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EDITOR :
P. SRINIVASA RAO,
G.M.V.C.,
Veterinary Surgeon,
MADRAS.

No.
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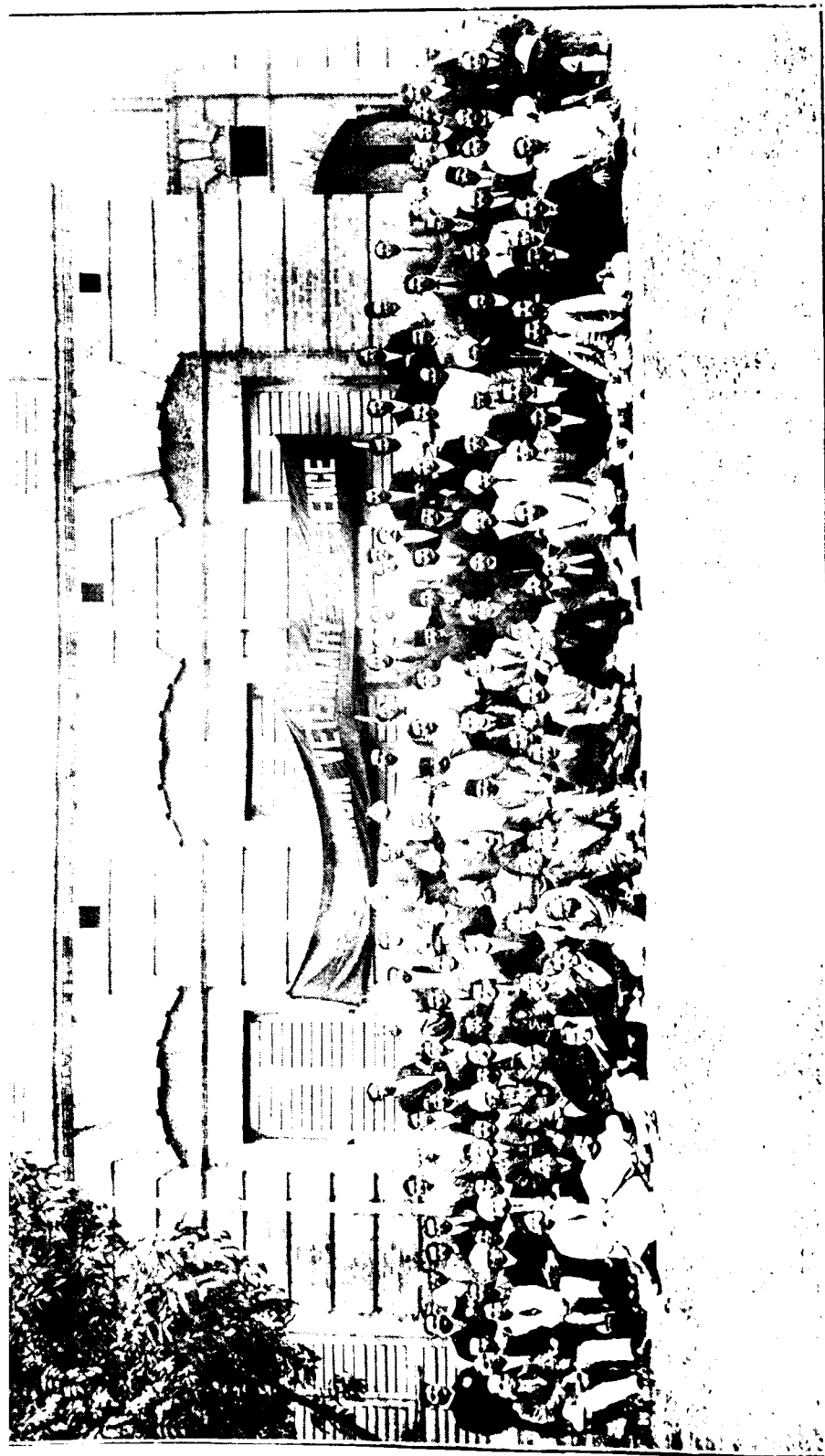
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THE FOURTH ALL-INDIA VETERINARY CONFERENCE
HELD AT CALCUTTA IN DECEMBER 1925

and presided over by
P. J. KERR, Esq., M.R.C.V.S., F.V.S.

Published Quarterly.

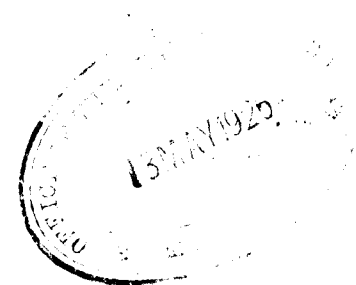
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(The Journal of The All-India Veterinary Association.)



Editor :

P. SRINIVASA RAO, G.M.V.C.,

Veterinary Surgeon, Madras.

Office : 18, WALLAJAH ROAD, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS (S. INDIA).

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A quarterly record of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery
devoted to the cause of the Veterinary Profession.

Published for the All-India Veterinary Association.

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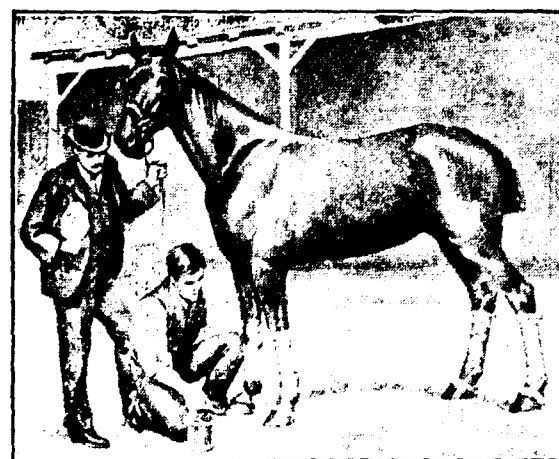
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(The Journal of the All-India Veterinary Association)

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APRIL, 1926.

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and encouraging and his plea for broadening the base of the profession by having increasingly more private practitioners, is in line with the opinion of the last year's President and is, indeed, a suggestion for the profession to consider. However, we think that for some years to come, until the value of animals increases and the poverty of the ryot decreases, Government should take a share, and a big share at that, in rendering veterinary help in India.

The President of the conference was Mr. P. J. Kerr, to whose tact and patience, the success of the Conference is greatly due. His presidential address, which we print in extenso in another page, requires very careful reading. Like all presidential addresses, it is an important and far-reaching document; and, when we consider that the President of the conference is also the Veterinary Adviser to the Government of Bengal, the address gains an added importance. We shall, therefore, examine it in detail.

To begin with, we fully endorse and emphasize his advice to the members "to self-improvement on the study of animal diseases" with special reference to this journal as a medium through which "remote members of the association can keep in touch with each other on professional matters of current interest, and, to some extent, overcome the drawbacks of their isolation." We also emphasize his plea for educating the public on the importance of the veterinary profession and thus create a demand for more and more veterinarians. His plea for the milk supply to the towns of India on the lines of the Calcutta Corporation is a matter which requires further information. He says, in his speech, that the society is exploiting milk production for the benefits of the city. The word "exploiting" has an ugly meaning; and, if it means that the society acts as a middle man and makes a profit by collecting milk from the villagers in the suburbs of Calcutta and selling it at a higher rate to the rich people of the city, we have no sympathy with such an organisation; because, in our opinion, the malaria and kala-azar stricken villages of Bengal ought neither to be deprived of even a drop of milk which at present is their only nourishment, nor the price of the article increased by 'exploiting' the same. But if, on the other hand, the society carries out in the words of Mr. Kerr, "the advancement of Animal Husbandry," then we have every sympathy with the resolution on the subject moved by Mr. K. K. Banerji of Bengal. We wish, however, that the mover had given some more details with regard to the huge profit, said to have been made by the society.

Going deeper still into the address, we regret very much we are not able to agree with the President on some of the outstanding problems affecting the profession. Regarding the expansion of the profession in India and the part the Government should take in it, the President's opinion, we are sorry to say, will not be shared by the profession. To quote his own words, "the need for veterinary help for all ordinary requirements must be *made* by the people themselves" utilising as far as possible the various local bodies; again, "the Government staff should mainly concentrate on the control of infectious diseases and also arrange for the education and supply of well trained graduates." Probably, these expressions of opinion are intended to be the ideal aimed at in the remote future and not a matter of practical possibility in the immediate present. After nearly a century and a half of British rule in India, we have at present "one veterinarian for every $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of cattle in every 700 sq. miles"! And this with the immense resources at the disposal of the Government! If now, the local bodies were to be asked to do that work, it is well nigh asking for the impossible; for, the present cry of these bodies all over India is Funds! More Funds!! It would, therefore, be a highly retrograde step to hand over the expansion of the veterinary profession to these local bodies. Again, to restrict the share of the Government to merely the control of infectious diseases, is to narrow down its activities to a most deplorable extent. What about research? What about improvement of the live stock of the country? What about inspection of hides, cattle transport and similar allied things? Surely, these are not problems to be tackled by District Boards and Municipalities. In our opinion, the expansion of veterinary work in India must rest primarily on the shoulders of the Government who have got a great responsible duty to do by the poor, illiterate and ignorant agriculturists from whom alone their (the Government's) main source of income—the land revenue—is derived.

A second point on which we are not able to see eye to eye with the President is on the subject of the formation of a veterinary council in India. The President was, in the beginning, inclined to favourably view this subject, but, later on, we are told that in a general way this suggestion did not meet with his approval. He says, "I have thought the matter over very carefully and am of the opinion that the formation of a veterinary council in India would be premature and inadvisable. Until conditions in this country more closely approximate those which obtain in Western countries, I do not think that such a

body would serve any useful purpose which is not now within the power of the All-India Veterinary Association, etc., etc." This objection appears to us rather purile. The formation of a veterinary council in India is being seriously viewed now because that is the only way of consolidating the profession; and it is our firm and considered opinion that the present low state of the profession in this country is solely due to the *want* of such a controlling body. May we point out here that when the council of the R.C.V.S. was first formed in England, the conditions then prevailing there were not the same as they are now? And, therefore, to wait till the conditions in India are better is only allowing the profession to go adrift without our having done our share to shape it. In the words of Mr. Ahmed, "without a council, there is no custodian of our honor, prestige, reward, recognition of our Diploma by others and various other functions which a council do for a profession."

A third point on which we have to differ from the President is his advocacy of the formation of service association. We have in previous issues of this journal elaborately dealt on this question and we do not therefore propose to go over it again. We leave it to our readers to judge whether the creation of water-tight compartments is beneficial to the profession at large.

A word on the resolutions passed at the conference. Some of them have only been a reiteration of the previous year's resolutions. It is a great pity that even in the matter of change of designation, the Punjab Government has been indifferent to our request: and we do hope that, at least, after the receipt of this year's resolution they will kindly respond to our request; not only that, but also abolish the rules about the private practice of their officers as has been done in the case of the Madras veterinary officers. The conference has also rightly passed a resolution approving the principle of the bill for the abolition of "Phooka" and it is to be hoped that the bill, once passed, will put an end to this cruel practice on dumb animals. We are also glad that an important step towards the formation of a veterinary council has been taken by the conference and that a register of qualified practitioners in India is to be prepared under the supervision of a strong committee; while, on this subject, the conference expressed its grateful thanks, and rightly too, to Mr. MacGregor for all that he had done in that connection and at the same time requested him to continue his help undiminished in the future as well.

Before concluding, we would commend to the consideration of the future conferences the excellent procedure introduced at this conference

in inviting the public present on the occasion to speak on veterinary work with special reference to its rural aspect. This was very much appreciated by the audience and the opportunity was very well availed of by the Presidents of local bodies who spoke enthusiastically about rural veterinary work. In particular, we would invite the attention of our readers to the excellent speech of Major Knowles, I.M.S., who had come there as a representative of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and Medical Research Department. His reference to the value of the comparative study of medicine is most refreshing and candid and, coming as it does from a medical officer engaged in research work, we value it all the more. We are at one with him when he says "Human and Veterinary Medicine are but parts of the same great co-ordinated whole, and mutual research work and help are necessary. We both aim at the eradication and prevention of disease; to shut ourselves in water-tight compartments and remain each in ignorance of the other's work would be fatal." To those critics who are inclined to belittle the value of research work we make a present of the following from his speech: "Such work (research work) pays, and pays a hundred fold in improved health, improved industry, increased commercial profit, apart altogether from the humanitarian aspect of such enquiries. To give but a single instance, Pasteur's work on pebrine—an infectious disease of silkworms—restored the dying silk industry of the whole world, and in a few years produced a profit equivalent to the whole cost of the indemnity paid by France to Germany after the Franco-Prussian War."

We are indeed much obliged and feel highly thankful to Major Knowles for his valuable speech.

Notes

We draw the attention of our readers to a letter published under 'Communications' in this issue, from Mr. Bhawani Lal, B. A., LL.B., of Montgomery. We thank him for the piece of information he sends us, though neither the College authorities of Lahore nor any of our professional colleagues of Punjab thought it worthwhile to inform us of the same.



We most heartily congratulate Mr. Chaudry Mustaq Ahamed on the opportunity he had of undergoing special training in radiography

now recognised that there was no aspect of human life which was not affected by medical science and hygiene.

A large number of members of the Association must necessarily be Government servants, but that was because the Government had been forced into the position of a pioneer rather than because the work was, or ought to be essentially, a state activity. The State he contended, should provide facilities for training and at the start must provide research and the men, but veterinary practice would never be on a sound basis until it rested on the general appreciation of its necessity as part of the economic framework of the country, and that would necessarily mean the widespread existence of a veterinary profession quite apart from any activities of the State.

The Association had urged that all questions of cattle-breeding and animal husbandry fell within their domain. This was undoubtedly true in the sense that these things could not be divorced from veterinary science, but as long as the veterinary profession remained an annexe of the State, cattle-breeding would almost inevitably be classed with agriculture rather than veterinary, in which these improvements could be achieved, and so be in a position to tell and demonstrate to the people how to do it themselves, at the same time rendering all assistance possible.

Mr. Syed Sultan Ahmed, Chairman of the Reception Committee then delivered his address of welcome (Appendix 1).

Next Mr. K. K. Bannerjee in proposing Mr. P. J. Kerr, I.V.S., Veterinary Adviser to the Government of Bengal to the presidential chair said that Mr. Kerr had many good qualities of head and heart; besides he felt keenly interested in the spread and improvement of veterinary work in India and this more than anything else qualified him to occupy the chair. During the time he had acted as the head of the Veterinary Department they had seen important and far-reaching developments including the reorganisation of the Department and its co-ordination with local bodies. He also hoped that under his able guidance the deliberations of this conference will produce far-reaching effects.

Mr. M. Jamaluddin (Pusa) seconded the resolution and it was carried with great acclamation.

The President then delivered his Presidential address (Appendix II) which being over, he invited the visitors present to express their views on the veterinary work in Bengal.

Major R. Knowles, I.M.S., of the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta spoke as follows:—

“Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

May I say with what very great pleasure I have come here to-day as a representative of the Medical Research Department and the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine to attend this Conference, and how very grateful I am to you for your kind invitation to me to be present.

The problems of modern scientific medicine and of modern veterinary medicine are very similar. To give but a few instances the problems of rabies concern you and concern us alike. Tuberculosis is a disease of animals and of man. Plague is primarily a disease of rats, but transmissible to man. The micro-organisms of Malta fever of man and of bovine abortion appear to be identical, or else very closely allied. The parasite of sleeping sickness apparently finds its host reservoir in the game of South Central Africa. We are very much concerned with filariasis in man; I understand that filariasis in dogs, horses and other animals presents similar problems to you. Hookworm infection and anthrax are still further diseases which affect man and animals alike, and the list could be extended still more widely. Further, both modern medicine and veterinary medicine of to-day owe their origin and present status to the same great and immortal genius, Louis Pasteur, a man who was neither a medical man nor a veterinary surgeon, but primarily a chemist.

We have heard much in the papers lately, in connection with the appointment of Lord Irwin as the next Viceroy of India, of very special attention being paid to the conditions of agriculture in India. But, if the condition of the crops is of importance, of not less importance is the health of the husbandman in India, and of his cattle and domestic animals. I trust that with the renewed interest in Indian agriculture will—of necessity—go a renewed interest in the problems of Indian medicine, both human and veterinary. People sometimes ask what is the value of medical and veterinary research work, since its cost is admittedly expensive. The answer is that such work pays, and pays a hundredfold in improved health, improved industry, increased commercial profit, apart altogether from the humanitarian aspect of such enquiries. To give but a single instance, Pasteur's work on pébrine—an infectious disease of silkworms—restored the dying silk industry of the whole world, and in a few years produced a profit equivalent to the whole cost of the indemnity paid by France to Germany after the Franco-Prussian war. Other and almost innumerable instances might be

given; perhaps one of the finest is the immense improvement of labour in the rubber plantations of Malaya as the result of Sir Malcolm Watson's great work.

We need your help; we are interested in your results; we can often apply your discoveries in connection with our investigations. On the other hand, I hope that our results are of importance and often of applicability in your realm. Human and veterinary medicine are but parts of the same great co-ordinated whole, and mutual research work and help are necessary. We both aim at the eradication and prevention of disease; to shut ourselves up in water-tight compartments and remain each in ignorance of the other's work, would be fatal. Further, one outstanding problem presents itself to us both alike in India, the best method of applying the knowledge already acquired with respect to many tropical diseases for their prevention and eradication; in other words the co-ordination of discovery with the application of its results.

Once more I beg to thank you most cordially for your very kind invitation to me to be present at this Conference, and to express the hope that the future may see more of mutual co-ordination between the medical and the veterinary professions in this great country."

Mr. J. N. Sircar, Vice-Chairman, Nadia District Board said that difficulty was felt due to raising the price of serum and to reduction in the number of the veterinary surgeons. The price of serum must be reduced and the staff should be adequately increased so as to be able to cope with the amount of work that had to be done particularly when there was an epidemic of diseases. Owing to inadequacy of the staff the Government was unable to render them any help when an emergency additional staff was requisitioned. He complained that the District Boards had not enough funds at their disposal so as to be able to appoint the required number of veterinary surgeons throughout the year. He suggested that to popularise this system of treatment facilities for private practice should be given to the assistants. The masses were unable to reach them. Two or three Union Boards might get the help of one assistant giving him a subsidy of Rs. 10 or 15 in each case to supplement his private income. He also suggested that an adequate amount should be set apart by the Government annually as provision for giving help in times of outbreak of epidemics.

The Chairman of the Khulna District Board said that he endorsed every word that had fallen from the previous speaker. He said that

owing to the high price of the medicines, the agriculturists were not in a position to pay the veterinary practitioners. Generally they paid annas eight to a Gowala for the treatment of their cattle. The Gowalas were sometimes successful and sometimes they were not. He thought that the agriculturists did not care much about it, so if they wanted to make this Department popular it would be necessary for them to make it as cheap as possible and if they could once convince the people that this system of treatment was better than the existing mode of treatment followed by the Gowalas then he was sure that the Department would be popular, otherwise not. The agriculturists generally were men without education and cared very little for their cattle.

Continuing he said that in Bengal the cattle disease was mainly due to want of fodder. The Zamindars usurped the grazing lands. He hoped that they were acquainted with the history of the Permanent Settlement. These lands were not assessed by the Government at the time of the Settlement but he regretted that the Zamindars had gradually encroached upon the grazing fields and he believed that scarcely was there any grazing land in Bengal that had not been encroached upon by the Zamindars; so, there was want of fodder. Sufficient food was required to keep the body and soul together. Surely medicine alone could not do that.

The cattle needed fodder more than medicine. He said that it was suggested by him in a District Board Conference sometime ago that the Government should find out how these fields had been gradually encroached upon by the Zamindars although it was not so enacted in the Permanent Settlement, but he regretted that, that had not been attended to as yet. He had also suggested that the time was ripe when pieces of land should be set apart in every village for grazing purposes, but he was sorry to say that he had not had any reply from the Government as yet. He wondered why the Government was not willing to make any legislation on the point. The reason was that what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander. He ascribed the cause of heavy cattle mortality to want of fodder. He suggested that they would try their best to draw the attention of the Government to these facts.

Mr. Baroda Prasad Dey., M. L. C., said:—"Mr. President, this department has been in existence, as has been said by Rai Bahadur, for a pretty long time and certainly it is only just and proper that a sort of stock-taking should be done as to the kind of work done by this department and it is in the evidence of this, and we are all thankful to

the department, that this conference has been called and many districts have been invited to have their say in the matter. Sir, personally I have had some connection both with a municipality and a District Board, so I happen to know something about the working of the veterinary assistants in these two spheres which practically include both urban and rural areas. Sir, allow me to say that when one considers the working of the veterinary assistants, it appears to him to be of a very costly nature owing to the costliness of their medicines. The people in this province of Bengal—I do not know of other provinces—are quite familiar with the old ways of treatment that were prevalent at least in Bengal, in regard to these cattle. In Bengal at least cattle principally means not the horse and other things but the cows and the bulls and the only thing that strikes one is that whenever any of these heads of cattle are ill and a veterinary assistant is called in, his prescription becomes a very costly thing, and an ordinary peasant cannot afford to pay for the medicine which is generally prescribed for such ailment. But in the case of a rich person having a costly horse it is quite another matter. But in case of ordinary people, in cases of agriculturists having a few heads of bullocks, or ordinary carters having the cattle for their own business, it proves a very difficult task to have the disease of the cattle treated by the veterinary assistants and it has therefore not become popular at all."

Continuing the speaker said, "this mode of treatment was considered costly by the District Boards and the veterinary assistants were considered as a sort of infliction upon them. Sometimes as a chairman I had to induce most of my colleagues to agree to the retention of one or more veterinary assistants and the reason was obvious when they said that they could not find any good out of the money spent on this score, so I say most strenuous consideration should be given to the fact as to how to make your treatment a less costly one, as has been suggested by my previous speaker, who also must have got this experience from his own connection with the District Board."

Continuing he said, "So I am afraid, regard being paid to the fact that our old indigenous mode of treatment was really suited to the condition of our people. If this treatment is to make any headway at all its costly nature should be tackled in the very beginning and if possible some of these indigenous medicines may be made available to our veterinary assistants. It would not only be quite worthy of research but also be a source of good employment

for the learned gentlemen forming the heads of this department, if they could somehow or other keep this indigenous mode of treatment alive because it is almost dying out now."

Next coming to the question of pasture land the speaker said that it was a very necessary and important question. These pasture lands were not included in the original settlement so the Zamindars practically had no right to them. The question was a very important one and ought to be fought out with the Zamindars as a class. The question of the preservation of cattle was also a very important one. Mahatma Gandhi had said more than once that if the condition of the cattle was to be improved the reverence of the people for the cattle must be what it was before. At least in Bengal cattle formerly used to be worshipped as the Gomata in every Hindu household but now the people had no reverence for the cattle, they did not even care to give them proper food necessary for their maintenance. He was of opinion that if they were able to cultivate in them a sense of reverence for the cow as in the past, that alone would save the cattle from being destroyed. If any one wished that his cow would give him milk commensurate with the money that he spent on her, then certainly they could not expect to improve the condition of the cattle and certainly no ground for complaint would be left to them. He, therefore, felt that none but they themselves were to blame for the present deplorable state of things.

Mr. Rai Bejoy Kumar Mitter said that he came from Jessore. He was connected with a local body and could say from his own experience that the Department was doing good work and was gradually becoming popular but the high cost of serum stood in the way. He suggested that the Government should make some contribution in this direction so as to make it possible for serum to be obtained free of charge. Continuing he said that when tea was not so very popular it used to be distributed free with the result, that within a few years tea-shops were to be found in every corner, lane and street of towns. Accordingly he suggested that to make it popular the Government might make a free distribution of serum.

Much work, said the speaker, could not be had from ill-paid and therefore discontented officers. There was all round increase of pay in other departments of the Government and it was only just that there should be increase of pay in this Department too. He expected that if the pay was increased the officers of the Department would give their whole-hearted support to the cause. Dealing with the question of

pasture land he said that it might be taken up by the Government and discussed in the Local Legislative Council but he was doubtful of the result that would be so produced. The condition of the cattle, he said, was deteriorating for want of good breeding bulls. He suggested that good breeding bulls should also be made available by the Government.

Maulvi Emdadul Huq (Rajshahi) said that he had been with District Boards for more than 14 or 15 years and he was aware that the veterinary assistants were doing good work. At the beginning he much disliked the veterinary assistants and liked the method of treatment carried on by the Gowalas. After a few years he, however, found out that the former were actually doing good work, and felt sure that the country would be benefitted by the spread of it. The Gowalas in the mufussil, in his opinion, were doing useful work but their knowledge was limited. He implored the veterinary department to see that some of these Gowalas were induced to augment their knowledge as best as it could be done. The people were very poor so they could not afford to pay the cost of treatment of their animals by the veterinary surgeons. He suggested that means should be devised to make it cheaper and training be imparted to the Gowalas. He also favoured increase of the number of the veterinary surgeons.

Babu Lalit Kumar Mitra said that in India infant mortality was the burning question of the day and it was no less even in Calcutta. If they tried to find out the cause, as it had been found out by Dr. Bentley, that it was due to want of proper supply of milk and that question had been discussed by the Calcutta Corporation for some time past and it was only the other day that the Corporation had sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for the proper supply of milk in Calcutta, but he thought it to be insufficient to meet the demand. They in the Corporation found out that private persons had cows but they suffered much for want of breeding bulls and it was the burning need of the day. There had lately been a large percentage of cattle mortality in the Calcutta Gowkhanas and they were surprised when it was found out that not one out of the six Gowkhana superintendents appointed by the last Corporation was a veterinary surgeon. The present Corporation had appointed one veterinary surgeon as Gowkhana superintendent and he hoped that more of them would be employed. Another difficulty which they had to struggle against was the Phooka process which caused deterioration of the cow. He himself was thankful to Dr. Moreno for his introduction of the

Phooka Bill into the Bengal Legislative Council and hoped that it would be enacted into law and would put a stop to the mischievous practice of Phooka.

The Chairman of the Malda District Board said that many heads of cattle died for want of serum when necessary. Serum obtained a few months back would produce no effect, so he suggested some research work should be undertaken to find out how serum could be preserved. He said that the work of the veterinary surgeons was being gradually appreciated and popularised as evidenced sometimes by the receipt of cards and telegrams requesting for veterinary help, but much remained yet to be done in that direction. The cost of medicine was very high. He suggested distribution of pamphlets dealing with the prevention of cattle disease and discouraging Phooka.

Mr. K. P. Roy (Murshidabad) said that to popularise veterinary work the Government should distribute serum free at least to the agriculturists. The District Boards had limited funds so they could not do it. According to the Hindu custom at the time of Sradha ceremony of father and mother, bulls used to be dedicated. No one could claim these bulls and they became breeding bulls. But now-a-days going round the villages, one would hardly come across any such dedicated bull. They were being used by others and sometimes killed. The cost of purchasing breeding bulls would be very heavy, so neither the Government nor the District and Union Boards could provide funds for the purpose. He was therefore in favour of some legislation being enacted making the use or killing of such dedicated bulls punishable by law.

Mr. B. K. Badami, Deputy Superintendent, Veterinary Department, Hyderabad State, speaking as a veterinary surgeon said that co-operation was necessary among the Indian veterinary surgeons to find out how best they could serve the public. They were there to render efficient and valuable service to the public. He therefore strongly favoured raising of the standard of education of the veterinary students so as to place them on an equal footing with medical men. They get hardly enough to make both ends meet. The village veterinary surgeons were not in a position to keep themselves in touch with the modern advanced mode of treatment. They had to fight the Gowalas. The Gowalas were generally ignorant, their knowledge was very limited and they were hardly able to do anything truly beneficial. Educated men appreciated the work of the veterinary graduates. It was not true

that the drugs prescribed by them were always very costly. It was the chemists and not the veterinarians who were actually to blame for high cost. He would however favour production of indigenous drugs by scientific research. As regards fodder the farmer had his own responsibility. If he wanted to keep cattle he should grow his own fodder. In Bengal the condition of cattle was worse when compared with other parts of India. Here the peasants cared very little for them. Good cows were essential for good breeding. Rich men in India cared more for their motor cars than for their cows. They waste such a lot on races, but how much do they spend to improve their cattle?

It was due to their apathy and indifference that the condition of the cattle in India especially in Bengal is fast deteriorating. The cattle must be fed well. It is that that supplied the necessary resistance against diseases. Neither medicines nor the Government can do it. Europeans were exceedingly careful in that direction. He suggested that cattle-breeding should be supervised by veterinarians. He also favoured propaganda work.

Another visitor said that the work done by the Veterinary Department was actually appreciated in the country. He agreed that propaganda work was necessary for popularising it. He suggested that veterinary assistants should go to the villages giving lectures as to the usefulness of the work done by the department, also instructing the general public and the agriculturists how epidemic outbreaks of diseases might be successfully checked. He did not like to enter into the question of the shortage of pasture land but affirmed that it was their duty to see that the condition of cattle was improved.

The District Board President of Rampur said that ignorance and illiteracy always stood in the way of progress of science and he opined that veterinary aid is very popular. He had himself pressed for more veterinary surgeons in his own district and six additional dispensaries were opened recently. He added that serum like quinine should be supplied free. Maintaining stud bulls, though costly, was of much educative value.

Mr. Visvanatha Pillai (Madras), said that the cost of medicines generally prescribed by them was actually not so high as was supposed to be. It was true there were costly medicines but they were prescribed in rare cases. It was therefore more due to ignorance than to high cost of medicines that the public in general refrained from seeking the aid of veterinary surgeons.

On behalf of the Co-operative Milk Union, the President was thanked for his encouraging words in his address which they thought would serve as further stimulus to all those engaged in the task. It was urged that self-help was the best help. India lacked in organisation and that Co-operative department was the one panacea for all ills and it was also the best agency to popularise research even.

The President replying to the various suggestions made by the speakers said that in cases of outbreak of cattle diseases there was a cry for serum from almost every district of Bengal. He was of opinion that if Government takes up control of contagious diseases then the cost of serum will not be on private bodies. As in the case of human beings vaccines and sera must be supplied free. The Government had been approached in the matter and it was under consideration. He appealed to the members in charge of the District Boards that if relieved of the expense of issuing serum, to devote that money, in many cases amounting to thousands of rupees per year, for making greater provision for the treatment of cattle and the improvement of their general standard.

This over, the following gentlemen were elected to the Subjects Committee.

Rai Sahib D. Dey	
Rai Sahib N. N. Muzamdar	
Mr. G. N. Roy Chaudhuri	
" M. P. Ghose	
" S. C. Guha	
" S. S. Ahmed	Bengal.
" K. K. Bannerji	
" Hamid	
Mr. Abdul Latif	
" N. N. Dut	
" S. A. Ahmed	
" Pandiya	
" N. Chatterjee	Bihar.
Rai Sahib P. N. Das	
Mr. Jamaluddin	
" Hari Anant.	... Central Provinces.
Professor Karm Ellahi.	
Mr. Ghulam Safdar Khan	} Punjab.
" M. A. Merchant.	
" M. K. Garudachar	} Bombay.

Mr. M. Anantanarayana Rao	}	Madras.
„ R. Swaminathan		
„ T. Vinayaka Mudaliar		
„ B. K. Badami	}	Indian States.
„ W. R. Mudaliar		
„ N. N. Banerjee		
„ Joshi	....	Sikkim.
Khan Sahib Niaz Muhammad	....	Indore.
Mr. Abdul Wahab	}	United Provinces.
„ M. Mukhtar Ahmed		

The morning function over, the delegates and visitors to the Conference were entertained at a tea party in the evening and a pleasant hour was spent. One Mr. Mukherjee or better known as Mr. Funny-man (with apologies to him), kept the audience in roars of laughter by enacting a scene from the Bengal Legislative Council, a scene from the Police Court and a scene of a German gentleman at the phone for the first time. With this closed the proceedings of the first day. The Subjects Committee met at 8-30 P.M. the same day and sat till a late hour in the night.

SECOND DAY.

The Conference met again at 11 A.M., on 29th December 1925.

The following professional papers were read and discussed.

1. Sequel of Mammitis by Mr. N. C. Pathak.
2. Rearing and Diseases of pups by Mr. G. N. Roy Chaudhuri.
3. Some important canine diseases by Mr. S. C. Mukherjee.
4. Iodine in Rinderpest by Mr. M. K. Garudachar.
„ by Mr. Ramachandra Mudaliar.
5. Pneumonias in dogs by Mr. R. Swaminathan.
6. How to build a herd by Mr. Jamaluddin.
7. Demonstration of Piroplasma Gibsoni in dogs under Microscope by Mr. M. Anantanarayana Rao.
8. A case of Hæmorrhagic Septicaemia in a calf by Mr. H. K. Sen.

The Subjects Committee met again at 8-30 P.M., this day also and broke up at about 1 A.M.

THIRD DAY.

The Conference held its last sitting at 10 A.M., on the 30th December 1925, when the following resolutions were passed.

The first resolution which ran as follows was moved from the chair and carried unanimously, all standing.

Resolution No. 1.

This Conference expresses its deep sense of sorrow at the sad demise of our late Queen Mother whose loss is mourned by all and begs to offer its heartfelt condolence to His Majesty the King Emperor and the Royal Family.

Resolution No. 2.

That this Conference strongly supports the Phooka Prevention Bill introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council by Dr. H. W. B. Moreno and requests the members of the Council to support the bill and further, urges Governments of other provinces where this practice is in vogue to enact similar legislative measures.

In moving the above resolution Mr. K. K. Banerjee said that they were all aware what Phooka meant. Best milch cattle came from other provinces and were owned by the Gowalas. They, in order to make most profit out of them, sold the calves and a process was applied to extract the largest quantity of milk. The practice was inhuman. Under the process the animal was in a continuous state of excitability and eventually after some months it became sterile and did not breed any further. The Bill which had been introduced by Dr. H. W. B. Moreno in the Bengal Legislative Council was very urgently required. He urged for similar legislative measures in other provinces where Phooka existed.

The President remarked by way of elucidation that the provisions of the bill were first discussed by the agricultural and veterinary officers at Pusa. The previous conferences did not officially adopt any such resolution as it was a provincial matter and it was expected to be taken up by provincial officers concerned.

The bill should provide means for the protection of Brahmini bulls and under it the District and the Local Boards would be required to set aside certain amount of fund for the provision and maintenance of the bulls. His suggestion was, that only good bulls should be preserved and those unfit for good breeding purpose should be eradicated or segregated. This was essential if they wanted to obtain best results. Infringements should be made punishable by law. There should be some provision for the inspection of the bulls before their dedication.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. N. N. Chatterji and carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 3.

That this Conference respectfully invites the attention of the Governments of the Punjab and Central Provinces to its resolution No. 1 passed at its second conference held at Lucknow regarding the change of designation of the Veterinary Assistant to Veterinary Assistant Surgeon as has been done in all other provinces and the Army Veterinary Department.

Mr. B. K. Badami (Hyderabad) said there was much in a name, as hall-mark is in case of silver. Although the change of designation would not bring them any pecuniary benefit, it would at least bring satisfaction of mind. (Laughter). He knew lots of people were smarting under the designation of Veterinary Assistants. There would be no harm if the designation was altered as it was done in the case of medical practitioners.

Mr. M. A. Rao (Madras) in seconding the resolution thought that it was only just that the designation was changed. They were granted diplomas and allowed to practise. He therefore did not see any objection to changing the designation.

Mr. Karm Ellahi (Punjab) wished to bring to the notice of the Conference that there were two kinds of courses in the Punjab Veterinary College (1) a three years' course in which training was imparted in vernacular and (2) a four years' course in which training was imparted in English. The graduates of the latter course obtained L.V.P. degree. Mr. S. K. Mitra (Bengal) did not see any difference whether training was imparted in English, French or German or any other language.

The President informed them that in Punjab formerly there was a three years' course and training used to be imparted in vernacular. Now it was done in English. After all, the subject under discussion was a local affair and they could extend moral support to it.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 4.

That in view of the fact that a veterinary assistant surgeon is allowed the privilege of private practice by all Provincial Governments except Punjab, this Conference respectfully requests the Government of Punjab to extend this privilege to their veterinary assistant surgeons.

Mr. J. N. Mitter in moving the resolution wanted to know why there should be invidious distinction in the Punjab regarding private practice. Replying to an enquiry made, Mr. Karm Ellahi said that none of the subordinates in the Punjab were allowed to engage in private practice.

Mr. Abdul Latif seconded the resolution. He said that in the veterinary department the graduates were doing the pioneer's service. Their field for practice was not wide. They had to create that field for the men coming behind them. Unless private practice was allowed the men in the Government service could not do any work in the country. If private practice was allowed they would be able to create a field for their work. That would also add to their income and help them in augmenting their knowledge.

The President remarked that the primary function of the All-India Veterinary Conference was to bring about the welfare of the veterinary practitioners. Though the resolution dealt with provincial matters they should lend their moral support to it.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 5.

This Conference recommends the abolition of the practice that obtains in some provinces of depriving the veterinary assistant surgeons of a portion of their income accruing from their private practice.

In moving this resolution Mr. Garudachar observed that in some provinces where private practice was allowed a portion of their income accruing from such practice goes to the Government. This was unjust and produced discouraging effects. On an occasion when they asked the Bombay Government for increase of pay they were told that they were allowed private practice to compensate the smallness of salary. If any drug was taken from any Government hospital the actual cost of the drug would be paid. It was not fair on the part of the Government to demand a portion of their private income.

The President favoured private practice being allowed on the condition that it must be carried on in his (the practitioner's) own time and the Government and the local bodies would have no objection if this was done but no interference could be allowed with his duties. He urged that none should be allowed to be absent from duty for more than 24 hours without any substitute performing duty in his place. Private practice would add to their income.

Mr. Badami observed that where private practice interfered with the practitioner's duties disciplinary action should be taken against him. Private practice could be allowed without prejudice to their services.

The President remarked that so long as there was a rule it must be obeyed. In Bengal 20 per cent of the private fee must go to the Government or local bodies. Men having microscopic income in the district could hardly do this and there had been instances in which they were brought to book for not doing this.

In cases where the services of the veterinary assistants were required by other departments, as for example the Forest Department, it was only just that usual fees were paid to them.

Rai Sahib P. N. Das said that in Bihar the rules were different. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeons were required to attend to Government animals or animals belonging to local bodies under which they were employed free of charge. In his opinion the Veterinary Assistants should not be allowed to be absent from their duties for more than 24 hours and they should be paid the usual fee. Formerly the veterinary assistants used to get half the usual fee for operations on in-patients in the hospitals.

The President remarked that the Retrenchment Committee recommended payment of usual fee by other departments.

Mr. R. Swaminathan (Madras) seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 6.

That this Conference places on record the services of Mr. P. Srinivasa Rao, Editor of the Indian Veterinary Journal, the official organ of our Association and appeals to all members of the veterinary profession in India to render all possible support for its success.

In moving the above resolution Rai Sahib Dibaker Dey said that the Indian Veterinary Journal was doing useful work. He requested them to give it their support.

Mr. T. Vinayaka Mudaliar (Madras) in seconding the resolution spoke as follows :—

Gentlemen, I have great pleasure to second this resolution moved by such a distinguished personage as Rai Sahib Dibaker Dey. I wish the editor himself had been here to lay before you in his own inimitable way his troubles and turmoils, his hopes and fears, his cares and anxieties, his duties and responsibilities and his success and failures, so

that you may have a graphic account of what is being done on your behalf in the field of veterinary journalism in India. But his sincere regrets I carry to you for his being unable to leave Madras just now due to circumstances beyond his control.

• Ever since this All-India movement of ours was started we were determined to have a journal of our own. That determination found expression at the very first Conference at Lahore. But an year rolled on before it could take any practical shape. So it was left to Lucknow to achieve what was felt by all who attended that momentous session as an immediate necessity which could brook no delay. Thus it was from Kaiser-bag, that gorgeous garden of King Wajid Ali Shah, the mandate went forth to our profession to support a journal that is to be our official organ.

Dr. P. Srinivasa Rao of Madras with great diffidence in his own capacity to undertake the onerous duties of a responsible editor but with the promise and prospect of hearty co-operation of every limb of the profession, readily came forward to accept the editorial ghadī. With what distinction, with what brilliance and with what success he has filled that editorial chair, I leave it to you to decide. Already six issues of the journal are out and it must be possible for you all to judge of its merits. I do not know how you like that journal over here, but we in Madras are very proud of it and our only anxiety is that it must be endowed with long life and prosperity. I have heard it said that the journal is much appreciated in England. A prominent M.L.C. of our own Presidency once said to me, "I must thank your editor for sending me a few copies of your journal. The editorials are crisp, refreshing, informative and exhibit robust common sense." Need I tell you how proud I felt before him!

Many a periodical and newspaper have reviewed our journal in a very flattering manner. Extracts from almost every editorial of ours appear in that famous journal "The Modern Review" issued from this historic city. Such are the encomium of praises showered on our maiden attempt at journalism.

Now let me tell you the support the journal has been receiving at the hands of the profession. On behalf of the A. I. V. A. I am asked to express without any reserve our grateful thanks to all those gentlemen who have helped the venture to be the success it is. I am glad to tell you that we have on our rolls 550 subscribers. The journal is just self-supporting; but nobody is more conscious than that hard-worked editor

himself of the many improvements that yet remain to be done in the conduct of that journal. He appeals for your unstinted support both financially and literarily.

Bengal in particular could do more. I learn her Civil Veterinary Department's strength is about 120. There are about 130 or 140 students. Out of this total number only 35 are subscribers to our journal! In Bihar out of nearly 125 veterinary surgeons only 20 are subscribing to the journal. It is Madras that is leading. She contributes 172 subscribers out of a strength of nearly 200 members of the profession.

Brothers of Bengal! Why is this apathy? Why is this indifference? this negligence? It is inexplicable to us the far off southerners. Bengal! the home of light and leading; why do you lag behind in our field of activity? Your silence is mysterious. Your apathy is disheartening. Your negligence is suicidal and I beseech you all to render unto the journal all the support you can (loud applause).

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 7.

This Conference again invites the attention of the Local Governments to its resolution No. 10 passed at its first conference held at Lahore.

Mr. D. K. Sen in moving the resolution said that if they wanted to live as professionals and improve their status they must try to improve their basic training. He contended that a dozen well trained men were better than 500 quacks. Better basic training would produce highly qualified men. The three years' course obtained in most of the colleges was most inadequate. The students touched merely the fringe of veterinary science. Ordinarily they could not do enough and most of those who wanted to improve were prevented from doing so by circumstances over which they had no control. With better training and better university qualification they would improve their knowledge of science and ultimately their status would be improved. Continuing the speaker said, "At the same time it is essential that our veterinary colleges must be affiliated to the Indian Universities. This is a great drawback. If we aspire higher billets we cannot get them." He complained that the men in the Agricultural Department were on a better footing than themselves, some of their colleges were affiliated to the university and they (in the Agricultural Department) could aspire for the billets that were denied to them. He therefore thought the advancement of

basic training as an absolute necessity. Four years' course should be introduced in place of three years' course, facilities for better training afforded and the colleges should be affiliated to the university.

Mr. Karm Ellahi in seconding the resolution traced the history of the introduction and the growth of the veterinary science in India. It was first introduced by the Army Department of the British Government to look after their horses and for the prevention of diseases of the animals mainly required by the Army. The course was at first for six months only, after a few years however it was raised to one year according to their own requirements. Within the course of a few years the course was however raised to two and next to three years. It was only since last five years that the four years' course was introduced in Punjab Veterinary College. The time was however ripe, said the speaker, that the course should be further raised to enable them to tackle the diseases successfully not only from the point of treatment but also from the scientific view of controlling their outbreak. He felt that the time was ripe for the introduction of the four years' course in colleges all over India. Besides there was the question of supply and demand. There was great demand for qualified veterinary men.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 8.

This Conference again endorses the resolution No. 5 passed at the first conference held at Lahore and requests the Government to take necessary action.

In moving the resolution Rai Sahib Dibaker Dey regretted to find that their scale of pay was much lower than those of the sister departments. He urged for the increase of their pay just to keep them alive. (Hear, hear). He was informed by Mr. Badami that the initial pay of the veterinary assistants in Hyderabad was Rs. 80 rising up to Rs. 120. As their pay was small he proposed to draw particular attention of the Local Government to it.

Mr. S. S. Ahmed in seconding the resolution said that the veterinary assistants in Bengal and in almost all other provinces were very poorly paid. When the money was a bit cheaper they used to get Rs. 30 and when the rupee value was five annas they got Rs. 50 only. They had their wives and children and families to look after but with what they got they could not make the two ends meet. (Hear, hear). They had no money to buy books or journals with. (Yes, yes). Their condition was actually distressing. (True, absolutely true). Certainly it could

not be expected that they should improve in their profession. Under the existing conditions they had to think more about their stomach than improvement of their professional knowledge. (Hear, hear). No ill-paid domestic servant could be expected to do his duties satisfactorily. (Cheers).

The President remarked that the veterinary assistants in Bengal were not an inefficient lot of practitioners, but on the contrary he could bear testimony to their efficiency in their profession. (Cheers). They were really in distress owing to the smallness of their pay and reformation in their scale of pay was very urgently called for. (Cheers). In 1918 when new and better scales of pay were introduced in almost every department of the Government they got nothing. (Hear, hear). Their case was represented before the Government times without number but so long it did not bear any fruit. He was given to understand only the other day that the matter was receiving attention. He hoped better scale of pay would be shortly introduced to afford them relief from their distressing needs. (Cheers).

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 9.

That this Conference recommends to the Local Government that the period of service rendered under local bodies by veterinary officials prior to their provincialization of services be counted towards pension.

The above resolution was moved by Rai Sahib P. N. Das. He said that the veterinary assistants whether employed in municipal or District Boards were under the direct supervision and control of the Superintendent of the province. In 1910 Government passed a resolution provincialising the services but the services that they rendered under the local bodies did not count towards pension although it counted towards promotion. This was prejudicial to the interests of the senior members who were in the service for a long time and had to serve in the District and Local Boards. He understood that this was done in Pusa.

Mr. Jamaluddin (Pusa) remarked that the speaker was wrongly informed. That was not the case. Only as a special case Mr. Coventry was allowed to count 10 years of service towards pension.

The President remarked that the case of Mr. Coventry was a special one. The Government entered into a special contract to that effect with him and as such it established no precedence in support of their cause.

Mr. Badami observed that no analogy should be drawn from a particular individual's case. It could not be argued with fairness that because certain privilege was granted to a particular individual the same privilege should be given to all. He proposed that as they had been doing public service they might request the Government that they wanted it.

The resolution was supported by Mr. G. N. Chatterji and carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 10.

That this Conference considers as the first step towards the formation of a Veterinary Council, the time has come for the publication of a register of all veterinary practitioners in India inclusive of service and non-service graduates of Indian or European qualification. For this purpose namely the production of an Indian veterinary register, it seems essential that to give it a start, the expense of producing it and the work to be involved in doing so should be borne by the All-India Veterinary Association. A sub-committee should now be chosen to consider all questions pertaining to such a register and Veterinary Council chiefly to nominate members of a future committee as a permanent standing body of the council.

In moving resolution No. 10 Mr. Badami said that the need for the formation of a Veterinary Council was keenly felt and as the first step in this direction he proposed to move for the publication of a register of all veterinary practitioners in India inclusive of service and non-service graduates of India and of all having European qualification. The register would be one like the register of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons though the conditions in India differed from those obtaining there. The Council should safeguard their interests. Men who could look after their interests, and in whose hands they could keep their honour for safe custody would be elected members of this Council.

Mr. G. N. Roy Chowdhury in seconding the resolution said, "I am associated with this question from its very inception. At the Lucknow Conference I brought forward this question. Colonel Pease who was the President, advised me that it would be better if you can ascertain the opinion of all the practitioners whether in service or private practice regarding the necessity of its organisation before bringing it forward in the form of a resolution. Agreeably to that instruction I requested the President of the last Madras Conference to give this matter his serious

consideration and he in his presidential speech explained the whole situation as the profession stands to day in India and the want of a custodian of the interests of the profession which we feel for. You have got your own champions in your directors and veterinary officers but those who are in private employment or doing private practice have got no body at their back. (Laughter. A voice—we will change places). If a Council be established it would be the custodian of the rights and privileges of the men practising this art in India. Every profession has developed with an adviser but we have none at all in India. We are grateful to the Army Veterinary Officers who first introduced the system in the country and our gratitude for them is unbounded. So far as this resolution is concerned the opinion which we have been able to ascertain from the Army Department is for the establishment of the Council. But we must proceed slowly and cautiously. Therefore this resolution has been brought forward before you and as the first step towards the formation of the Council we should ascertain what is our strength in India, with a view to open out a register which is so harmless a thing that there can be no objection to it. A provincial representative has been selected from each province to assist the compilation of this register and I trust that you will carry this resolution. Without a Council we can no longer exist. The time is fast approaching when the whole Department will be Indianised and the records of the Indian Officers are already being considered. You will have to stand on your own legs." (Cheers and loud applause).

Mr. N. M. Chatterjee supported the resolution because "it will support the veterinary profession in every possible way." "We will have some guide," he said, "we will have some support to stand on our legs and it is high time now for us to form such a Council."

Mr. N. M. Mozumdar further supported the resolution. He had nothing to add to what already had fallen from his previous speakers.

Mr. M. A. Rao gave his further support to the resolution.

The President intimated that if they could convince him of the necessity for the formation of such a Council he would be glad to lend them his support (Cheers).

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 11.

That this Conference recommends to the Government of India and to the Local Governments to grant the same privileges to the members

of the Civil Veterinary Department in India who served in the Great War, as has been done in the case of officers of the medical department.

This was moved by Mr. A. M. Ghose. It was seconded by Mr. M. P. Ghose. The President informed them that the Government was pleased to sanction that the period of field service rendered by the veterinary assistants would count as double for increment.

The news was received with cheers. The resolution was carried.

Resolution No. 12.

That this Conference recommends that the Provincial Governments, Indian States and Co-operative bodies do start co-operative milk societies on the lines of the Calcutta co-operative milk societies union to demonstrate that dairying pays. This fact will create a demand for improved breeds of cattle and will help to maintain the cattle population in good condition.

We have heard much in the papers lately, in connection with the appointment of Lord Irwin as the next Viceroy of India, of very special attention being paid to the conditions of agriculture in India. But, if the condition of the crops is of importance, of not less importance is the health of the husbandman in India, and of his cattle and domestic animals. I trust that with the renewed interest in Indian agriculture will—of necessity—go a renewed interest in the problems of Indian medicine, both human and veterinary. People sometimes ask what is the value of medical and veterinary research work, since its cost is admittedly expensive. The answer is that such work pays, and pays a hundredfold in improved health, improved industry, increased commercial profit, apart altogether from the humanitarian aspect of such enquiries. To give but a single instance, Pasteur's work on pebrine—an infectious disease of silkworms—restored the dying silk industry of the whole world, and in a few years produced a profit equivalent to the whole cost of the indemnity paid by France to Germany after the Franco-Prussian war. Other and almost innumerable instances might be

capital of Rs. 55,000 while its owned capital now amounts to more than Rs. 80,000. Starting with a loss of Rs. 5,500 the profit now goes up to Rs. 40,000. In addition to paying bonus of Re. 1 per maund of milk supplied by the members and keeping a sufficient surplus in the reserve, the union has been able to spend large sums of money in education, sanitation, purchase of bulls and free veterinary aids. Sir, we do not claim to have done something great. We have made a beginning and a beginning in the right direction. The society has demonstrated to its members that cow-keeping pays, that cow is not unprofitable an animal as they used to think before. It has stimulated production and induced them to take better care of their cattle. It has created a demand for better breeding and the members are now eager to have their cows served by good bulls. Sir, let me remind you that the basic principle of co-operation is, each for all and all for each. That principle has rung throughout the world in hundred different languages. The promotion of this great doctrine, along with increased profit, better education and mutual trust which follow in the wake of a co-operative society, will be the foundation of the economic democracy of the future, and I am sure, gentlemen, that time is not far off when the co-operative movement in India will bring back to it, that unity, concord and self-restraint which she now so sadly lacks in. With these words, gentlemen, I beg to move the above resolution. (Cheers).

Mr. Jamaluddin proposed that cattle breeding should be included in the resolution. This gave rise to heated discussion, several members taking part in it. On Mr. Banerji disagreeing to allow it to go in as an amendment, the President ruled that it might be introduced as a separate resolution.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Badami and carried.

Resolution No. 13.

This Conference begs to invite the attention of the Government of India to resolution No. 9 passed at its first conference held at Lahore and requests that the members of the Provincial Veterinary Service be promoted to the Imperial Veterinary Service or its substitute as is done in the Agriculture and other services.

Mr. Karm Ellahi in moving the resolution said that the Public Services Commission had recommended for the Indianisation of the Veterinary Services. The Commission had also recommended for sending some Arts graduates to Europe for studying and obtaining the M. R. C. V. S., degree. They were requesting the Government of India

to promote the members of the Provincial Veterinary Service to the Imperial Service. A new scheme was sure to follow Indianisation. The recommendations of the Public Services Commission had partially been given effect to by the Agriculture and other departments but it appeared to him to be a mystery why this department was lagging behind in this respect. He contended that there was no truth in the statement that the members of this service were not fit for promotion to Imperial Service. (Hear, Hear). They were in no way inferior to any, for having Imperial status.

Mr. Merchant seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 14.

Mr. Jamaluddin moved that "This Conference recommends to the different Provincial Governments to start and encourage the formation of co-operative societies for carrying on animal husbandry in all its branches."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Garudachar and further supported by Mr. Badami and carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 15.

That this Conference recommends to all Provincial Governments and Local Bodies that in view of the fact that there has been an all round rise in the cost of transport, house-rent, etc., they be pleased to consider the question of travelling allowance and house rent of the veterinary assistant surgeons in the provinces in which they are inadequate, to raise them to a suitable standard.

Moved by Mr. M. P. Ghose.

Seconded by Mr. R. Swaminathan. Carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 16.

This Conference acknowledges with thanks the services rendered to the profession by Mr. A. D. MacGregor and in the interest of the service respectfully requests him to give his support as heretofore.

Moved by Mr. M. Ananthanarayana Rao, Mr. Badami seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 17.

That this Conference empowers and requests the President to communicate its resolutions to the authorities concerned" was moved by Mr. Mukhtar Ahmad and seconded by Mr. T. V. Mudaliar, who said, he doubted if that resolution needed any seconding at all! It was

self-supporting. But then a convention had to be gone through and he had much pleasure to second the resolution. It was carried unanimously.

The Report of the Secretary of the All-India Veterinary Association (Appendix III) was then read and adopted. Next took place the election of office bearers. Rai Sahib Dibaker Dey was elected president of the Association. Mr. S. M. Raza Hussain was re-elected Hony. General Secretary. Messrs. Badami and Zia Abbas Hashmi were elected members of the Executive Committee from the Central List. Mr. Jamaluddin was re-elected Hony. Treasurer.

The President bringing the Conference to a close observed that they had done well in re-electing their last year's office bearers this year again. He associated himself with the delegates from Bengal in giving expression to their indebtedness to the members from other provinces and hoped that though they in Bengal were still lagging behind they would be able to mend their ways next year. (Cheers). He continued saying, that the Conference was not only a good one but it had placed a good number of subjects for discussion before them—some relating to the existing conditions of the service, some suggesting improvements in it, while others related to purely technical matters and in each case he was pleased to find that the papers were excellent and full of suggestions and the subjects roused a good deal of discussion and it was striking that unanimous decision was arrived at in almost every case. He was not aware, he said, whether the discussions of the previous conferences were published but this time whatever was said or discussed during the last three days would be published and he expressed his pleasure at the idea as it would enable him to go through their deliberations in his leisure hours. He hoped that during the year they could go on helping each other in the same way by bringing up cases of importance and interest not only exceptional cases but ordinary cases too and getting help and enlightenment through correspondence. He offered his help to the junior members and said that if they had forgotten anything which they had read in the college they need not feel any delicacy in the matter but he was always there to give them the required assistance; besides he was ready to help them whenever they felt any difficulty in carrying out the duties of their profession. He expressed his satisfaction that so many of the delegates assembled together from very distant parts of the country and hoped that the Conference would prove useful to their purpose. He expected they would be able to spare a few more days in this historic city and enjoy and amuse themselves in various ways. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

Mr. G. N. Roy Chaudhuri next thanked Mr. Kerr for kindly presiding over their deliberations and for evincing keen interest in every thing concerning it. Under his able guidance they were able to come to satisfactory conclusions. He said that Mr. Kerr was associated with the Bengal Association from its very inception and had encouraged them whenever such encouragement was necessary. He felt proud that Bengal had supplied presidents for the last two conferences. He hoped that Mr. Kerr would continue his sympathy and support for the Association.

Mr. Garudachar on behalf of the Bombay Veterinary Association invited the Conference to Bombay next year. In so doing he said: Gentlemen, "Bombay's claims are unrivalled. She is the gate-way of India. Here is the oldest Veterinary College in our land. She is the pioneer in veterinary field in India. She had supplied graduates of her Veterinary College to almost every province in India, to serve as nucleus for further development. She is within reach of many of the provinces of India. If Calcutta is a city of palaces, Bombay is a city of merchant princes, of pleasure resorts, of natural scenery and beauty. I invite you all, Gentlemen, on behalf of our Association to attend the next conference without fail. Mr. Hewlett and other officers have promised every possible help and we want you all to honour us with your presence."

Mr. Merchant in seconding the invitation identified himself with all the sentiments given expression to by the previous speaker and added, "Give Bombay her chance and she will prove worthy of expectations formed of her."

The invitation was accepted amidst deafening applause.

After several members from among the delegates had thanked the Reception Committee and the volunteers, the meeting dispersed with three cheers to His Majesty the King Emperor and to the President of the Conference.

APPENDIX I.

WELCOME ADDRESS.

By the Chairman, Reception Committee, the Fourth All-India Veterinary Conference, Calcutta.

By S. S. AHMED, Esq.

Gentlemen,

It is with the greatest pleasure that I rise to express my thanks to you all on behalf of the Veterinary Profession of Bengal for taking such a great trouble to come all the way from distant corners of India to Calcutta to attend the Fourth Session of the ALL-INDIA VETERINARY CONFERENCE and to join hands with us for the uplift of our noble profession and I most heartily welcome you all. If we in Bengal by any chance fail to show you proper hospitality I crave you will very kindly put it down to circumstances beyond our control and not to discourtesy or want of *camaraderie* on our part.

Allow me to mention in passing that Bengal has its own peculiarities, the area is vast being 1,20,900 square miles, the number of cattle, though poor is also not small; the Cattle Census Report of Bengal (1924) putting it down to 2,47,24,234; this includes 81,18,235 cows mostly indifferent milkers, which is not surprising when we think of (a) the great dearth of pasture lands (b) want of good Breeding Bulls (c) slaughter of Prime Cows (d) retention of useless ones (e) prevalence of epizootic diseases and inadequate staff to control the same (f) ignorance, poverty and prejudice of ryots and cultivators.

No wonder the Public Health Report puts down Infant Mortality for the year 1924 at 184.2 per 1,000 births. It is very sad to think that so many lives are cut short from poverty of milk, the only food of babies and children.

There is a vast field for improvement of this state of affairs. If you, gentlemen, can after deliberation arrive at any line of action which in your opinion will help us in solving this burning question, I am sure the general public of Bengal will greatly appreciate your efforts and you will also help the premier province of India to save its children from dreadful diseases which after all, attack and carry away only those who do not get vitamin in their food in infancy and so fall easy prey for want of resisting power. Pure milk, well bred cows, strong bullocks, and fertile soil were assets of Bengal in her golden days. Let Bengal get these back and Malaria, Kala-azar, Tuberculosis and a host of other diseases will disappear like mist before the rising sun.

I have a lurking fear that you from the Punjab, United Provinces and Madras who have favourable conditions and being unacquainted with Bengal might think us idle, but, gentlemen, let me be frank and assure you that it is not so.

The veterinary aid in this province consists of only one Director, no Deputy Directors, two Assistant Directors, eight Inspectors and 120 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, spread out for the whole of Bengal. (I have not included the College staff or the Glanders staff here.) So it comes to 2,06,035 cattle for one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and his hands are more than full with :—

- (I) Inoculation of cattle.
- (II) Inspection of the animals of the local bodies who employ him.
- (III) Attending fairs and outbreaks.
- (IV) Devising means to prevent the spread of epizootics and
- (V) Office work.

Surely these are more than enough for his day's work.

It is a matter of very great regret that there are only 145 breeding bulls of sorts for the whole of the province.

We, as you gentlemen know very well, have to depend entirely on cattle population for milk and for the plough. The net crop area is 2,44,69,800 acres and the number of plough cattle 99,53,772 which computes it at about 40 bullocks to hundred acres.

People not knowing our real conditions may advise the employment of motor tractors and other mechanical farm appliances but our land-holdings are small and scattered and our farmers terribly conservative and poor and I can emphatically say that the welfare of our province is linked up with the welfare of cattle and we should put our heads together and think out a plan of action.

There is yet another problem and that is veterinary education. Times have been that a 3 years' Course was sufficient for veterinary graduates but it is no more so, the standard of education must be raised with decent basic training. To do this we must equip our Colleges, raise their standard, affiliate them to the Universities, have good and adequate teaching staff and offer better prospects to attract better class of students.

Personally I would like this College where you are sitting to-day, nay for the matter of fact, Madras and Bombay Colleges to be

like that of the Punjab Veterinary College, with its excellent laboratories, splendid facilities for clinical training and well equipped museum—an ideal for all Colleges to aim at.

Bengal College supplies veterinary graduates (besides to the province itself) to Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, Burma, Ceylon, Iraq, etc. Our graduates were also formerly employed in United Provinces, now the high standard of education in the Punjab has deprived us of that field.

It is my submission that if the Directors of the provinces meet in consultation with the Principal of the Bengal Veterinary College, this improvement is capable of being effected. One question more and I have done :—THE FORMATION OF THE VETERINARY COUNCIL FOR INDIA.—Bengal takes just pride in it, as the idea originated here. Mr. MacGregor our popular Principal and your President of the last conference worked hard throughout the year to bring the idea to a practical scheme and obtained the opinion on it from all important and respected officers in India but I am not going to anticipate your decision on the question. I will only request you to give it a rapid turn and form something definite here. In my opinion without a Council there is no custodian of our honour, prestige, reward, recognition of our Diplomas by others and various other functions which a Council do for a profession.

I am afraid I have inflicted a long discourse on you for which I very much apologise, but excuse me, gentlemen, I could not make it shorter.

Now before I sit down I repeat my hearty thanks to you all. I wish you a happy and prosperous new year with the success of the Conference added to it.

APPENDIX II.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS, THE FOURTH ALL-INDIA VETERINARY CONFERENCE, CALCUTTA.

By P. J. KERR, Esq., I.V.S., M.R.C.V.S.

Gentlemen,

First I must thank you for the honour you have done me in electing me to preside over this conference. I will do my best to deserve the confidence in me which you have thus displayed.

In previous years you have received much sound advice from your Presidents, and this makes my task in the matter of my address a much

easier one. There is no need for me to reiterate good advice which you have already received.

At last year's conference in Madras, the outstanding resolution passed was one dealing with the formation of a Veterinary Council in India, a body which would have similar powers to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in England. During the year a circular letter was sent to many senior veterinary officers, asking if they would be willing to act on a committee, to go into details as to the procedure to adopt to form such a body. I, too, received a copy of this circular and in reply stated my willingness to act on the committee, if formed.

Since receiving this circular I have thought the matter over very carefully and am of the opinion that the formation of a Veterinary Council in India would be premature, and inadvisable. Until conditions in this country more closely approximate those which obtain in Western countries I do not think such a body would serve any useful purpose, which is not now within the power of the All-India Veterinary Association.

It is improbable that this Council would receive recognition and support from Government, without which it would not be able to exercise its powers. My advice to you is that you allow this matter to rest for the moment.

It is not pleasant to have to give discouraging advice to men doing their utmost to advance the interests of their profession and community, but as this is my opinion, it is only fair to tell you and save you, if possible, from making, what I believe to be, a mistake, and meeting with greater disappointment later.

It is known to all of you that I, and the other senior officers in Bengal, are in sympathy with the aims and objects of the All-India Veterinary Association, and we joined the Bengal Association when it was formed.

There are many ways in which the Veterinary Association can forward its aims. To instance two of these only, one is in writing and publishing in the press, and in your journal, well thought out articles to educate the people in the numerous lines of veterinary usefulness, at present almost unknown to them, and wholly undeveloped, illustrating how much the public lose through lack of veterinary help, and losing no opportunity of emphasising this by giving concrete examples whenever they occur.

By doing so you will gradually create a public demand for veterinarians in all classes of public work.

These articles published in the journal, to which every member should subscribe, will help your members in carrying out this work individually, whenever opportunity occurs. In this way you ensure, more or less, uniformity of purpose among your members. I would like every veterinarian to think of himself as a man with a mission, "to promote the welfare of his profession."

The second way in which the Association through the medium of its journal, and in its various meetings, can be most useful is in the stimulation of its members to self-improvement in the study of animal diseases. Col. Pease laid stress on this in his address in 1924. With your permission I will quote his last paragraph on this subject. "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."

I would like to see the discussion side of this matter more fully developed, as these discussions give the opinions and point out the difficulties of members other than the author.

If no discussion takes place it is reasonable to suppose that all members present endorse the opinions of the author word for word. No one need be ashamed of knowing less than the author on the subject, and asking for information, or of offering criticism. If there are points on which the paper leaves you uninformed you may be sure that there are many others of your colleagues who also require enlightenment. In this way, through the journal, remote members of the Association can keep in touch with you on professional matters of current interest and to some extent overcome the drawbacks of their isolation.

In an association like this with its members scattered over the whole of India, this is a most important matter. Even in provincial associations it is not possible for more than a few of its members to attend the meetings and this difficulty is far greater in the case of the All-India Association.

With regard to the expansion of the profession in India: when one thinks of the vast field in which veterinary aid is needed, it is obvious that no Government could ever find the money required to finance such an enormous concern. As pointed out in previous addresses it is our duty to educate and stimulate the public to demand veterinary help.

It is also incumbent on us to indicate to the public the ways in which this demand can be met.

I have no doubt that the large army of veterinarians which will be required will be forthcoming in proportion to the demand.

To my mind the need for veterinary help for all ordinary requirements must be met by the people themselves, and I think that the way for this to be done, is for small communities to engage their own veterinarian. Existing communities such as Union Boards, District Boards and Municipalities should be utilised as far as possible.

Further, as "protection of cattle" goes hand in hand with "cattle improvement", I would like to see Co-operative Societies established for the advancement of Animal Husbandry, embracing the subjects of fodder supply and preservation, supply of improved bulls and their maintenance, and efficient veterinary aid. We have in this province a Co-operative Society whose activities include the above, and whose results are so far most encouraging. The main reasons for the success of this Milk Union are, that it is exploiting milk production, it is located near Calcutta, and there is an enormous demand for milk in the city. There are two officers in charge of this Union and one of them is a veterinarian. The fact that the Union is about to engage several more veterinarians speaks well for its work and its appreciation by the authorities concerned. This Union is self-supporting and is also in a position to finance measures for its own improvement and expansion. I do not suggest that milk societies can be developed all over the country, but I think that each locality should be studied to see whether there is not some line of animal husbandry which can be developed for the benefit of cattle and their owners.

In the above instance the progress of the society has been greatly due to the fact that the advice given to the owners has been proved good in the form of hard cash. The result is that the owners are much more willing to accept more Western ideas, and take the trouble to carry them out. In promoting these societies we not only hope to benefit the cattle owner and cattle of India, but we also promote the employment of more veterinarians.

Now to turn to the share, which in my opinion, Government should take in this work, I think that the Government staff should mainly concentrate on the control of infectious diseases, and also arrange for the education and supply of well trained graduates. I believe the cost of such a Department, great as it is, to be well within the powers of most Local Governments to meet.

When there exists a body of practitioners throughout the country, the Government staff in collaboration with these local men will be in a far better position to deal effectively with infectious diseases.

In addition the Government service should assist the other departments concerned in their work for the improvement of cattle. I think that the function of Government departments in these matters is to experiment and find out the most useful way in which these improvements can be achieved and so be in a position to tell and demonstrate to the people how to do it themselves, at the same time rendering all assistance possible.

Provincial Associations.

It is desirable that our organisation should be similar in each province, and I think we would all do well to follow the example of the Madras and Behar Associations. That is that the first association should be a purely service association. If this is the case I believe that most Local Governments will recognise them as has been done in Madras. Private practitioners for the present should be members of the central association. Later, when there are sufficient men in the province, outside Government employ, a second association should be formed by them. The central association would represent veterinary opinion both official and non-official. I think that the interests of the profession would be well served by such procedure.

In conclusion I cannot do better than remind you again of the sound advice of your previous Presidents and trust you will act upon it and work not for the individual, not for the veterinary profession alone, but for the good of the people of India.

P. J. KERR.

APPENDIX III.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ALL-INDIA VETERINARY ASSOCIATION FOR 1925.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

This holy mission of ours is not an unmixed blessing. It has its own share of troubles, hardships and tumults of the phenomenal world. But all these will pass away as a pageantry in the clouds if we persist in our endeavours to better our condition.

Brothers ! in our daily life we see an ant working on to the top of a high tree from the ground. Shall we, the lords of all created beings, remain behind and be dubbed as sluggards? No, never, we have amongst us men who will nerve us to our task and lead us on from success to success. High and noble spirited men are yet to be found in this degenerating world. It is an act of Lord's mercy. Thanks be to him.

Our propaganda work during the past years has not been in vain. Our professional brothers from distant parts of the country are joining our standard in large numbers. Some from Burma and a few from the Indian States such as Sikkim have enrolled themselves as our members. Is not the prospect cheery? Really we are nearing the harbour. May the day be soon incoming, when we may anchor in our land of aspiration. The veterinarians of Assam, Burma and Sindh were specially addressed to form associations and I am sure they will come into our fold soon. On my way back from Madras last year, I had a chance of calling on the veterinarians serving in Mysore, Bombay, Hyderabad and Bhopal States and I am glad to state that most of them have promised to give us every support.

Last year at Madras we passed 8 resolutions, the most important of them being resolutions No. 1 and 2 pertaining to the formation of a Veterinary Council. I may inform you that good lot of work has been done in this connection, every corner of India was searched and as far as possible every veterinarian of some importance and experience was approached in order to enlist his sympathy in this cause and get his opinion. I am glad to inform that the opinions of the veterinarians both British and Indian are generally in favour of having a Veterinary Council in India. I will be doing a great sin if I do not mention specially the name of A. D. MacGregor, Esq., the forerunner and harbinger of this new enlightened idea namely the formation of a Veterinary Council in India. His perseverance, untiring energy, earnest work in combating the whole problem do not require any dwelling upon. Everybody knows it. He is working amongst us as a lighthouse in a turbulent weather. Our vessel is being steered by him. May he live long to lead us to a right destination! These are the high and noble spirited men I referred to above and with their help we shall do golden deeds and achieve our golden aims.

The resolution No. 3 was forwarded to the Chamber of Princes and I am glad to say that H. H. The Maharaja of Bikanir, the President of the Chamber, has very kindly promised to move the house in this connection.

Our efforts are bearing fruit and many of the Indian States have started Veterinary Department. Jodhpur State has started a new Veterinary Department under Mr. Dowland, M. R. C. V. S.

Some of the Indian States are contemplating to invite our Conference.

Resolutions No. 4, 7, and 8 required no action.

Resolutions No. 5 and 6 regarding a uniform syllabus in our veterinary colleges and employment of Veterinary Surgeons under Local Boards in larger numbers, were forwarded to every Government and Head of the Veterinary Department, but so far nothing has been heard about the action taken except that U. P. Govt. circulated resolution No. 6 to all Municipal Boards in their provinces.

I had to invite the Executive Committee on several occasions and am glad to say that every member of the committee and the secretaries of the affiliated associations helped me a good deal, for which my thanks are due to them.

Finance :—This is an item on which I want to dwell for some minutes. Finance is the basis of all success. It is all mighty, all powerful and a factor to be counted upon in every sphere of life. How can we hope to run an All-India organisation empty pocketed? Without it our schemes will be frustrated, our plans unachieved and our hopes blasted. Excepting Madras and U. P. no other affiliated association has paid its dues during the year under report with the result (which I am ashamed to admit) that it taxes my pocket a good deal. Much of our work suffers for want of finance. Our work is daily increasing and last year more than 3,000 letters were issued. May I hope that the coming year will bring us better luck and the provincial associations will realise their responsibilities?

The Indian Veterinary Journal :—Through the indefatigable energy of our Editor, Mr. P. Srinivasa Rao, the journal is gaining popularity steadily and is now a self-supporting institution.

The accounts of the journal are as follows :—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts	....	....	3,709	3	0
Expenditure	....	....	2,775	13	0
Balance	....	....	933	6	0

The total number of subscribers to-day is 550.

Change of head-quarters of the Association :—Due to my transfer to Muttra the office of the Association is now at Muttra and not at Jhansi. Members are requested to note this in particular to avoid delays and disappointment.

• *Remarks* :—My thanks are due to you all for your kind assistance in everything I sought of you and let us hope we will be able to present a better record of work in the coming year.

Original Articles.

HOW TO BUILD UP A HERD.

By M. JAMALUDDIN, G.P.V.C.

2nd Cattle Superintendent, Pusa.

(A paper read at the 4th All-India Veterinary Conference, Calcutta.)

One attached with some responsibility to the profession of cattle breeding, is often questioned by many, about a sure and successful way of starting and building up a herd or improving the cattle in one's own Zamindari, Circle, Locality, district or even province.

I have some experience of many such people particularly from Eastern Bengal where the cattle are in my opinion miserably poor compared with any other part of the country.

Now standing here in the capital town of the province amongst those who are in no way less responsible for the welfare and improvement of cattle, than those actually carrying on the cattle breeding operations in the province, I take the opportunity of expressing my views on the subject.

Before I proceed further I have to say that there is nothing new in my article and in fact nothing new is needed; much of whatever is needed for the improvement of cattle breeding at present has already been investigated, demonstrated and published in India and other countries.

First of all I have to draw the attention of those desirous of building up a herd, I mean a good herd, to the three golden principles of breeding, feeding and weeding so very essential for the improvement of a herd; although breeding is considered to be the main one of the three principles mentioned above, it is a mistake not to observe the latter two equally important principles. I would never advise a man to take up cattle breeding work with the hope of any success, who has not got sufficient arrangements for feeding his animals or cannot find place or

source to do away with his rejected lot ; no matter whatever he knows about breeding.

I have already expressed some of my ideas about the feeding of the cattle and weeding of the 'rejects' in my note on the improvement of cattle breeding in India presented before you in the Lucknow Conference and would not take your time in repeating the same. Besides, the questions of feeding and weeding in cattle breeding are by themselves very wide subjects and ought to be taken separately, and I am sorry the time and space do not allow me to go into these details this time.

Moreover these questions depend mostly upon the local conditions and the circumstances of the individual cattle owners and they themselves have to decide what way is to be adopted and followed regarding the feeding and weeding of the animals of his herd.

Here I like to put before you "*how to build up a herd*" whether for producing milk cattle, draught cattle or dual purpose cattle (draught and milk).

The first step for a person desirous of building up a herd is to consider and make up his mind as to what he wants and then when once he takes up the business, he must strive towards that very aim most patiently and unfalteringly, the only way to attain success.

Here in India the aims of cattle owners can be any one of the following :—

1. Breeding cattle for dual purpose (draught and milk).
2. Breeding cattle with much importance towards producing draught cattle.
3. Breeding high milk breed.

However, whatever the aim may be it must be quite definite.

It is quite a good idea if one can have a dual purpose herd, but as far as I know there is no such breed in existence in India as to be called of a fixed type and character which will desirably serve as a dual purpose animal and thrive well in *all* parts of India.

In India a person desirous of being the owner of a good dual purpose herd is to note that, first he himself shall have to breed and fix up a type of animals which will suit better for him and to the locality and which should be well acclimatized to the local conditions and to the food and fodder available there.

In order to make myself more clear on the point I like to mention that besides breeding, weeding and feeding some thing more is required to be kept in view for a man desirous of having a herd of improved qualities than that found amongst the cattle of the locality.

It is climatic and local conditions which cannot be controlled and afforded except by heavy pockets.

It must be remembered that in India the cattle had from time immemorial, been considered sacred and indispensable for the prosperity of the people and the country ; efforts were always made to breed better cattle, to improve and to protect the cattle all through the country with equal interest and zeal, but still we find such a vast difference in the quality, type and character of the cattle of one part of the country from that of the other. Why? because of the climatic and local conditions which play a very prominent part in the industry.

Unfortunately these basal facts are often ignored by many desirous of, or interested in, establishing a herd of improved type and quality. One may import some good cows and bulls of certain renowned breed and by the system of in or line-breeding increase their number and may become the owner of a herd of cattle much better than those found in that place but this will need an enormous amount of care, precaution and money and will not suit an average purse and circumstances.

This difficulty along with the doubt that whether dual purpose cows will breed with any certainty heifers equally as good as themselves and at the same time young males of the desired draught type, is very discouraging ; but certainly the idea of establishing a breed in any part of the country, which will produce better milking cows and superior draught bullocks to those found in that locality with plenty of points in them to improve further without any fear of deterioration is very enticing and is worth taking the risk. But the breeder taking up enterprise must always be careful while selecting the animals for dual purpose breeding as there is probability of his thinking too much of one point and neglecting others with the result that his efforts may prove quite fruitless, an experience likely to cost him unbearably high.

In my opinion the safest way is to take only one of the two lines, breeding milch cattle or draught cattle and the concentration of the breeder's attention should be only towards that, and if good draught bullocks come out from milk herd or if good cows come out of the herd kept for breeding draught cattle, the breeder can avail of the extra financial help they give, but he should never take them as animals fit for dual purpose breeding unless their type and character is fixed never to deteriorate.

The milking capacity and draught qualities may be found in a herd which is well kept and fed, and of which the bad animals are drained out, but the maintenance of a herd at a higher standard can only be attained by ensuring that the heifers and the young males reared to replenish the herd shall be better than or at least as good as their dams and sires. This can only be attained by following the principles of breeding.

PRINCIPLES OF BREEDING.

The old term "Like begets like" has been rightly modified by "Like begets like and the likeness of its ancestors" because a closer study of the problem has made it clear that a progeny inherits characteristics from their parents but along with it often there are some variations away from its parents and these variations might have been inherited from certain of its ancestors. These variations may be away from or very nigh to, the aims of the breeder and thus they can be both discouraging and encouraging for him.

The main problem in building up a herd is how to transmit and improve the desirable qualities of the parents in the progeny.

First of all a man desirous of building up a home-bred herd must acquaint himself with the different system of breeding usually described as (1) Crossing, (2) In-breeding (3) Line-breeding and (4) grading up.

The term crossing ordinarily means the mating of animals of two distinct breeds of some fixed type and character.

Often the desirable characteristics of the parents are inherited in such a degree by the first generation, by this system of breeding, that a person not very well acquainted with the science is often mis-guided in estimating the time, money and care actually required for building up a herd.

The first cross is generally very satisfactory but it is no good for future breeding. It might be of good commercial purpose but there is so much of splitting up of character, type and quality in the second and subsequent generations that it becomes only for the people with heavy purse to take up the enterprise and try to remove the variations and improve and bring it to a uniform type and character.

Animals of almost similar type and character may be crossed with each other with some better advantage in which I don't think the variations in the second and subsequent generations will be too difficult to be got rid off; but any violent crossing should be avoided as far as possible unless one is prepared to take the risk of wasting time and

money to achieve an aim which still cannot be definitely declared as possible or impossible as there is still much more to be investigated and experimented upon with cross breeding.

Quite opposite to cross breeding is the system of breeding called "in-breeding" *i.e.*, mating of closely related animals. This is the quickest way to get the particular qualities or characteristics of the parents inherited by their progeny. Much better results are obtained with this system of breeding, if one can get pure-bred cows and bulls of some very well fixed type and character to start with, but remember that along with the advantage of getting the characteristics of the parents and the ancestors with the least variations in the type, etc. in the progeny, this in-breeding, contrary to its powers for good, may cause disastrous results also.

The defects present in the parents may be handed on to the progeny in a concentrated degree. This requires a very careful selection and rejection of animals for further breeding and will need the help of a very sincere and experienced judge of stock. First class animals of both the sexes of true type and character would give excellent results by the system of in-breeding, if proper care is taken to weed out every animal showing loss of size, constitutional vigour, breeding powers, and those not true to the type.

Still better and less risky is the system of breeding called line-breeding *i.e.*, mating of distantly related animals. It has been found the safest way of concentrating and fixing the family type and qualities in the progeny with no risk, so much to be afraid of in the system of in-breeding.

The system of in-breeding and line-breeding can, I think, be very well adopted in Western and Southern India by simply observing rather strictly the principles of selection and rejection. There at least we have got already animals of the desired type, character and qualities that simply need improving in them, the above qualities as much as possible but in provinces like Bengal, Bihar and Assam a stock owner needs doing something more before he thinks of merely improving the milking capacity of the cows and draught work properties of the male stock of the herd. Here he has to improve the type by the system of breeding called "grading up", a term used for mating nondescript cows with a succession of pure-bred bulls of some fixed and desired type and then to strive towards the idea of any improvement.

Here in my opinion, the best way is to start with a selected lot of indigenous cows found in the locality, grade them up to a type likely to improve to the desired quality and then to push on towards the aimed ideal.

The breed of which the bulls are to be used for grading up the cows of a certain place should be very carefully selected and the decision should be final.

It is no good to use the bull of one breed for some time and then of another breed later; by this the whole thing is likely to be mixed up and the owner shall never have the satisfaction of owning a herd of uniform type and true to breed characteristics. Besides, the breed from which the bull is selected for grading up the herd, should be of such a type and character that will not be much influenced by the climatic and other conditions under which the herd is to be kept.

PEDIGREE AND PROGENY RECORDS.

To the great misfortune of the cattle-breeding industry in India, the cattle breeders of the past never realised the importance of maintaining pedigree records of the different breeds in order to provide informations on the ancestry of individual animals which is of such an incalculable value to a breeder, and the absence of such an information is one of the main reasons that many of the well known breeds of cattle in the country instead of improving are inclined towards deterioration, and in fact many have already deteriorated.

As I have just said that when the type is well fixed with the desired qualities and characteristics and when there remains a question of only improving those qualities, it can be successfully pushed on with a systematic and proper breeding but proper system of breeding cannot be followed unless pedigree and progeny records with other necessary informations of the individual animals are available.

It is only some of the Government institutions, mostly the dairy farms that have started recently to keep the pedigree records of these animals, but these are not sufficient enough to cope with the cattle breeding industry as demanded by the country.

The necessity is that each and every individual cattle breeder should know and be able to let the others know about the pedigree of what he has got.

example of Arab horse breeders and the farmers in the countries ought to be a good guide for the cattle breeders in

India and every one who wants to start a herd with an idea of carrying on cattle breeding successfully must maintain pedigree and progeny records of his animals and must always deal with only those, for buying and selling cattle for breeding, who keep such records.

In cattle breeding it has been customary in India to trace the descendent only through the female side, but it must be remembered that the dam and the grand dams of the sires are equally and sometimes more important than those of the dam, and therefore keeping the record of the ancestors of the male as well as of the female side is much more essential.

Along with it I like to mention that the pedigree records are quite useless if not accompanied with the information about the dairy and draught work qualities of the ancestors.

As far as I know the working quality and capacity of draught cattle of any breed has not been standardised in India so far and if any one will take the pain of studying the working capacity of the draught cattle along with his other aims of having a draught breed herd, maintaining its purity and enjoying commercial advantages, it will not only enable him to improve the working capacity of the animals of his herd but will also be a great service to the country and the profession.

The pedigree records of a dairy herd ought to be supplemented by the information of the dairy qualities of the dams and sires.

It is only with these informations with which a breeder can be materially benefitted.

Now I would mention some of the most important points to be kept in view while selecting animals to start a herd. They are:— (1) good desirable constitution which will suit most to the local and climatic conditions of the place where the herd is going to be kept, (2) power of transmitting good qualities to the progeny, (3) regularity in breeding. And when producing dairy cattle is aimed at, one should not miss to see the milk records of the animals thus purchased in which case he should go through the milk yield of dam, and the grand dam or even further more, on the dam's as well as on the sire's side.

I think I must mention here that when looking to the milk records, one must keep in view the following points that are very likely to affect the milk production of an individual cow.

1. Local conditions under which the animal has been or is kept, because different conditions affect the milk yield to a great extent.

2. The age of the cow and the number of calvings she has done, because the milk yield usually increases up to 7 or 8 years of her age *i.e.*, up to 4th or 5th calving and then decreases.
3. The date when the cow last calved and when next due and along with it the dry period which the cow has taken averagely, because a long dry period before calving or not receiving bull for many months after calving tend to increase the yield above the average while those which receive the bull early after calving generally remain below the average.
4. The period that has been taken as a lactation period and the regularity in the milk yield one can easily judge by merely seeing and decide to have or reject an animal as far as the type and constitution is concerned, but it needs some patience and observation to find out in a cow or bull, the actual power of transmitting good or bad qualities in the progeny.

In a draught-cattle-breed one can judge this quality of the bull or cow as soon as the off-spring is fit to be called an adult or even earlier but it requires some patience to wait and find out the transmitting power of the dairy qualities in an animal.

The power of transmitting dairy qualities of certain bull or cow can only be ascertained from its progeny. If it is female, the breeder has to wait till the 3rd or 4th calving of the same or at least till a number of heifers from that particular cow or bull come into full milk to find out the actual power of transmission possessed by their parents. It is not so very expensive or risky to keep for some years or sell cows before the prepotency of their sire is found out, as after all they will pay something by their milk yield whatever it is and would not cause any harm on the breeding of the herd, but it is a matter of an enormous amount of expenditure in keeping the male stock for certain number of years; and besides there is a great risk in using them during the period and at the same time there is also a fear of terrible loss in selling them before the good qualities of their parents, particularly the prepotency of the sire is known.

There are instances when the bulls from good dams and sires caused an enormous amount of damage to the herd when used freely in it for the simple reason that they were from good parents, but before ascertaining how far actually they have inherited the good qualities from them, and quite contrary to that bulls of unknown pedigree and place proved to be a terrible loss to the herd when sold or disposed of for

very nominal cost, before their power of transmitting good qualities were noticed.

However, a milch cattle breeder may find many difficulties in thus keeping a bull or cow till the age of 6 or 7 years before deciding what to keep and what not to keep for future breeding but certainly these difficulties will pay in the long run in the way of producing an exceptionally select herd.

Gentlemen, I think I have taken too much of your time in stating the principles of breeding and advantages of maintaining pedigree records, I would now take the question of selecting a bull a most important point to receive a very careful attention.

In the absence of any standard about the working capacity I have nothing to say except that the bulls to be selected for a herd of draught breed animals should be of the desired type and constitution and from a known family or herd, but in selecting a dairy-herd-sire attention should be paid to the milk yield records and other informations of his ancestors and the progeny as far as possible. Mere saying of the dealers about the capacity of his parents and ancestors should not be relied upon, unless there is some reliable proof that those qualities, if there were any at all, have been inherited by other descents and the bull himself.

But in the present stage of cattle breeding industry in India where only some of the Government institutions are maintaining proper records systematically, it will be found impossible for many to get a good bull of a known pedigree. And be sure that nobody will willingly part with a bull whose progeny record have proved him to be a good and prepotent sire.

So in the absence of a reliable pedigree and progeny record the best way is to see the sire, dam, sister, half sisters, and the daughters of the bull, study the dairy characteristics in them and then examine the bull with the idea of finding out how far he has inherited the dairy qualities from his ancestors and what he is likely to do.

Although it is somewhat discouraging that practically nothing can be foretold from the looks of a bull regarding the degree to which he is prepotent of transmitting dairy qualities but is essential at the same time that the bull must possess all the good points or should be well near to it, particularly when selected in the absence of the pedigree or progeny records so that the probability of his progeny being of the desired type and character may be estimated as closely as possible.

Before ending this point I like to repeat the popular saying amongst the cattle breeders that "a bull is half the herd" and giving prominent importance to this true saying, I do not hesitate to emphasise on the point that a cattle breeder desirous of owning an excellent herd must not let go a good bull, if one can be had, and must be prepared to pay anything for him.

If an aged bull of the desired breeding and the sire of progeny of known merits can be obtained, a definite advance towards the aim is ensured.

Now gentlemen, before I finish, I like to say a few things about the selection of cows particularly when chosen for a dairy herd. When selecting cows for running a draught breed herd the intending breeder should concentrate his attention to the good and desirable constitution, type and character as mentioned for the bulls, selected for the purpose, but when selecting for a dairy herd it must be remembered that the milk follows the sire and not the dam. It is a mistake to give much importance to the milk records of the dam and other ancestors on the dam's side of her pedigree.

It is quite a good thing if cows from good dams and sires who have excellent milk records behind them can be had but the main importance should be given to the records of the sire and its ancestors.

I would not hesitate to buy or keep a cow or heifer from even a poor milking dam, if she comes of a bull having good records behind him and who has got the power of transmitting good qualities in his progeny.

If no such information is available as is generally experienced in India, I would prefer looking to the performances of the sisters and half sisters of the cow than going into the records of her dam.

There is one more way of starting a herd with certainty of success, but I am afraid that it may not suit an average purse. However, I like to mention it, in case anybody may afford or wish to follow.

Make your ideal firm first whether it is for breeding draught cattle, milch or dual purpose cattle, and then select cows of good constitution from a breed well fixed in type and character that will suit best for the purpose, use as many bulls as possible on those cows, watch the result in the progeny, find out which bull has done best and except that one, reject all the other bulls and their progeny (particularly male stock) and then start the regular herd, very strictly sticking on to the principles of breeding, maintaining pedigree and progeny records and other observations mentioned in the previous pages. In this way you

will be the owner of a first class pedigree herd in a very short time (say 6 or 7 years) and this herd when run on proper commercial lines will not only very soon repay your outlay but will prove a paying concern.

DISCUSSION.

One of the visitors said that Hissar bulls were found to be too big for lower Bengal.

Then it was pointed out that at Rangpur Government Farm the results of Montgomery and Ayreshire crossings were fairly good. The first calf proved really good, the bulls being stronger. But the crossings of half-bred cows and half-bred bulls were not quite encouraging. Only about 20% of the present were fair and others were useless.

THE PUPS, THEIR REARING AND DISEASES.

By G. N. ROY CHAUDHURY,
Veterinary Surgeon, Calcutta.

(A paper read at the 4th All-India Veterinary Conference, Calcutta.)

The veterinary practitioner is often called upon to attend on a slut at her delivery and to give his opinion on the feed and keeping of pups in health. As very few veterinary surgeons get practical training on this important branch of our profession in India, I think a knowledge of a few important points in this connection will assist a young practitioner; I have included a few words on breeding and maintaining pregnant bitches in condition.

The period of gestation in a slut is from 60 to 65 days. She should be allowed to mate immediately her discharge ceases. Mating of old animals should be discouraged, better results follow if one partner at least is young.

I have observed many bitches getting a sort of cough before delivery; this is due to gravid uterus pressing on the diaphragm. Under no circumstances preparations of opium are to be administered to allay this cough. Light food and keeping the bowels in order will help much to abate this cough. Partial paralysis of hind quarters, involuntary urination, loss of appetite are some times seen in the advanced stages of pregnancy. Energetic treatment is not required, simple palliatives will alleviate the condition.

Delivery Period.

When a slut shows signs of approaching delivery and pain, she should not be disturbed or made to walk. She should be given a quiet corner and in a normal delivery no interference is required. The best way to induce labour pains is to give the bitch warm milk to drink. Ergot or Pituitrin should not be given to hasten the expulsion of the foetus unless the practitioner is sure that the presentation is normal and the Os. is fully dilated. If the pain is very little and the slut makes no effort to strain, a dose of chloral hydras gr. V with mucilage is advisable. It is seen that as soon as the effect of the chloral passes away the uterine contraction increases and the foetus is quickly expelled.

In normal delivery occasionally the placenta is retained. I saw a case the other day of an Irish Terrier slut; 4 pups were born alive but the straining did not stop and the bitch was quite restless. On careful examination I did not feel any evidence of any more pups and the lady who owned the slut informed me that the placenta had come out. However, to make sure I injected $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c. of Pituitrin and within 10 minutes the portion of the retained placenta came out, giving the patient relief. My advice to young friends is to look for this when on vaginal examination no foetus is felt. No douching or interference in any other way is required for a slut in a case of normal parturition.

Then again it is the habit of the slut to lick the pups and clean them. Very often the slut eats up the placenta. In such cases a dose of castor oil should be given to her on the following morning. I would impress on the young practitioners the necessity of waiting and allowing nature to have her own way when he finds no evidence of distokia; I have seen cases where even 24 hours are taken for delivery under normal conditions. Sometimes a pup will come out in an amnion sack, when it should be cut open and the pup released from its state of imprisonment.

If it is found that the newly born is very weak and not breathing properly a little air may be blown into its mouth and it may be made to swallow a little brandy or salvolatile in a tea spoon with a little water. If the placental cord is adherent to the pup it should be severed with a pair of scissors.

USE OF FORCEPS.

Sometimes when delivery is delayed due to different causes, the use of forceps is necessary, provided the Os. is fully dilated. Care should be taken to introduce the forceps and a careful hold on the head

of the pup is an essential factor. Under no circumstances blind groping about and holding any hard object is advisable. Instances are not rare where careless use of forceps resulted in bringing out the uterus or through a rupture in the uterus the bowels of the bitch or the bowels of the pup itself. Bland oil should be used profusely for lubricating the passage and the forceps and the hand should be sterilised before introduction.

FORMS OF DISTOKIA AND THEIR TREATMENT.

I leave this chapter without comment as no general rule can be laid down; it depends on the skill, commonsense and tact of the attending surgeon to overcome the difficulty.

Cæsarean section better not be attempted in private practice, until one gets a skilled assistant, but if the owner persists this may be done on the technique recommended in text books.

CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PUPS.

It is always prudent to advise the owner to select the best of the litter and to destroy the rest. The capacity for a bitch to nurse her pups cannot be judged. Some can nurse as many as 10 or 11 pups without any effect on their health. But generally one third of the litter should be given to a bitch for nursing; a foster mother may be recommended provided she is healthy and free from skin disease and worms.

Pups do not open their eyes before they are fortnight old. During this time they should not be handled or troubled except when their beddings are cleaned and removed. Their excreta is licked and swallowed by the mother. As far as possible this should be discouraged.

HAND-FED AND MOTHERLESS PUPS.

I have always found a hand-fed pup thrive well on glaxo, fed from a feeding bottle. It should be given in small quantities several times a day. Cow's milk causes diarrhoea. A little lime water may be given to hand-fed pups. If they cry too much after a feed, it is to be presumed they have got gripes of the bowels. Dry fomentation of the abdomen—a few drops of Spt. Ammon aromat with a tea spoonful of castor oil will alleviate it. In diarrhoea in hand-fed pups, castor oil emulsion followed by Bismuth Carb, Sodi bicarb, *preparata* in 2. gr. doses of each put on the tongue and regulation of the feed is all that is required. A motherless pup is to be cleaned with water and

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soap and it should be thoroughly dried with a towel and put in the sun for a few minutes.

DOCKING OF TAILS AND DEW CLAWS.

Docking of tails and dew claws should be performed when the pups are a week old with a good pair of scissors. Tincture Benzoin co., or Tr. Iodine is all that is required. Tails should be docked at two third of the entire length. Dew claws should be disjointed and removed. It is always better to do these two operations in the absence of the mother.

FEED AND KEEP OF THE PUPS.

If the litter is not a large one, no artificial food is necessary for the pups, till they are 21 days old.

The milk with water (3 parts of milk with 1 part of water) may be given with a little sugar or milk and a pinch of citrate of soda.

From three months a careful selection of the food is important. That depends on the kind of work you may require of him. A toy dog or watch dog for your house will not require the same quantity of meat or nitrogenous food, as you will require for a hunting dog. Regarding chemical foods sold in the market for puppies and dogs, care should be taken to ascertain their proper food value and reliability. Carried away generally by the glare of advertisements an owner uses them and when he finds that they do not agree with the animal, he seeks doctor's advice and the latter must particularly enquire into the diet given when he is called in to treat the animal. I remember an instance of a severe diarrhoea amongst a litter of spaniel sluts of 15 days old and on investigation I found that the lady, who owned them, used a chemical food which had become stale and unfit for use. I stopped it at once and substituted milk and water in its place. The result was what was desired. Milk, bread, oat meal porridge, barley water, several times in small quantities, form ideal foods for pups till they are 3 months old. Some prefer to give soups to pups. I have no objection to this.

Soup and bread or rice and soup are to be given in the evening meal after the pups are three months old. Meat, boiled rice, and vegetables are good after this age. When pups cut permanent teeth a big bone may be given to them to bite, as it helps the flow of saliva, a necessary digestive fluid and also cleans the teeth.

FOOD FOR SICK PUPS.

In diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, etc., the best food for them is barley water mixed with milk (1 part of milk with three parts of barley water given cold and citrated).

IN ANÆMIA, WEAKNESS, RICKETS, AND DEBILITY.

Brand's essence of beef or chicken, Deschien's syrup of Haemoglobin, Metagen capsule and sheep's brain soup form good restoratives.

Milk I consider as the best food, as it contains all the necessary vitamin contents required for their growth.

I am not an advocate of feeding pups on raw bazar meats only, as they get skin disease and worms.

Pups should always be kept on a dry floor and they should be loose at night. Straw bedding is the best as it can always be changed when dirty and may be dried in the sun. Sleeping on damp floor should be avoided. They should be brushed daily with a soft brush.

Worms.—These are one of the greatest enemies of pups. Whenever you find a pup eating a great deal and not growing or putting on flesh with a harsh coat, suspect it for worms. Of all the remedies I have used I got the best result from Professor Wallis Hoare's recipe Santonin, chinapodi oil, turpentine oil, olive oil and castor oil. The dose has to be determined by the size, age and breed of the pup. The medicine is to be given early morning before feeding.

Fits in pups are due to worms. Chloral hydras, Pot Bromide with mucilage followed by worm mixture will cure it.

PUPPY SORES.

They generally appear, on the abdomen and groins. Wash them with warm water and soap, use 'storaxol' a preparation of Parke Davis or olive oil with sulphur.

INFLAMMATION OF THE GUM.

At the line of replacement of the milk teeth by permanent ones, many puppies get inflammation or bleeding gum. Loose teeth are to be removed by forceps and the mouth washed with a teaspoonful of Tinct. Myrrh in a tea cupful of tepid water. Glyco Thymolin, Hydrogen Peroxide are also good remedies.

EXERCISE AND BATH.

Pups should be made to run and when big enough should regularly get a walk both morning and afternoon.

They should be bathed when required in warm water only. The ears should be dried and cleaned thoroughly to avoid canker.

DISCUSSION.

The President :—How often does Mr. Roy Chaudhuri advocate pups being washed? There is diversity of opinion on this matter.

Mr. Roy Chaudhuri :—In warm weather once a week. In cold weather I advise only brushing and not bathing. Ticks can be avoided by observing sanitary conditions. Keatings powder dusted after bath does good.

Mr. R. N. Mitter :—It is all well to advise Glaxo, essence of beef, metagen, etc., in a city like Calcutta. But most of us work in villages and the mofussil stations. Has Mr. Roy Chaudhuri tried goat's milk?

Mr. Roy Chaudhuri :—I am sorry I have not for the reason that the goat's milk is costlier than glaxo in Calcutta. It is a rupee a seer (Laughter).

Mr. M. A. Rao (Madras) :—Many would have noticed that some bitches are in the habit of eating up a newly born pup. Why? It may be for want of water. So particular care must be taken to keep good supply of water nearby. I quite agree with Mr. Roy Chaudhuri about the time taken sometimes for delivery. It is nearly 24 hours even. In cases of pups not breathing properly soon after birth, Mr. Roy Chaudhuri advocates Sal. Volatile. I should think it to be too pungent for the new comer. Instead, artificial respiration is good. Too much care cannot be bestowed on the use of forceps. Lack of practice or experience may lead to the uterus being pulled out or bowels through a rent made. Cæsarean section in dogs has been done at the Madras Veterinary College with great success. Hysterectomy also was done quite successfully. Too much importance cannot be laid on the observance of aseptic precautions in all such cases.

Regarding docking of tails, I generally put a ligature at the root of the tail and as per wish of the owner as to the length needed, I dock the tail and then suture the skin. I don't put any bandage.

Each man has got his own fancy of the number of times a pup or a dog needs washing. The less he washes the better. The more he

brushes the better. Soaps are no good for washing. Yoke of eggs with turpentine in water may be used for bathing dogs. The smell keeps off vermin.

With regard to feeding pups I generally follow the following method :—

Four times a day till a month old.

Three times after that.

Meat is given only after three months. Glaxo does not seem to be very desirable food for pups. The Raja of Pithapuram had bitter experience of this diet in his kennel. Glaxo when supplemented with metagen may be good. Biting bones increases salivation and thus aids digestion.

The President :—May I know how far Extractum Ergot Liquidum is useful in cases of delivery in bitches?

Mr. Gupta :—I found that drug very successful in 10 to 15 minim doses.

Mr. M. A. Rao :—It is a very useful drug. Extractum Viburnum Prunifolium prevents threatened abortion.

Mr. Roy Chaudhuri pointed out that a dilated Os is a desideratum in the administration of Ergot and the like drugs.

SOME NOTES ON THE TRYPANOCIDAL POWER OF ACRIFLAVIN NEUTRAL (BOOTS) IN SURRA IN HORSES.

BY H. C. GANGULY, ASST. BACTERIOLOGIST,
Bengal Veterinary College, Calcutta.

This pest of equines carries away lacs worth of valuable live stock from this country every year. Since the discovery of the trypanosome of Surra various bactericidal reagents and medicines, other than Bayer 205, have been tried without any lasting success.

Lately attention having been drawn to Boots pamphlet regarding the trypanocidal power of "Acriflavin Neutral" an attempt was made in this College Laboratory to give this remedy a trial as the following details will show.

Case 1.

On the 16th April 1925, a flea-bitten grey country-bred mare apparently in good condition was injected intrajugularly with 50

c.c. of 1% A.N. in N.S. Before injection the blood showed tryps in large numbers. The same day after injection, in the afternoon also tryps were present in the blood but few.

17-4-25. Morning parasites absent, reinjected another 50 c.c. intravenously, evening tryps absent.

18-4-25. Another 50 c.c. injected. Tryps absent, oedematous swelling at the xyphoid region, icteric membranes and petechiae were noticed.

19-4-25. Swelling at the inner part of the chest and neck was noticed which prevented free movement of the neck and made the gait stiff, tryps absent.

24-4-25. Tryps detected in the morning blood, average 1 in eight fields. Injected again with 50 c.c. of 1% A.N. in N.S. intravenously. Evening blood examination negative.

25-4-25.—Tryps absent.

26-4-25.—Tryps present all day, 1 per field.

27-4-25.—Reinjected intravenously in the morning 100 c.c. of 1% A. N. in N. S. Evening blood negative.

28 and 29-4-25.—Received 100 c.c. of 1% A. N. intravenously, swelling which was controlled by night and morning fomentation considerably increased. The urine was yellow and acriflavin stained. The condition of the horse was uncertain.

From this date up to 4th May tryps were absent but the condition of the animal caused anxiety. The heart was very weak. Subcutaneous injection of 2 c.c. Liqr. strychnine Hydrochlor to a certain extent improved the condition. On the 2nd May there was a temperature of 105° F. and the horse was found to have developed laminitis as a result of which he succumbed on the 4th May 1925, ordinary symptomatic treatment having been of no avail.

Case 2.

A country-bred brown C.B. Gelding in a very poor condition. Blood examination revealed tryps. Received injection on the morning of 22nd April 1925 of 50 c.c. of A.N. in N. S., in the evening tryps were present.

Next day, tryps were also present. Another 50 c.c. of same was in a like manner injected.

The condition of the horse became very grave. He died on the following night without having had any further recourse to treatment.

Case 3.

A chesnut C.B. entire, condition fairly good.

5-5-25.—Blood swarming with tryps.

6-5-25.—Received one dose of 300 c. c. of 1% A. N. in N. S. intravenously in the morning.

From 7-5-25 up to one week *i.e.* till the 15th instant the blood appeared to be free from tryps. But the animal presented a swelling at the lower part of the neck and xyphoid region between the fore legs. The membranes were icteric and petechiae were present.

On the 12th May the swelling which was oedematous and pitting on pressure on account of having attained an enormous size greatly distressed the animal. To improve the heart which was very weak and pulse which was very feeble, Liqr. strychnine Hydrochlor 3 c. c. was subdermally injected.

On the 15th May in the morning tryps were found to have reappeared. But owing to very weak health of the animal a further injection was considered likely to cause death from shock, he was therefore ordered to be destroyed.

Case 4.

A chestnut C. B. entire apparently in good condition was found on 5-5-25 to be suffering from Surra. The blood was teeming with Surra organisms.

6-5-25. Injected intrajugularly with 150 c. c. of 1% Acriflavin Neutral in N. S.

Next day swelling noticed at the lower part of the neck and at the under surface of the chest between the fore legs which later on gradually increased to such an extent that on the 13th May his condition became very serious. Liqr. strychnine Hydrochlor 2 c. c. was subcutaneously injected. The blood also showed parasites. It was consequently destroyed subjecting to further test.

TREATMENT OF RINDERPEST CASES BY IODINE INTRAVENOUSLY.

By M. K. GARUDACHAR,
Veterinary Asst. Surgeon, Dharwar.

(A paper read at the fourth All-India Veterinary Conference.)

I beg to offer a brief note regarding the iodine treatment that is now being followed in rinderpest cases, in some parts of India.

Mr. B. K. Badami and Mr. S. M. Raza Hussain and many others have already contributed papers on this subject.

They advocate the hypodermic injection of iodine solution into the system and so far as I know none of them has yet gone a step further to introduce the same drug into the system by the intravenous method.

Nobody can deny that this method of treatment is quicker and surer in action and more humane. Iodine is a drug which generally causes sloughing if injected hypodermically or causes great irritation at and round about the seat of injection.

I conducted a large number of subcutaneous injections of iodine with encouraging results, during the last outbreak of rinderpest among cattle in my charge; but I had to give a second injection in many cases. It was found that it took fairly a long time for the complete disappearance of the diffused tumour produced after the injection. Therefore I resolved to do intravenous injections of this drug only at such places where I could command facilities. All these injections were done at and round about my headquarters so that I could bestow my personal attention over them.

Technique.—The animal was thrown and secured, the hair over the left jugular vein was shaved and the part well disinfected first with alcohol and then with two coats of tincture of iodine. The injection of the solution was done with ordinary Roux syringe (proper intravenous apparatus not being at hand.)

The needle was first introduced into the raised vein and when the flow of blood through it was observed the syringe containing the iodine solution was attached to it and the fluid was introduced as many times as was necessary, taking care not to introduce any air. The solution was made in the ordinary water, boiled, cooled and then filtered.

There was no complication of any sort so far as the operation was concerned. The following table gives an idea of the result of my humble attempts in this direction though not conclusive.

I implore that my professional brethren may try this method of treatment whenever they get opportunities and record their valuable experience.

DISCUSSION.

The President said:—With a bull holder and a head rope properly fixed, these intravenous injections can be done while the animal is standing.

Mr. Badami:—I had no chance of trying intravenous injections during last year since I had been posted to a stud farm. But prior to it I have tried it in four cases with 50% fatality.

But intravenous injections of some drug or other or even normal saline have been done in many cases in horses with no untoward result. Air embolism need not be feared at all. Do it with confidence and let there be complete asepsis.

Regarding subcutaneous injections, I have not come across a single case of sloughing. Proper dilution of the drug is necessary.

Mr. Raza Hussain supported the statement of Mr. Badami that he too had not a single case of sloughing in all the 177 cases he had tried.

Mr. K. K. Banerjee said that he had tried Iodine in Rinderpest and that it had proved a failure. On being questioned about the dose used, he said he had tried 8 to 10 grains dose.

Mr. Raza Hussain:—The dose is too small and insufficient. No wonder it proved a failure.

Accompaniment to note on Iodine Treatment.

Chart showing the Results of Intravenous Injection

Serial number.	Species.	Duration of disease.	Symptoms on injection day.							Dose Given.
			Cough.	Ulcers.	Off feed.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Shooting Diarrhoea.	Dry in milk.	
1	Bullock ...	6th day (13-12-24)	Yes	Yes	Yes	101.4	Yes	Yes	...	Tr. Iodine 3 dr. Glycerine 1 dr. D.L.W. 100 c.c.
2	Buffalo calf.	4th day (13-12-24)	Yes	Yes	Yes	101.8	Yes	No	...	Tr. Iodine 2 dr. Glycerine 1 dr. Water 100 c.c.
3	She buffalo.	6th day (23-12-24)	Yes	Yes	Yes	99.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Tr. Iodine 4 dr. Glycerine 1 dr. Water 150 c.c.
4	Bullock ...	3rd day (24-12-24)	Yes	Yes	Yes	100.4	Yes	No	...	Tr. Iodine 3 dr. Glycerine 1 dr. Water 100 c.c.
5	Bullock ...	3rd day (28-12-24)	Yes	Yes	Yes	104.6	No	No	...	Tr. Iodine 3 dr. Glycerine 1 dr. Water 100 c.c.
6	She buffalo.	2nd day (30-12-24)	Yes	Yes	Yes	104.6	No	No	...	Tr. Iodine 4 dr. Glycerine 1 dr. Water 150 c.c.
7	Cow ...	1st day (14-1-25)	Yes	No mouth congested.	Yes	103.8	No	No	Yes	Tr. Iodine 3 dr. Glycerine 1 dr. Water 100 c.c.
8	She buffalo.	3rd day (14-1-25)	Yes	Yes	Yes	102.6	No	No	Yes	Tr. Iodine 4 dr. Glycerine 1 dr. Water 150 c.c.
9	She buffalo.	4th day (7-2-25)	Yes	Yes	Yes	102.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Tr. Iodine 4 dr. Glycerine 1 dr. Water 150 c.c.
10	Bullock ...	3rd day (8-2-25)	Yes	Yes	Yes	103.2	No	No	...	Tr. Iodine 3 dr. Glycerine 1 dr. Water 100 c.c.
11	Bullock ...	4th day (8-2-25)	Yes	Yes	Yes	101.2	Yes	Yes	...	Tr. Iodine 3 dr. Glycerine 1 dr. Water 100 c.c.

Class.	Cured.	Died.	Percentage of cure.
Buffalo 5	2	3	40
Cow 6	6	...	100
Average	...	...	72

Buffaloes could not

By M. K. Garudachar, Dharwar.

of Iodine in Rinderpest cases (1924-25), Dharwar.

Symptoms observed next day after injection.						Death percentage among non-treated.	Result.	Remarks.
Off feed.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Shooting Diarrhoea.	Cough.				
Yes	100.2	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	Recovered	Improvement observed evening of the 2nd day of injection. Number of evacuations lessened and the animal was alright after four days. Feeding restored on the 3rd day.
Yes	100.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	65	...	Died after 3 days.	Though diarrhoea lessened on the 3rd day the animal refused even conjee or any food.
Yes	99.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	Died after 6 days.	Diarrhoea stopped on the 3rd day. Some conjee was given. Tympany started when diarrhoea commenced.
Yes	100.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	Recovered	Diarrhoea stopped evening and feeding restored.
Yes	103.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	Recovered	This case had later on complication of tympany; complete rumination restored after 15 days. Diarrhoea, any how stopped on the 3rd day.
Yes	103.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	Recovered	Second day evening diarrhoea started and there were three stools (shooting); on the 3rd day morning it slowly improved and feeding slightly restored.
Yes	102.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	Recovered	Diarrhoea started 2nd day evening not shooting. It stopped 3rd day evening and feeding restored.
Yes	100.8	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	Recovered	Diarrhoea started evening 2nd day. There was brisk shooting diarrhoea next morning but ultimately slowly ceased and feeding restored.
Yes	101.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	Died	Diarrhoea did not at all stop.
Yes	102.8	Yes	No	Yes	...	...	Recovered	There was remarkable improvement on the 3rd day of injection, there being no shooting diarrhoea feeding was well restored.
Yes	101	Yes	No	Yes	...	...	Recovered	Diarrhoea stopped on the 2nd day evening.

Conjee, Country Liquor and they were given till animal restored to proper feeding. Even afterwards food was regulated according to the condition of the animal, be well nourished,

Clinical Articles.

SOME DISEASES OF THE DOGS.

(1)

A FEW NOTES ON ANKYLOSTOMIASIS IN DOGS.

BY S. C. MUCKERJEE.

House Surgeon, Dog Ward, Bengal Veterinary College.

(A paper read at the fourth All-India Veterinary Conference, Calcutta)

Synonyms:—Uncinariasis, hook worm disease, etc. (Reference Osler's Practice of Medicine 9th Ed.)

Definition:—A disease characterised by anæmia, typhoid type of fever, œdema of the tissues, fatty degeneration of the internal organs and intestinal hæmorrhages, caused by the deprivation of the host of its nutriment and absorption of toxins elaborated by *Ankylostomum Caninum*.

Symptoms:—Cases that came under my observation showed high fever (104°F to 106°F) enlarged liver and sometimes enlarged spleen, gastro-enteritis, jaundice and anæmia. Two forms are usually observed in dogs and I class them as follows:—

- (a) the acute form, and
- (b) the chronic form.

The acute form:—Hyperpyrexia (104°F to 106°F) and sometimes 107°F , lasting for three or four days without any remission followed by either pneumonia or hæmorrhages from the bowels. This form is very fatal, the death rate being about ninety per cent and the patient dies within a week.

The chronic form:—Intermittent and sometimes typhoid type of fever, jaundice, eczematous patches over the skin, enlarged liver and sometimes enlarged spleen, listlessness, diarrhœa, dysentery and great exhaustion. The appetite is very often ravenous, its gratification giving rise to dyspeptic troubles such as colic, etc.. The stools have reddish brown tinge and sometimes may contain small flakes of blood. After a time profound anæmia supervenes.

Pathology and morbid anatomy of the acute form:—Gastro enteritis with more or less congestion of the lungs and other internal organs are often marked. The worms may be found still adhering to the mucous membrane of the intestines in considerable numbers.

Pathology and morbid anatomy of the chronic form:—

Chronic intestinal catarrh is often present and locally the affected parts of the intestines are covered with slightly blood-stained mucus. The exact position of the worms on the mucous membranes are seen as numerous little punctiform hæmorrhages, each with a minute wound in its centre. The mucous membrane of the intestinal tract is often seen to be corrugated. Oedema of the tissues, serous effusions, fatty degeneration of the liver may be seen in majority of the cases.

Microscopical examination of the fæces for the ova:—

The method employed by me consisted in:—

- (a) Macerating a small portion of fæces in water and diluting to fill a centrifugal tube.
- (b) Centrifuging a few minutes and pouring off the fluid.
- (c) By means of a pipette taking up a portion of the sediment placing a drop on a slide, slipping a cover glass upon it and examining it.

Treatment:—Regarding this, I have followed Manson's Tropical Disease and used the following drugs, namely:—

- (a) Thymol, (b) Carbon Tetrachloride with oil of Chinapodium
- (c) Oil of eucalyptus with chloroform and ol Ricini.

In addition to these I decided to give Tatra form a trial. This is a purer form of Carbon Tetra Chloride being free from Carbon disulphide and other Sulphur compounds. This drug in 1 dram dose was found to be much more effective than other drugs. It is easy to administer it. One or two doses were quite sufficient to expel the worms completely. A saline aperient before and after is also necessary. This medicine is safer than Carbon Tetrachlor and is suitable to mass treatment.

Besides these special treatments, anæmia and other symptoms should receive proper attention. This (anæmia) can best be treated with sterilized solution of Iron Arsenite, hypodermically (in ampoules of 1 c. c.) every alternate day and continued for a fortnight.

Conclusion:—From the foregoing it appears very clear that hook worm infection is pretty common in dogs in Bengal. The chief symptom noticed in our patients was a typhoid type of fever in addition to local lesions. The autopsy is very interesting and one cannot mistake the appearance once seen. Of the drugs employed Tetraform was found to be the best.

Such a vast amount of easily accessible and excellent literature exists as to the life history, description and method of infection of this well-known parasite as well as the prophylactic measures to be adopted, that I have refrained from going through any of these details. Any one trying to be conversant with these may look up Manson's Tropical Diseases edited by Philip Manson Bahar, Beattie and Dickson's Pathology, Stitt's Bacteriology and Castellani and Chalmers' Manual of Tropical Medicine.

(2)

ENDOCRINE GLAND TREATMENT IN CANINES WITH SPECIAL REGARD TO RABIES.

General remarks:—

The following are a few notes from some canine cases treated by organo-therapy. As the results were, with the exception of one case, most encouraging, I have presumed so far as to bring these to your notice to-day. In all, five cases were treated with Thyroid Gland. In each instance a true clinical picture of dumb rabies was depicted. The symptoms were as follows:—

Excitement, restlessness alternated with periods of depression, later paralysis of the muscles of the lower jaw, depraved appetite, change in tone of the voice, salivation and paralysis of back and loins, the face always showing a vacant expression in the eyes accompanied with, as is merely invariable, a dropped lower jaw. The treatment of this disease with Thyroid gland has, I believe, not been adopted before, as I have failed to discover in the literature any reference to such medication for rabies having been applied heretofore.

Details of treatment:—During the currency of the treatment, the patients were spoon-fed with milk, essence of chicken, Oxo, and brandy mixture, until they started taking food of their own accord. The mouth was sponged with 2% solution of Pot. Permanganate twice a day. Thyroid gland was administered twice daily hypodermically for 8 days, one grain tabloid in 2 c. c. of sterile solution per dose. This was the routine treatment applied in all cases under description. They showed no definite improvement until on the 3rd or possibly the 4th day's treatment, and about one week after the 1st injection, all the symptoms of rabies had disappeared.

The following is a list of the cases treated and the results obtained:—

Case No. I.—Tan white cross Terrier dog belonging to Mr. J. W. Good of 14 Robert Street, Calcutta, was admitted on 5-9-24 for observation and retention, being suspected for rabies. This dog was discharged on 18-9-24 cured, having received Thyroid gland injections for 8 days. It was officially declared from this College as a clinical case of dumb rabies.

Case No. II.—Bull Tr. dog belonging to Mrs. Robertson of Adra, B. N. Ry., was admitted on 1-10-24 for observation and retention, being suspected for dumb rabies. This case was discharged on 14-10-24 cured, having received Thyroid gland injection for 8 days.

It was officially declared from this College as a clinical case of dumb rabies.

Case No. III.—Bull Tr. dog belonging to Mr. S. N. Chatterji, Port Commissioners Buildings, Calcutta, was admitted on 22-11-24 for observation and retention, being suspected for dumb rabies. This case was discharged on 5-12-24 cured, having received Thyroid gland injection for 8 days. The owner reported in his letter of 10th December 1924, that the dog was doing well and was in perfect condition. He also reported that prior to the admission of this dog here for treatment, his other dog showed similar symptoms and died within a very short period at his house.

Case No. IV.—Tan white cross Tr. bitch belonging to Mr. P. L. Dey. (Solicitor) of 21/10, Mohendra Gossain Lane, was admitted on 12-1-25 for observation and retention, being suspected for dumb rabies. It died on 13-1-25. Brain examination proved positive to rabies. This case was in a very advanced stage of the disease, and gave me very little chance to try the medicine.

Case No. V.—Tan & white cross Tr. dog belonging to Mr. G. C. H. Kent of 17 Riverside Road, Barrackpore, was admitted on 17-7-25 for observation and retention, being suspected for dumb rabies. This dog was discharged on 28-7-25 cured, having received Thyroid gland injection for 8 days. Remarks of the owner at the time of taking the dog away was "received in good order."

Remarks:—The Thyroid, and Parathyroid, as is well-known, play a very important part in the human and the animal body. Deficiency of the secretion of either gland, as these conditions are generally

named—Hypothyroidism or Hypo-parathyroidism, produces profound disturbances of metabolism, accompanied by muscular spasms, convulsions, twitchings and tremors, simulating rabies in some respects, and thinking that the virus of rabies might so act on the system as to alter the functions of these endocrine organs, leading to hyposecretion, I decided to give this method of treatment a trial. I had not the remotest idea of its being successful, but the results achieved are very hopeful and should induce one to continue a further and prolonged series of observations and investigations before one can decide on the precise value of such treatment.

I was able to adopt this method of treatment by the kind permission of the Principal and the Vice-Principal of this College to both of whom my very respectful thanks are due.

(3)

GONOCOCCUS VAGINITIS IN CANINES.

Subjects.—

- (1) French Bull bitch
- (2) Red and White Fox Tr. bitch.
- (3) Cross spaniel bitch.

From the above, it will appear that all the subjects were females and the history related to me was invariably the same *i.e.*, the animal was out one day and got accidentally mated by a stray dog.

The symptoms observed by me were :—A thick yellowish discharge from the vagina with straining during micturition, which was very frequent. The animals were dull with slightly impaired appetite. Ophthalmia was marked in cases No. I and II.

Treatment.—Urethral injections with Pot. Permanganate solution (1:1000) followed by 1 part of 10 per cent protargol lotion in 10 parts of Glycerine, twice a day. The following mixture was also administered.

R

Tr. Buchu	....	....	....	....	½ dr.
Omnopon	....	....	....	....	1/20 gr.
Ol Santali	....	....	....	....	2 min.
Mucilage Tragacanth	....	....	....	....	ad ½ oz.
Mft. mist twice a day.					

Eyes were washed with the following :—

R

Acid Boric	....	....	....	....	4 gr.
Zinc Sulph	....	....	....	....	2 gr.
Aqua Rose	....	....	....	....	ad one oz.

Mft. Lotion.

Microscopical examination of the vaginal discharge proved positive to Gonococcus in case No. I and negative in case No. 2 and 3 but as these showed identical symptoms I have included them with the typical case.

*Remarks :—*I had the occasion to attend on the case No. 1 for a week. At the end of the week the animal was very considerably improved and there was only a very slight discharge from the part. So I stopped all the medicines and simply ordered a vaginal wash with Boric lotion (gr. x—1 oz.). Later on I enquired about the dog but could get no information regarding it, as the owner, who was a Chinaman, had left the place with the dog for some unknown destination.

Müller and Glass in their 'Diseases of the dogs', observe that true Gonorrhoea is very rare in canines and quoting Siedamgrotzky, mention that the latter came across with only one true case of Gonorrhoea accompanied by an intense inflammation of the eyes.

(4)

A CASE OF A TYPICAL INTUSSUSCEPTION IN A DOG.

Subject.—Black cocker spaniel dog, admitted in this College hospital on 15-10-25.

History.—The owner stated that the dog had been exhibiting for some time a dull pain in the abdomen. His appetite was capricious but the bowels were moving regularly. The animal was in an advanced state of emaciation and had several hairless patches over the body. He was keeping a normal temperature. Examination of the abdomen failed to reveal any tenderness or any other abnormality.

Treatment.—Suspecting the case to be one of worms with probable complications of the liver and stomach the following line of treatment was adopted :—

A dose of Epsom salt (2 dr.) was given to start with followed by injections of Morphin ¼ gr. and Scopolamine 1/200 gr. hypodermically; this relieved the pain a good deal. A dose of Anthelmintic (Calomal

and Santonin) with a gastric lavage afterwards with saline solution (1 dr.—1 pint) proved very successful. The animal seemed to be very much brighter but after 3 or 4 days the pain reappeared and he died on 23rd October 1925.

Autopsy revealed descending intussusception at the point of the caecum and the invaginated part was about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in length. The part below it was swollen and congested due to the constriction. The lower part of the bowels down to the rectum was full of faecal matter. The invaginated parts were glued together and could not be withdrawn.

The points of interest about this case are: Maintaining an appetite and fairly regular movement of the bowels and the absence of a sausage-shaped swelling on palpation of the abdomen which is so characteristic of intussusception.

DISCUSSION.

THYROID GLAND AND RABIES.

President.—I have myself seen one of these dogs suspected for rabies. Personally I was not convinced that it was a real case of rabies. Because a number of cases were successfully treated, the line of treatment deserves consideration.

Mr. M. A. Rao (Madras).—I congratulate my young friend on his valuable work. If what he has done is confirmed by other workers, he will have found out a real boon to humanity against this dreadful disease. In India, I dare say, many deaths due to rabies occur in men. Many of such deaths perhaps go undetected. Though the causative agent has not yet been identified, yet there appears to be no doubt that it is a living organism. The virus is present in the brain, spinal cord, large nerves, in saliva, pancreas and suprarenal bodies. If I remember right I think the other organs of the body and secretions are supposed to contain the virus in quantities not enough to convey the disease. The President remarked that he had seen one of the cases and doubted if it was a case of dumb rabies. In this connection I should like to point out that there is such a disease called pseudo rabies which simulates rabies. It is possible that this malady exists in India and is generally included in rabies. This disease is also transmitted by bites. Coming to the line of treatment, I have nothing to comment upon. One suggestion I should like to make and that is to ask my young friend to treat cases of furious rabies also and then compare his results.

Mr. D. K. Sen (Calcutta).—Will Mr. Rao kindly let me know how to secure a case of furious rabies.

Mr. Rao.—The owner brings the animal to the hospital where he can be muzzled with a tape. I have always done it in the wards of the Madras Veterinary College Hospital. If he is very unruly the chain is twined round a thin pillar, the second round of the chain should come over the neck of the animal. The hind limbs are then lifted off the ground. The ears are then grasped by an assistant and tape muzzle is then applied. Cases of rabies—these are invariably chloroformed to death, and we have to risk muzzling the dog. The risks are there, but one has to sacrifice if humanity in general is to be benefitted.

Mr. Davies, M.R.C.V.S.—Will Mr. Rao please mention other methods of securing rabid dogs? The cases of rabies here are allowed to die and are not chloroformed.

Mr. Rao (Madras).—Yes, a loop of wire rope or even telegraph wire that is insulated can be passed through a metal tubing. This loop is passed round the neck and it can be tightened. The animal gets throttled to a degree and then muzzled. If that is not available and if there is a collar round the neck of the animal, a crook handled walking stick can be inserted underneath the collar and twisted. This has the same action as the loop and answers the purpose provided the collar is strong enough. By these means you are away from the brute and at the same time it is under control. The secret is in lifting the brute off the ground, when it seems to lose more than half of its strength.

(To be continued)

ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

The President.—What are the dangers in using commercial Carbon tetrochloride?

Mr. S. C. Muckerjee.—I prefer Tetroform. Commercial Carbon Tetrochloride if used brings about fatty degeneration of the liver.

Mr. S. S. Ahmed.—If the capsule is broken while administering, it produces asphyxiating symptoms. So one has to be careful with it. It is possible only in the wards and not in general practice.

Mr. M. A. Rao (Madras).—Thymol in dogs is not suitable. It is vomitted. Therefore it has no effect on Ankylostomes in dogs. I have had ample opportunities in observing this.

Chloroform in 2 minim dose per pound weight is good. Eucalyptus and Chloroform have also been tried with some success. These are given with castor oil.

Carbon Tetrachloride in weak dogs or in dogs convalescing from Distemper proves fatal. Lavage in dogs has proved successful. About 4 to 8 pints of normal saline may be given per rectum until vomiting occurs and should be stopped when clear fluid is vomitted. Lavage is not advisable in weak dogs and in cases of weakness of the heart. The dogs have to be prepared with a dose of oil the previous day.

Mr. M. K. Garudachar (Bombay).—Mr. B. B. Joshi of Poona is a great advocate of this lavage and does it quite successfully.

A PECULIAR CASE OF HÆMORRHAGIC SEPTICÆMIA IN A CALF.

By H. K. SEN,

Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Veterinary Hospital, Maldha.

(A paper read at the fourth All-India Veterinary Conference.)

Last year during the latter part of May one calf 6 months old was admitted into the Hospital as a case suffering from Parotiditis; later on, on examination of blood in the Raymond Research Laboratory it was confirmed as Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia.

The symptoms given below were of a very misleading character and in the later stages it almost simulated an attack of Para-typhoid in human beings except the nasal discharge.

Symptoms—First Stage:—Two painful circumscribed swellings on both sides of the parotid region of the size of a rupee and half-anna-bit; there was watery discharge from the nostrils, morning temperature was almost normal which rose in the afternoon up to 103.6° F. There was occasional cough and slight difficulty in deglutition; with the rise of temperature towards afternoon all the febrile symptoms appeared; otherwise in morning hours the calf ran about in the compound and licked mud and sand and chewed straw, took milk and barley water of its own accord; this state continued for 3 days.

Second Stage:—The swelling became diffused and extended up to the angle of the jaw, cough disappeared altogether; nasal discharge became more viscid, and the temperature ranged from 102° F. to 104° F., but the calf appeared to be more jolly and attempted to suck the teats of its mother. Passed slate-coloured fæces. Febrile symptoms as usual towards the afternoon; this continued for a week.

Third Stage:—The swelling subsided, the temperature ranged from 102.4° F. to 104.6° F., the calf appeared to be dejected and with

the rise of temperature tympany was observed in addition to other febrile symptoms. The nasal discharge became profuse but the power of deglutition was normal, passed hard fæces coated with mucus. After showing the above symptoms for 2 days the calf died more from exhaustion than from any thing else.

Treatment:—In the first and second stages it was treated as a simple catarrhal fever with external application of anodyne liniments after fomentation and later on application of Tincture Iodine; when the tympany was observed carboglycerine was added and in that stage blood smear was sent to the Principal, Bengal Veterinary College, for examination and correct diagnosis; all throughout the course the strength of the calf was kept up by milk and barley water.

On post-mortem examination slight pneumonic lesions were observed and some hair-ball-like hard balls were found in the Rumen consisting of macerated sand and clay and masticated straw, varying from the size of a pea to an ordinary lemon. Portions of intestines were inflamed and coated with mucus and congested.

Now I want to know from my colleagues assembled here if they had come across such a form of hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, and under what type it can be classified.

Association News.

THE ALL-INDIA VETERINARY ASSOCIATION, MADRAS BRANCH.

Proceedings of the General Body Meeting of the All-India Veterinary Association, Madras Branch, held at Vizagapatam on 26th December, 1925.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

1. Messrs. M. Anantanarayana Rao (In the chair).
2. „ T. Vinayaka Mudaliar.
3. „ R. Swaminathan.
4. „ K. S. Prakasa Rao.
5. „ A. Sundara Rao Naidu.
6. „ C. A. Vaidyanatha Iyer.
7. „ P. Visvanatha Pillai.
8. „ K. Samaresimha Rao.
9. „ T. R. Rajagopala Rao.
10. „ N. R. Rajaratnam.

VISITORS.

Messrs. M. K. Garudachar and M. Srinivasan.

I. Minutes of the last meeting held on 11th April, 1924 were read and confirmed.

II. Read the Annual Report and statement of accounts for the year 1924-25 and the same unanimously adopted.

III. Resolved—all standing—that the secretary be empowered to send letters of sympathy to the members of the bereaved families of Messrs. N. Sundararaja Ayyengar and C. Subramaniam. Moved from the chair.

IV. Resolved that in future the Easter Meeting of the Association be discontinued and that the divisional associations be requested to function regularly twice a year. Proposed by Mr. R. Swaminathan, seconded by Mr. T. Vinayaka Mudaliar and carried unanimously.

V. Resolved that the G. O. No. 718, Public, dated 29th July 1925, restricting the free and direct contribution of professional articles by the veterinary subordinates of the Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, to non-Government publications is of a retrograde character and requests the veterinary adviser to the Government to have the above G. O. rescinded.

Proposed by Mr. P. Visvanatha Pillai, seconded by Mr. C. A. Vaidyanatha Iyer and carried unanimously.

VI. Resolved that this meeting is of opinion that in the interests of the members of the Association it is extremely desirable to start a mutual Benefit Fund on the lines of that of the Non-Gazetted Government Officers' Association and that it authorises the President to take early steps in the matter.

Proposed by Mr. K. Samaresimha Rao, seconded by Mr. N. R. Rajaratnam and carried unanimously.

VII. It was also resolved that, for want of time, the professional papers that were to be read at the meeting be sent to the Editor of the Indian Veterinary Journal, for publication.

VIII. The following office bearers were elected for the year 1926 :—

1. *President* : Mr. M. Anantanarayana Rao (Re-elected).
2. *Secretary* : Mr. R. Swaminatha Iyer.
3. *Joint Secretary & Treasurer* : Mr. V. Janakirama Iyer (Re-elected).

4. Managing Committee :

- (a) Messrs. A. Ramalinga Mudaliar.
- (b) " T. R. Rajagopala Rao.
- (c) " M. Samaresimha Rao.
- (d) " T. Vinayaka Mudaliar.
- (e) " L. S. Parameswara Iyer.
- (f) " P. Srinivasa Rao.
- (g) " T. Raghavan.
- (h) " P. Visvanatha Pillai.
- (i) " C. Sooryanarayana Murthi.
- (j) " A. Castalino.
- (k) " K. S. Prakasa Rao.
- (l) " H. R. Rangaswami.
- (m) " B. V. Seshadri.
- (n) " K. A. Ramaswami Iyer.
- (o) " M. Parabrahma Rao.

IX. Resolved to thank the retiring Secretary T. R. Rajagopala Rao for his able conduct of the Association during the year and to Messrs. C. A. Vaidyanatha Iyer and K. S. Prakasa Rao for the excellent arrangements made to make the meeting a success.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.

(Sd.) M. ANANTANARAYANA RAO,
President.

APPENDIX IV.

THE ALL-INDIA VETERINARY ASSOCIATION, MADRAS BRANCH.

Report of the Managing Committee for the fifth year ending 30th November, 1925.

Membership.—The year opened with 206 members on the roll. There were 2 admissions during the year making a total of 208 in the membership. Out of this, there were two casualties and one resignation during the year, leaving 205 members at the end of the year.

Meetings.—The third session of the All-India Veterinary Conference was held during the year at the Madras Veterinary College Hall on the 27th, 28th and 29th December 1924, under the Presidency of A. D. MacGregor, Esq., M. R. C. V. S., I. V. S. Many prominent citizens of Madras including the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam

The following professional papers were read during the Conference :—

- (1) Rinderpest by Rai Sahib D. Dey, G.B.V.C.
- (2) Weaning and rearing of calves by Mr. M. Jamaluddin.
- (3) Haemogregarina Canis by Mr. M. Anantanarayana Rao, G.M.V.C.
- (4) Necrobacillosis by Mr. R. N. Naick, G.B.V.C.
- (5) Fits in dogs by Mr. Roy Chaudhuri, G.B.V.C.
- (6) Examining the bullocks for soundness by Mr. M. C. Joshi, G.B.V.C.
- (7) Indigenous drugs by Mr. M. C. Joshi, G.B.V.C.
- (8) A fish bone in an abscess in a dog by Mr. T. S. Venkatesa Iyer, G.M.V.C.
- (9) Outbreaks of anthrax by Mr. S. Seshadri Ayyangar, G.M.V.C.
- (10) Melano Sarcoma } by Mr. T. S. Venkatesa Iyer, G.M.V.C.
- (11) Umbilical Hernia in a calf {

The general Annual Meeting of the Madras Branch was held at the College Hall on 30th December, 1924 when 34 members were present. The Easter Meeting was held at the S.P.C.A. Hall.

The Easter Meeting was held at the S.P.C.A. Hall, Vepery, Madras, on 11th April, 1925 when only 10 members were present. A resolution was passed requesting the members of this branch to attend the All-India Veterinary Conference to be held at Calcutta in December next, in large numbers and contribute towards its success. For want of time and meagre attendance, the professional papers could not be read at the Easter Meeting and it was resolved to forward them to the Indian Veterinary Journal for publication.

The Indian Veterinary Journal.—It continues to be edited by Dr. P. Srinivasa Rao of Madras. It is very gratifying to note that the subscribers to the journal have increased since our last meeting and time will not be very far off when every member of the profession will subscribe for a copy. Our thanks are due to the Editor-in-chief and the associated editors for the very creditable manner they have been conducting the journal. It is a matter for congratulation that our Presidency is leading in the number of subscribers to this journal. Out

Finance.—A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year is attached herewith. The monthly statements relating to receipts and expenditure were being sent to the members of the Managing Committee regularly.

(Sd.) T. R. RAJAGOPALA RAO,
Secretary.

Statement of Accounts of the
ALL-INDIA VETERINARY ASSOCIATION, MADRAS BRANCH,
For the year ending 31st October, 1925.

No.	Particulars.	Receipts.	No.	Particulars.	Expenditure.
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
1.	Closing Balance of 1923-24.	379 7 9	1.	Postage	64 13 0
2.	Balance of Conference receipts taken as donations...	62 2 6	2.	Cost of stationery	7 13 0
3.	Subscriptions	445 0 0	3.	Cost of printing	28 12 0
4.	Interest of Savings Bank deposits... ..	7 5 10	4.	Expenses of Secretary to attend the meeting at Madras and back	11 8 0
			5.	Railway Freight	0 15 0
			6.	Present to servants	3 0 0
			7.	Contribution to the All-India Veterinary Association, Jhansi	126 0 0
			8.	Cost of Tea Party	300 0 0
					542 13 0
				Balance on hand on 1st Nov. 1925.	351 3 1
Total ...		894 0 1	Total ...		894 0 1

(Sd.) V. JANAKIRAMA IYER,
Joint Secretary and Treasurer.

COMMUNICATION.

To

The Editor,

The Indian Veterinary Journal.

Dear Sir,

Allow me the favour of requesting you to publish the following few lines in the columns of your esteemed journal.

Colonel G. K. Walker, C.I.E., O.B.E., is to be congratulated for sending Ch. Mushtaq Ahmed, Assistant Professor of Surgery, The Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, for being trained in Radiography and X Ray treatment. Colonel Walker is probably the first man in this country who has thought of improving Veterinary Science with X Ray treatment. Ch. Mushtaq Ahmed was sent to Dehra Dun in October last to receive instructions and he was able to complete his course and passed the examination creditably along with other I.M.S. Officers and Assistant Surgeons on 30th November 1925. The college authorities have placed an order for X Ray apparatus and we hope very soon to see the college equipped with the most modern apparatus for the treatment of sundry animal diseases and X Ray treatment being carried on under the charge of Ch. Mushtaq Ahmed who is the first veterinarian in India who has been trained in Radiography.

I remain,

Faithfully yours,

(Sd.) BHAWANI LAL, B.A., LL.B.,

*Pleader, Montgomery, Punjab.***The Calcutta Conference.**

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

BY MR. T. VINAYAKA MUDALIAR, G.M.V.C., Madras.

Calcutta is a city which must be seen and enjoyed. No amount of description can do full justice to her superb beauty. She has rightly been called the "London of the East." She is a lasting monument of India's connection with an empire over which the sun never sets! What capital and commerce can do, has been achieved in full measure in that "City of Palaces."

It was in that city the fourth All-India Veterinary Conference met during December last. Our "Babu" friends spent money lavishly and proved to be ideal hosts. From the time we set our foot on

Howrah platform to the last minute of our separation from them we were overwhelmed with their kindness. The students—what a magnificent lot they are!—attended to our 'Creature Comforts' (as Mr. Roy Chaudhuri would put it) in a manner that is beyond all praise. The Madras students also did the same in the previous year; but who excelled whom it is hard to say. Any how this spirit of 'Service' on the part of our rising generation is highly commendable and is not without its lesson on the spent-up spirits of some 'elders' or on the backsliders. I raise my hat to those students of the Bengal Veterinary College who vied with each other, to serve the delegates in as splendid a manner as possible! All honour to them!

The Conference held its sittings in a specially erected shamiana decorated with flags and festoons and crowded to its fullest capacity. It was indeed a sight never to be forgotten. Bengal seems to know the art of putting up a good show very well. Delegates from all over the country were there. The proceedings of the Conference began with a slight disappointment. Sir Hugh Stephenson, Member of the Bengal Executive Council, who ought to have opened the Conference was not there due to some other engagement. His speech was read out by the President of the Conference. It was sympathetic and showed a clear grasp of facts. The welcome address of Mr. S. S. Ahmad was brief but pithy. He voiced the feeling of the profession when he said "without a council there is no custodian of our honour, prestige, reward, recognition of our Diplomas by others, etc."

The Presidential address was opposed to the immediate formation of a Veterinary Council and suggested postponement of the question until conditions in this country more closely approximate those which obtain in Western countries. Which followed which? The Conditions the Council, or the Council the Conditions? Well, it is but fair to expect difference of opinion on all such important matters. Anyhow the view of the President was not endorsed by the open conference as will be seen from the resolutions passed. Sublime indeed was his advice when he said, "I would like every veterinarian to think of himself as a man with a mission, to promote the welfare of the profession."

Next followed what was really a very interesting and useful item of the programme. The President called upon the visitors to offer their opinions and suggestions, if any, on the work of the Veterinary Department in rural and urban areas. Speaker after speaker got up, some to eulogise the work of the Veterinarians and some to condemn it as a costly experiment and relatively not productive of much good. It

looked as if the debit side would outweigh the credit side but more speakers were coming on and the final impression left behind was all in favour of our profession. A notable speaker amongst them was Major Knowles, I.M.S., of the School of Tropical Medicine. His was a comprehensive, noble and a sincere speech that went straight to the hearts of his hearers. It deserves wider publicity and when his speech is published in the Indian Veterinary Journal, may I hope our periodicals in Western Countries will extract it in their pages? His speech hits hard and so finely too, on all those who decry research work and appeals for hearty co-operation of the Medical and Veterinary professions. It is a speech which I would have gone miles to hear even beyond Calcutta! I commend it to the readers of this journal.

The afternoon was full of fun and frolic. The delegates were all entertained at a tea-party. Soon after the conference pandal was shaking with peals of laughter of a crowded house. The cause of this mirth was one Mr. Muckerjee, a professional mimic of very great ability and repute. He entertained the audience for a good half-hour. His first and the best was "A session of the Bengal Legislative Council—the great parliament of Bengal." It was a graphic account of that august body and its proceedings both in words and actions. Personally, I admit, I was spell-bound at this man's rare ability. He is a genius in that line. Here is a sample of what he said.

[The Editor deserves this infliction of a lengthy article, for having coerced me to record my impressions. Well, 'the record' is lengthening in spite of myself.]

A Swarajist member of the council gets up in all solemnity and works himself up to a high pitch of rhetoric and with a voice full of piety, wrath and determination speaks aloud. "Sir! Bureaucracy will not satisfy us. Autocracy will not satisfy us. Monarchy will not satisfy us. Anarchy will not satisfy us. Diarchy will not satisfy us. No, not even Democracy will satisfy us; but Sir, we want Swaraj!"

An European member from the Treasury Bench gets up and with that pose and light-heartedness they are rightly or wrongly credited with, says "The Government have no objection to get the stuff from home by the next boat if the Hon'ble Member could tell us what is it that he exactly wants?" (Loud and prolonged laughter.)

Here is another.

At a confused speech of a member of the Council, another member gets up and cries out "I cannot make out the head or tail of the honourable member" Another member starts up and

with righteous wrath proclaims "Sir! We are not quadrupeds. We are all honourable members who do have heads but not tails." (Laughter.)

The President calls out:—Order! Order!

The first speaker continues:—"Sir! I am sorry my friend should have intercepted me in the middle of a sentence. I intended to say 'the head or tail of the honourable member's speech'." (Renewed Laughter.)

The above are not his exact words but mostly they are.

The second day as usual was set apart for professional papers. Many non-official gentlemen attended the session this day also to listen to the paper on "How to build up a herd" by Mr. Jamaluddin of Pusa.

Discussions on all the papers were fairly good.

The third day was the day of the 'politics of the profession.' The resolution for improved prospects of the profession were moved and seconded by such senior officers of Bengal as Mr. S. S. Ahmad and Rai Sahib Dibakar Dey of Provincial Veterinary Service. Their voice exhibited their feelings towards their suffering subordinates more than their words. Mr. Ahmad was applauded when he said "They have to care now more for their belly than for the science. They have no money to buy books with, etc. It was a bold and unwavering speech of a noble Mussalman.

Mr. Macgregor's absence, though regretted by all, did not prevent the conference from recording its appreciation of his valuable services to the profession in India. Words fail me when I think of the great tact and admirable patience exhibited by the President, Mr. P. J. Kerr, throughout the proceedings. His courtesy towards each and every speaker was really touching. The timely intervention of the President in as pleasant a manner as possible on matters of hot discussion avoided many an ugly turn. Truly he proved himself to be "a trusted friend, philosopher and guide."

A group photograph brought the session to a close and Bengal may rightly be proud of the unqualified success that attended the Calcutta session.

The "foreign" delegates were subsequently entertained at a dinner by Rai Sahib Dibakar Dey, the assistant principal of the College in his enviable quarters. The table was literally groaning under the weight of endless Bengali dishes.

The whole affair was such a tremendous success that at the end of this article I feel I have not done full justice to Bengal.

ERRATA

In last issue page 163, line 7, for Lemun, read Lemur.

Line 8, for Macacus Memestrinus, Malay Peninsula, read Macacus Nemestrinus (Malay Peninsula)

Line 15, for Macacus Sinus India, read Macacus Sinicus (India).

Line 35, for Skyes . . . Cercopithecus Albigularis East Africa, read Sykes . . . Cercopithecus Albigularis (East Africa).

**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.

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N.B.—The Editor reserves the right to exclude from the Journal any advertisement which, in his opinion, is contrary to the ethics of the Veterinary profession.