr. Khan Sahib Niaz Mahomud (U. P.).

Seconded by Mr. Tahir Mirza (U. P.).

Supported by Mr. Zia Abbas Hashmi (Gwalior).

In moving this Resolution the Khan Sahib described very pathetically how veterinary aid is unknown in some of the Indian States and how the poor farmers suffered from the ravages of contagious diseases.

Mr. Tahir Mirza in seconding the resolution gave a brief account of his experience in an Indian State where he had to serve as a Veterinary Superintendent.

Mr. Zia Abbas Hashmi further supported the Resolution and explained how well organised is the Veterinary Department in Gwalior State and described his experience in adjoining Indian States. He was of opinion that such of the Indian States that are unable to run a separate Veterinary Department and which are located close to one another must form a central organisation to deal with cattle diseases in those territories.

The Resolution was carried unanimously.

RESOLUTION No. 5.

This Conference resolves that a deputation of one member from each province headed by Col. H. T. Pease wait on the Government of India to place before it the question of recognition of the All-India Veterinary Association, and the advisability of expanding the veterinary work in the country.

Moved by Mr. Y. N. Mahratta (Bombay).

Seconded by Mr. Uddhan Singh (U. P.).

In moving this Resolution Mr. Y. N. Mahratta explained the position of the veterinary profession in India and impressed on the members the importance of a deputation to the Government of India to request them to recognise the veterinary activities in India.

Mr. Sirdar Uddhan Singh seconded the Resolution and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Khan Sahib Niaz Muhammad requested Col. Pease to lead the deputation, which he accepted amidst loud cheers and thanks from the members.

RESOLUTION No. 6.

This Conference resolves that the Government of India be requested to provide rules for the admittance of veterinary graduates who possess the necessary educational qualifications to the Bangalore School of Dairying and Animal Husbandry, for the Dairy Managers and the N. D. (India) Diploma Course, on the same terms as Indian agricultural graduates.

Moved by Mr. Khan Sahib Niaz Muhammad (U. P.).

Seconded by Mr. V. I. Mukhtar Ahmed (U. P.).

The Khan Sahib explained how useful we could make ourselves in taking a course in dairying. He said that the prospects with that qualification were very promising.

Mr. Mukhtar Ahmed in seconding the Resolution said that in an agricultural country like India, Veterinarians were the best suited persons to be trained in dairying. There was great discussion as to the nature of concession to be asked for and the Resolution was passed in the above form by a majority of votes.

RESOLUTION No. 7.

Resolved that in selecting Provincial Officers for promotion to the Imperial grade the case of senior Provincial Officers, otherwise suitable, may be favourably considered in regard to the age limit.

Moved by Mr. S. K. Mitra (Bengal).

Seconded by Mr. T. V. Mudaliar (Madras).

Mr. S. K. Mitra in moving the above Resolution said :—" In promoting Provincial Veterinary Officers to the Imperial cadre, the Government of India provided that only such of the officers who would be able to serve the Government for a period of at least 10 years after returning from special study in England should be made eligible. On financial grounds this was partially changed and the Provincial Veterinary Officers were trained at the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar. In carrying out this scheme certain junior provincial officers were deputed to Muktesar and they have now superceded their more experienced senior officers. The promotion in certain cases happens to be of a pupil over his teacher. (Laughter). This is highly unfair," Mr. Mitra moved the audience very much when he appealingly said, " The disqualification against the senior men is not that they are found unfit professionally, not that they lack in administrative capacity, no, not even they are found undesirable in any way, but they are disqualified because they have served the Government long ! " I appeal to the Government to consider the matter on the following heads :—

1. The Senior Provincial Officers have a long and wide experience in Surgery, Medicine etc., in which there is no training at Muktesar.

2. The training at Muktesar is limited to a few subjects only such as Pathology, Bacteriology etc., and if the Government insist more upon research work, the efficiency of the Imperial Officers in Surgery and Medicine must necessarily be affected.

3. No special training is insisted upon in the case of other provincial services. Experience and efficiency are the only two tests observed.

4. Col. Smith, Veterinary Adviser to the Government of Bengal and the late Principal of the Bengal Veterinary College, reported to the Government that the restriction imposed by the Government of India made it impossible for him to select Senior

Provincial Officers for training although these men possessed higher administrative qualifications.

This was seconded by Mr. T. V. Mudaliar and carried unanimously.

RESOLUTION No. 8.

Resolved that Government be asked to change the designation of the lecturers at Veterinary Colleges who have independent charge of a subject to that of Professors. Those who assist the Professors to be styled Assistant Professors.

Moved by Mr. G. N. Roy Chaudry (Bengal).

Seconded by Mr. I. B. Ghose (Behar).

Mr. Roy Chaudry in moving this Resolution said :—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—It is needless on my part to take up your valuable time by inflicting a long speech. It is in fitness of things that, as the designation of the Veterinary Assistant has been changed to Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and Deputy Superintendents to that of Assistant Directors, the Lecturers of Veterinary Colleges should be called Professors and Assistant Lecturers as Assistant Professors. I know that Professor is a very dignified term signifying profound knowledge of the subject; but judging by that standard very few in any department of life can be called a Professor (Laughter). But as the term is now loosely applied, I hope you will oblige our Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers by accepting this Resolution. (Loud applause and laughter).

Mr. Ghose seconded the Resolution and it was carried unanimously.

RESOLUTION No. 9.

Resolved that in Provinces where no Provincial Veterinary Association exists the Government be asked to kindly allow the Veterinarians to form such association.

Moved by Mr. M. Jamaluddin (Behar).

Seconded by Mr. Y. N. Mahratta (Bombay).

Mr. Jamaluddin explained how far associations of the nature of A. I. V. A. safeguard the interests of the profession, how Western countries had organised themselves and how much useful they are to the profession and the country.

Mr. Mahratta in seconding the Resolution remarked: "It is a pity we find the necessity for such a Resolution even in this century." (Laughter).

The Resolution was carried unanimously.

RESOLUTION No. 10.

Resolved that this Conference requests the Government to lay down a uniform syllabus suitable to Indian conditions for all the Veterinary Colleges in India.

Moved by Mr. M. Jamaluddin (Behar).

Seconded by Mr. Y. N. Mahratta (Bombay).

The Resolution was carried unanimously.

RESOLUTION No. 11.

Resolved that this Conference views with regret and alarm the retrenchments effected and contemplated by Government in the Veterinary Department which will render considerable numbers workless and seriously affect veterinary education and the veterinary activities in the country resulting in serious economic loss.

Moved by Mr. G. N. Roy Chaudry (Bengal).

Seconded by Mr. G. R. Visvanath (Madras).

In moving the above Resolution Mr. Chaudry made the following speech:—

GENTLEMEN,—“Our President in his address very clearly exposed how any curtailment of the operations of the Veterinary Department or arresting its growth would react on the economic welfare of the country and he said “this penny wise and pound foolish policy should be dropped. The country cannot afford to lose lakhs of money and animals in order to cut down departmental expenses.” Gentlemen, I cannot add anything to this excellent comment on the

present policy of the Government regarding retrenchment in the Veterinary Department. Those who propose such suicidal policy should think twice before they advocate such measures. Instead of retrenchment I propose that the department should be expanded and I want to see a time when there would be a veterinarian in every Thana and Taluk of this country.”

Mr. Visvanath seconded the Resolution and it was carried unanimously.

RESOLUTION No. 12.

Resolved that in view of the increasing number of unemployed veterinary graduates and the prospect of further lack of employment, Government may be asked to consider the advisability of regulating the admission to the colleges and to move Local Bodies referred to in Resolution No. 3 of last year to employ veterinarians for posts in which their veterinary knowledge will be of service.

Moved by Mr. Tahir Mirza (U. P.).

Seconded by Mr. Hira Chander (U. P.).

The Resolution was unanimously carried.

After the Resolutions were over, the General Secretary read the Report of the Working Committee, extracts from which are given below:—

Mr. President, Gentlemen and Professional Brothers,—It is my proud privilege to lay before you the Report of the Working Committee of the All-India Veterinary Association for 1923-24. The Committee considered it its primary duty to lay before the authorities concerned the Resolutions that were passed at the previous Conference.

In pursuance of the Resolution No. 1 of last year, the proceedings of this Conference are being held in English.

The Second Resolution referred to the starting of an All-India Veterinary Journal. The Committee considered several suggestions from various members but no definite conclusion could be arrived at. They decided to refer the matter once again to this

Conference for fuller consideration of every detail. It is hoped that this Conference would be able to suggest means and ways for the successful issue of the Journal.

Resolutions 3, 5 to 13 and 15 to 21 constituted several requests of the profession to the Government. They were submitted to all Local Governments and the Government of India. The Government of India and the Government of Bengal refused to consider the Resolutions on the ground that the association was not a recognised one. The Committee fail to understand this frame of mind of the authorities concerned. If the Resolutions submitted contain suggestions for the good of the country, they must be adopted by a benign Government like ours, whether those resolutions emanate from an irresponsible person or from a recognised association. After all, those Resolutions were the result of the deliberations of a Conference over which no less a person than Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., O.B.E., F.R.C.V.S., I.V.S. presided and where in every part of India was duly represented. To ruthlessly throw aside those Resolutions on the technical ground of the association not being recognised, does not seem fair. The other Local Governments considered some of the resolutions and issued necessary orders and we cannot be too thankful to them for this piece of courtesy and kindness.

The Punjab Government have created special grade of Assistant Surgeons who are required to undergo four years course of study instead of three, and their grade will be Rs. 100-10-300.

The United Provinces Government have changed the designation of the Veterinary Assistant to that of Veterinary Assistant-Surgeon. They have taken steps to check the retrenchment in the Subordinate Veterinary Staff of the District Boards. The question of increase of pay is under consideration.

The Bombay Government gave effect to the change in designation of the Veterinary Assistants and it is believed that when the Minister presides over their Provincial Conference next week at Surat, some announcement regarding the increase of pay would be made.

The Madras Government in addition to changing the designation of the Veterinary Assistants, removed the restrictions on private practice.

The Governments of Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces considered the Resolutions and thought that no action was necessary.

Resolution No. 4 advised formation of provincial associations where there are none. The Committee cannot but record the pathy that exists amongst the members of the profession in a few provinces. There are instances where the heads of the department are willing to co-operate with such movements in their respective provinces but the rank and file do not organise themselves. *Sind* may be quoted as an instance of this. It is hoped that the coming year would bring into our fold all the remaining provinces with well thriving branch associations.

Resolution No. 14 concerned the Military Veterinary Department and the Committee are glad to say that at the instance of the Quartermaster-General, the Government have decided to give commission to every veterinary assistant after 5 years of service and their rank has been raised to Risaldar Majorship and Honorary Captaincy; but we fear all these are far below to what is obtainable by a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Our thanks are due to the Quartermaster-General and the Veterinary Officer at the army head-quarters for their labours in raising the prospects of their subordinates.

The Quartermaster-General has also promised to move the Government on the question of change of designation of his veterinary subordinates.

The Committee approached the recent Royal Commission on Superior Services for permission to submit its views on veterinary service in India which was kindly granted. The memorandum of our views was duly prepared and submitted.

After a careful consideration the Working Committee decided to get the association officially recognised. The Government of India was approached through our last year's President, Col. Walker. The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

and the Committee earnestly wish that the reply would be a favourable one.

Members.—There are about 900 members of the association which include the members of the affiliated associations as well.

Finance.—On April 1st, 1923, we had a balance of Rs. 313-13-0. Donations to the extent of Rs. 749-2-0 were realised and Rs. 300 were realised from the Punjab Veterinary Association. During the year Rs. 892-13-0 were spent including Rs. 300 drawn as advance for expenses of this Conference leaving a balance of Rs. 170-2-0.

The General Secretary wishes to record his special indebtedness to Mr. Zia Abbas Hashmi who came to him several times at his own expense to Agra and Jhansi whenever consultation was necessary.

The report was adopted amidst loud applause and words of praise for the excellent work turned out.

TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS OF SYMPATHY.

Next the General Secretary read the names of gentlemen who could not be present at the Conference but had sent telegrams and letters of sympathy.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

Election of office-bearers being the next item of the programme. Mr. S. M. Raza Hussain proposed Khan Saheb Niaz Muhammad as President, but the latter declined with thanks and in his turn proposed Khan Saheb Gulam Rasool Khan Saheb of the Punjab as President. This was seconded by Mr. Zia Abbas Hashmi and carried unanimously.

The Khan Saheb rose amidst loud applause and thanked the Conference for the honour done to him and hoped that every one would help him in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. S. M. Raza Hussain proposed Mr. M. S. Sastri of Madras as General Secretary for the current year and described his qualifications and spirit, but the Conference insisted that for sometime to come the present Secretary must continue in office

This was carried unanimously after being proposed and seconded by Mr. G. N. Roy Chaudry and Mr. T. V. Mudaliar respectively.

Mr. Zia Abbas Hashmi was then elected as the Treasurer.

Mr. Jamaluddin (Behar) and Mr. B. K. Badami (Hyderabad) were then elected as members of the managing committee from the central list.

The General Secretary, Mr. S. M. Raza Hussain, thanked the delegates on behalf of the United Provinces Association for the trouble they took to attend the Conference from distant places.

Mr. T. Vinayaka Mudaliar next thanked the hosts in the following terms:—

GENTLEMEN,—The time has come when we must part. It is painful to say farewell to such a gathering of professional brothers. It is more so when I have not known what it is to suffer an unkindness from an United Provinces man. But we must bow to the inevitable. Hence while taking leave of you all, I thank the members of the Reception Committee, on behalf of all the delegates outside your province, for the excellent arrangements made and the kind attention paid to us.

Gentlemen, I have been entrusted with the mission of inviting the next All-India Veterinary Conference to Madras (Cheers, Cries of yes, yes, accepted). Madras eagerly looks forward to the day when you all would honour her with your presence. On behalf of the Madras Veterinarians I tender in person our humble invitation and I hope you all would muster strong and make the session there a memorable one. (Prolonged Cheers).

CONCLUSION.

The President next delivered his closing remarks in the following words:—

GENTLEMEN,—We may congratulate ourselves on the success that has attended our Conference. The professional side of our work has been very interesting and instructive. Matters of vital importance to the profession have been considered and discussed with moderation and our resolutions are all very reasonable.

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The outlook of the profession at the present time, I am sorry to say, is not a rosy one. There is a great deal of unemployment which is a serious problem indeed. While no progress is being made to expand the department, the few posts that we are having are being reduced under the plea of retrenchment. The public in some places are ready to contribute funds for the purpose of building veterinary hospitals but the authorities are unable to shoulder the responsibility due to financial stringency. The ryot who provides the largest share of the revenue may stand in need of veterinary aid for his animals but he is unable to make his voice heard when it comes to the question of expanding the veterinary department. This is a serious matter demanding careful consideration. Until adequate staff are available to work in the districts, fullest advantage cannot be taken of our splendid central laboratory. The smallest establishment required in a district is two men for each taluk working under the control of one District Veterinary Officer with dispensaries in all large towns. At present we are merely touching the fringe of our work.

There remains little more for me to say than to express my thanks to Mr. S. M. Raza Hussain for his untiring efforts on behalf of the association and to the Chairman and members of the Reception Committee who worked this Conference to such a successful end.

It has been a very great pleasure to me to meet so many of my old friends and to have had the opportunity of making new ones. My best wishes are with you in your efforts to improve yourselves. What I have seen at this Conference justifies the hope that your efforts will be crowned with success, that you will continue to make progress and further the interests of your profession, and that the All-India Veterinary Association would become a most powerful and valuable institution if you continue to maintain the present standard of efficiency. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

VOTE OF THANKS.

With the usual vote of thanks and cheers the Conference came to an end.

"AT HOME."

In the evening the United Provinces Veterinary Association was "At Home" to Col. Pease and the delegates of the Conference. The Police Band was in attendance and an enjoyable evening was spent.

The following are some of the papers read at the Second All-India Veterinary Conference, Lucknow :—

DROPSY IN ELEPHANTS.

BY

Mr. V. P. Ishwar Singh, G. P. V. C., Veterinary Inspector, Kapurthala State.

I shall briefly discuss before you an important disease of Elephants named Dropsy or Zaharbad. I have chosen this subject particularly because some time ago, through the kindness of our enlightened Chief Minister, Khan Bahadur Diwan Mian Abdul Hamid Saheb, O. B. E., C. I. E., I was sent to Madras Forest Department to receive a practical training in the diseases of elephants under the Special Veterinary Inspector, Mr. F. X. Mascarenhas. Since my return from Madras about 8 months ago, I have been in charge of the State Elephants and within this brief period I had two cases of dropsy, one of which was fairly advanced.

Dropsy is a very common disease and is usually known as Zaharbad. Dropsy cannot, I think, be ascribed definitely to any specific cause but it is usually the result of debility brought on by internal parasites or it may result from damage to vital organs as liver, heart and kidneys. The principal parasites that affect the elephants are (1) Bots (*Cabboldia Elephantis*), (2) Tape worms (*Amphistoma Hawkesi*) and (3) Round worms (*Ascaris Lonchoptera* and *Unicaria Ospapiliatum*). I collected all the above parasites from the stools of the sick elephants after a purgative but I am sorry I forgot to bring them here.

Bots play an important part in the destruction of this animal. The parent fly named Gad Fly lays eggs at the root of the tusks and tushes and in the angles of the mouth specially at the time

when the animal stands silent after taking its full grain ration. The elephant swallows these with their grass and food then they are hatched in the stomach and grow in size. These bots having attached to the walls of the stomach not only feed themselves on the blood of the animal but in many cases lead to abscesses, ulceration and even perforation.

Chief symptoms of the disease:—The elephant is reduced in condition. Mucous membranes are pale. The animal is sluggish in walking and exhibits symptoms of exhaustion on very little exercise. Most cases suffering from dropsy exhibit dropsical condition of the submaxillary space. This may appear periodically and disappear and from submaxillary space it may extend to the neck, to the sternum, to the abdomen and even external generative organs and also upwards to the temple. The skin is of ash colour.

The two cases that came under my observation were due to bots, tape worms and weakness of heart. One of them was aged 50 and both the parasites, Bots and Nematodes were found in her faeces. The animal used to eat mud every now and then and consequently had diarrhoea too. Mucous membrane pale. All the legs were swollen, besides very prominent dropsical swellings between the submaxillary space and under the abdomen. She had become very sluggish and even slight exercise was sufficient to tire her. She moved uneasily sometimes shifting her weight on one leg and sometimes on the other. My treatment was to administer *santonine* 2 dr, *calomel* 2 dr, and *soda bicarb* 4 dr. Each medicine was put in a separate rice ball and those three balls were given to the elephant at a time one after another. This treatment was continued for five days regularly, followed by 4 dr of *Oleum Terebenthinae* for a week twice a day. This expelled a very large number of worms. *Liquor Arsenicalis* in an ounce dose in the morning and tonic powder consisting of *Gentian*, *Chiratta*, *Nuxvomica* and *Ferri Sulphus* for two weeks, completely cured the elephant to the great disquiet of the Mahawats, whose foretellings were completely falsified. Bath was strictly prohibited throughout this course of treatment.

It would not be out of place to sound here a note of warning against the mischievous practices, of the Mahawats or quacks who trade most shamefully on the misfortunes and grief of this noble animal. I have come across instances of unscrupulous people beating these animals mercilessly to give big abscesses on the head and such other places, robbing of chapathies and sugarcane fodder and causing these animals to suffer from hunger and consequently from different diseases, so that they may extort money for treatment for the so-called massala. I do not say that they are completely ignorant; some of them do actually know some useful mixtures but sincerely speaking such unscientific treatment cannot be considered satisfactory. Bacteriology plays as important a part here as elsewhere.

I will now describe the second case. It was a cow elephant eighty years old. Her vulva and vagina were swollen. The other symptoms were almost exactly the same as in the first case, but no worms could be discovered. The treatment in this case consisted principally in administering *Mag. Sulphus* 8 ounces, *Potassium Nitrate* 4 dr, and *Potassium Iodide* 2 dr twice a day dissolved in two buckets of water. It is necessary to use a liberal quantity of water so that it may be tasteless and the animal might drink it easily. This was repeated for one week. After this *Tinct Nuxvomica* 2 dr, *Tr Digitalis* 2 dr, *Ferri et quinine citras* $\frac{1}{2}$ dr, extract of *gentian* 1 dr, were administered twice a day morning and evening in rice balls and *Liquor Arsenicalis* in one ounce dose in the noon. Sugarcane fodder was stopped and branches and twigs of peepul tree (*Ficus religiosa*) were given instead. A week's course of *Digitalis* and *Nuxvomica* restored the animal completely.

It is not possible to more than touch upon this interesting but complex subject in so short a time but I hope those who are interested will not only find their labour amply rewarded but will also earn the silent, though none the less sincere, gratitude of this noble animal.

CONJUNCTIVITIS CATARRHALIS IN JAPANESE AND PEKINGESE POODLES

BY

Mr. G. N. Roy Chaudry, G. Ben. V. C., Veterinary Surgeon, Calcutta.

In the course of my practice in Calcutta I have come across many cases of this disease amongst the imported poodles, Chinese and Japanese. My experience tends me to feel that these dogs are specially prone to this disease. Normally, their eyes may be described as large, dark, lustrous, rather prominent and set wide apart.

ETIOLOGY.

Enquiries made of the owners regarding the history of these cases have nearly always been unsatisfactory; but my own personal opinion is that this disease is caused by some kind of bacterium which multiplies in the conjunctival sac and so induces the inflammation present. Extremes of heat and cold, bathing them in cold water and exposing them to draught and chill are of course contributory factors in causation.

PROMINENT SYMPTOMS.

Inflammation of the palpebral conjunctiva is common, but the bulbar conjunctiva is also often affected; there is no swelling of the lids and no achemosis; the inflammation may extend on to the cornea and there may be a diffused keratitis rendering the cornea opaque. In severe cases small punctiform haemorrhages are seen owing to intense congestion leading to rupture of the small conjunctival vessels. The Keratitis may be partial or total, sometimes ending in ulceration and ultimately perforation of Cornea. There is also pain, uneasiness and the lower eye lashes fall off as the result of irritating discharges; ulcers also form on the skin just beneath the eyes.

TREATMENT.

Simple cases without complications are cured in about a week. I found sulphate of zinc and boric lotion very useful.

Rx

Zinc Sulph.	gr ii
Boric Acid	gr.ii
Distilled water ad	oz.½

The eyes should be frequently bathed with lotio Acid Boric gr. 10 to one ounce. To prevent the eye-lids sticking together by the discharge, gr. ii of Boric Acid in 2 drachms of sterile vaseline does good, when applied by a clean glass rod inside the eyelids. In serious cases involving the cornea a lotion of Protargol is beneficial (strength gr. 10 to an ounce of sterile water). In ulceration of the cornea gr. 1 of Iodoform gr. ii of Cocaine in ½ oz. of sterile vaseline is a satisfactory agent. In central perforation of the cornea gr. 1 of Atropin should be added to the ointment. In marginal perforation Eserin Sulph lotion gr. 1 to the ounce instilled three times a day is useful to prevent prolapse of the iris.

RAT BITE FEVER IN DOGS.

BY

Mr. M. Ananthanarayana Rao, G. M. V. C., Senior Lecturer, Veterinary College, Madras.

The importance of Canine medicine cannot be over-estimated. Now-a-days, a Veterinary Hospital in a large town draws its patients more from the canine species than from other classes of animals for reasons that are obvious, at any rate, it is so in Madras where the average number of cases treated annually is about 1500. Though a modern work on Veterinary Medicine supplies full information regarding Tropical Diseases of Animals, yet there is much to be desired because of the limited knowledge of the Etiology, Pathology, and Diagnosis of some of the diseases of the dog which can only be discussed within narrow limits. So my paper to-day will be a short one and if it gives an impetus to those workers who take pleasure in research for further work in the matter concerned, I feel sure that all dog owners will gratefully appreciate their work. The subject chosen for discussion is "Rat bite fever in dogs." It is perhaps a very bold step on my part to put this paper up to you for discussion because this disease, as far as I am aware, is not mentioned in any book on Veterinary Medicine that I had the good fortune to study. Rat bite fever in human beings has been known from time immemorial and

Dr. R. Row of Bombay has isolated a Spirochaete as its Causal Organism. In the dog, however, no specific organism has been isolated, perhaps very soon its existence will be made known. It is possible that Spirochaetes of Leptospira are the cause of this fatal disease of the dog. For nearly seven years now, I have had the unique opportunity of having to do with the treatment of dogs exclusively, and it has given me enough opportunities of observing this disease in some of the dogs brought for treatment to the hospital. In all such cases the history showed that the dog had killed a bandicoot or was bitten by it while attacking it. The most interesting point is that in such cases the train of symptoms presented were constant, and this makes one think, in spite of himself, that there should be some connection between the rat bite and the fever. When such a thing is the case in the human being the question necessarily arises if it is not so in the dog also? Altogether about 30 cases have been observed during the seven years mentioned and one among the cases was a dog belonging to a colleague of mine, Mr. M. S. Nathan.

Period of Incubation :—From the history of cases one gathers that the period of incubation varies from 3 to 5 days.

Symptoms observed :—In all cases the disease is ushered in by a high rise in temperature—ranging from 103 to 105 degrees F., and it is more or less of an oscillatory-character. The fever persists for about two weeks and then shows a tendency to fall towards normal. In bad cases the temperature falls suddenly and normal in about 5 or 6 days from the commencement of the disease and rises up again very high bringing about collapse and death. The temperature seemed to remain normal only after three weeks after the first symptoms were observed. The appetite of the patient is completely lost. Vomitting is a constant symptom which seems to weaken the starving patient quicker than otherwise. In some cases a red rash is seen on the body which disappears in about 72 hours. Emaciation is very rapid. The crisis seems to be during the second week of the disease when Pneumonia causes death. In many cases an ichteric condition of the Mucous Membranes has been observed though not so well-marked as in

Piroplasmosis. The urine is very high coloured in all cases suffering from this disease.

Post mortem appearances :—The only constant lesion found was congestion and slight enlargement of the Liver and Kidneys.

Prognosis of the Disease :—The prognosis of the disease is not favourable. The course of the disease seems to be about three weeks. During that time the patient gets so very exhausted that any amount of care in nursing is of no avail. In uncomplicated cases the death seems to be due to exhaustion only.

Treatment :—So far no specific treatment is known. Symptomatic treatment does not seem to help matters. One case I. P. 366 of 24 was recently treated with Salvarsan, but the fever did not show any tendency to fall to normal rapidly though it kept itself below or about 103 F. One change was however noticed and that is the patient started eating a little of his own accord without much coaxing. It was discharged at the owner's request, he being a poor man. About four days ago (5th March, 1924) I made enquiries and learnt that the dog is better than it was before though it is still weak and had lost much of its condition.

Conclusion :—I hope there are many among you who have had similar opportunities of observing this disease and that you will be pleased to give your experiences in the treatment of such cases. I also hope that the time will not be far off when the specific organism of this disease will be made known by those that are interested in such matters.

SOME NOTABLE ANATOMICAL PECULIARITIES.

BY

Mr. D. K. Sen, Lecturer of Anatomy, Bengal Veterinary College.

I propose in this brief paper to set down some interesting departures from normal anatomical structure that I have come across during the several years I have been teaching Anatomy in the Bengal Veterinary College. Minor peculiarities, as for instance, a

slight deviation in the course of an artery or the attachment of a muscle, are frequently met with, but the following few seemed to me rather out of the common and therefore worth recording.

1. The aortic semilunar valve of a horse was noticed to have 4 segments—3 usual ones and one accessory, rather smaller than the rest. This peculiarity was observed by looking into the intact valve from above after dividing the common aorta close to the valve; this is the usual procedure of examining the semi-lunar valves in this college. Sisson says that the semi-lunar valve at the mouth of the pulmonary artery sometimes consists of 4 segments but no mention is made of the aortic valve.

2. Absence of occipital artery from the right carotid trifurcation of a horse—there were the usual external and internal carotid arteries, but not even the vestige of the occipital artery. It was completely wanting. I laid aside the head and neck to make a careful dissection of the blood vessels of the region, but unfortunately the part was removed by mistake and I thus lost the opportunity of noticing some highly interesting deviation of the structure which was sure to be present.

3. The 6th Cervical Vertebra of a horse:—The right of this vertebra showed the usual trifid transverse process, but the left side had a single transverse process, exactly like that of the 7th Cervical Vertebra. A minute examination of the other vertebrae failed to exhibit any other peculiarity. In this connection I might mention that once I came across the first lumbar vertebra of a horse which had the transverse process produced about 6 inches beyond their usual terminal points in a curved manner, and terminating in tips like a pair of additional ribs.

4. Absence of the first pair of ribs:—Here also the subject was a horse, which was destroyed in the college premises under instructions of its owner for an incurable sprain of the left suspensory ligament; after the foreleg was detached from the body to make a thorough examination of the affected ligament, my attention was drawn to a rather broad sternal end of a rib; removing the muscles and scraping the rib clean, it was discovered to be

the second rib, having a broad distal end and bifurcating into a very short anterior and posterior branch just above the sternum. The anterior branch was articulated to the pre-sternal cartilage in the position of the first rib and the posterior branch occupied the usual place of the second rib. Both branches had very short (about three-quarters of an inch) costal cartilages attached to them. The other rib revealed the same characteristic. A careful examination of the 7th cervical vertebra showed the absence of the usual facets for the first pair of ribs. The total number of ribs was 17. No other peculiarity was observed in any of the other ribs or vertebrae.

5. Absence of cotyledons from the chorion and mucous membrane of the uterus of a country-bred cow:—The subject was a cow in an advanced state of pregnancy which had died of pneumonia in the College Hospital. Opening the uterus to give a demonstration on the foetal membranes and peculiarities of the vascular system, I was very much surprised to notice the entire absence of cotyledons and the placental villi fitted into the crypts of the mucous membrane of the uterus like that in the equines; in other words, the placenta was "Diffuse".

In conclusion I may be permitted to remark on the very frequent infestation of the anterior mesenteric artery with parasitic strongyles. Sir John MacFadyean in his excellent "Dissection Guide" mentions that "in old horses it (*i. e.* the anterior mesenteric artery) often shows aneurismal dilatation." This led me to open the artery at its root, whenever I suspected dilatation and almost invariably I found the worms in regular nests inside the artery. Most of our dissection subjects are old and emaciated country-bred ponies but a few of them were fairly young and healthy and these last also exhibited the parasites. Here is, I believe, a very good field for the Helminthologist. All the parasites have been found in subjects dissected by the intra-vascular injection of formalin and arsenic which I have adopted in this College with very great success. I do not even inject any hardening material into the arteries, as the formalin renders their coats sufficiently firm to enable them to be dissected quite easily.

A SHORT REVIEW ON SPIROCHAETOSIS IN FOWLS AND PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS OF AN OUTBREAK.

BY

Mr. S. R. Hassan, The Punjab Veterinary College.

In the beginning of April, 1923, I was consulted by Miss M. R. J. MacDonald of Lahore about a poultry disease, which she said was visiting her small poultry house almost every year. She related that she often successfully treated the birds showing symptoms of the affection with a patent pill she brought from America; she had no pills left for this year and neither she could get it made anywhere here as she did not know the ingredients. All the enquiries she made at home about the firm who manufactured those pills had, however, proved futile. The first bird she showed was a Cockerel of 8 months, which was showing the following symptoms:—Dullness, loss of appetite, ruffled feathers, bile stained diarrhoea, the hind quarters very weak and the bird appeared to have no control on them. Emaciation was very rapid. The blood on submission to the microscopical examination revealed nothing except an anaemic condition of the corpuscles. It died the same evening and on *post mortem* examination showed a patchy fatty degeneration and enlargement of the Liver and the Spleen, heart pale and soft. In spite of the negative result of blood smears I suspected spirochaetosis with several other diseases and asked her to search for the ticks. 4 days later she brought another 9 months old pullet which was just commencing the same symptoms. I made a thorough search of the body for ticks and kept the hen under observation. The blood was examined microscopically two days later and numerous spirochaetes were seen in it, about 15 microns long and of variable shape, each with 4 to 8 spiral turns, occurring singly or in groups. I showed the slides to my Officer Mr. W. Taylor, I. V. S., and kept it for the owner to have a look, who came after an hour with some ticks which were afterwards identified as *Argas Persicus*. The bird was given $\frac{1}{2}$ grain Soamin in the form of 1 per cent. solution subcutaneously, which cleared the circulation of spirochaetes rapidly as shown by the second examination of blood followed after 6 hours. The bird made a speedy

recovery. The poultry house was thoroughly disinfected, and the owner was suggested to use iron cages instead of wooden ones, which can be burnt any time with Brazier's lamp. Since then there occurred only two cases in my presence which were however treated with soamin successfully, but when I returned from Muktesar in October 1923 I was told that the disease had broken out again in August owing to the wooden cages, which could not be thoroughly made free from ticks. Soamin was tried in the above manner in more than half-a-dozen cases and satisfactory results were obtained. On making subsequent enquiries regarding the disease I have now learnt that it causes heavy losses in this province; but nothing is being done on that account in this country since the poultry-keeping has altogether been left to the lower classes, who never bring their sick animals or birds to the hospitals or report the contagious disease.

As regards the bacteriology of spirochaetes, no definite conclusion has been arrived at. They seem to be on the border line of animal and vegetable kingdoms. The body is very slender and spiral, the ectoplasm is arranged in such a form that it surrounds the whole individual like an undulating membrane. It has no flagella but a long filiform nucleus has been described to occupy the axis of the body. So far as the present knowledge goes their multiplication is considered to occur by longitudinal division. According to some observers the spirochaetes are closely related to trypanosomes; there is a great difference of opinion as to their true nature. Some of them resemble bacteria, but being excessively slender, it is difficult to make out their structure. The spirochaetes are widely distributed in nature, some are saprophytic and others highly virulent for man and animals.

Spirochaeta Gallinarum, the causal organism of spirochaetosis in fowl has the same characters as the other members of its group and class. It is found in the blood stream of the affected birds and can be transmitted to other healthy susceptible birds by inoculation, although the natural infection always is carried by the ticks or possibly by other biting insects. The disease was first

discovered in South America, but now the cases have been reported from many of the countries, especially from Africa.

The ticks taking part in propagation of the disease are the Argasinae and of these Argus Persicus in particular. Since the time of discovery of the disease various workers in different countries have collected a mass of information. In India Captain H. E. Cross reported a few species occurring in the Punjab. The specially notable character of the members of this group is that they do not remain for any considerable period on their hosts after feeding on its blood and thus behaving more like bugs than like the majority of ticks. Argus Persicus prefers a habitat which is warm and dry and nooks of the poultry house, especially of its wood work, are the most suitable places for it. The individuals look greenish brown but vary in size according to the quantity of sucked blood present in their alimentary canal. The other interesting point about them is that they seem to persist for a long period and can remain without food for months if not for years.

Incubation period:—In experimental cases it has generally been found 2 to 3 days in fowls and 4 days or more in ducks. Some strains seem to be more virulent than the others.

Symptoms:—The clinical observations show that the naturally occurring disease has two distinct types, the acute or more serious which almost always comes on suddenly and causes death immediately. I experienced two cases in one of which, there was a brood hen found dead in the morning on sitting. The second case also was a hen and suddenly fell down dead just after laying an egg. If one gets a chance to note the clinical symptoms he may almost always find a very high fever, temperature being sometimes 110° F. or more associated with great thirst, followed by stiffness and incapability to walk, a profuse bile stained offensive diarrhoea and emaciation. Death takes place suddenly. In the sub-acute or chronic cases the paralysis of some part of body occurs generally of legs, after a variable duration which may extend to weeks. It is also possible that there may occur some case in which no apparent symptoms may be seen for a long time and then a slight paralysis of some part of the body appears.

Prevention and Treatment:—To prevent spirochaetosis and other similar disease in which the agency of infection are ticks the aim should be to rid the farm of the transmitting agent of the disease causing organism. This would be not only more convenient, but more economical and successful. The poultry houses should be built of such a material and in such a fashion that they may be disinfected thoroughly. There should be no wood work which cannot be disinfected by flame. In the cases of portable cages their feet should be placed in an earthen pot containing some phenyle lotion or still better some "green commercial creosote oil" used for painting railway sleepers. The cages should be provided with iron bars for the birds to sit on them at night. The ordinary fowl houses may be occasionally painted with the abovementioned creosote oil. The actually infested birds may be dipped in a suitable bath as of sulphurated lime. I have found very satisfactory results with Neem Oil which is commonly sold in towns in India and is very cheap. It should be painted in the wing pits where the ticks generally infect. The dipping should be avoided in cold weather if used at all.

As regards the curative treatment many authorities have recommended Amino Arsenate compounds, which are actually serviceable. I have found Soamin and Atoxyl both equally good. They may be used in dose of $\frac{1}{4}$ grain per pound of body weight. Novarsenobenzol has been stated to cure the infected cases by single injection given subcutaneously.

I have found no medicine given by mouth work satisfactorily and am still in dark about the patent pill used by Miss M. R. J. MacDonald. It may be a pill containing arsenic in some form or her diagnosis may be otherwise.

A CASE OF TOTAL PARALYSIS OF ALL FOUR LEGS IN AN AUSTRALIAN BITCH.

BY

Mr. S. K. Mitra, Veterinary Surgeon and Lecturer, Bengal Veterinary College.

One morning in the latter part of October, 1923, I was rung up by Mr. I. H. requesting me to run down immediately to attend on

an Australian bitch, who was found that morning unable to stand on her legs although she was apparently all right the night previous. On reaching there I found that she could not stand even when made to do so; in fact, all her four legs were totally paralysed. Her appetite and temperature were normal. I was told she was all right and ran about the previous evening or rather at night, welcomed the owner when he returned from a Picture Show, but in the morning at about 6 A.M., she was found in that state. On enquiry I found she was placed in a nice cosy place in the owner's room and was assured she did not leave her bed at night and neither could she have got any chill. The only history I was furnished with was that she was delivered of a litter of 3 pups about a week before and was doing well. I examined her thoroughly and found nothing special to which could be attributed the cause of the paralysis except that there was a very slight sero-sanguinous discharge besmearing the lips of the vulva. On a few minutes' deliberation I came to the conclusion that the etiology of the paralysis could be nothing else but an access of some kind of infection to the uterus, where as a result of the infection, a toxin was produced and absorbed. I asked the owner to give her a dose of castor oil and to douche out her uterus with 1% Izal solution at least four times a day and promised to look her up again on the following morning when I found to my great satisfaction that the poor animal was walking about, and strange to say, wanted to go for me though she had a tottering gait. I left instruction to continue the douching for another two days and then subsequently was informed by phone that she was alright. The animal is now in the best of her health.

I believe this short note would be an interesting one, both to European and Indian Practitioners, because, so far as I know similar cases have not been reported in any of the journals.

USE OF STOMACH-TUBE IN CHOKING IN HORSES.

BY

Mr. A. Castelino, G. M. V. C., Veterinary Asst. Surgeon-in-Charge,
Veterinary Hospital, Coimbatore.

Subject :—A Pony.

A jutka pony was brought to the hospital one morning and it was said to be suffering from colic. On enquiry the owner admitted having already given medicine in the form of fruits and leaves made into a mass. Since then the water the animal drank, was passing through the nostrils.

On examination, I detected a hard mass in the Oesophagus in the lower third of the neck.

Treatment :—I thought of first passing the probang, but on further consideration I gave it up for fear it might injure the delicate mucous membrane. Instead of it I decided to use the stomach-tube with the object of introducing warm linseed oil through it and thereby softening the mass sufficiently, to allow it to pass on to the stomach. As soon as I introduced the tube I found the hard mass giving way to the pressure of the tube itself, which, in this particular case seemed to act as a probang. Pushing the tube further down caused the obstruction to move on to the stomach.

Having removed the obstruction the usual medicines for colic were administered through the tube and the animal made a complete recovery.

In cases where the obstruction does not yield to the pressure of the tube it is suggested to pump water either forcibly after passing the tube down to the obstruction or cautiously in small quantities. Which of these two methods is better Veterinary practitioners of larger practice and greater experience will be able to say.

RUPTURE OF BLADDER IN CATTLE.

BY

Mr. P. Srinivasa Rao, G.M.V.C., Veterinary Practitioner, Madras.

It is stated that rupture of the bladder in cattle is very rare, but in my experience of 2 years of hospital practice at Nellore, while I was in the Civil Veterinary Department, I came across six cases of ruptured bladder, (1 in a bull, 4 in bull calves and 1 in a buffalo calf). All these cases of course died, but unfortunately I had not the opportunity of conducting *post-mortem* examinations on the five calves since they died outside the hospital. The bull referred to above aged 8 years was brought to the hospital from a distance of 10 miles, with the history of cessation of micturition for the past 8 days. The abdomen was full and fluctuating with fluid. The animal was breathing hard, and was very much distressed. Just to give temporary relief to the animal, I wanted to tap the abdomen and remove the urine. But before I made ready for the operation, the bull fell down and died. *Post-mortem* examination was conducted. The abdomen was full of urine. The bladder was empty. There were two small holes in the wall of the bladder and in three other parts there were necrotic patches on the wall of the bladder. It was through these holes that urine escaped into the abdomen. The same thing must have happened in the rest of the cases also. So it was not an accident that was the cause of the rupture, but some organic disease of the bladder and hence we find many cases of the kind in cattle.

The profession will very much be benefitted if other veterinarians give their experience in such cases, through this journal.

THE SECOND ALL-INDIA VETERINARY CONFERENCE (LUCKNOW).

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

"Come and see Lucknow, the City of Parks" read the bulletin from the General Secretary. It was a tempting bait. I went and I saw. An unforgettable scenery it is. All the fatigue of a tedious journey from the southernmost presidency vanished at the sight of the pleasure gardens of Lucknow.

Lucknow, the Khosala of the ancients, is a place of thousand and one memories. In spite of its ancient origin, it is one of the most modern cities I have come across. Once the historic Capital of Oudh, Lucknow is full of palaces and pleasure gardens. But she had her own share of human misery to witness. The relics of the Great Indian Mutiny at the old Residency are sufficient to make one immeasurably sad. One has to walk through innumerable tomb stones with touching inscriptions, tending to tell a tale too horrible for words.

Kaiser-bagh, the garden of King Wajid Ali Shah, was the place where the delegates were accommodated. Palatial buildings encircle a big garden and standing amidst them one cannot resist the thoughts of the greatness of past rulers. Verily,

"They say the Lion and the Lizard keep

The Courts where Jamshy'd gloried and drank deep."

The Conference was to meet on 19-3-24. The previous night we sat up till 2 A.M. to arrange all preliminaries. Mr. Roy Chaudry of Bengal was to propose the name of the President the next day and I was to second it.

The day dawned and everyone was busy getting ready for the Conference. Canning College was the place of our meeting. It is a magnificent building which added not a little to the grandeur of our proceedings. Delegates began pouring in. There were many 'shake-hands' and 'hallelujahs' at the meeting of old friends. Fun and frolic filled the air. Col. Pease, the President-elect, soon arrived amidst loud cheers. A few of the delegates were introduced to him. Captain Hickey, Veterinary Adviser to the Government of United Provinces, was also present. The Conference began with the reading of the Welcome Address by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Khan Sahib Niaz Mahamud Sahib. Then Mr. Roy Chaudry stood up and in his stentorian voice and with that flow of Bengal School of Oratory, he proposed the name of Col. Pease to the presidential chair. The Banquet Hall of the Canning College was resounding with his magnificent voice.

94 97!

Everyone was surprised at his imposing delivery. Col. Pease himself was so pleased that he began to enquire about him immediately. I was nervous to follow him. I don't know how I was on my legs soon after he sat down. I got through the ordeal somehow. I was followed by Mr. Zia Abbas Hashmi of Gwalior State, a fluent speaker in Urdu who also seconded the proposition. Amidst a ring of applause Col. Pease began to deliver his presidential address, which I consider as a remarkable document of candour and sincerity. There may be portions in it which are not quite in accordance with the spirit of the times but I say taking all in all the profession must feel highly grateful for his valuable address.

The second day was set apart entirely for professional papers. Much of the discussion was in Urdu, the Colonel himself being as fluent a speaker of that language as any son of the Punjab or U. P. The paper on "Improvement of Cattle breeding in India" was much appreciated. A group photograph was taken in the evening.

The third day was the business day of the Conference. It was a heavy day. The question of starting a journal evoked great interest. Madras has been honoured with the duty of editing it. Resolution after resolution was taken up, discussed and finally passed. What amount of patience the Colonel had shown on that day!

Before the Resolutions were taken up I was asked to address the Conference for a few minutes. The subject I chose was "The Message of Madras." The audience were very indulgent and I am thankful for the kind reception the speech had.

Of the fine speakers, mention must be made of Mr. Roy Chaudry. Of him I have said enough. Personally I feel proud of him. There are very fine speakers in Urdu. Mr. Zia Abbas Hashmi of Gwalior State was a very popular speaker.

Mr. Ch. Mushtaq Ahmed, Asst. Professor of Surgery, The Punjab Veterinary College, speaks very feelingly and puts his whole heart in the attempt.

Khan Sahib Gulam Rasool Khan Saheb, Professor, The Punjab Veterinary College, is a fine specimen of that land of five rivers.

He looks more like a Moghul Emperor of old. He was always heard with great veneration. He is an effective speaker both in English and Urdu. Though not a fluent speaker in English, he is happy in the choice of his phrases. He staggered me when he got up and thundered "All right, we shall establish Right is Might" in connection with some resolution! He is now the President of the All-India Veterinary Association and I wish him long life and a term of usefulness.

Mr. S. K. Mitra, Lecturer, Bengal Veterinary College, always commanded a good hearing. His age and experience combined with a certain amount of refreshing candour, made him a popular figure at the Conference. Though advanced in age he is second to none in his enthusiasm for the cause of our profession. His speech in connection with recruitment to the Imperial Cadre was very appealing and was much appreciated.

Bombay was happy in the selection of its delegates Messrs. Y. N. Mahratta and B. B. Joshi who did much to maintain the prestige of their presidency.

That the Conference was a success none can dispute. What impressed me most was the hearty co-operation of all limbs of the profession. Imperial Officers were as keen about the success of the Conference as the Provincial and Subordinate Officers. The urbanity of the Gazetted Officers was a remarkable feature. The U. P. Veterinary Surgeons vied with each other to make themselves serviceable to the delegates who had come from far and near. The Kaiser-bagh Hotel was in charge of boarding arrangements. They were excellent and left nothing to be desired. The U. P. Association was "At Home" to the delegates of the Conference on the evening of the last day of the Conference. It was on a lavish scale. The Police-Band was in attendance.

Khan Sahib Niaz Mahamed Sahib, an Imperial Veterinary Officer, is a tower of strength to the All-India Veterinary Association. The General Secretary is a source of inspiration to many. I wonder whether he slept during the Conference week. It is such selfless workers who make this little world a pleasant spot to live in.

Madras has invited the next Conference to be held during December 1924. I don't know how far she is going to acquit herself creditably. There was a time when Madras used to be sneered at as the 'benighted presidency' said Professor Vakkaria, G. B. V. C. of Bombay "but I fear the rest of India is now to look to her for light and guidance". Will Madras remember these words and try to rise equal to expectations?

T. VINAYAKAM.

Abstracts.

PROLAPSE OF THE RECTUM.

BY

Mr. G. MAYALL, M. R. C. V. S., Bolton.

Prolapse of the rectum is stated by some authors to be very common in the dog and cat. My cases have almost invariably been in the dog and pig, and although handling many cats yearly I have as yet not seen the condition in the feline. It is one of the most frequent cases the general practitioner has to deal with, and perhaps with many of us one of the most unsatisfactory. From a pretty wide reading I gather that a big percentage of Continental men who run clinics, and can do what they like with their patients, perform laparotomy and suture the bowel to the abdominal wall. They claim a high percentage of successes from this procedure. The general practitioner, however, from motives of mistaken humanity or expense on the part of his client, is often forbidden to anaesthetise the dog and cut into it. Consequently he is limited to reposition or amputation of the rectum. I have had more successes by amputation than reposition, but the percentage of recoveries has been low in both instances, and certainly not above 30 per cent. May be this is only what one must expect when one considers the numerous causes that bring about prolapse—local hyperaemia anterior to the anal opening, constipation, diarrhoea, parasites, excessive use of drastic worm medicines, catarrh of the bowels (chief cause in puppies), and bacterial infection, and weak rectum and sphincter muscle. Nevertheless it seems to the writer that we

ought to secure a greater percentage of successes than we do. An enumeration of these cases and statistics on the methods of dealing with them, and the results, would be useful as a guide to the general practitioner.

What is the best method in detail of returning a prolapse, what after treatment of the bowel is necessary, and what is the best food to give the dog? The irritable state of the bowel ought to be overcome for a time if any recurrence of the prolapse is to be avoided, and it was with this thought in my mind that I tamponed my last two cases, about 6 to 8 inches up the bowel, with cotton wool soaked in quinine and urea hydrochloride. I have been gratified by the successful result in these two cases up to the present. I used the quinine and urea hydrochloride because of its prolonged anaesthetic effect, and because I have a somewhat large stock of it on hand at the present time. Incidentally, the advent of local anaesthetics has been a godsend to the general practitioner. In not a few cases an obstinate diarrhoea, continuous and hard to stop, has followed reposition of the bowel. This I have dealt with by the use of Bayers' "Pulbit" (Millward's Merchandise, Ltd., Manchester), rice puddings, milk diet, and arrowroot biscuits. The bowel in most cases has been returned by means of a wax candle rounded off at the end, the viscus previously being cleansed and, as far as possible, asepticised with Eusol. Now as to amputation. I was greatly dissatisfied with the results of several of my earlier cases both in the pig and dog; peritonitis arose, and in one or two instances the sutures did not hold the severed ends of the bowel together. I am of opinion that if the bowel wall is fairly healthy, four holds on it by sutures as given in most text-books is not enough, whereas if it is inflamed and infected the attachment is quite too slight. To allay all pain, congestion and irritation as far as possible is the first wise step in dealing with prolapse, and to this end I have often used adrenalin, cocaine and adrenalin (anasthene Wyley), and lately quinine and urea hydrochloride. The plan given by O. V., Brumley in his DISEASES OF THE SMALL DOMESTIC ANIMALS is then adopted. He draws the prolapsed bowel out a little and applies a small rubber tube as a tourniquet

close up to the anus. He makes a circular incision through the external intestinal wall posterior to the tourniquet and parallel to the anal margin. Seize the severed external tube at the anal margin with small haemostatic forceps to prevent its retraction and draw it out gently to bring its serous coat in contact with the serous coat of the internal tube. These two surfaces should be sutured, using sterilised catgut, silk (perhaps best), or linen, making interrupted sutures *THE ENTIRE CIRCUMFERENCE* of the incised portion. Insert stitches only through serous and muscular coats. When this is completed the outer tube is cut off with the scissors distal but close to the row of stitches. (So far this is pretty well what we all do). But Brumley further states:—“The mucous surfaces are then approximated with continuous or interrupted sutures and the stump thoroughly cleansed with antiseptics and returned within the anus.” Communications on this subject from other practitioners would be interesting and welcome, and the surgeons in our ranks ought to lead the way in dealing with this particular accident, for as compared with the human being our subjects furnish a legion of cases.—(*The Vety. Journal*, June 1924).

[Note:—We will be glad to publish any notes on the subject furnished by the practitioners.—Ed.]

SOME SKIN DISEASES IN THE DOG.

BY

Mr. Harold Stainton, F. R. C. V. S., Kensington.

Diseases of the skin follow the same laws as do those of the other organs. Thus, the condition of hyperæmia, anæmia, inflammation, ulceration, hypertrophy, etc., are to be found, as well as neoplasms and parasites. The greater proportion of skin diseases in the dog are associated with inflammation and it is at once evident that the skin of the dog is exposed to a great variety of irritants.

Classification, whether on a clinical or pathological basis has always offered serious difficulty and, in consequence, it is not always easy to formulate a definite diagnosis on the spot. The

clinical appearances of some diseases are very similar and may easily be confused. The different aspects of the same disease in different breeds, the covering of the body by hair and the varied conditions of life, all militate against definition of symptoms.

Again, the multiplicity of and wide variation in skin troubles of the dog have led to the establishment of a number of loose terms which are used indiscriminately by the layman. Perhaps the most loosely used term is “eczema,” but we hear daily such terms as puppy eczema, milk rash, teething rash, etc., and, as often as not, these terms are used as a cloak for mange.

In some specific conditions, diagnosis is established by discovery of the causal organism or parasite. This again may be easy (as in pustular, follicular mange) or difficult (as in squamous follicular). Broadly speaking a classification may be made under two headings:—(1) Parasitic; (2) Non-parasitic.

From the practical standpoint this is the essential division, as the practitioner is frequently called upon to decide between the infectious and non-infectious. Such instances are concerned with sale and purchase, admission of dogs to show and certificates of health for insurance or export.

Here, it is obvious that an error in diagnosis may be serious and far-reaching. For the purposes of discussion it may be better to refer briefly to a number of the commoner conditions rather than a detailed consideration of any one or two.

The main objective symptoms of skin affections are known as exanthema and these are either primary or secondary.

1. **PRIMARY.**—(a) *Maculae* or discolorations due to abnormalities in circulation or pigmentation. Thus, the discolorations caused by local or general hyperaemia are known respectively as roseola and erythema. Haemorrhagic patches are described as petechial spots or ecchymoses as being local or diffuse respectively.

(b) *Nodule* or *Papule* is an elevation of the skin averaging about the size of a millet seed, due to local inflammation and formation of new tissue. Contains no fluid.

(c) *Vesicle*.—An accumulation of fluid under the epithelium caused by serous exudation from the capillary layer. Large vesicles are called blisters or blebs.

(d) *Pustules*.—Blisters or vesicles filled with pus, brought about by infection.

2. **SECONDARY**.—Ultimate stage of primary.

Excoriation.—Desquamation of epithelium.

Squamae.—Sloughing of epithelial cells to form scales.

Crustae.—Scabs of dried blood serum or pus.

Ulcers.—Decomposition of tissues.

Scars.—Formation of new connective tissue covered with epidemis.

Pruritus is but another word for itching. It is due to an anomaly of function in an otherwise healthy skin and may be either local or general.

Local.—*Pruritus ani* is the most common form as seen in the dog and may be caused by:—

1. Irritation of anal glands.
2. Rectal and other worms.
3. Mechanical irritation as from passage of bones and other foreign matter.
4. New growths of the anus, particularly met with in old dogs.

General.—Cutaneous pruritus may result from digestive disturbance, or it may accompany certain organic diseases such as of the kidney, pancreas, etc.

There is a third type of cutaneous pruritus which may be regarded as a *neurosis*. The condition is one of extreme sensitiveness of the skin which, however, appears normal to the naked eye. The slightest touch or scratch of the finger is followed by violent movements of the hind legs, wriggling and crouching of

the body. The response to stimulus is more pronounced over a saddle-shaped area of the back, known as the "scratch reflex area". The subject may not show any evidence of irritation except when touched or scratched and this seems to suggest an irritability of the nerve paths concerned with some of the reflexes. Under this heading may be considered those cases of persistent gnawing at the base of the tail, tip of tail or some other localised area. The dog will bite through the tissues and self-mutilate to an incredible extent. Irritability of tip of tail may be traced sometimes to faulty docking. If insufficient skin has been left round the inner structures, nerve endings may be included in the scar tissue. Finally, we have the so-called "nervous eczema" in which irritation and exanthema are confined to the course of certain nerve tracts.

Apart from any question of disease, some dogs, notably Pekingese, are habitual scratchers.

Treatment.—The first essential is removal of the cause, if discoverable. Thus, in pruritus ani, this may entail evacuation of anal glands or removal of worms and other irritants. This is followed by the application of sedative dressings and insertion of sedative suppositories. A useful suppository is composed of tincture of hamamelidis and cocaine in a cocoa butter base.

Cutaneous pruritus may clear up spontaneously, but recovery is hastened by administration of bromide of arsenic in gr. 1/24 doses, together with mild salines. I have not seen recovery in cases of self-mutilation.

Erythema consists of a flushing and reddening of the skin due to hyperaemia of the capillaries. The capillaries involved are those of the superficial layers of the corium and of the papillary bodies. The condition may be diffuse as seen in white, smooth-coated dogs, or occasionally local. The redness disappears on pressure of the finger and returns after release of pressure.

Erythema cannot be regarded as a disease, *per se*, but rather as a symptom representing the primary stage of some inflammatory condition.

as an independent lesion it may be due to:—

(1) Mechanical influence, such as clipping as seen in the poodle, or plucking and stripping, as in the close-coated wire-haired terrier, and sometimes in the Sealyham.

(2) Chemical influence, such as bathing with certain soaps, strong dressings applied for some other disease, scalding from urine, in cases of paralysis.

(3) Thermal influence, as seen occasionally in the toy breeds, who lie for hours close up to a fire.

Simple erythema is not accompanied by irritation (pruritus) and clears up spontaneously. Sometimes, however, the condition is accomplished by intense irritation, falling of coat, and incessant scratching. There is desquamation of the epithelium and formation of papules which, as a result of scratching, become open sores, and these again by infection may become purulent. For illustration, reference may be made again to

(1) The wire terrier or Sealyham after plucking.

(2) The poodle after clipping.

In both (1) and (2) the etiology is simple, but the later lesions, as seen in the consulting room, are misleading unless some definite history with tissue relations is forthcoming.

Erythema, in some few cases, may be traced to diet and faulty metabolism. Some authorities claim, that toxæmia, either from general infection (*e. g.*, distemper) or from intestinal absorption, plays an important part. Septic absorption from pyorrhoea is another possible factor.

Treatment.—Simple erythema requires little treatment beyond removal of the cause. Cases of mechanical origin, such as plucking or strong bath, will also yield to nature if given time. If, on the other hand, the skin is very red and irritable, relief may be obtained from a starch bath. Starch, 1 lb., is crushed and made into a cream with cold water, warm water is added up to two gallons and the dog is soaked in the solution for 15 minutes before drying. Bran, 2 lb. to the gallon, is a common substitute.

Localised irritation may be treated with a lead and opium, or alcohol and arnica lotion. Internally, mild saline laxatives and febrifuges are indicated.

The mouth, as on all occasions, should be examined, septic loose teeth removed and cleanliness, as far as possible, established. Diet must be regulated according to circumstances.

SEBORRHOEA, as the name indicates, is an excessive production of sebum by the sebaceous glands of the skin. There are two forms, namely:—

(1) *Seborrhoea oleosa*, in which there is a hypersecretion of oily fluid and the skin is greasy to the touch.

(2) *Seborrhoea sicca*, in which the fat and horny layer of the skin dry to form yellowish grey scales or dandruff.

Dry, scurfy seborrhoea is more frequently seen in the spaniel breeds and in the Chow, and may be generalised or confined to patches behind the ears or on neck, shoulders, base of tail. Such dry patches, with harsh, broken coat are particularly common in the Chow. Greasy seborrhoea is very common in Pekingese and occurs in two forms (a) the sebaceous glands may become distended with sebum and may be felt in the skin chiefly along back and sides as hard lumps, varying in size from a small seed to a large pea. After puncture the sebum can be evacuated as a cheesy mass.

(b) A greasy, dirty condition seen inside the thighs and on the abdomen. The secretion collects dirt which accumulates round the hairs and these break off. The surface is at first oily, but later becomes dry, with black specks and scales.

Seborrhoea may result from general debility and anaemia, or it may accompany other skin diseases. Little is known, however, of the etiology.

Treatment will depend upon the type presented. In the dry form, applications of lanoline, or lanoline containing 5 per cent. salicylic acid have been used successfully. In some cases a lotion is preferable and this may be composed of salicylic acid, glycerine

and alcohol or of chinosol, glycerine and water. The proportion of glycerine and alcohol respectively will depend upon the type of case. By some Resorcin is preferred to salicylic acid. A weekly bath should be given with a mild alkaline soap.

Internal treatment consists of a liberal dietary including raw meat. Codliver oil is indicated in dry seborrhoea and such general tonics as iron and arsenic.

ACNE is an inflammatory condition of the hair follicles and sebaceous glands originated by decomposition of the products of the latter. Suppuration takes place by infection, so that the affected area presents a mixture of nodules of varying size and pustules containing sanguineous pus. Large purulent areas may result by confluence of several pustules and, not rarely, local necrosis may take place.

The usual site for the disease is on the back of the nose where it presents a typical appearance. It may extend to other areas, chiefly those liable to mechanical irritation such as elbows, extremities, etc. A typical acne is seen in pustular follicular mange. In this case the pus organisms gain access to the follicles already invaded by the demodex.

Treatment offers considerable difficulty if the affected areas are at all extensive. Re-infection is constantly taking place.

Local treatment consists of free drainage of the pustules by incision and pressure followed by frequent and thorough application of tincture of iodine, chinosol and bacterol but best of all, 5 per cent. Burnett's Fluid. The last-named appears to have great penetrating power.

Local treatment alone will give very uncertain results and should be supplemented by either—

- (1) A vaccine;
 - (2) A colossal injection;
- or both. Strictly speaking, better results are to be expected from an autogenous vaccine, but good results have been obtained

from a mixed stock vaccine, Bio-820, prepared by Parke, Davis and Co.^o

Consistently good results have been obtained by intramuscular injection of collargol (colloidal silver). From 2 to 6 c.c. of a 1 per cent solution are injected every third day into the thick muscles of the hind leg under strictly aseptic precautions. The dog must be very firmly held and the fluid injected slowly by means of a stout needle, taking care that the fluid goes right into the muscle and not under the skin. The subject may show considerable pain, with lameness, for anything up to 24 hours, but no other ill-effect has been noticed.

URTICARIA (nettle rash) is a localised oedema of the skin due to a sudden serous infiltration in the papillary bodies and corium. In the horse and other animals the condition is characterised by the appearance of flat well-defined swellings of the skin all over the body. In the dog, however, this is rarely seen unless as a result of insect bite, stinging nettle, etc.

Urticaria in the dog usually manifests itself as a diffuse swelling of the face and head which may assume enormous proportions, and the eyes become closed by swelling of the lids. Puppies appear to be more susceptible than adults. The phenomenon is usually ascribed to some form of auto-intoxication associated with gastro-intestinal disturbance. In this connection it is known that some individuals possess an antipathy for certain forms of food. At the same time the actual serous transudation is due to dilatation of the capillaries and the original exciting cause must act through the medium of the vaso-motor centre.

Treatment is not always necessary as the swelling tends to disperse spontaneously. A saline purgative may always be given with benefit. Steps should be taken to correct any digestive disorders and a light diet prescribed.

In puppies, treatment for worms may be indicated. If the swelling is refractive, cold fomentations, or friction with alcohol, will be of assistance.

ALOPECIA is the term used to denote the falling out of hair to the point of baldness. It may occur all over the body or be confined to isolated patches (alopecia areata).

True alopecia, as an independent disease, is probably a trophic-neurosis resulting in disorganisation of nutrition of the skin. It is seen in the old age and occasionally in the new born. Certain breeds, such as the toy black and tan are particularly prone to baldness. Alopecia is more often a secondary affection associated with derangement of nutrition. Thus it may follow on wasting diseases, poor feeding, starvation, pregnancy and suckling.

Alopecia areata may be confused with herpes tonsurans or with acariasis, but the distinction is easily made by means of the microscope.

Treatment:—Secondary alopecia will in many cases clear up when the primary factors are rectified. Thus the result of illness, poor feeding, rearing a litter, etc., will yield to good, nourishing food and tonics.

Alopecia areata is extremely resistant to treatment.

From the clinical appearance it may be impossible to decide whether the condition represents a true baldness from degeneration and death of the hair follicles, or whether it may be a temporary loss of function as from bacterial invasion. Stimulating liniments such as 10 per cent. tincture cantharides in alcohol or spirits of camphor should be tried first. If this fails, an antiseptic lotion such as chinosol, 5 per cent. in aqueous glycerine, 25 per cent., may be applied daily with friction. Success or failure will depend upon the degree of potential activity of the follicle.

ECZEMA.—As already remarked, the term "eczema" is used loosely by the layman to describe almost anything. It is in fact a cloak for ignorance.

Eczema is a non-contagious inflammation of the skin characterised by a definite sequence of lesions. These lesions occur in the following stages:—

(1) *Erythema*, consisting of hyperaemia of the skin, proliferation of the epidermis, which may desquamate to form scales.

(2) *Papules*, consisting of the formation of small red papules due to serous saturation of the dermal papillae.

(3) *Vesicles*, which develop from (2) when the serous saturation is sufficient to rupture the cells of the rete mucosum with escape of fluid to the sub-epidermal layer.

(4) *Moist or weeping stage*, due to bursting of the vesicles either spontaneously or as the result of scratching.

(5) *Pustules* which develop by infection of the ruptured vesicles. By confluence of pustules a sero-purulent patch is produced and this represents the typical condition of "weeping eczema."

(6) *Resolution stage*, consisting of the formation of crusts and scales by drying up of the exudate.

In daily practice, it is seldom possible to follow this sequence of events. Occasionally it is possible to detect two or even three stages when the dog is in hospital under constant observation. Even under these conditions the clinical picture may be distorted by scratching and biting, whereby any early stage may pass directly into a later stage.

The condition throughout is accompanied by acute hypersensitiveness, pruritus, and in the later stages by actual pain and constant scratching.

As regards the incidence of the disease, authorities differ. My own experience points to prevalence in the Fox Terrier, Sealyham, Aberdeen and Pug.

As time is limited, classification must be condensed. For all practical purposes eczema may be described as:—

(1) Acute or chronic.

(2) Diffuse or circumscribed.

Chronic eczema may represent the persistence or recurrence of any of the stages described. Usually, however, it appears as a dry scurfy condition, with skin discoloration and pruritus in the old dog. When eczema has once been established, it is impossible to give a prognosis as to the future. The primary attack may be cured, but there is always a tendency to recurrence. Many old dogs suffer from chronic irritability of the skin originating primarily from an attack of eczema.

Circumscribed or local eczema is important as it includes such conditions as:—

- (1) Scrotal eczema.
- (2) Interdigital eczema.
- (3) Dorsal eczema.
- (4) Non-parasitic otorrhoea or eczema of ear flap.

Causes.—Beyond the fact that certain breeds, under certain conditions, are predisposed to the disease, little is known of the true etiology. There is no doubt that external irritants such as dirt, fleas, lice, soaps, chemicals (applied accidentally or as parasiticides, etc.) are often responsible. Also, in some cases, the condition may reflect some internal derangement as from organic disease, parasites or faulty feeding. These factors, however, in the majority of cases can only be regarded as predisposing causes, and our knowledge remains incomplete.

Treatment varies in detail according to the stage and other individual factors. The first step will be to remove the cause, if patent. It may be necessary at the outset to give a medicated bath in order to remove dirt or parasites. Apart from this, water and soaps are to be avoided.

General treatment, as for acute or diffuse eczema, resolves into the following:—

- (1) Local applications.
- (2) Restraint from scratching and biting.

(3) Diet.

(4) Internal medication.

Local Applications.—The number of agents which have been prescribed for eczema is unlimited. No one of them is specific, for what effects a cure in one case will fail completely in another. The individual case must be studied and a choice made between a lotion, ointment or powder. It is often necessary to change the treatment several times in the course of a case before satisfactory results are obtained.

A great many cases respond best to a lotion, one in common use being oxide of zinc 1 part, alcohol 1 part, water up to 8 parts. To this may be added, in extreme irritability, creolin or liq. picis carbonis. In the early stages and in certain cases of localised eczema a simple zinc ointment is sufficient. This again may be improved by the addition of Ol. Betulae, 1 in 16. Some cases yield readily to Ichthyo-ointment, 10-20 per cent.

In moist or suppurating dorsal eczema, the first step is to clip away all hair and cleanse the surface with hydrogen peroxide. As a dressing a sedative astringent lotion appears to give best results. Silver nitrate, 5 per cent., liq. plumbi, 10 per cent., Burnett fluid, 2½ per cent. are all useful. Lead subacetate, two grains to the ounce, combined with extract of hamamelidis is perhaps better. For chronic eczema sulphur, 2 parts; birch tar oil, 1 part; oil, 16 parts is an effective dressing. Both Resinol and Dimol ointment deserve mention as being very effective in certain cases. The choice of remedies is too wide for full consideration here.

Restraint.—The pruritis may be so great and the dog's scratching so violent, that it may be necessary to apply some sort of restraint in the form of leather collars, either square or funnel-shaped muzzles or bandages. When inflammation has subsided and healing has commenced it is often better to refrain from dressing rather than to call the dog's attention to the part.

Diet.—As compared with the human, diet seems to exert little influence. Meat, however, is essential, and raw for preference.

Starchy and farinaceous food should be restricted. Complete change and variation of diet should be advised.

Internal Medication.—Treatment may be initiated by a saline purgative, followed by daily doses of magnesia, triple sulphocarbolates, or one of the medicinal mineral waters. Arsenic, in its various forms, is very largely used, but in many cases it is contraindicated. It is useful in dry and chronic eczema, but directly harmful in the acute, moist form.

In certain isolated cases of dry eczema in the old subject, thyroid extract may prove effective, but careful discrimination is necessary in prescribing this or any of the gland products.

In obstinate cases of chronic dry or seborrhœic eczema, accompanied by wasting and debility, Ferrarin is to be recommended. This is an easily absorbed combination of iron and arsenic which is given hypodermically, thus obviating any digestive disturbance.

The three regional varieties, namely, scrotal, interdigital and external otitis are the most refractory—treatment in each case being hindered by mechanical factors.

In *scrotal* eczema, the usual dressings may be supplemented by an occasional application of a dusting powder such as boracic acid and tannoform. Steps must be taken to prevent soiling and contamination from bedding and licking by the subject.

Interdigital eczema usually develops towards the under-surface of the foot and so is aggravated by constant contact with the ground. This may be overcome to some extent by the use of an oil silk bag, but bandages should not be used. The average case will yield to the alternate use of tincture of iodine and oxide of zinc in a weak alcoholic solution.

Interdigital eczema is sometimes followed by interdigital abscess, but this condition is quite distinct from the so-called interdigital cyst, which is specific.

In *non-parasitic otitis*, the aggravating factors are chafing and flapping by shaking of the pendulous ear flap, and exclusion of air

and ventilation. The condition may develop during the course of a generalised attack or independently as the result of accumulation and decomposition of dirt, secreted wax, or by mechanical irritation.

Treatment follows the lines already mentioned. The ear passage and external ear is first thoroughly cleansed and secretions removed.

In the dry form, iodoform ointment, 5 per cent., is sometimes very effective, while in the moist variety, the two dressings commonly used are:—

- (a) Lotion composed of zinc, alcohol and glycerine.
- (b) Powder composed of zinc, boracic acid and iodoform.

Generally speaking, strong, irritant dressings are to be avoided, but in chronic cases, it may be advisable to resort to such remedies, as:—Liq. pumbi, 1 in 4—weak formalin solution—iodine in glycerine etc.

THE MANGES.—Mange is probably responsible for more trouble than all the rest of the diseases combined. By trouble I mean conflict between seller and buyer, mis-understanding between practitioner and client, pecuniary loss through outbreak in a kennel, introduction of the disease to a valuable litter by mangy fodder and so on *ad infinitum*.

The mange parasites are microscopical mites belonging to the order of acarina. The only acari which I propose to mention are:—

1. *Sarcoptes scabiei* (variety *canis*), responsible for sarcoptic mange.
2. *Demodex folliculorum*, responsible for demodectic acariasis or follicular mange.

Sarcoptic Mange.—*Diagnosis* is easy in the majority of cases. The localisation of initial lesions is fairly constant and characteristic. The areas affected are usually confined to face and head, round base and edge of ears, round eye orbits, hocks and elbows. The

disease may extend to other parts of the body, but is usually confined to the extremities and parts least covered by hair.

The specific lesions are first seen as red spots, like flea bites, surrounded by an erythematous area. From this, vesicles or even pustules may develop, which again, as a result of scratching become raw, inflamed patches.

Throughout there is desquamation of epithelium and falling of hair, with consequent establishment of bald patches.

There is always intense pruritus, scratching and biting.

There is no other condition which produces such intense general irritation as mange.

It may happen that diagnosis is made easy through the medium of the owner who, in presenting a scratching dog may admit incidentally to personal irritation. Infection of the human from the dog is not at all uncommon. It occurs more commonly in women, and the usual seats of infection are forearms, neck and chest.

Sarcoptic mange should be definitely established by aid of the microscope, but the sarcopt is very elusive and endless scrapings may be examined with negative results before the parasite is finally identified.

In certain cases the disease may not be patent in the consulting room. For one reason, the skin has perhaps been heated by the owner by spasmodic application of some proprietary remedy, and so the acute symptoms kept under. It is possible, in this way, to keep mange in check for years in a kennel, but it is there nevertheless.

Treatment.—There is no disputing the fact that the only satisfactory dressing for mange is one incorporating sulphur and oil. It is safe to say that 80 per cent. of cases will respond to the simple combination of sulphur and oil (1 in 8). The essence of successful treatment lies in thorough and complete application from head to toes every third or fourth day over a period varying from three to

the weeks. A medicated bath should be given before—in the middle of—and at the end of treatment. In some cases it may be necessary to clip before dressing. The dressing must reach the skin and this may be impossible by reason of thick matted coat.

Various adjuncts to the above basis have been used from time to time. Such are—paraffin, lysol, cresol, oil of tar, mercurial preparations, balsam of Peru, etc. Some, such as tar, mercury, etc., are often used in combination with a soap. Baths, such as sulphurated potash, one ounce to the gallon, may be useful in some cases, but generally speaking, we revert to the simple mixture of oil, sulphur and an alkaline salt for consistent good results.

It was at one time supposed that the stronger the dressing the better the result. This is now known to be a fallacy. A strong irritant dressing is not only no more effective as a sarcopticide, but is directly harmful in that it sets up a dermatitis, which may be more troublesome than the original disease.

In the human, mange of canine origin can be cured in three days, but it is not uncommon for a dermatitis or in some instances a "sulphur eczema" to persist for months.

Among dogs, the same idiosyncrasy exists and it is always better to use the best sublimed sulphur and in proportion not exceeding 1 in 8. The persistence of an erythematous, scaly, irritable skin after mange treatment is often due to the use of too strong dressings.

Follicular mange is due to the invasion of the hair follicles and sebaceous glands by the demodex folliculorum. It is characterised by falling of the hair, desquamation, thickening of the skin and pustule formation. There is usually very little scratching, but instead, a curious wriggling movement which passes down the body in a wave.

Although classed as communicable, it is transmitted from dog to dog with difficulty, and in this respect differs from the sarcoptic variety. Thus it may happen that some dogs of the same breeding and kennel are affected, while their companions remain healthy.

Again, a whole litter of puppies will develop the disease, while the mother, so far as can be seen, remains healthy. Certain predisposing factors governing infection and susceptibility must exist, but are at present unknown. Not infrequently, it is seen after an attack of distemper and it may follow on other skin diseases such as seborrhoeic eczema or sarcoptic mange.

Two forms are recognised, namely:—(1) Squamous; (2) Pustular.

Squamous follicular is characterised by loss of hair in patches, varying desquamation of the epidermis, and by an absence of inflammatory changes. It usually occurs round the eyes, on face, neck or elbows, showing little tendency to spread. The skin is sometimes slightly reddened and scaly. The condition occasionally spreads over the body, as bald patches suggestive of alopecia areata or even tinea tonsurans.

Such slight localised reaction is apt to be misleading, but such symptoms, unaccompanied by scratching, should always call for suspicion and the use of the microscope.

Pustular follicular, in contradistinction to the squamous form is accompanied by intense inflammation of the skin which becomes thickened and arranged in folds.

Pustules appear from infection by staphylococci and the subsequent train of ill-effects may be blamed to this infection rather than to the original acari. Whereas the acari are confined to the follicles, the cocci invade the tissues and blood stream, so that, in fatal cases, it is probable that death is from absorption of toxins.

The skin assumes a reddish copper colour, which is responsible for the expression "red mange." Itching and scratching is primarily absent, but by subsequent chafing of the burst pustules, irritable sores may develop.

Further, the co-existence of sarcoptic mange may be responsible for scratching which aggravates the inflammatory processes and tends to spread the disease.

Treatment is not satisfactory. So far, we have no definite or certain treatment. It is not so much that the disease cannot be cured, but that the treatment, if successful may cover a period of months. Many clients will begrudge three weeks for the cure of ordinary sarcoptic mange, so that even three months for follicular is usually out of the question. Where the lower animals are concerned, the treatment of disease is governed by economic conditions.

Before undertaking the treatment of a case of follicular one must consider:—

1. The form and extent of infection.
2. The general condition of the subject.
3. The value of the dog, either from the commercial or sentimental point of view.
4. The wishes and monetary sources of the owner.

No useful purpose can be served by an enumeration of the countless remedies which have been tried from time to time.

The demodex has no special resistance and succumbs to any effective parasiticide. The difficulty is to reach the parasite situated in the deeply-placed follicle with a more or less sealed opening. Moreover, the suppurative processes are so far-reaching that it is at once evident that any agent applied to the surface of the skin, must alone be ineffective.

Strong irritant dressing are to be avoided, as by their use, extension of the disease is favoured by infection of an irritated surface.

Treatment, with whatever remedy, depends for success on the method of application. All surrounding hair must be removed and all discoverable pustules evacuated daily before dressing. The dressing in question must be non-irritant, but penetrating. In the space at our disposal I can only quote a few, namely:—

1. Burnett's fluid, 5 per cent.
2. Iodine in chloroform, 1 in 80.

3. (a) Sodium hyposulphite, 5 per cent.;
(b) acetic acid, 3 per cent.

(a) is applied first followed after a few minutes by (b). This is supposed to result in liberation of nascent sulphur.

4. Ointments such as (a) ammon. hyd. c. lanolin; (b) Creosote c. ol. betulae c. ol. ricini.

5. Ethereal oils, as in Gmeiner's treatment, which is as follows:—A mixture of 5 parts each of ol. carui and spirit with 75 parts of ol. ricini is rubbed in gently with the finger daily and a $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. sulphurated potash bath is given every eight days.

My own experience is that no outward application is effective alone. In pustular follicular mange, a vaccine is indicated, either autogenous or stock. Excellent results have been obtained from the mixed vaccine supplied by Parke Davis. Mention has been made of the use of intramuscular injections of collargol and I am satisfied that this is a step in the right direction.

Whatever method is adopted, good results are to be achieved only by minute and careful application under personal supervision.

In conclusion, I beg to apologise for the incomplete and sketchy nature of this paper, but I hope that some of the points mentioned may furnish sufficient material for a useful discussion.

(To be continued.)

(The Veterinary Record, January 26, 1924.)

The Indian Veterinary Journal.

A quarterly record of Medicine, Surgery and of
General Veterinary Intelligence.

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF THE VETERINARY PROFESSION
IN THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

EDITED BY

P. SRINIVASA RAO, G. M. V. C.,
Veterinary Surgeon, Madras.

Contents :

Original Articles, Reports of interesting cases, Editorial, Veterinary Society Reports, Extracts, Reviews and Notices of Books, New Veterinary inventions in Medicine and Surgery, Therapeutic Notes, Service Notes and Correspondence.

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