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The All-India Veterinary Conference, Bombay, '27

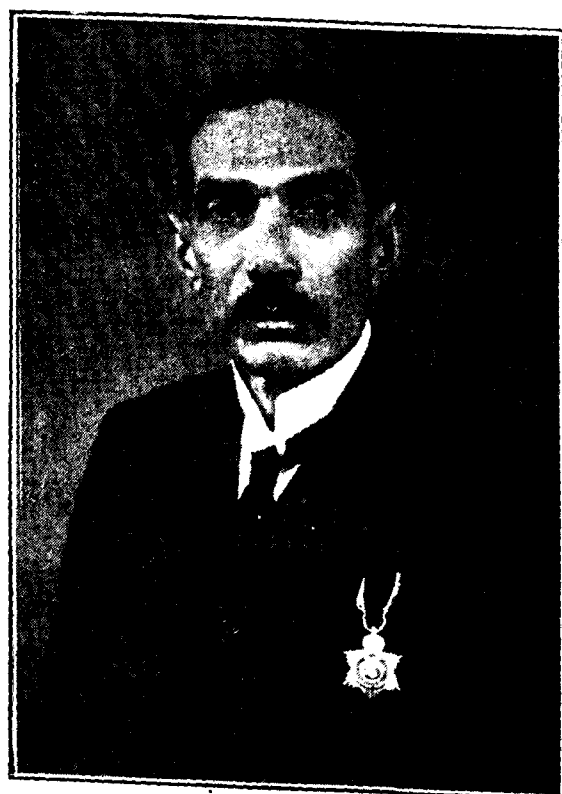
EDITORIAL.

THE TWO ADDRESSES.

WE are publishing in this special number of our journal an account of the proceedings of the Fifth All-India Veterinary Conference with the addresses of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and of the President of the Conference. The addresses are from two veterans of the Veterinary profession, who have grown grey in the service of their calling in the Western Presidency and as such deserve all the regard and attention the profession could bestow. The names of Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakmarwala and K. Hewlett Esq., are too familiar to the profession to need any introduction.

We wish we had the robust optimism of the Khan Saheb when he says "Therefore if we see motor cars, trollies and tractors increasing everyday it is not to be inferred that the horse, the bullock, the Veterinary Surgeon and the Veterinary profession are going to be extinct. Not at all." And again when he suggests in his own direct and simple manner "We must try to induce Government to see matters from our point of view" he extorts a smile from us and our admiration for his zeal. "Government to see matters from our point of view!" Aye, there is the rub! It is the angle of vision that is at the root of many ills of the world to-day.

The Khan Saheb is only giving out a partial truth when he says "people do not understand the value of Veterinary Science to the



KHAN SAHEB N. D. DHAKMARVALA, G.B.V.C.,
Chairman, Reception Committee,
All-India Veterinary Conference, Bombay, 1927.

agriculturist." The Government seem to be no better judging from the rate of recruitment of hands to the profession, from the meagre number of hospitals they have been able to open till now in rural areas, from the lack of provision for research work and from the unattractive prospects held out to the profession.

Mr. Dhakmarwala pleads for eradication of Glanders, Rabies, Anthrax and Tuberculosis from India. It is a big hope but not one beyond the possibility of honest trial on the part of the Government and the profession.

Mr. Hewlett starts paying a well deserved compliment to the Conference by saying "On the professional side of its activities it serves a very useful and commendable purpose in that it brings professional brethren together and stimulates interest in and discussion of professional subjects. It is for this reason that I welcome you here to-day." Coming as it does from such a professional colleague of repute, status and standing we value it most.

Mr. Hewlett exhibits a certain amount of nervousness when he says "As your Association is not a recognised one I am unable to take any part in discussing matters dealing with its organisation or with the methods you may wish to advocate for the advancement of the Association's or its members' interests. I cannot associate myself in any way with any of the resolutions you may pass on such subjects." Now this is a very sore point on which we wish Khan Saheb Dhakmarwala is able to induce the Government to see eye to eye with us.

After all is said and done it cannot be denied that the Veterinary profession in India mainly consists of Government servants and if there are a few who are non-Government men, their number is only negligible. Therefore it follows that the "discussions, deliberations and decisions" of such conferences only voice the feelings of Government servants and that non-Government men can hardly hope to have any appreciable share in the decisions arrived at. If non-Government men are members of the association they concern themselves more with the professional side of its activities than with "Service" questions. Can any Government hope to have a better representative body than the All-India Veterinary Association to express the cares and anxieties, the wails and woes, the wishes and hopes of the profession, in short to speak on behalf of the profession fairly and frankly? Yet such an association is denied the recognition of the Government on some technical and one too reasonable a ground. It is a very broad question which we hope to deal with in greater detail in our next

issue. In the meanwhile it is for persons of influence like Mr. Hewlett to find out ways and means of getting over this difficulty probably by suggesting "Service committees" for several provinces within the parent body and appealing to the Government to recognise them. Instead of that we are treated to the unedifying spectacle of a President of a conference disowning all responsibility for anything that transpires in that conference!

We invite the attention of the Government to what Mr. Hewlett thinks after nearly three decades of service in India. He says "The expansion of the Veterinary Department has not been as rapid as we should have liked it to be and India still lags far behind other countries in this respect. . . . Research in my opinion is one of the chief needs of India to-day, and things being as they are, the only possible agency for carrying it out is an agency of the Government of India. . . . A considerable increase in the cadres both of the Subordinate grades and the Provincial grades is necessary if the serum simultaneous method of immunization against rinderpest is to be popularized and also to enable the department to cope successfully with other contagious animal diseases."

His address assumes a tone of helpless pathos when he says "In the past we have been subjugated to other professions and callings and our field of utility has been restricted by the lack of support which we feel to be our due. In a vast country like India depending almost wholly on its agriculture and its agriculture depending entirely on the working bullock, it is strange to find apathy with regard to that science which alone can keep the Live stock of the country free from the scourge of disease. But such is the case." We fear we cannot improve over it. His advice to the profession to create a public opinion by their skill and value, will we are sure, not be lost on the profession.

Thus both the addresses are full of suggestions and are constructive in their proposals. But both of them have carefully avoided the question of pay and prospects of the profession. Therein they have failed. They should have voiced the discontentment that is prevalent in the profession. They should have told the Government that the status of the profession is lowered by the miserable salary offered by them; that on account of it the profession is unable to create a 'public opinion' as it is but natural to associate cheapness with bad labour. Well, we are sorry to miss such a vital subject in both the addresses.

If it is contended that those are 'service' questions and as such were left out, we should like to know whether the expansion of the

Veterinary Department in India, Research, change of curricula in Veterinary education, increase in the cadres of subordinates and Provincial gazetted officers, revival of the post of Inspector General, subjection of our profession to other professions etc., are not service questions. The whole management of the profession in India being almost entirely in the hands of the Government, all questions connected with it can be construed as service questions.

Why should extra caution come in where only the pay and prospects of the suffering subordinates are concerned? This is again another instance of want of bold lead on the part of those who could help the profession a good deal by their utterances. Time and again we have said in these pages that it is the peculiar misfortune of our profession in not having strong men at the helm of affairs, men who would say to the Government "I cannot ask my men to accept anything less than Rs. 100 to start with." We could only hope for better times. We are glad however that Mr. Hewlett has spoken out his mind at least on other topics of the profession. We heartily commend his address to our readers.

THE FIFTH ALL-INDIA VETERINARY CONFERENCE, BOMBAY, DECEMBER 1927.

PROCEEDINGS.

First Day : 27th December, 1927.—The Conference was held at 3 P.M. in the beautifully decorated hall of the Bai Sakar Bai Hospital for Animals in the premises of the Bombay Veterinary College, Parel. Over 200 delegates and visitors from the several British provinces in India and Indian States were present on the occasion and they were received at the entrance by Khan Saheb N.D. Dhakmarwala, G.B.V.C., and Mr. P. V. Nagarshett, G.B.V.C., Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Reception Committee. Mr. K. Hewlett, M.R.C.V.S., O.B.E., I.V.S., Principal, Bombay Veterinary College and President-Elect, was received on arrival by the chairman and members of the Reception Committee, saluted by the Boy Scouts present on the occasion and was conducted to the *dais* in the hall.

Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakmarwala, Retired Professor of the Bombay Veterinary College and Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered his lucid address (Appendix I.) welcoming the delegates and visitors.

This being over, Mr. B. K. Badakai, G.B.V.C., Dy. Superintendent C.V.D. Hyderabad (Deccan) in formally proposing Mr. K. Hewlett to the chair said that it gave him immense pleasure to propose his old Professor to the chair as he was one of the senior most officers in Indian Veterinary Service and during the last war his valuable services to the Empire were duly recognised by the Government with the award of the title of O.B.E. and with his experience of the science and the Indian conditions he was the fittest to conduct the proceedings of this conference.

Babu G. N. Roy Chaudhuri, G.B.V.C. (Bengal) who seconded the proposition expressed his hope that Mr. Hewlett would conduct the proceedings of the conference ably and sympathetically and thus justify his election as President.

This was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hewlett occupied the presidential chair amidst loud applause and in declaring the conference open, delivered his Presidential address. (Appendix II.) He next invited the visitors if they had anything to speak about the work of the Veterinarians, to do so. Taking advantage of this invitation, some visitors who have closely followed the work of the Veterinary surgeons in their midst, spoke in very appreciating terms, emphasised on the urgent need for the expansion of the Veterinary department to cope with the increasing demand for the Veterinary aid both in the urban and rural areas. Amongst the visitors who spoke, mention may be made of the President of the Thana District Board, the Secretary of the Bombay Pinjarapole, the Trustee of the Ghatkuper Jeva Dayakuta and the Managing Director of the Bombivile Goshala.

Next Mr. Y. K. Shete read out the telegrams and letters from absentee members and other prominent gentlemen from different parts of India and outside. It may be mentioned here that Major Tosinobu Miyamoto, Veterinary Surgeon, Government Research Institute, Formosa, and delegate to the Far Eastern Medical Congress, Calcutta, wrote a letter regretting his inability to attend the sessions owing to other pressing engagements and wishing the conference every success and extending the fraternal greetings on behalf of the fellow Veterinary Surgeons in his country.

Among others who sent telegrams and letters mention may be made of the following :—

Messrs : (1) The Hon'ble Hotson, Executive Council Member, Bombay. (2) E. S. Farbrother, Superintendent C. V. D. Bombay.

(3) A. D. MacGregor, Principal, Bengal Veterinary College, Calcutta. (4) Phais Jang Bahadur, Director of Veterinary Department, Hyderabad, Deccan. (5) Main, Director of Agriculture, Bombay. (6) Martin, Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay. (7) Bhide, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay. (8) Lt. Col. Mackie, Director, Haffkin Institute, Bombay. (9) G. K. Deodhar. (10) Lorry. (11) Major Vazifdar, (12) Turner. (13) Dixit. (14) Major Daggan. (15) Rao Bahadur Naik. (16) Khan Bahadur Petigara. (17) Brander. (18) Hartshorn, (19) Khan Saheb Dubash. (20) Rao Sahib Maniar. (21) B. B. Patel. (22) Rai Sahib P. N. Das. (23) Rai Sahib Debakar De (24) Lt.-Col. H. M. Maxwell. (25) P. Srinivasa Rao, and many others.

Next item on the programme being the election of the members of the Subjects Committee, the following were elected on the motion of the General Secretary Mr. S. M. Raza Hussain Sahib Bahadur :—

Messrs :

1. Khan Sahib N. D. Dhakmarwala	}	Bombay.
2. P. V. Nagarshett		
3. Y. K. Shete		
4. Y. N. Marathe		
5. M. K. Garudachar		
6. M. A. Merchant		
7. V. R. Phadke		
8. Hari Ananta Chapekar		
9. S. S. Ahmad	...	C. P.
10. G. N. Roy Chaudhuri	}	Bengal.
11. D. K. Sen		
12. S. M. Ibrahim Akbari	}	Behar.
13. Ghose		
14. M. S. Sastry	...	Madras.
15. Lt. Fazul Karim	...	U. P.
16. Karm Ellahi	...	Punjab.

INDIAN STATES.

17. B. K. Badami (Hyderabad). 18. K. Krishna Iyengar (Mysore), 19. M. Abdulla Khan Saheb, (Junagarh), 20. Chandra (Indore), 21. N. N. Banerji (Sikkim), 22. C. J. Fernandes (Baroda), 23. Abdul Razak Sahib (Jaipur).

With powers to coapt.

Messrs. B. B. Joshi (Poona), R. N. Naik (Kumta) and L. M. Hira (Karachi), served as co-opted members on the Subjects Committee.

Mr. B. K. Badami then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the visitors for the keen interest they have taken in the work of the Veterinary profession. He also thanked Mr. Hewlett for his having agreed to preside over the conference.

Then the President adjourned the meeting to the next day at 11 A. M. for the reading and discussion of professional papers.

An enjoyable garden party was held at 4-30 P. M. by the Reception Committee in the tastefully decorated garden of the College. This was attended by all the delegates and prominent citizens of Bombay. The catering was done on a lavish scale both in the European and Indian style.

Second Day : 28th December, 1927.—A group photo was taken in the morning.

The meeting began at 11 A. M. with Mr. Hewlett in the chair. After a few introductory remarks from the chair emphasising on the educative value of the reading and discussion of professional papers in such gatherings, the following papers were read and at the end of each a keen discussion ensued :—

1. 'A brief note on the origin and development of serum simultaneous inoculation against rinderpest in the Mysore State' by Mr. K. Krishna Iyengar, G. B. V. C., Asst. Superintendent C. V. D. Mysore. The serum and the virus from the serum depot, Bangalore, had been brought for exhibition, and they were exhibited. 2. 'Diseases transmitted through milk' by Professor V. R. Phadke. 3. 'Parathyroids in health and disease' by Mr. D. K. Sen of Calcutta, 4. 'Some Anatomical peculiarities' by Mr. D. K. Sen, 5. 'A lactating male goat' by the same gentleman. The milk which had been brought was exhibited. 6. 'Pitfalls in Veterinary Surgery' by Professor S. S. Ahmad. 7. 'Treatment and diet in Catarrhal Jaundice in Dogs' by Babu G. N. Roy Chaudhuri. 8. 'Rejuvenation of domestic animals' by Mr. B. B. Joshi. 9. 'Peroneal Tenectomy' by Mr. R. N. Naik. 10. 'Co-operative Cattle Insurance' by Mr. M. K. Jhaveri. and 11. 'Treatment of punctured wounds' by Mr. M. K. Garudachar.

At 3 P. M. the open conference was adjourned to meet next day at 11 A. M. and before winding up the day's proceedings, the President congratulated the authors of the papers and thanked them and others

who took part in the lively discussion. He pointed out the useful work so far done by the conference in bringing together the scattered members of the profession from different parts of India and cultivated a spirit of *esprit de corps*. He also expressed his happiness in having met many of his old students. He expressed his regret that he would not be able to attend the next day's meeting when the passing of resolutions would be taken up, as this association is not a recognised one, under service rules. But he said that the conference had his good wishes for its success and thanked the Reception Committee for the opportunity given to him and all the delegates in having co-operated in the discharge of his duties as the President.

At this stage, Mr. M. S. Sastry, G. B. V. C. (Madras) in proposing a vote of thanks to the President spoke as follows:—

Mr. President and fellow delegates,

I am commanded by the revered Chairman of the Reception Committee to propose a vote of thanks to the President, Mr. Hewlett, as the latter will not attend the conference to-morrow. I heartily obey my old teacher. It always gives me immense pleasure to do this pleasant duty. But in this case the pleasure is not unalloyed as Mr. Hewlett will not stay with us till the end of the function but he is leaving us at this stage, but leaving behind him his good wishes for the success of our programme of to-morrow. As an old graduate of this college I was entrusted with the duty of thanking the President on your behalf and on behalf of the Reception Committee. I am sure you all would heartily join me in doing so. We thank the people for what they have done for us and we thank them also, for what good they are going to do for us in future, just as we say I thank you in anticipation. Similarly I intend doing both these things. I thank you, Sir, for your having so ably and sympathetically conducted the proceedings of this conference and also for your having blessed it with your good wishes for its future. Let me also thank you in anticipation of a similar help from you in furthering the cause of the Indian Veterinary profession. We have been told by you in your address, "We must endeavour to create a public opinion. It is for you as members of the Veterinary profession to keep before the public the vital necessity of our profession and this you can do as you move about your districts and among your clients by proving by your skill and your advice the great value of the profession to which you have the honour to belong." On a former occasion, in my presidency, Mr. D. A. D. Aitchison advised us almost on similar lines—

This advice is in keeping with the spirit of democracy now prevailing in the country. On behalf of my fellow delegates I promise that we shall follow your advice and I appeal to you to help us in this work. As a senior member of the profession in India and as a responsible officer of the Government it lies in your power to help us immensely by representing the views of the Indian Veterinary profession to the Government in all matters relating to the profession. Your difficulty at present seems to be that because the association is not a recognised one according to service rules, you cannot preside over the conference when it takes up the passing of the resolutions to-morrow. In the previous conferences the Presidents—all similarly Government officers except one retired gentleman (Col. Peace)—did not feel this difficulty. If this difficulty has arisen now newly, you can also help us in overcoming it. It is suggested that service associations should be formed, and only then we would get recognition at the hands of the Government. I can understand this rule of service association containing only men in the Government service in the case of clerks and other non-technical men. But I have not heard of this restriction in the case of professional associations such as medical etc. either in India or outside it. We want for our association such recognition from you and the Government as the All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Association has received at the hands of I. M. S. officers and the Government (both Imperial and Provincial Governments) all these 20 years and more. That association consists of medical men in public service and private practice as well. Its All-India and provincial conferences are being patronized, attended and presided over by the heads of the department. The Director of Medical services in India, the Surgeon-Generals in the Provinces, either open their conferences and exhibitions or preside over the functions and otherwise do all that is necessary for the advancement of its cause. Under the sympathetic guidance and advice of the I. M. S. officers their conferences secured the patronage of the Viceroys and Provincial Governors who sometimes graced their functions with their august presence. Is it too much Sir, if we request you for a similar help to us in our endeavours to gain a status for the profession and to advance its interests to enable it to be more useful to the country? Sir, we also appeal to you and through you to other members of I. V. S. in India to extend the same help to our cause and recognition to our association as the members of the I. M. S. have done to the All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Association, and if you do this I am sure of the recognition at the hands of the Government. If you who taught us the profession and under whom most of us are working do not extend your help and recognition to our association, how can we expect it from the Government which depends

upon your advice in all these matters! Just as we form the link between you and the people, you form the link between us and the Government and therefore if all the I. V. S. members treat the All-India Veterinary Association and its Provincial branches with sympathy I am sure the cry of non-recognition will soon vanish. I appeal to you for this help in the sacred name of the profession. The names of Cols. Bannerman, Gifford and other eminent men of Indian Medical Service have been cherished with much respect and gratitude by the members of the Indian Medical profession for their sympathetic guidance in all these matters. On behalf of Indian Veterinary profession I appeal to you and other members of I. V. S. to extend to us the same sympathy as the above medical officers have done to the medical men, so that your names may be cherished by generations of Indian Veterinary profession.

In your own country the National Veterinary Medical Association of Great Britain and Ireland contains almost all British Veterinary Graduates either in Government service or in private practice all over the world and most of you in I. V. S. here are members of it and that association looks after the interests of the members of the profession including those in Government service both at home, colonies and dependencies. It deals with pay, prospects etc. of you all and it works for the advance of the science itself. It has received recognition from you all and the Governments as well. We appeal to you all to extend a similar treatment to our association here in India and not a different one. I can go on multiplying instances where professional associations are open to all members of the profession whether in Government service or not and yet enjoying the recognition at the hands of the professional heads of the Government department and the Governments themselves. But the two instances quoted by me already, will suffice. After all as you have seen till now the question of service matters will be very little in our discussions when compared with the scientific questions we discuss here. If at all the service questions should be discussed only by service people a committee of the association consisting only of service men may be formed to look after the interests of the service men. Instead of doing this if we form purely service associations our fear is, those associations will not live a long and useful career and the All-India Veterinary Association and its Provincial Branches which have been brought into existence at the cost of much labour and money will also lose life, and there will be no substitute to take up their useful work. After all, the association is working for the advance of the same Science and profession which the Government wants to use for the service of the country. Therefore, I once again

request you to put up our case before the Government and get us that recognition which the scientific associations are getting at the hands of the Government.

One thing more, and I shall resume my seat. Yours has been rare privilege of having the opportunity of presiding over the destinies of one of the premier Veterinary Colleges in India for a long period of 18 years. I know that you wanted to raise this Bombay Veterinary College to the highest stage possible as the late lamented Col. Joslyen, your predecessor had made arrangements to proceed with the work of improving the courses of study in this College but unfortunately the great world war and the consequent financial stringency stood in your way of pushing those schemes into execution. Now that the normal conditions seem to be coming back we appeal to you to raise the course of study in this College to one of four years and get the College affiliated to the University, so that highest education in the Veterinary science may be made available to the youths in India. I am sure these questions are engaging the attention of the heads of the Veterinary Colleges in India and the present Royal Commission on Agriculture will, I hope, give an impetus to the problem.

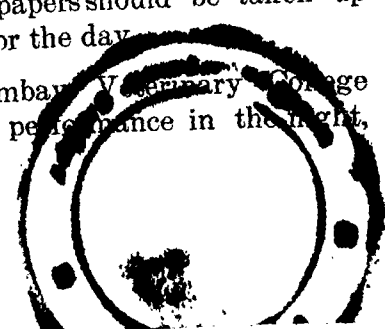
I thank you once again Sir, for the sympathy and patience with which you conducted our deliberations and acceded to the request of the Reception Committee.

This vote of thanks was carried unanimously by the whole audience with great acclamation.

Mr. Hewlett in acknowledging the thanks said that if the conference next day take up the reading and discussion of the remaining professional papers, he would be very glad to attend the function then. He also assured the conference of his sympathy and co-operation and said that he would help in all possible ways. He said that owing to the financial stringency which still seems to exist it was not possible to push the schemes for the improvement of the college but he would continue to press the needs of the college and the profession on the attention of the Government, and during the remaining period of his stay in India nothing would give him greater pleasure than to serve the cause of the profession in all the possible ways.

It was then agreed that the remaining papers should be taken up next day at 11 A. M. The meeting closed for the day.

The students association of the Bombay Veterinary College entertained the delegates with a dramatic performance in the night.



the title of the drama being "SATTECHE GULAM" in Marathi. This was enjoyed immensely by all the delegates and the organisers were thanked for the same.

Third Day : 29th December, 1927.—The meeting to-day commenced precisely at 11 A. M. under the Presidency of Mr. K. Hewlett who made a few preliminary remarks regarding the procedure to be adopted for the reading and discussion of the remaining professional articles, in as short a time as possible with a view to enable the conference to take up the resolutions before the final closing of the sessions this evening.

The following papers were then read and discussed :—

12. 'Investigation into the Tick Infestation in the coastal tract, North Canara District', by Mr. R. N. Naik. 13. 'Canine Practice and Canine Distemper' by Messrs. Khan Saheb A. I. Shaikh and K. R. S. Ayyar. 14. 'Epileptic Fits in Dogs' by Mr. M. C. Patteed. 15. 'Sarcoptic Mange in the horn of a Buffalo' by Mr. S. P. Belanke. 16. 'Dum Dum Sore or Calcutta Sore' by Rai Sahib Debakar Dey. 17. 'Cancer of the horn' by Mr. M. C. Joshi. 18. 'Distemper or Rabies' by Khan Sahib J. D. Buxy. 19. 'Cerebro Spinal Meningitis in large Carnivora' by Mr. D. N. Madon.

With the above, reading and discussion of professional papers having been over, Mr. Hewlett made his closing remarks and suggested that in future these professional papers may be printed and circulated in time so that the members may come prepared for discussion and this procedure may also save much time now spent in reading the articles. He thanked the authors of all the papers for the trouble they took in preparing these articles and closed the meeting.

Mr. Dhakmarwala formally thanked Mr. Hewlett for having come over again to-day and presided over the meeting. Again the meeting met at 3 P. M. when the following resolutions were unanimously passed with Khan Sahib N. D. Dhakmarwala in the Chair :—

1. In pursuance of the resolutions previously discussed and unanimously accepted, this conference elects the following gentlemen representing the Veterinary profession in India to form a provisional sub-committee for drafting the proposed representation to the Government of India and to elect a deputation for waiting on the Honourable Member in charge of the Veterinary portfolio to introduce a bill of Veterinary Surgeons Act and to recognise the Veterinary profession on

model of the Council of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and from the Veterinary Council to give effect to the act.

List of Gentlemen.

1. W. Taylor Esq.	}	The Punjab.
2. Kh. Karm Ellahi		
1. Capt. S. G. M. Hickey	}	U. P.
2. Khan Sahib Sh. Niaz Mohomed		
1. D. Quinlan Esq.	}	Behar.
2. Rai Sahib P. N. Das		
1. C. W. Wilson Esq.	}	C. P.
2. Mr. Hari Anant Chapekar		
1. P. T. Saunders Esq.	}	Madras.
2. Mr. M. Anant Narain Rao		
3. „ M. S. Sastry		
1. Mr. V. R. Phadke	}	Bombay.
2. Khan Sahib N. D. Dhakmarwala		
3. Mr. Y. N. Marathe		
1. R. T. Davis Esq.	}	Bengal.
2. Mr. G. N. Roy Chaudhuri		
3. „ S. S. Ahmed		
4. Capt. C. H. G. Weatherall		
1. Mr. Harris	}	Assam.
2. „ H. C. Sen		
1. Mr. M. Shah	}	N.W.F. Province.
One European Member		
One Indian Member		
(to be nominated by the Director of A. V. C.)		
Mr. B. K. Badami	}	Indian States.
„ C. J. Fernandes		
Major R. W. Simpson		
Mr. A. D. Mac Gregor.	}	Joint Secretaries.
Mr. S. M. Raza Hussain.		

Committee will elect its own President. Committee shall have powers to add to its members.

2. In order to give effect to the above resolution provincial associations be requested to contribute minimum of Rs. 50 towards the preliminary expenses to the central association and also recommends to bear the expenses of their representatives.

3. That this conference is of opinion that in order to maintain good agricultural cattle in India and to protect Indian farmers from heavy losses by death of cattle, it is necessary that the Government should take every step to introduce cattle insurance scheme in all the provinces and to grant all facilities for its development.

4. That inoculations and vaccinations against all contagious cattle diseases should be conducted free of charge and that its cost should be met out of provincial funds.

5. This conference while appreciating the successful efforts of the Mysore State in carrying the serum simultaneous inoculation against rinderpest in the state, requests the Governments of British Indian Provinces and other Indian States to carry the serum simultaneous inoculation similarly against rinderpest on a large scale within their respective areas.

6. That the attention of local Governments be drawn to the resolutions passed by this conference regarding the increase of Veterinary staff and appointments of Veterinarians to the posts dealing with animals for which Veterinarians are the only fit persons.

7. This conference requests the Government of Behar and Orissa to start a four years' course of studies in the proposed Patna Veterinary College instead of a three years' one and to affiliate the said college to the University of Patna.

8. In view of the growing importance and economic value of the Veterinary Science in the agricultural country, this conference requests the Governments of Bombay, Bengal and Madras to extend the course of studies in their respective Veterinary colleges to one of four years with a curriculum similar to that of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and to take early steps for the affiliation of those Colleges to their respective universities.

9. That this conference requests the Government of India and the Chamber of Princes to introduce the Glanders and Farcy Act in all the Indian States where it is not in force at present.

10. That this conference strongly urges the Provincial Governments to promote the Provincial Veterinary Service Officers to the contemplated Superior Provincial Service, in future to the extent of 50% at least and that no direct recruitment to the latter service be made until this proportion is made up.

11. This conference records its appreciation of the hearty response with which the Indian States have deputed their officers to attend this conference as delegates and thus contributed towards the success of the sessions.

After the passing of these resolutions Mr. M. S. Sastry with the permission of the chair, made the following statement regarding the Indian Veterinary Journal on behalf of its Editor, who could not be present on the occasion :—

Mr. Chairman and Friends,

It must be a matter of great pride for us that one of the Indian members of our profession should be able to successfully edit the official organ of the All-India Veterinary Association namely "The Indian Veterinary Journal". The Editor, Mr. P. Srinivasa Rao who is a private practitioner, as you all know, could not attend the conference himself owing to pressing engagements in Madras during this busy season over there. If he were present here to-day, I am sure he would have spoken to you all more eloquently and forcibly regarding the position of the Journal. Anyway you all know how ably he has been editing the journal in the midst of his multifarious duties. It is a responsible task and he has willingly and successfully shouldered the cause of the profession at the request of the association. Financially it cannot be said that it is in a prosperous condition, though it is not actually suffering from want of funds. With greater number of subscribers its scope can be improved. The journal has its subscribers in almost all the provinces of India and even from outside. Some provinces in India can give more subscribers than what they have been able to do now. This will be evident to you when I read out the following statement regarding the number of subscribers from each province in India: Madras 175, Bombay 89, Bengal 42. United Provinces and the Punjab 55, Behar and Orissa 63, Federated Malay States 23, Central Provinces 19, Hyderabad 12, Sindh and Baluchistan 16, Mysore 14, Assam and Burma 13. The members will be pleased to know that the journal is patronised by Maharajas, Rajas and Zemindars in India and that it is circulated in countries outside India.

Committee will elect its own President. Committee shall have powers to add to its members.

2. In order to give effect to the above resolution provincial associations be requested to contribute minimum of Rs. 50 towards the preliminary expenses to the central association and also recommends to bear the expenses of their representatives.

3. That this conference is of opinion that in order to maintain good agricultural cattle in India and to protect Indian farmers from heavy losses by death of cattle, it is necessary that the Government should take every step to introduce cattle insurance scheme in all the provinces and to grant all facilities for its development.

4. That inoculations and vaccinations against all contagious cattle diseases should be conducted free of charge and that its cost should be met out of provincial funds.

5. This conference while appreciating the successful efforts of the Mysore State in carrying the serum simultaneous inoculation against rinderpest in the state, requests the Governments of British Indian Provinces and other Indian States to carry the serum simultaneous inoculation similarly against rinderpest on a large scale within their respective areas.

6. That the attention of local Governments be drawn to the resolutions passed by this conference regarding the increase of Veterinary staff and appointments of Veterinarians to the posts dealing with animals for which Veterinarians are the only fit persons.

7. This conference requests the Government of Behar and Orissa to start a four years' course of studies in the proposed Patna Veterinary College instead of a three years' one and to affiliate the said college to the University of Patna.

8. In view of the growing importance and economic value of the Veterinary Science in the agricultural country, this conference requests the Governments of Bombay, Bengal and Madras to extend the course of studies in their respective Veterinary colleges to one of four years with a curriculum similar to that of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and to take early steps for the affiliation of those Colleges to their respective universities.

9. That this conference requests the Government of India and the Chamber of Princes to introduce the Glanders and Farcy Act in all the Indian States where it is not in force at present.

10. That this conference strongly urges the Provincial Governments to promote the Provincial Veterinary Service Officers to the contemplated Superior Provincial Service, in future to the extent of 1/2 at least and that no direct recruitment to the latter service be made until this proportion is made up.

11. This conference records its appreciation of the hearty response with which the Indian States have deputed their officers to attend this conference as delegates and thus contributed towards the success of the sessions.

After the passing of these resolutions Mr. M. S. Sastry with the permission of the chair, made the following statement regarding the Indian Veterinary Journal on behalf of its Editor, who could not be present on the occasion:—

Mr. Chairman and Friends,

It must be a matter of great pride for us that one of the Indian members of our profession should be able to successfully edit the official organ of the All-India Veterinary Association namely "The Indian Veterinary Journal". The Editor, Mr. P. Srinivasa Rao who is a private practitioner, as you all know, could not attend the conference himself owing to pressing engagements in Madras during this busy season. If he were present here to-day, I am sure he would have spoken to you all more eloquently and forcibly regarding the position of the Journal. Anyway you all know how ably he has been editing the journal in the midst of his multifarious duties. It is a responsible task and he has willingly and successfully shouldered the cause of the profession at the request of the association. Financially it cannot be said that it is in a prosperous condition, though it is not actually suffering from want of funds. With greater number of subscribers its scope can be improved. The journal has its subscribers in almost all the provinces of India and even from outside. Some provinces in India can give more subscribers than what they have been able to do now. This will be evident to you when I read out the following statement regarding the number of subscribers from each province in India: Madras 175, Bombay 89, Bengal 42, United Provinces and the Punjab 55, Behar and Orissa 63, Federated Malay States 23, Central Provinces 19, Hyderabad 12, Sindh and Baluchistan 16, Mysore 14, Assam and Burma 13. The members will be pleased to know that the journal is patronised by Maharajas, Rajas and Zemindars in India and that it is circulated in countries outside India.

Now, brother delegates, it lies in your power and in the power of your association to increase the number of subscribers and make the journal financially a prosperous one. Since this is the only Veterinary Journal published, in English, in India, and since it is also the organ of our own association, it is our sacred duty to support it liberally and help the editor in every way possible to lighten his difficult task. Each one of us can contribute articles, clinical notes and other interesting matter. We can make our friends and neighbours who are Veterinary Surgeons to become subscribers and contributors. The provincial associations can send the proceedings of their meetings for publication in the journal; important news of veterinary interest from each province may be sent up for publication in the journal. In fact anything that concerns the Veterinarian and the Veterinary profession in India may be communicated to the Journal and through it to all your professional brothers all over the country. With the liberal support from the profession and sympathy and patronage from the heads of the veterinary departments, the journal can soon become a monthly publication instead of a quarterly one. There is great need for this step to be taken as early as possible. The staff of the journal is very meagre at present. It can be strengthened with the increase in the number of subscribers. Unless news for publication from each province reach the editor, the journal will not be able to give the same to its readers through its columns, the readers may not evince the same interest in the journal as they are doing now. No journal can thrive only through the publication of purely scientific articles. It must look to the interest of the profession as a whole if it is to contribute towards advancement of science. Therefore the editor requests you all to evince more interest in the progress of the Journal to enable him to keep up the characteristic features of an All-India Journal and to discharge his duty towards you all with great enthusiasm and pleasure."

After this the President Mr. Dhakmarwala endorsed the statement made on behalf of the editor and eulogised his services in the cause of Indian Veterinary profession and appealed to the delegates to respond to the request of the editor.

In closing the fifth Session of the Conference, the Khan Saheb thanked the delegates, his co-workers on the Reception Committee specially its energetic Secretary Mr. Nagarsett, Messrs. Marathe, Phadke and others. He also thanked the volunteers, the boy scouts and the college authorities for lending the hall and the Gokhale Educational Society for having placed the Lawaji Castle, at the

disposal of the Reception Committee for the boarding and lodging of the delegates. He promised to devote his retired life towards the advancement of the association which has brought the scattered members of the profession into one organisation.

Messrs. B. K. Badami and others thanked the Reception Committee, the volunteers and others who looked to the creature comforts of the delegates and thus made their stay in their midst a pleasant and happy one.

With three cheers to H. M. The King Emperor, the conference terminated.

There was a large dinner party held in the night in honour of the delegates by the Reception Committee, in the spacious hall of the Lawaji Castle, and also a Magic Lantern lecture by the Gorakshana Sabha of Bombay.

(The professional papers will appear in the regular issues of the Journal. Ed.)

LIST OF THE DELEGATES THAT ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE.

Reception Committee.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|------------|
| 1. Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakmarwala | ... | Chairman. |
| 2. Mr. P. V. Nagarsett | ... | Secretary. |
| 3. " Y. N. Marathe | ... | Treasurer. |

Members.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| Messrs : | ... | 12. B. B. Joshi |
| 4. V. R. Phadke | ... | 13. J. M. C. Rebello |
| 5. Khan Saheb A. I. Shaikh | ... | 14. P. B. Cardmaster |
| 6. P. Miranda | ... | 15. D. S. Laud |
| 7. M. G. Kulkarni | ... | 16. J. P. Perera |
| 8. R. N. Sane | ... | 17. P. G. Date |
| 9. M. A. Merchant | ... | 18. D. B. Khole |
| 10. Y. K. Shete | ... | 19. V. B. Desai |
| 11. M. K. Garudachar | ... | |

Bombay Delegates.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-------------------|
| Messrs : | ... | 23. A. H. Khan |
| 20. K. B. Nair | ... | 24. R. C. Nathani |
| 21. K. R. S. Ayyar | ... | 25. J. H. Unerkar |
| 22. J. P. Damri | ... | |

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-------------------------|
| 26. P. V. Akula | ... | 58. M. H. Bhatt |
| 27. D. M. Bhadbhade | ... | 59. A. B. Agte |
| 28. N. V. Mehta | ... | 60. P. C. Bapat |
| 29. K. Frank | ... | 61. D. C. Bhambure |
| 30. V. R. Mudaliar | ... | 62. R. B. Phadnis |
| 31. H. Uttanwala | ... | 63. A. J. Patel |
| 32. G. T. Shah | ... | 64. G. S. Balekundri |
| 33. N. B. Naik | ... | 65. V. B. Dinkar |
| 34. V. G. Akula | ... | 66. N. V. Tamhankar |
| 35. H. C. Nathani | ... | 67. D. B. Sapre |
| 36. R. L. Jagadkal | ... | 68. G. A. Ranade |
| 37. D. B. Mantora | ... | 69. S. B. Hanchalikar |
| 38. M. K. Samarth | ... | 70. M. R. Tagare |
| 39. C. S. Abbyankar | ... | 71. A. C. Patel |
| 40. R. G. Sathe | ... | 72. M. C. Parikh |
| 41. H. B. Kulkarni | ... | 73. N. G. Bhide |
| 42. Sohoni | ... | 74. S. K. Damle |
| 43. V. N. Kulkarni | ... | 75. K. V. Barde |
| 44. S. N. Pathak | ... | 76. R. N. Naik |
| 45. G. G. Page | ... | 77. N. G. Katti |
| 46. J. G. Kulkarni | ... | 78. H. A. Chhaya |
| 47. N. K. Barsikar | ... | 79. N. G. Sahastrabudhe |
| 48. D. M. Gadkari | ... | 80. R. S. Joshi |
| 49. M. P. Gandhi | ... | 81. A. A. Chate |
| 50. C. N. Desai | ... | 82. C. S. Phadnis |
| 51. M. K. Jhavery | ... | 83. S. M. Nimbalkar |
| 52. J. G. Gokhale | ... | 84. V. B. Kanitkar |
| 53. T. R. Khaladkar | ... | 85. B. A. Deorukhkar |
| 54. E. R. Kulkarni | ... | 86. H. N. Chhatre |
| 55. A. A. Dave | ... | 87. M. C. Patteed |
| 56. M. N. Ronghe | ... | 88. U. Y. Gadag |
| 57. R. R. Tavargiri | ... | 89. M. D. Vaishnav |

Other Provinces.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Messrs : | |
| 90. S. S. Ahmed | |
| 91. D. K. Sen | |
| 92. G. N. Roy Chaudhuri | } Bengal |
| 93. S. M. Raza Hussain | |
| 94. Lt. Fazul Karim | } U. P. |
| 95. Karm Ellahi | |
| 96. Khan Saheb N. K. Wachha | ... The Punjab. |
| 97. I. B. Ghose | ... Baluchistan |
| | ... Bihar |

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|---------|
| 98. P. Pandya | ... | Bihar |
| 99. M. S. Sastry | } | Madras. |
| 100. G. N. Srikantaiah | | |
| 101. L. M. Hira | ... | Sind |
| 102. Hari Anant Chapekar | ... | C. P. |
| 103. B. N. Mitra. | | |
| 104. D. I. H. Dhaberi. | | |

Indian States.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Messrs : | |
| 105. B. K. Badami | ... (Deccan) Hyderabad |
| 106. N. N. Banerji | ... Sikkim |
| 107. K. K. Iyengar | ... Mysore |
| 108. S. S. Phawale | } Indore |
| 109. V. V. Nigoskar | |
| 110. C. J. Fernandes | } Baroda |
| 111. S. M. Vasauda | |
| 112. V. M. Chavan | ... Bhavanagar |
| 113. W. V. Soman | ... Jaora |
| 114. N. T. Kulkarni | ... Sangli |
| 115. Abdool Razakh | ... Jaipur |
| 116. Abdul Khan | ... Junagarh. |

APPENDIX I.**WELCOME ADDRESS**

BY

KHAN SAHEB N. D. DHAKMARWALA

Chairman Reception Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

As Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Veterinary Graduates' Association, I esteem it a great privilege and honour to accord to you all the most cordial welcome here. I am deeply conscious of the honour conferred upon me by electing me Chairman of Reception Committee and I trust that with your help and good will our discussions, deliberations and decisions will prove as productive of progress as in previous years.

In the first place I have to express my sincere thanks to Mr. K. Hewlett, Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, for kindly consenting to open this Conference. Mr. Hewlett needs no introduction to the Bombay Graduates and we congratulate ourselves for having secured

his support towards us. His presence here to-day is a proof of his great sympathy towards the Conference. He is one of the oldest members of the Indian Veterinary Service and as such has held high posts in the Department—as the Superintendent C. V. D. Bombay Presidency for some years and as Principal, Bombay Veterinary College for the last 17 years. In both these capacities and as Veterinary Adviser to Government he has rendered great service to the Department, in bringing to the notice of Government several changes and improvements in the organisation of the Department. He is a very enthusiastic and hard working officer and during the War he was greatly instrumental in sending out our Graduates in charge of animals embarked to different parts of the Empire. He has also taken great pains for the expansion of the College and the Glanders and Farcy Department. We congratulate ourselves that this Conference is to be opened by him.

In the second place I have to thank all the members of the profession and other gentlemen who have come as representatives of different Provincial Associations and Municipalities. It is no common pleasure to meet and greet you all who have taken the trouble to come from long distances. I trust that Bombay which is considered to be the second city in the Empire will do its utmost to make your stay here a very pleasant and profitable one. I also sincerely hope that when you return to your homes you may carry pleasant and happy remembrances of your visit to this city of which we are so proud. I think that Bombay could claim that as far as Veterinary Associations are concerned, we have been pioneers, in as much as the Bombay Veterinary Graduates' Association was started in 1886.

Although this is the first Conference of its kind held in this city, it may be mentioned that such four Conferences were held in previous years *viz.* in Lucknow, Lahore, Madras and Calcutta and it is in the fitness of things that one like it should be held in this Presidency town.

It is not necessary for me to go into the question of the necessity or utility of holding such Conferences. The movement is now sufficiently advanced and I trust that the results which have followed, will answer any doubts of its success and will compel a favourable verdict for its continuance in the future. It has been a great source of satisfaction to us to see its growth and expansion which is the outcome of the support and co-operation received from all, and which has encouraged us to make this Conference an annual event.

It is customary for the Chairman to introduce the proceedings by the delivery of a speech containing some remarks about the Professional progress and I do so with great pleasure.

The object for which we have assembled here is well known to you all. We have met to confer on various matters of interest for the uplift of the profession, to devise measures for the further progress of our activities, to compare notes, to settle our doubts and difficulties and to help one another in the solution of many problems confronting us. For such a Conference to be a success, all concerned should do their part and send as many representatives as possible. The tendency in the past has been for each province to work on its own in a sort of water-tight compartment.

But it is realised nowadays that the health of the livestock of each province is directly dependent on the freedom from disease of its neighbouring stock. In being able therefore to confer and discuss here we will disperse much the wiser and will be in a better position to send representations to our respective Governments. It is no use meeting like this every year and passing resolutions and then sitting quiet for the rest of the year. We must lay out a feasible programme for the future with high ideals in regard to different subjects. We must try to induce Government to see matter from our point of view. It is only by judicious propaganda that the authorities could be induced to realise that our organised profession wishes to advance along the path of progress.

The Bombay Veterinary Graduates, Association has on its list about 175 members. The Bombay Presidency including Sind with its population of nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores of people possesses about one crore of bovines. There are 119 Veterinary dispensaries (103 in Bombay Presidency and 16 in Sind). There are 125 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 7 Inspectors, 1 Deputy Superintendent and 2 Superintendents on the establishment. Numerically, the present cadre of Veterinary service is totally inadequate to cope successfully with the problems presented in any one branch of the work, either in research, teaching or executive.

Veterinary Education and Veterinary Research are matters of national importance. India is an enormous country, chiefly agricultural, but people do not understand the value of Veterinary Science to the agriculturist, with the result that Veterinary help has been sparingly given and a fruitful field for investigation and research into animal diseases has been sadly neglected. Veterinary Science is still in its infancy and its growth should not be retarded by an economic policy.

Also research into animal diseases is still in its infancy and there are many avenues of Veterinary Science that have yet to be explored.

Though horses in town are replaced by motors, there is no falling off in racing, polo and hunting, and cattle for agricultural work are increasing. Canine practice which was nothing previously, is increasing to-day in every town. If all arable land were turned into pasture, it means an increase in the cattle of the country. Also if the milk inspection Act be sanctioned, it will increase the consumption of pure milk and this means more cows and possibly the appointment of more Veterinary Officers for this purpose. Therefore, if we see motor cars, trollies and tractors increasing every day it is not to be inferred that the horse, the bullock, the Veterinary Surgeon and the Veterinary profession are going to be extinct. Not at all. We must remember that our profession is made up of compensations *viz.*, that where there is a falling off in one direction there is an increase in another. We should therefore take a great personal interest in the Live-stock problems. The milk yield must be increased per cow, the weight of fleece in sheep must be increased, and the weight of poultry and other bye-products also must receive attention. The Veterinary Surgeon will find that the owner of valuable and high producing animals is much more likely to consult him than the owner of mediocre animals. We must remember that anything good for Agriculture is good for Veterinary profession. The progress of the people in any country is largely associated with development of the animal industry; we should therefore co-operate with those engaged in Live-stock industry. It should be remembered that the eradication and control work is essential for the preservation of the Live-stock industry. We are part and parcel of agriculture as a profession. Agriculture owes an enormous debt of gratitude to Veterinary profession. Live-stock is the most important of Indian farming and the Veterinary profession protects the farmer from the ravages of disease by curative and preventive measures and by research into the causation and control of epidemics. There is, therefore, no reason why the Veterinary profession should be down-hearted in the least.

Besides this, Veterinary Science is of enormous service to the human race, and therefore it is of vital importance and advantage that we should be allowed to associate with the medical profession as a comparative section of medicine which will prove of the utmost benefit to both human and veterinary branches of medicine.

Also our profession should be fully represented at every Congress of Sanitary Institute for the following reasons:—The Congress is attended by nearly every health committee in India, in addition to the Medical Officers of health, Sanitary Inspectors, Sanitary Engineers and

other officials, and it is obvious that if a few Veterinary Officers were allowed to attend and read papers and discuss there, we as a profession will be considered necessary officers in the health service, specially we ought to take a prominent place in meat and milk inspection. It is thus only by keeping our profession in touch with the men who have power to make appointments to health service positions, that we can secure the recognition to which we are entitled, and keep ourselves well abreast of the times. The Veterinary profession is indebted to the Medical profession for raising its status. The status of the medical profession is to-day a very high one. The Veterinary profession feels that it could now stand on its own legs and join the medicals for the good of public health. There is room for both the professions in the interests of humanity. The medical officer of health and the veterinary officer should work hand in hand and in complete harmony. Over half the cases of tuberculosis are due to milk and there is only one body who could protect the public from that scourge, and that body is the Veterinary profession. If tuberculosis alone could be eradicated, the Veterinary profession would have done an enormous amount of good work. Besides this, there are some diseases from which animals suffer that are communicable to men, and all these require the co-operation of both these professions to eradicate them.

The ignorance of farmers on Veterinary matters is still immense, especially about contagious diseases and it is for us to continue to enlighten them on these matters. We must take trouble to explain to them the benefits of inoculations for various contagious diseases and when they see the sense of it, they would appreciate our efforts and make up their minds to have it done. Some are slow to adopt new methods but they can be converted if we will only lay ourselves open to try to help them. The Veterinary Surgeon should have more influence than any body else with the farmers in advising them and it should be his aim to avail himself of that opportunity on every conceivable occasion. If suitable subjects were selected for lecturing, the farmers it is sure to benefit the profession. The lectures, if properly made interesting and instructive by magic lantern slides when once appreciated by the farmers they will do more than to show the farmers that Veterinary Surgeons are not as the great advancing with the times. Also lectures to the educated death of be given under the auspices of different 'Societies' or came out to thus our profession brought before the eye of the public resigned and their sympathy and interest and thus the status years the Chief and as such he would be raised. gland. Although

Also every humanitarian society, the S. P. C. A. and *Pinjrapole* should have on its committee a Veterinary Surgeon to assist in the deliberations of those who run or control such Institutions.

We must try to eradicate glanders and rabies from India as is done in Great Britain through the aid and application of Veterinary research and thus confer benefits upon men as well as the animal world. Anthrax and tuberculosis should be equally eradicated. Rinderpest, foot and mouth disease of cattle and distemper of dog, each supposed to belong to the ultra-visible group and which has baffled the brains of our best scientists, and Cancer which is also prevalent amongst animals as in man, and certain diseases of sheep, require to be investigated and for all these our profession lives in hopes, and I trust that, before long, these desires will be realised. It is for those who work in the Laboratory and those who work in the field to collaborate to gain this end. At present a series of interesting experiments is being made on the vaccination of calves as a means of rendering them immune and thus building up tubercle-free herds. The subject of rabies is one which gave very serious cause of anxiety sometime ago but since the introduction of preventive vaccination against this disease, both in human beings and animals it has proved a great boon and it is hoped that one single dose of vaccination instead of 14, would be found to give immunity. It can then be adopted as a safe preventive by universal vaccination and this method of treatment ought to become an international one. But the fact that our patients have only an economic value and the comparatively small fees obtainable, are the chief drawbacks to more work being done.

We are many a time called upon to give expert evidence in Courts of Law pertaining to cases of cruelty to animals and our professional brothers have either to appear on the side of the prosecution which is generally the S. P. C. A. or the defendant who is a driver or owner of the animal. In such cases the Court sometimes is not able to arrive at proper decision owing to conflicting evidence. Whilst our profession is in cordial agreement as to the aims of the S. P. C. A. there will be always difference of opinion as to the degree of suffering or pain, and it should not be interpreted humanely as evidence that we uphold cruelty or even condone it. Therefore it is advisable to have an expert independent Veterinary Surgeon attached to each court, or Veterinary Surgeons should be appointed Honorary Magistrates to decide cases under the Cruelty Act. Also the activities of the S. P. C. A. should not end simply by securing convictions and collecting fines but arrangements should be made to

give lectures on Cruelty to Animals in different vernacular languages, and pamphlets and leaflets should be widely circulated amongst the ignorant mass of people and thus their sense of kindness should be aroused. Prizes and medals should also be offered to owners who take proper care of their animals. Besides this, free hospitals and dispensaries should be opened to encourage people to have their animals treated free of charge when sick, and not be induced to work their animals and perpetrate cruelty. Thus cure and prevention should be brought about upon a commercial basis.

There is another matter which I wish to impress upon the minds of all members. It is, that every member should send some material in the way of an article or clinical case for publication in Veterinary Journals because their existence depends largely upon the recording of cases in the Journals for the benefit of others.

It is also necessary that a cattle Bureau should be established by Government to collect and disseminate information concerning cattle breeding and allied subjects, to assist in the disposal of surplus stock, to keep milk records, to establish and maintain here books and to encourage the use of pedigree stock. Steps should be taken to have Premium bulls and work should be developed under live-stock officers for the improvement of Live-stock on defined lines. Also pedigree herds of the best type of local cattle should be in great demand as good stud bulls, and the co-operation of villagers and farmers should be secured for converting areas of land into large breeding farms and thus increase the supply of suitable stud animals. In short, dairy cattle should receive more attention from the different official mind so that the cows shall be good milkers and the males suitable as draft cattle.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Royal Commission on Agriculture which is now engaged in examining experts with a view to assist in their deliberations about Agriculture proper, has also attached some importance to its important branch,— the Veterinary Science—and we trust that something good will come out of it and that the status of our profession will be increased.

There is one other matter I wish to refer to and it is about the great loss which our profession has sustained by the untimely death of Sir. Stewart Stockman, during last year in England. He came out to India about 25 years ago in the then I. C. V. D., but he resigned and went back to England. He was appointed for some years the Chief Veterinary Inspector to the Ministry of Agriculture and as such he did a lot when foot and mouth disease broke out in England. Although

the actual virus of the disease eludes the grasp of the scientists, much light was thrown by Sir Stewart Stockman on the manner in which the disease is propagated. To us therefore the death of scientists like him, is a serious loss.

Before concluding, I wish to make a few general remarks. When the proposal for holding the conference in Bombay, this year, was brought before our managing committee, I realised that we were undertaking a great responsibility and, when I accepted the Chairmanship, some thought that it was a nice finish to my career because I retired this year after serving Government for 37 years. But I did not consider it that way at all and I could only look upon to-day's gathering as another milestone and not as a finish. The position in which you find me to-day is not a consummation of any ambition on my part but as a duty to my profession to do anything I can for it and to emulate what others have done in furthering the interests of the profession. I may add that, as long as I am able, it would always be a great pleasure to do all I can to help our profession, even while under retirement.

The Bombay Veterinary Graduates' Association, which I have the honour to represent to-day, trust that the City of Bombay which is always foremost in the endeavour to assist science and literature, was also taking a lead in the care of its animals owing to the generosity of philanthropic citizens like Petits and those of you who are enabled to see something of animal life during your stay in this city, would, I am sure, go away assured of this statement.

It would be impossible to thank adequately those who have helped to make this Conference a success but I must mention the names especially of our energetic Secretary Mr. P. V. Nagarshett, our Treasurer Mr. Marathe and all the members of the Reception Committee who have worked hard throughout the year. Also I have to thank all representatives of different District Local Boards and Municipalities for their attendance here today, and also the District Local Boards of Surat, Thana and Kolaba and Municipalities of Lonawala and Gadag for their handsome donation towards the Conference. We trust that they will learn a good deal from the subjects which are to be discussed in the Subject Committee to be held during the next two days. I am sure, that we will give you an excellent meeting here and that it will be of benefit to us not only from a scientific point of view but as a relaxation from work and an enjoyable holiday. The papers to be read are of a high standard and the discussions are sure to be of a high order. We have tried our best to make this Conference a success

and I trust that you will kindly forgive all unintentional omissions and short comings.

I have also to thank the Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College for allowing us the use of the College premises for holding this Conference.

I have also to thank the Authorities and Trustees of the Gokhale Education Society High School at Parel for allowing their premises to be used by the delegates.

I would not say more except to wish the Conference a long and useful life, long might it live and long might it continue in its good work.

In conclusion I hope that you will help the Chair by giving him your support and sympathy so that this 5th Session of the All India Veterinary Conference will compare favourably with its predecessors in the business we put through and the wisdom of our decisions.

With these few remarks I beg to request Mr. Hewlett to kindly open the proceedings of the Conference.

APPENDIX II.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

BY

K. HEWLETT ESQ., M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S., O.B.E., J.P.

GENTLEMEN,

1. I thank you for doing me the honour of asking me to open the Fifth Session of the All India Veterinary Conference of the All India Veterinary Graduates' Association.

2. Although your Association is not one recognised by Government as a service Association because it includes in its membership others than Government servants and because it does not conform to the rules laid down by Government as requisite to recognition yet on the professional side of its activities it serves a very useful and commendable purpose, in that it brings professional brethren together and stimulates interest in and discussion of professional subjects. It is for this reason that I welcome you here to-day.

3. Many interesting papers have been read at past Conferences and I understand that numerous papers of a high order will be read and discussed here during the course of the present session of your Association. I shall have much pleasure in attending these meetings and listening to these papers which I feel sure will be interesting and instructive.

4. As your Association is not a recognised one I am unable to take any part in discussing matters dealing with its organisation or with the methods you may wish to advocate for the advancement of the Association's or its members' interests. I cannot associate myself in any way with any of the resolutions you may pass on such subjects. However I will give you one word of advice. I suggest that you form service Associations in each Province of India on the lines laid down by Government for the advancement of your interests and for your protection, but that you keep this All India Veterinary Association wholly and solely for the advancement of Veterinary science and that its deliberations should be restricted solely to matters of a scientific nature.

5. I do not propose to take up much of your valuable time with an opening address, but welcoming you here to-day and meeting again many of my former pupils stirs up memories of the past. It is almost exactly 25 years ago since I first joined the staff of this College as Assistant Principal and not far short of 26 years since I first landed in Bombay and joined the Indian Civil Veterinary Department.

6. During this period, many and great changes have taken place in Veterinary work in India. These changes have affected all aspects of our work and in fact have almost revolutionised it.

7. In 1902 there were few or no motor cars in India and the horse was an indispensable animal for all forms of rapid transit away for the railway, besides which the cult of the horse for sport and pleasure was at its height. Horse dealing was in a very prosperous and flourishing condition and consequently the Veterinary Surgeon was in great demand for selecting and examining horses as to soundness. The treatment, too, of equine diseases was then of considerable economic importance and the successful equine practitioner in the large cities of India reaped a golden harvest—several practitioners making by no means inconsiderable fortunes.

8. Now all this has changed. Throughout India motor cars have displaced horses on the roads to a very considerable extent and in the

great cities almost entirely. The cult of the horse too has declined for various reasons and there is no longer the demand for horses for sport and pleasure that there used to be. In consequence of this, Veterinary practitioners in the cities have been hard hit and now find it difficult to make ends meet by purely professional work and many Veterinary establishments have been closed.

9. In 1902 the energies of the Civil Veterinary Department, as it then existed, were directed almost wholly towards horse and mule breeding. The whole of the Government horse breeding in India was at that time in its care. Large numbers of stallions were maintained by the Imperial Government and these had to be supervised and breeding operations directed, mares inspected and those suitable branded and registered and coverings recorded and foals inspected and registered. Horse fairs had to be attended and horse shows organised. Not only was the Imperial Horse Breeding under the Veterinary Department but also Provincial Government Horse Breeding and District Local Boards Horse Breeding.

10. Now all this has been changed. The Imperial horse breeding has been transferred to the Army Remount Department, the Civil Veterinary Department only continuing to deal with Provincial Horse Breeding and District Local Board Horse Breeding in selected localities. With the improvement of the roads and the coming of the motor, the demand among the country people for *tongā* ponies and riding ponies has decreased and as a result many District Local Boards have ceased to maintain stallions and horse breeding has generally declined, except in certain districts of northern India, where it is still in a flourishing and prosperous condition.

11. In the Army although the number of cavalry regiments has been reduced and mechanisation of transport and artillery units is making some headway large numbers of horses and mules are still maintained and still require Veterinary aid as heretofore. But "the writing is on the wall" and the aeroplane and the motor must in the course of time adversely affect the demand for Veterinary aid in the Army.

12. These changes happily, however, have been counter-balanced to a great extent by the increase of interest that is being awakened in the care and treatment of cattle and their diseases and especially their contagious diseases. There can be no doubt that the future of the Veterinary profession in India lies in this direction. The Cattle

of India are among her greatest assets for on the cattle her Agriculture depends.

13. Twenty five years ago but little had been done in this direction although the appalling losses among cattle from disease had been recognised years before and measures had been discussed and some measures adopted which however were largely inoperative. It was in 1901, that the first organised effort was made to cope with cattle diseases. It is true that for some years before that time there were a few Veterinary dispensaries and Veterinary graduates scattered widely over India serving under District Local Boards, in Municipalities and in Indian States, but these were scattered units and not a provincial organisation. In October 1901, the Provincial circle (as it was called) was organised in the Punjab by Col. G. K. Walker (then Captain) to deal with cattle diseases by means of a Provincial Veterinary service organised for that purpose. On that service all the Provincial Departments have been modelled and there are now Provincial organisations to deal with cattle diseases in every province in India, controlling hundreds of dispensaries and treating many thousands of cattle every year.

14. The changes too in the last 25 years have been great on the education side. In 1902 there were four Veterinary Colleges in India viz. Bombay and Bengal in which the medium of instruction was in English, and Lahore and Ajmere in which the medium of instruction was in the Vernacular. The Ajmere College has been closed and a College at Madras opened and other Colleges are under construction at Rangoon and at Patna, the sum of 7 lakhs of rupees having been sanctioned for the latter. The old Lahore College has been abandoned and a magnificent new one erected. The medium of instruction is now English at all the Colleges. A four years course has been introduced at the Lahore College and written examinations are now in force in almost all the Colleges in India.

15. Veterinary Research has also been developed not only at the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research at Muktesar but also in the Laboratories connected with the Colleges.

16. Although there has been progress in many fields of Veterinary work in India during the last quarter of a century the expansion of the Veterinary Department has not been as rapid as we should have liked it to be and India still lags far behind other countries in this respect.

17. A further expansion of veterinary activity in India is urgently required. A vast field awaits the research worker into animal disease, for up to the present, but the border line has been explored. Research, in my opinion, is one of the chief needs of India to-day, and things, being as they are, the only possible agency for carrying it out is an agency of the Government of India. This could take the form of a trained body of Veterinary research workers serving under a Central authority but working in the Provinces in collaboration with the various Provincial Veterinary Departments in the local laboratories and there investigating local problems, their work being co-ordinated by a Central Authority.

18. Veterinary Education in India requires to be reformed and adapted to the changed conditions which now exist. The most urgent need is standardisation of the various College courses. Since the abolition of the Inspector-Generalship of the Indian Veterinary Service in 1912 each provincial Veterinary College in India has gone its own way and the courses have been varied without any regard to the courses pertaining at the other Colleges. The examinations too are not uniform even in these Colleges which still maintain a 3 years course. This should be rectified. Laboratories and scientific equipment should be available in all the Colleges and the College staffs should be strengthened to such an extent as to permit of teachers specialising in their subjects and having time for study and experiment.

19. A considerable increase in the cadres both of the subordinate grades and the Provincial grades is necessary, if the serum simultaneous method of immunization against rinderpest is to be popularised and also to enable the department to cope successfully with other contagious animal diseases.

20. The lack of a Central Authority for co-ordinating measures for dealing with contagious diseases and for tendering advice to the Government of India on Veterinary matters affecting the whole of Indian Empire has been felt to be detrimental to the Veterinary profession and the progress of Veterinary Science in India. One of the great needs of the future is the creation of some Central co-ordinating authority.

21. For guidance in these future developments we look forward to the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India now sitting. We hope that the Veterinary profession in India will receive support and encouragement from their recommendations. We feel that our profession has a great work to do and that, if given the opportunity, we can be of immense service to India. In the past we have been subjugated to other professions and callings and

our field of utility has been restricted by the lack of the support which we feel to be our due. In a vast country like India, depending almost wholly on its Agriculture, and its Agriculture depending entirely on the working bullock, it is strange to find apathy with regard to that science which alone can keep the Live-stock of the country free from the scourge of disease. But such is the case. We must endeavour to create a public opinion. It is for you as members of the Veterinary profession to keep before the public the vital necessity of our profession and this you can do as you move about your districts and among your clients by proving by your skill and your advice the great value of the profession to which you have the honour to belong.

I now declare the 5th Session of the Conference open.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE BOMBAY SESSION OF THE ALL-INDIA VETERINARY CONFERENCE

BY

G. N. ROY CHAUDHURI, G. B. V. C.,

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We reached Bombay on the 26th of December last. The rumour we heard before starting on our journey regarding holding of the Conference in Bombay appeared to us to be correct. On landing there, we did not find a soul to receive us; a little bird whispered in our ears that the Government of Bombay had refused permission to its officers to attend the meeting, and the premises of the Veterinary College would not be given for the purpose. We were at a loss to understand the reason of this extraordinary order. Subsequently, on meeting our Bombay friends we learnt that to a certain extent this embargo had been raised and permission for attending and holding of the Session at the Veterinary College had been granted, but Mr. Hewlett would preside only on the opening day and on the professional papers day, that he will not have anything to do with the passing of our resolutions, that the delegates will have to reside outside the Veterinary College buildings and students will be allowed to participate under certain conditions. One thought on the facts disclosed above, came uppermost in the minds of those who were not Bombayites—it was the lack of imagination on the part of the authorities in Bombay and how small they looked when compared with those in other Provinces, where the previous sessions of the conference were held, the help, the assistance and the co-operation they rendered us to make the Conference a success.

At Lahore and Madras the Hon'ble Members in charge of the Veterinary portfolio were present, and in Calcutta the Session was opened by Sir Hugh Stephenson, the then Senior Member of the Government of Bengal and now His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa. Representatives of the Army Veterinary Department, Calcutta, School of Tropical Medicine, distinguished servants of the Government members of the Legislative Council and of the Calcutta Corporation, Chairmen of the District Boards all participated. To think that the sensitive nostrils of the powers that be in Bombay smelt rat in a harmless professional meeting of this nature, did not speak much of public spirit of those who boast of their city being equal to Calcutta in education, enlightenment and culture.

But notwithstanding these disabilities we had a very successful session. The meeting was well attended by Veterinarians from distant parts of India viz. Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, Punjab, United Provinces and Madras were all there. Progressive Indian States of Baroda, Mysore, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Junagarh, Sikkim etc. sent their representatives. Over two hundred professional men assembled on the opening day, the like of which Bombay Veterinary College would never have witnessed before. I attended the Veterinary section of the recent Far Eastern Medical Congress in Calcutta, and I can say that, in enthusiasm, in numbers of professional papers, in dignity of discussion and in attendance, our function was worthy of our name and reputation.

Messages of sympathy were read from many well-known members of the profession. I like to mention the names of Major T. M. Miyamoto of Formosa, Capt. Wetherall of Calcutta and Dr. MacGregor of the Bengal Veterinary College.

First day closed with the speeches of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and of the President; in the evening there was a garden party, which the elite of the city of Bombay attended. The speech of Mr. Dhakrala was worthy of the distinguished position which he holds in the profession; his love and solicitude for the welfare of his professional brethren were evident in every word of his speech and his final assurance that he would devote the rest of holidays for the advancement of Veterinary knowledge and to ameliorate the condition of Veterinary profession in India evoked amongst those present a feeling of respect and admiration which Indians only know how to give to age and to experience.

The speech of Mr. Hewlett was as learned as it was informative and gave lead to many questions awaiting solutions; his reference to private practice was very true, his plea for an agency to represent the

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The Conference closed with a dinner in the Indian style at sat side by side, orthodox Bramins of Madras, hefty Pathans of West frontier, high caste Maharashtras and conservative Bihar Bengalees. There were also present Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians giving a glimpse of future India, at which there will be no caste Indians.

The energy displayed and the interest taken by the elders of the profession viz. Sayed Sultan Ahmed of Bengal, Mr. B.K. Bada Hyderabad, Khan Sahib N.D. Dhakmarwala, Sayed Raza Hussain Mr. M. S. Sastry of Madras will always be gratefully remembered.

Mr. Khan also took us to see the caves of Elephanta and gave us a nice talk after the works of the Conference were over, for whom our best thanks are due.

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