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The Indian Veterinary Journal.

(The Journal of The All-India Veterinary Association)



Editor :

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

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NOTICE

The Indian Veterinary Journal

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

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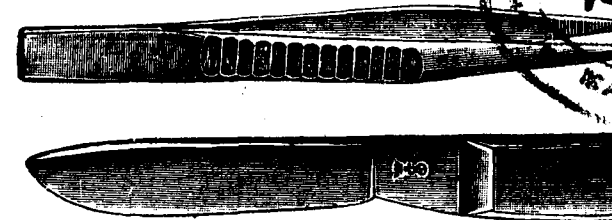
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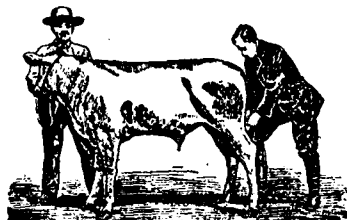
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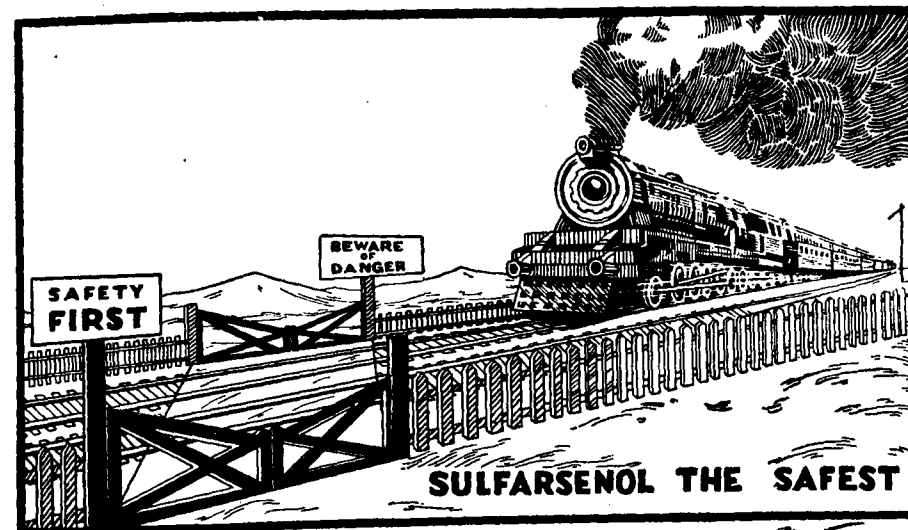
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(The Journal of the All-India Veterinary Association)

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JULY, 1932.

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Vol. IX]

JULY, 1932.

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Editorials.

VETERINARY RESEARCH.

At last the need for Veterinary Research seems to have dawned on the minds of those that guide the destinies of the Veterinary Departments of this country. In a tropical country like India, the field for original disease research in animals is enormous, but the steps taken to accomplish the object are not commensurate with the needs. For a long time there was only one institute up on the hills in the north of this huge sub-continent. Later on a few small Laboratories sprang up in the respective Veterinary Colleges, and these were used more to aid the clinics than for Research. The idea was, and perhaps still, is, to centralise work in Research, and this idea of centralising Research work, either Veterinary or Medical is not commendable for obvious reasons.

Of late, in the Laboratories attached to each Veterinary College, some amount of Research work is being done. Even here the tendency to man them *inadequately* and to give less facilities under some pretext or other exists. By centralising Research at some one Institute and making the rest of the Laboratories subsidiary is, in our opinion, an unsound policy. On the one hand, however large the staff of this centre may be, it is bound to find more work than it can do efficiently and the net result, naturally, falls short of the expectations; on the other hand this centralisation indirectly means to imply that no other brains, bar those obtaining within the central place, are capable of thinking out problems for themselves and that the rest outside should look up to that central body for guidance; or it may mean to imply that Research is kept as a close preserve only for those that possess the so-called "higher training," even though such persons come out to India fresh from a College not knowing anything about the diseases of animals peculiar to the Tropics. Given the same opportunity to many a young Veterinary Graduate of any

Indian Veterinary College, he is ready to specialise in any particular branch of Research. Such men were neglected in the past and we feel glad to see that many of them are now going abroad to study particular branches of Science in order to fulfil the considerations of Services.

There are still many who have the capacity for Research work but do not possess the wherewithal to go abroad. Research in animal diseases should not be restricted to any particular class of animals. Veterinarians have to deal with all the animals of a farmer or a stock-owner whether that animal is of any economic value or not. It therefore stands to reason that Research in the diseases of Cattle or Dogs or Poultry is equally important. It may be that any particular piece of Research done is only of Academic interest, but it should not be forgotten that this piece of work may give a clue for another of economic value. To draw a parallel—"Pure" Mathematics came into being before "applied" Mathematics came into existence. Similarly Research of Academic interest preceded that of economic value. That classical work on Malaria by Sir Ronald Ross was first done on Bird Malaria and then applied to solve the life cycle of Human Malaria. The birds with which he worked were of no economic value, yet that glorious work brought a blessing to humanity in general. In the face of all this the Government of one of the Provinces in India has passed an order that no Research is to be undertaken unless it be in diseases of indigenous animals of economic value. We infer from this that a dog for example should be considered an animal of no economic value and its disease needs no attention. We respectfully point out that "Rabies" of the dog is of very great importance, so is Hydatid disease and many others. Should no Research be done in these by Veterinarians who are better fitted for it more than the Medical men who are permitted to do the same? We do not blame the Government of the Province for issuing such an order because a Government is a body of laymen guided by an "Expert" who is a tried and experienced man of the profession! We mean no ill will to anybody but a spade has to be called a spade. It is time now that such an order is rescinded.

Neither this country nor any other could exist without its Live-stock and it is a pity that every year so much pecuniary loss is sustained by the stock-owners. This avoidable pecuniary loss would support a number of Research Institutes. Research should be decentralised and each province should work out its local problems. State-aid in these matters is necessary and Private-aid, if available, is commendable and can be looked upon as only an adjunct to the former.

In countries other than India men that show an aptitude for Research are encouraged with the necessary help, but here conditions

are different. It is gratifying, however, to note that the Agricultural Research Council has created a post in each of the major Provinces for the investigation of Cattle Diseases, but it seems to us that such of those that are employed may have to submerge their individuality into some central body in order to be spoonfed. We have enough men who possess the brains for Research work and these are only waiting for an opportunity to use them—encourage them, give them their individuality and thus get the best of the local talents of the provinces.

DEVELOPMENT INDEED !

II

Having pointed out in a previous article that the word 'Development' would be a misnomer as applied to the Veterinary Department if the highly retrograde proposals of the Retrenchment committee in Madras were given effect to, it is our intention now to deal with two other vital questions, which demand the serious and immediate attention of all Local Governments, if they mean 'business' with the veterinary profession in India.

Time and again we have pointed out in these pages that the question of Veterinary Education in India should be taken up immediately and with the materials and facilities available in a 'Sub-Continent' like India, it must be possible to make her self-contained in the matter of Veterinary Education. We are unable to understand what it is that exactly stands in the way of higher authorities to move in the matter. Finance? well, it is an old, old bogey which has lost its point. It is sickening to hear it said in season and out of season. What is more pitiable is that the heads of various provincial veterinary departments in India seem to be more anxious about the finances of the Government than the Government themselves. It may do credit to them as Servants of the Government but not as Heads of Scientific Departments. The old adage "Where there is a will there is a way" has not lost its truth because of its age. We submit that a move in the matter is long overdue and lest our criticisms should be lacking in any constructive proposals, we place the following points for the consideration of the authorities concerned :—

1. The curriculum of studies should be the same in all the the Veterinary Colleges in India.
2. The entrance qualification should be Intermediate in Science or some other equivalent University Examination.

3. The Course of Instructions should be raised to four years or if the three years' course is to be retained, the non-technical subjects such as, Chemistry and Biology, may be omitted from the College curriculum. Only those candidates who have taken these subjects for their Intermediate Examination be eligible for admission.
4. The examination in all the Colleges in India should be conducted by a Central Board of Examiners, consisting of Principals of all Veterinary Colleges appointed by the Government of India, who can set papers for a simultaneous written examination.

The Oral and Practical examinations can be conducted by the Principal and staff of the College concerned. This arrangement will in no way interfere with the efficiency of the examination, as the Oral and Practical tests will be conducted on the questions set and approved by the Central Board.

5. Diploma of Licentiate in Veterinary Science (L.V.S.) be awarded to the successful candidates in the final examination to enhance the status.
6. The question of affiliation to the University, may be left to the Provinces, but no candidate shall proceed to any University Degree in Veterinary Science, unless he has previously obtained the Diploma of Licentiate from one of the Veterinary Colleges in India or from any other recognised Veterinary Colleges. A still simpler and direct method would be to affiliate the Provincial Veterinary Colleges to their respective Universities and insist upon necessary standard and safeguards as in the case of sister professions of Medicine and Agriculture.
7. The system of free Veterinary Education be done away with. An uniform tuition fee of not exceeding Rs. 100/- per annum and Examination fee of Rs. 5/- per head, for the 1st and 2nd year and of Rs. 10/- for the Final year may be levied.
8. The Local Governments may at their discretion award stipends or scholarships to selected students.
9. Facilities for 'Refresher Course' must be provided in all the Veterinary Colleges.

We have indicated roughly on what lines development may be desirable in the matter of Veterinary Education in India. It is for the

'Experts' to fill in the details, and make it a comprehensive scheme. We next proceed with the question of improvement of Live-Stock. We have written in great detail on this subject in the January issue of 1926. It is a piece of grave injustice that the profession is subjected to, in not being entrusted with this work. Hissar Farm stands as a monument to show what success Cattle-breeding Operations can attain *in the hands of Veterinary profession*. With its thorough knowledge of animal Physiology, Pathology, Anatomy, Veterinary Hygiene, Soundness of animals, their care and management, their habits and idiosyncracies and knowledge of breeding, it is the best suited to be in charge of Cattle-breeding Operations. Let us see what is exactly happening on the several Cattle Farms now run by the Government. We make no excuse in quoting from our previous article with slight alterations and additions.

"If a cow presents difficulty in calving a Veterinary Surgeon is needed: if either the mother or her little one suffers least constitutionally, it is the Veterinary Surgeon that must set them right; if they do not 'thrive' well the Veterinary Surgeon is expected to make 'elephants' of them; if an epidemic breaks out on the Farm the Veterinary Surgeon is held solely responsible to put an early end to it; if the Farm stock are to be protected annually against diseases like Rinderpest Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, Black quarter, Anthrax, Sheep-pox, &c., it is the Veterinary Surgeon that has to do all the inoculations; Deficiency diseases must be attended to by him. Any irregularity in oestrus, conception, gestation, &c., must be set right by the Veterinary Surgeon; if unwanted bulls are to be castrated, it is the Surgeon's knife that ought to accomplish it; no animal can be brought into the Farm or sent out of it, without his examination and certificate of fitness; in fine, no phase of work of any Live-stock Farm can go on without the aid of Veterinary Surgeon. Why then is he incapable to undertake Live-Stock improvement work? Is it in his care and management of animals when they are healthy or is it in his capacity to indulge in experiments of improving the breeds and increasing the milk supply? Oh! the irony of it.

We fear we have laboured unnecessarily to drive home a point that can be seen and appreciated easily by any layman. But what is strange is, that a discerning Government should be a party for such grave injustice in the history of official service in India. The question needs complete examination at the hands of experts at an early date.

THE MADRAS SERUM INTSTITUTE.

Amongst the Provinces in British India, the credit of opening a first Provincial Serum Institute goes to Madras. It is as much to the credit of the people of the Province, whose representatives in the Legislative Council kept up incessant agitation for the opening of the Institute, as it is to the profession and its head in that part of India, who have created the demand for it. We have ourselves cried hoarse over this question, times without number, in these pages. We are glad any way that it is an accomplished fact now. Our hearty congratulations to all concerned.

Knowing Madras as well as we do, we venture to state that the Institute is bound to be a success. It is fortunate that an Officer of the type of Mr. K. Kylasam Ayyar, who combines in himself plenty of tact, resourcefulness, aptitude for silent and solid work and valuable experience both in the Field and the Laboratory, is to direct the working of the Institute. We only wish to remind him of the fact that all eyes are on Madras now. He has been entrusted with a work of great magnitude and unless he is given all facilities, he will be much handicapped.

The Institute will no doubt concern itself immediately with the manufacture of Anti-Rinderpest Serum and meet the demands of the Presidency of Madras, at least—for the present. Before long, it must be possible to supply the adjacent Provinces and Indian states with all the Serum required by them. It will be to the mutual good of these Provinces. They will be able to get their supply quicker and perhaps to the full extent of their requirements. The work of production of Rinderpest Virus has already been in existence for over four years now and the demand for it is also bound to increase.

The Institute will soon have to take up the production of various other Vaccines and Sera with regard to diseases like Anthrax, Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, Black-Quarter, Tetanus, Fowl Cholera, Pseudo-Fowl-pest, Sheep-pox, etc. The day may not be far off when the Institute will have to play a great part in the prevention and cure of diseases of Live-Stock of this country. Everything ought to be done with an eye on the *future* and not merely meet the demands of the *immediate present*.

There is a lot to be done with regard to Rinderpest itself. For it must not be forgotten that other countries have gone far beyond the stage of mere production of Serum. There are several problems pertaining to Rinderpest still awaiting to be elucidated and it is hoped that this Institute in course of time will tackle some of the more important problems connected with the disease.

Well, we are glad that the Government of Madras have opened such a useful Institute and we feel certain that the names of the Hon'ble Mr. P. T. Rajan, the Minister for development and of Mr. P. T. Saunders, Director of Veterinary Services, will ever be intertwined with the Institute. We wish the Institute every success.

KENELM HEWLETT, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S.

AN APPRECIATION.

(By V. R. P.)

Mr. K. Hewlett born on the 15th September 1876, was educated at Bedford School and qualified as a Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in July 1900. He joined the Indian Veterinary Service in March 1902 and was posted to Punjab Veterinary Department. He was transferred to Bombay as Assistant Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College on 22nd December 1902.

In May 1905, he was appointed as Superintendent, C.V.D., Poona, and on the death of Col. Joslen was appointed as Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College on 27th of June 1910 and this appointment he held till his retirement on 31st of March 1932. Thus it will be observed that he was connected with the Institution for nearly 22 years, a record unparalleled in the history of any of the Veterinary Colleges in India. His valuable services during the Great War as Embarkation Veterinary Officer from January 1915 to December 1919, have been recognised by the Government of India and he was appointed Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in June 1919.

He is the author of "Breeds of Indian Cattle—Bombay Presidency". The greater part of the present cadre of the Bombay C.V.D. was trained by him and during the 22 years of his service he has been a teacher, a trainer, a preceptor, in short the father of the C.V.D., because it was he, who organised the C. V. D. as Superintendent. During his tenure of Office at the college, the new Lazaretto has been built. The hospital has been improved by the addition of new horse ward, the dog ward, the operation theatre, etc.

Since the war and since the reforms the financial stringency has pressed heavily upon the College so hard that none of the many new schemes put forward by him for the expansion, development and improvement of the college has been sanctioned. The new Laboratory so badly needed has not been provided.

Mr. Hewlett as a Principal of the College has been a good administrator and was a strict disciplinarian. As an Officer with a towering personality he has been honest and straightforward in his dealings. He has been known to be very kind to his students and

as an Examiner quite sympathetic and just. He was always quick in his judgment and the steps he took were always decisive and he never wavered. He was always sincere in his advice and a lover of truth.

He has now retired after a long and approved service of 30 years. We wish him long life to enjoy his well earned pension and rest, in the midst of his family.

THE FIRST INDIAN PRINCIPAL.

MR. V. R. PHADKE, G. B. V. C., J. P.

We hasten to offer our hearty congratulations to Mr. Phadke on his appointment as the permanent Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, on the retirement of Mr. Hewlett. A short sketch of his career is published in this issue elsewhere by a Graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College. "Some are born great, some acquire greatness, while, on some, greatness is thrust." Mr. Phadke comes under the second category of the great poet. He has not attained his present position through dubious methods and means. It was a straight fight. He worked hard to deserve it. Service at Muktesar, Post-graduate training in England, War Service, Work throughout India, Long and laborious and efficient service at the Bombay Veterinary College are all to his credit. He did not rise like a rocket; but through sustained efforts and meritorious service he has risen to his present pinnacle.

May he be blessed with long life to serve his profession and his country.

Obituary.

MR. R. TOWN.

His numerous old students scattered all over India and outside will feel sorry to know that Farrier Sergeant R. Town, late of Royal Horse Artillery and retired Farrier Instructor in the Bombay Veterinary College, died in the early hours of the 24th June 1932, in the British Station Hospital, Bangalore at the ripe old age of 81 years. Having served in the Military Department for over 20 years he retired from the Army and took up the post of Instructor in Practical Shoeing in the Bombay Veterinary College, where, during his stay of over 23 years he had built up a very lucrative business in hot shoeing. He had hardly any rival in this business in this country. His students and others who came in contact with him knew him as a regular, kind-hearted, hard-working and ideal instructor with pucca business habits and they held him in high esteem. Throughout his stay in Bombay, he was a familiar figure among the visitors to the

Colaba Band Stand having his regular evening drives in the company of Mrs. Town, in his own well maintained coach.

He retired from the Bombay Veterinary College in the year 1922 on a civil pension. For some time he had settled down in the Anglo Indian Colony of White-field near Bangalore, and later on in Bangalore C. & M. Station, purchasing a bungalow on the Nandidroog Road at Benson Town. He was known for his sympathy to the poor and for his philanthropy towards all deserving causes in the surroundings. The funeral took place on the 24th evening with due military honours.

The late Mr. Town leaves behind him his widow and a large circle of friends to bemoan his loss.

Original Articles.

A SCHEME FOR THE STUDY OF THE EPIZOOTIC DISEASES.

BY

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In recent issues of the *Indian Veterinary Journal*, the present writer has set forth a series of questions designed to assist the student of the subjects indicated in the arrangement of the available information and in the examination of specimen illustrating the conditions studied.

The present article contains a further series of questions more particularly applicable to those diseases which are the subject of administrative action in some countries.

The questions for example may be applied to Cattle Plague (Rinderpest), Foot and Mouth Disease, Etc : Etc :

What are the characters of this disease?

What is the cause of this disease?

What animals does this disease affect?

How is this disease transmitted?

How may this disease be recognised?

(1) Incubation period.

(2) Symptoms.

(3) Lesions.

(a) Macroscopical.

(b) Microscopical.

(4) Tests.

(5) Material to be sent to the Laboratory for diagnosis.

What is known with regard to the tenacity of life of the virus?

Can the virus be cultivated : if so briefly state the method or methods used for the purpose?

What biological methods are available for the control of the disease?

What administrative measures are in force in connection with this disease?

Epitomise the existing Acts and Orders etc. in connection with this disease.

LARVÆ OF POROCEPHALUS SPECIES IN THE MUSCLE OF A FRESH WATER FISH.

BY

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AND

S. VAIDYNATHA MUDALIAR

Assistant Lecturer, Madras Veterinary College.

A piece of muscle from a fresh-water fish was sent here by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Somwarpet, Coorg, when he found these worms in it. They were found to be larvæ of a species of *Porocephalus*. The larvæ were encysted in the muscle and were of a creamy white colour. There is no definite separation between the cephalothorax and body. The length of each is 5.84 mm. and the breadth 0.87 mm. The whole worm has about 85 segments, the posterior ones being narrower than the anterior ones. In the middle of each segment there is a ridge running round it bearing fine spines, about 180 in number. The spines are directed backwards. The short round blunt "head" is convex dorsally and almost flat ventrally. There is an oral opening about 0.03 mm from the anterior end, which measures 0.16 x 0.08 mm. It is surrounded by chitinous rim. On either side of the oral opening there are two pairs of powerful hooks—one pair can be called the anterior and the other one posterior. The anterior pair of hooks are slightly smaller than the posterior ones. The length of the anterior hook is about 0.35 mm. and that of the posterior 0.38 mm. The handle of each hook seems to be a strong piece of chitin rolled on itself and ending in a slightly curved uniform appendage and a strongly curved hook with a somewhat lancet-shaped guard.

We are not aware if any such larvæ have been reported from Fresh-water Fish, in this Presidency, hence this paper.

Porocephalus Species in the Muscle of a Fresh-Water Fish.

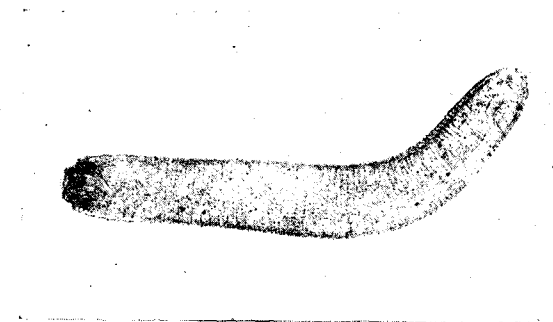
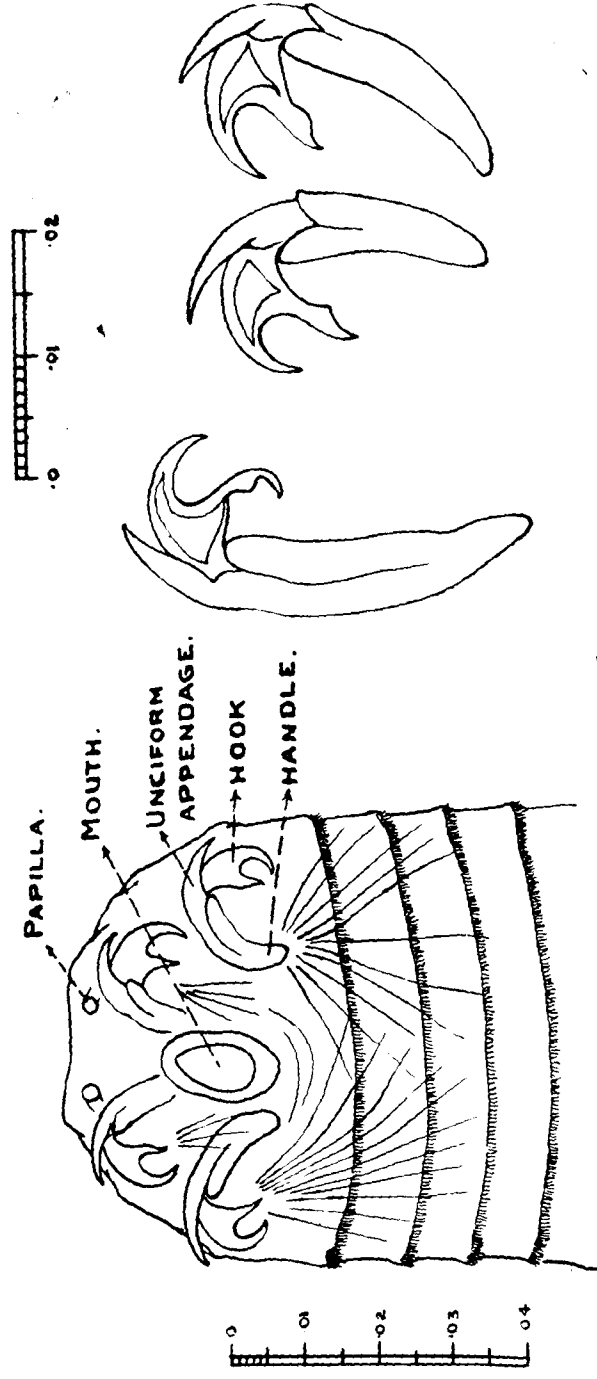


Photo Micrograph of Entire Larva.



Photo Micrograph of a portion of the head.

Porocephalus Species in the Muscle of a Fresh-Water Fish.



HEAD.

HOOKS.

Anatomical Section.

SOME PECULIAR ANATOMICAL FINDINGS IN THE HORSE.

BY

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Lecturer in Anatomy, Madras Veterinary College, Madras.

During the course of my dissections on the horse from 1917 to 1930, I had occasion to meet with certain peculiar anatomical findings which have neither been normally met with nor hitherto recorded and I therefore thought it worth while to record them in the present note.

1. *Undue development of the nodule on the Coracoid process of the scapula* :—In most of the animals (horse) the area of the coracoid process of the scapula from which the coraco-humeralis originates is only in the form of a small nodule and Sisson has observed that this nodule in exceptional cases shows an undue development and then is in the form of a large process measuring an inch or more ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 cm.)

During my observations, I have come across two cases (horse) in which both sides scapulae showed undue development of these nodules and measurements of these were found to be even greater than the ones recorded by Sisson ($1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 inches)—(Plate I).

2. *An independent nerve to Coraco-humeralis* :—Usually, the nerve supply to the biceps and coraco-humeralis is from a common source "the nerve to biceps and coraco-humeralis" (a branch given off from the median either from its anterior root or from the united nerve) which after supplying the coraco-humeralis terminates in the biceps.

In 17 cases (dissection subjects-horse), the nerves to biceps and coraco-humeralis were independent of each other both arising from the median one below the other (Plate II).

Note :—In cases where the "nerve to biceps and coraco-humeralis" was detached from the united nerve, the new branch that I have referred to also came off from the united nerve about an inch below the "nerve to biceps and coraco-humeralis." In cases where this branch common to the biceps and coraco-humeralis came off from the anterior root of the median, the new branch referred to by me also came off from the anterior root about an inch below the common "nerve to biceps and coraco-humeralis."

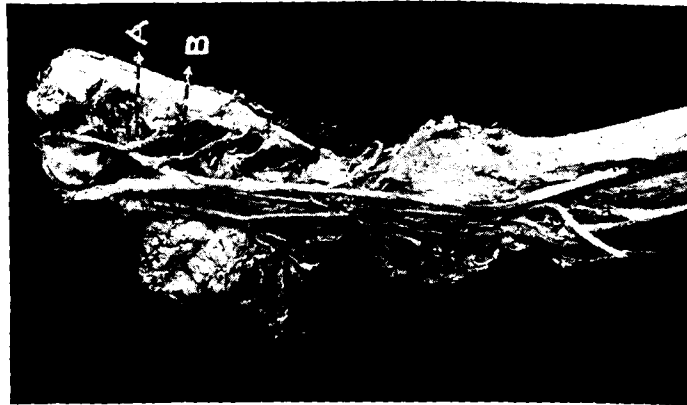


PLATE II

A : Nerve to Coraco-humeralis and biceps.
B : Independent to coraco-humeralis.

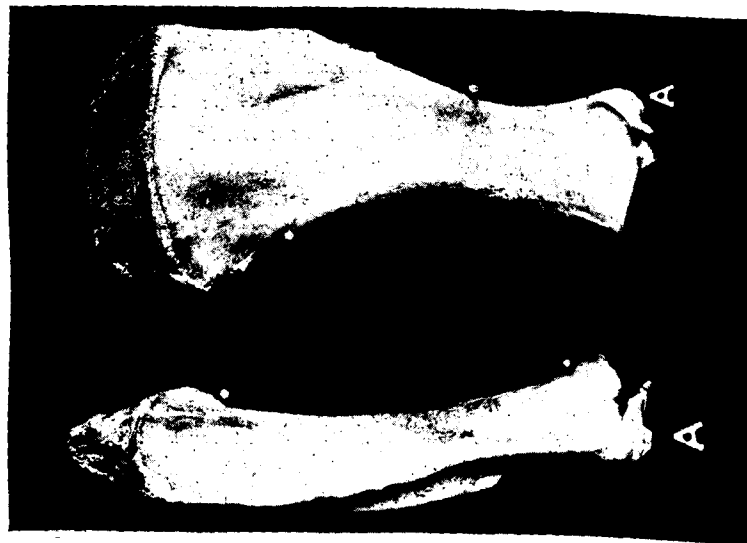


PLATE I

A : Coracoid Process.

3. *Nerve to Levator anguli scapuli and Rhomboideus*:—Though this nerve has been mentioned in the text-books as one among the branches of the brachial plexus, the fibres of this nerve have nothing to do with this plexus, in as much as they are derived from the inferior primary branches of the sixth cervical nerve. These fibres are then disposed off in two branches Anterior and Posterior and these two branches pierce the upper border of the scalenus. The anterior then places itself entirely in the levator anguli scapuli while the posterior not only supplies this muscle but runs up in this muscle to terminate in the rhomboideus.

(a) In one of the subjects (horse) dissected by me on 11-2-27, the anterior branch like the posterior one was also found terminating in the rhomboideus. Besides the branches of the sixth nerve, a branch from the fifth cervical nerve was also found supplying and terminating in the levator anguli scapuli in this subject.

(b) In another subject (horse) dissected on 30-1-30, I found the anterior and posterior branches derived from the sixth cervical nerve showing the usual behaviour. But the peculiarity met with in this subject was, that besides the branches derived from the sixth nerve, the seventh cervical nerve gave a branch which emerging after piercing the upper border of the scalenus, divided itself into three branches—Anterior, Middle and Posterior. (Plate III).

The anterior and the middle branches when traced were found going upwards placing themselves deeply in the levator anguli scapuli, detaching branches to it in their upward course and both finally terminating in the rhomboideus. The third—the posterior branch placed itself in the levator anguli scapuli and gave off in its turn a *First* branch which spent itself purely in the levator anguli scapuli and a *Second* branch which became a common "nerve to levator anguli scapuli and serratus magnus." This posterior division after furnishing these two branches ran backwards and joined a branch coming from the eighth nerve thus giving rise to the formation of the "nerve to serratus magnus".

My thanks are due to Dr. O. Charnock Bradley, M.D., D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., Principal, Royal Dick (Veterinary College, Edinburgh, who has been kind enough to peruse the notes and the photographs and expressed that the findings are interesting.

KEY TO PLATE III.

- A: branch of the sixth cervical nerve.
- B: branch of the seventh nerve.
- C: branch of the eighth nerve.
- D: anterior branch of A.
- E: posterior branch of A.
- F, G, & H: anterior, middle and posterior branches of B.
- N: backward continuation of H joining C to form the nerve to serratus magnus—M.
- K: rhomboideus.
- L to L': levator anguli scapuli.
- S: anteriormost part of serratus magnus.
- M: nerve to serratus magnus.



PLATE III.

General Articles.

RINDERPEST IN CAMELS.

BY

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Leese in his book entitled "A Treatise on the One-Humped Camel in Health and in Disease" mentions that he has neither seen nor heard of Rinderpest in camels. Rayment with his experience of Rinderpest in cattle used for transport on the North-West Frontier, also notes how the camels were never found affected with the disease. D. Hutcheon (Journ of Comp. Pathology Vol. 15 p 4) notes that Dr. Koch failed to communicate Rinderpest experimentally to camels. Lingard however succeeded in giving Rinderpest to camels experimentally. Cross has also succeeded experimentally, in infecting camels with Rinderpest. From his experiment he concludes that the camels were more susceptible to Rinderpest than two calves 11 months old which he used in his experiment. Tartakowsky states that camels are only slightly susceptible and very seldom die of the disease.

During recent wide-spread outbreaks of Rinderpest in cattle and buffaloes, in Hyderabad-Sind and Karachi districts several natural outbreaks of Rinderpest in camels have been reported by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. I have had an occasion of dealing with such an outbreak. It has been observed that these outbreaks occur in areas where the disease assumes a virulent form in cattle and buffaloes and remains persistent there for some months. The disease affects young camels as well as adults.

The following symptoms have been observed in camels suffering from Rinderpest :—

High fever 104° to 105° F. ; suspension of rumination ; loss of appetite ; watery discharge from eyes ; great prostration and dullness ; shooting foetid diarrhoea in some cases mixed with blood and mucus ; vesicles on lips, dental pad and tongue which finally become ulcers ; foul stinking smell from the mouth ; mortality from 20 to 40 %.

Treatment :—Intravenous injections of Iodine in one per cent. solution in doses varying from 75 c.c. for the young and 150 c.c. for the adults supplemented with Permanganate of Potash by the mouth have been tried with marked success.

As I find no mention of natural outbreaks of Rinderpest in camels, this article might interest the readers of this journal.

DISEASES OF HUMAN BEINGS CARRIED BY MILK.*

BY

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The part that milk plays in the history of human food is unique. Considering its usefulness, the milk—the pure wholesome milk is a blend of highly concentrated food, containing all the body sustaining elements and vitamins. Although it is a food more intended for young children, nevertheless the benefits of its use to adults and sick are unparalleled. Yet, milk, like no other food, has more serious and greater disadvantages over all other foods in that it serves as a most favourable channel in carrying bacterial as well as non-bacterial diseases to mankind—"the more exquisite the rose is, the more fierce are the thorns under it."

There are five sources from which ills attributed to milk may be derived, viz: 1 Diseased animals, 2. Subsequent contamination of the milk with disease germs both of human and animal origins, 3. Change of food and chemical substances, 4. Decomposed or sour milk. 5. milk deficient in nutritive properties.

1. *Diseased Animals*, such as our common milk supplying creatures, are subject to several infectious diseases which may be passed to man through milk supply.

That such diseases are communicable to man could be traced back to dim old ages. History tells us that wise men of ancient time forbade people to come in contact with animals believed to be sick without of course knowing the real cause or nature of the sickness. But at the present time in the light of science and research we have made great strides in the field of our knowledge, that we know not only the causes and nature of the afflictions, but also the method of bringing under control such diseases to a great extent.

Disease producing agents which pass into the milk are either through the blood of the animal directly or from the local affections of the udder, or they may reach the milk through subsequent contamination of the milk with excretions from animals.

The diseases therefore which are communicable in this way are: (a) Tuberculosis (bovine), (b) Foot and Mouth Disease, (c) Anthrax,

* This essay was awarded the first prize in the competition held by the Far Eastern Veterinary Medical Association, 1931.

(d) Cow-pox, (e) Rabies, (f) Undulant fever, (g) Milk Sickness, (h) Food or Ptomain poisoning, (i) Septic or Epidemic Sore Throat, (j) Scarlet Fever and (k) Diphtheria.

(a) *Tuberculosis* is by far the most important animal disease of our day and incidentally the most dangerous, as it plays havoc on the life of man through infected milk of tuberculous animals.

Robert Koch had his doubts whether bovine tubercle bacilli had any effect on man, although it was he who first isolated the organism in the tuberculous animals. Other scientists too had doubts like him, but Revenel in 1901, demonstrated definitely that bovine tubercle bacilli are pathogenic to man, especially in early years of life. The susceptibility which children seem to possess to bovine tuberculosis, is on account of their consuming more milk than adults.

Out of 111 cases of bovine infections found by Park, 101 were in children under 16 years of age and 10 only were in adults.

Infection of the milk with T. B. may mostly occur directly when an animal is affected with tuberculous mastitis, or indirectly when the udder is contaminated with cow's dung in pulmonary or intestinal tuberculosis, urine or vaginal secretions, or uterine tuberculosis or with tubercle bacilli which are brushed off from the soiled udder into the drawn milk by careless milkmen.

Various forms of tuberculosis may be shown by persons who consume milk with the bacilli, such as, abdominal, pulmonary, of cervical glands, tonsils, bones and joints and meninges. Recent statement by Sir Rt. Jones testifies that more than half the cases of tuberculosis of the joints in England were due to the direct poisoning of milk by the bovine type of tubercle bacillus, and as for ulcerative pulmonary tuberculosis in several cases studied by Stanley, no other type of T. B. was found, out of a total of 21 persons who have been found in Great Britain excreting bovine T. B., with the sputum. Careful inquiries into the family histories proved that the cases were due to drinking considerable amount of raw cow's milk.

(b) *Foot and mouth disease* is communicable to human beings through milk containing living virus of the disease. Extensive experiments and observations made from time to time clear all doubts as to the fact.

Infection of milk takes place when udder is affected particularly, but saliva may also be responsible in good many cases. When disease manifests itself, symptoms are analogous to those in animals, i.e., they may show vesicles and ulcers in the mucous membrane with fever. General symptoms may develop with possible vesicles and ulcers on the hands, arms, breast, lips, ears and in the throat. Vomition and diarrhoea may at times be associated with symptoms of gastro-enteritis. In a few cases affection may terminate in death.

(c) *Anthrax* could be carried by milk from an infected animal to man, milk getting its infection either directly from an affected cow or indirectly via man handling the milk. So far there is only one case on record that anthrax was conveyed to a child who drank milk from an affected cow.

The malady seems rare on account of the scanty or no flow of milk in diseased animals.

(d) *Cow-pox*. As evidenced from "vaccine", milk containing virus of cow-pox may carry the contagion to man, producing a very mild type of small-pox. Jensen states that exanthema may develop on the face of a person after ingesting infected raw milk.

(e) *Rabies* virus in milk obtained from rabid animals is shown by Nocard and Bardach and that infectivity to man using such milk is acknowledged ever since. The possibility of causing the disease in man is not by ingesting the affected milk but through abrasions on lips or along the alimentary canal. A milk-man may easily contract the disease during milking a rabid cow, if he has a cut on his hand.

(f) *Undulant fever* in man, in one way is caused by ingesting either goat's milk or cow's milk containing the infectious organisms *Brucella melitensis* and *Brucella abortus* respectively. It is only a common term indiscriminately applied to both "Malta fever and Contagious abortion", former being the complaint primarily in goats and the latter in cows, although it may be vice versa.

The disease when set up in man is considered serious on account of the disease being of a long duration and subsequent complications. It is supposed to be occurring more in adults (men), rather than in children and women according to Miss Evans, who has considerable opportunities to study the disease.

(g) *Milk sickness* in man is caused by the ingestion of milk from cattle affected with what is called "Trembles". The sickness is not a bacterial one, but it is due to the cattle grazing on some poisonous plants viz: the White snake root-plant and the Rayless golden rod or Jimmy weed. The cause of the sickness has been studied since 1926, by Couch who states, that the chemical substance, "Trematol" found in the two poisonous plants is responsible for Trembles in cattle.

(h) *Food or ptomain poisoning* is observed to be occurring in men after ingesting milk containing particular organisms of *Salmonella* group, which may be found in Septic and Pyaemic diseases of cattle, such as Septic Metritis, Hæmorrhagic or Ichorous Enteritis or the retention of putrid after-birth. A cow suffering from any of these complaints may prove to be the direct source of infecting the milk or infected hands may be another source. According to Ernst

and Hull there are many instances on record where people became sick after drinking milk from such affected cows, due to toxemia caused by specific bacterial toxins.

(i) *Septic Sore Throat* is one of the most important of milk-borne diseases, caused by a special variety of Haemolytic Streptococcus, known as "*Streptococcus epidemicus*." It is a dangerous disease and may cause a number of deaths in a big outbreak. In recent years extensive epidemics have been reported and all have been milk-borne. Out of a population of 4,050 in Lee, Massachusetts, about 1,000 people were affected in the great epidemic of 1928, through milk supply.

The origin of the disease may be from the animal harbouring the specific organism in its udder, as often is the case, or it may be from a dairy workman who has it and may discharge the germs into the milk. It is said that ordinary bovine streptococci found in Mastitis will not cause septic sore throat in man, but all the same it may cause severe gastro-intestinal catarrh after drinking milk from cows affected with streptococcic mastitis, according to Mohler, Eichhorn and Jensen.

(j) *Scarlet Fever* is caused, in a way, by ingesting milk containing Streptococci *scarlatinae*, which gain access into the milk either directly from the infected udder or from the usual outside sources. Milk coming from infected udders has been particularly observed to be more dangerous and the outbreaks are more severe, than the milk obtaining its infection outside the udder.

(k) *Diphtheria* is primarily a disease of man caused by *Bacillus diphtheriae*, but rarely the disease germs find their way into the ulcers and sores on the teats of cows through the agency of affected persons, of course, and as a result, cows are involved in Diphtheria epidemics. In most cases milk gets the infection outside the udder, by human contamination, infected water, flies, etc.

2. *Subsequent contamination of the Milk with Disease Germs both of Human and Animal origins.* The manner in which the milk is handled at times and the subsequent contamination which exists between the period of milking and the final consumption of the milk are very complicated. Milk being a natural culture medium is a food as good for bacteria as it is for children and disease germs may freely multiply on gaining access into it. Sources through which they gain entrance are:—During milking, from the outside of the udder and coat of the animal, from the hands and clothing of the milkers, from insanitary mechanical means, if used any, from affected persons working on the farm or from healthy bacilli carriers, from the dust of infected soil or stable or milking room, from flies, bottles and other

utensils or from infected material, as for instance, polluted water used in washing the utensils or as an adulterant, during transportation or while in the hands of milk dealers. Contamination may take place in the consumers' home itself, while often dairymen are blamed when there is any trouble.

Again, two more animal diseases which could be transmitted to man after subsequent contamination of the milk are Glanders and Poliomyelitis.

As neither Glanders nor Poliomyelitis are cattle diseases, the infection may reach the milk through an attendant who happens to be the same person to handle both the milk as well as the diseased animals which may have been stabled in the same cow-shed or in the Dairy yard. Glanders may otherwise be carried through infected dust.

3. *Change of Food and Chemical Substances.* It is a well known fact that food consumed by a milking animal is very material in the production of milk, as it often affects its quality. If a cow is fed on green stuff after having had a course of dry fodder for some time, there will be looseness of bowels in the cow, which condition, according to Moore, will promptly be reflected in the child consuming the milk. On the other hand, if the animal is fed on dry food continuously, as they do sometimes in India for want of green fodder in summer, it will lead her to constipation tending to induce similar affection in the child. Again, a statement compiled by Captain Eakins, shows "that the milk from cows eating certain kinds of weeds may be conducive of hay fever when consumed by a susceptible individual."

Serious consequences may follow on account of the dairymen adding numerous chemical substances to milk such as, bicarbonate of soda, borax or boracic acid, salicylic acid or formaldehyde, in order to improve the keeping qualities or to preserve the raw milk. That this kind of milk is injurious to health and may lead to organic diseases especially in children has been emphasized by Dr. Ernst.

4. *Decomposed or Sour Milk.* Milk, even in the natural state has a number of non-pathogenic bacteria in its composition, but when exposed to insanitary condition becomes sour by joining with other outside bacteria, commonest of which are *Bacilli coli*. Within a few hours their number increases by millions, as a result, great changes take place—gas is set in and according to Dr. Plantenga "under certain conditions a heat resisting toxin" is produced, which may affect the delicate system of infants if such milk is given to them and may cause intestinal troubles which may at times be grave.

5. *Milk deficient in Nutritive Properties.* For the reason that milk sometimes constitutes the sole source of food in growing infants

especially those that are weaned early in life, it is important that it should be essentially well balanced with all its natural constituents, chief of which are Phosphorus, Calcium and Iron—'Faster the growth, the greater the demand for all food constituents used as constructive material for the formation of bones and other tissues,' is a physiological fact.

As it is, in countries like Malaya, wherein majority of cases of milking animals are not fed on scientific principles, milk is poor in its food-elements, it is rendered poorer by the addition of liberal supply of water. If such impoverished milk be given to infants and growing children, it may retard their growth and lower the vitality of their bodies, thus predisposing them to either diseases of malnutrition or to specific diseases, or the latter may be the consequence of the former, as for example, Rickets is often followed by Tuberculosis. Dr. Lyster, an authority on Public Health, is of opinion that conditions of debility and ill-health may result due to vitamin deficiency in milk, and says that "it is almost unknown now-a-days except in infants who occasionally show Scurvy after a long course of feeding on boiled or sterilised milk, as the process of boiling and sterilising kills the value of vitamins."

Moreover, milk obtained from animals suffering from "milk fever" may be conducive of diseases of malnutrition, as "milk from milk fever subjects is deficient in mineral matter" says Crichton of the Rowett Research Institute.

In fact, almost any constitutional disorder on the part of a cow may affect the quality of milk and therefore the use of such milk may not be suitable for human consumption. "The high death rate among young children in summer was in some way connected with milk, but clear knowledge was lacking of the special agent responsible," is the very recent statement by Professor Van Oijen.

In conclusion, as man has been observed to be chiefly instrumental in propagating diseases through the supply of milk it may be safely said in the words of Hull "Man is his worst enemy whereas animals are a close second."

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Clinical Articles.

A CASE OF URETHRAL CALCULI IN A BULLOCK.

By

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Subject:—A Bullock.

History:—The owner when questioned gave the following information, when he came to the Veterinary Hospital at Ahmednagar on 2-8-29.

The complaint began with an attack of Dyspepsia for about a week or so. Then at times Colicky pains were shown and the urine was observed to dribble from the sheath continuously during day and night. It continued for about a month during which time some country medicines were given to the animal by the owner, without any effect but on the contrary the animal was getting worse. It was then brought to the Hospital.

Symptoms:—On enquiry, it was found that the malady was about a month's standing and began with the attack of Dyspepsia. The animal was very weak and all the mucous membranes were pale. It took only a small quantity of food, and was constipated. Urine was passed continuously in drops. On rectal examination, the rectum was found partly full with hard mucous coated dung. The bladder was full. The flow of urine increased in the recumbent position.

Diagnosis:—A urethral calculus between pubic arch and the sheath was suspected. Soap water enema was given, and the animal was cast down and secured as for castration. The penis was brought out and caught firmly in the hand and an improvised oiled sound was passed in, to confirm the diagnosis. When about a foot of the sound went in, its way was blocked and when it was taken back and pushed with a little more force, it was felt as if striking a hard object.

The owner was persuaded to give his consent to have the animal operated upon as that was the only course left.

Operation:—The position of calculus was located and a clean cut was made just over it. The opening was enlarged and the calculi two in number were removed. As soon as they were removed, urine began to flow in a stream till the bladder became empty. The animal felt great relief. The urethral wound was sutured with catgut; the skin wound was sutured with silk ligature.

The following mixture was administered:—

R

Spts. Ammon Aromat.	oz i
Tr. Nucis Vomicae.	dr ii
Tr. Digitalis.	dr ii
Tr Hyosyamus	dr iv
Aqua.	ad pint i

Mft. haust. Sig. at once.

The animal was let loose. Gruel was advised for food.

Next day there was no improvement. There was at the site of the operation diffused swelling due to infiltration of urine and the animal would not lie down. It took very little food and water and it looked weaker. It was thought desirable to remove the sutures and allow urine to come out of the opening. After securing the animal, the sutures were removed and the urine gushed out of the wound. The urethral wound was kept in position with that of the sheath by means of sutures. The animal was allowed to get up but could not do so and after about two hours it died.

[Death may have been caused by uremic poison. Ed. I.V.J.]

INTERNAL ABSCESS, NEPHRITIS, TRAUMATIC PERICARDITIS AND CYSTITIS IN A COW.

By

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Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Mysore.

This complex condition is rarely diagnosed during the time of ailment of an animal. The inability of a Veterinarian to determine the subjective symptoms of a patient of this sort need not be explained here.

Subject.—A red Cow, aged about seven years.

The animal was brought to the Hospital on the 6th February 1931, with a history of colicky pains evinced by the patient for over four days. Past history could not be traced out easily, the owner being ignorant of it. The animal was being fed on her usual diet of gram, bhusa and grass, but was said to be off feed and water since

two days and rumination suspended. The bowels were constipated and she had passed a small quantity of foetid brownish coloured faeces, and only a little quantity of urine the day before she was admitted to the hospital. The milk yield was said to have been considerably reduced since a week.

On arrival at the Hospital, she lay down and showed no inclination to get up in spite of attempts to make her do so. However, after inhalation of Ammonia she stood up. The abdomen was slightly distended with gas on the left side. The gait of the animal was stiff. The muscles of the thighs and quarters were quivering. The double jerky kicking was very characteristic whenever she was lying down and also the grinding of the teeth.

Temperature 97.0°F both rectal and vaginal, pulse hard and slow numbering about 33 per minute, respiration somewhat slow and shallow 8 per minute and mucuous membrane injected.

Nothing abnormal was found in the mouth. Auscultation proved the lungs to be normal. Cardiac area was increased.

On rectal exploration the sphincter ani was found relaxed, and the animal straining. Rectum contained small quantity of blackish grey hard faeces, mucus coated with offensive odour. The bladder was distended and its wall was found thickened. At the seat of the bladder and beyond it and towards the left side there was a huge distention on the floor of pelvis, about 10 inches in front of the rectum, which caused difficulty in passing the hand forwards. The right kidney was distended abnormally. The bladder was emptied with a catheter and the quantity of urine collected was preserved for examination. While the walls of the bladder were found collapsing after catheterisation, the fluctuating distention still persisted.

When we were attempting to unravel this knotty problem, by taking other morbid conditions such as extra uterine pregnancy, tumours of the uterus, hydrops uteri, our Professor Lala Durga Dass surprised us all by his usual smart way, by pronouncing a definite diagnosis of an internal abscess. This he at once proved by an exploratory puncture with a sterile trocar and cannula about $\frac{1}{4}$ " in calibre, when about a gallon of foetid pus escaped through the cannula.

Treatment.—A stimulating draught consisting of Ammonium Carb. 4 drams, Pulv. Nux Vomica 1 dram, Treacle 6 oz. and water 1 pint was administered. As the owner did not agree for laparotomy, an incision was made into the abscess per rectum about 10" in front of the rectum. The cavity of the abscess, rectum and vagina were subsequently doused with Potassium Permanganate Solution 1-1000 and Boro glycerine 1-8 applied. The animal was put in a comfortable stable well supplied with thick bedding. A draught containing Tr. Hyosiamus 1 oz. and Oil 1 pt. was administered.

In the evening the animal was seen lying down and did not take food or water. Temperature 100.0°F. A draught containing Camphor 1 dram, Tr. Hyosiamus 1 oz. Spt. Chloroform 1 oz and simple oil 12 ounces was administered. The vagina and rectum doused with Potassium Permanganate Solution 1-1000 and Boro Glycerine 1-8 applied. Green grass and water were placed before her.

On the 7th morning, the animal appeared brighter than before, and showed a desire for green grass and bran mash. The animal has passed a small quantity of faeces and urine. Examinations of urine and faeces were made and the following are the results:—

Urine:—White, turbid and thick; heavy greyish slightly brown deposit; specific gravity 1020; reaction alkaline; urine contained pus cells, albumine, epithelial casts, indican, mucin, coliform gram positive organism, faeces contained coccidia along with gram positive organisms and streptococci.

Examination of Pus:—Culture showed gram positive organisms.

In the evening the animal was seen ruminating and a draught containing Camphor 1 dram, Spts. Chloroform 1 oz, Tr. Hys. 1 oz. and water 1 pt. was administered.

Since the animal was very much emaciated when admitted to the Hospital though there were no clinical manifestation of Tuberculosis, she was subjected to double intradermal tuberculine test on the 8th. Result of the same was negative. The animal continued to show improvement till the 12th. On the 12th of February 1931, in the afternoon she showed symptoms of colic.

By rectal exploration the abscess was again felt slightly distended. A sterilised trocar and cannula was passed into the abscess per rectum with all aseptic precautions. A little pus escaped through the cannula. The incision previously made was enlarged by 2", and vagina and rectum subsequently doused with Potassium Permanganate solution 1-1000. A draught consisting of Tr. Hys. 1 oz, Spts. Chloroform 1 oz, and simple oil 10 oz was administered.

On the 13th morning the animal was worse in condition and died in the afternoon. On Post-mortem the diagnosis was confirmed:—

1. A big abscess, almost occupying the broad ligament of the uterus.
2. Pyelonephritis of both kidneys and cystitis.
3. Lesions of Traumatic Pericarditis, a needle about 3" in length was piercing from the reticulum through the diaphragm into the heart sac.

In conclusion, I should remark that the result did not justify the diagnosis and the treatment given under the circumstances. There

were several opposing factors which rendered the carrying out the exact indications impossible. The owner would not agree for laparotomy in which case there would have been greater chance for the animal to live. To operate in a closed cavity on the one hand, and the low ebb of the animal's vitality due to ever so many morbid conditions on the other hand, were factors patent enough to bring about its end. This subject left for us a lesson of inspiration however problematical a case might appear to be in the early years of experience the clinician is capable of attaining the sixth sense necessary for such exigencies if he has only the will to develop this faculty.

EPISTAXIS IN A DOG.

BY

G. A. AJWANI, M.Sc., D.V.M., D.V.H.,
District Veterinary Officer, Rajahmundry.

R. JAYARAM AND D. VAIDYANATHAN,
Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, Ellore.

Subject:—A terrier dog, 3 years old, was admitted as an in-patient in the Veterinary Hospital, Ellore, on the morning of 25—4—1932 with the complaint that there was profuse bleeding from the nose.

History:—The history presented by the owner was as follows: the animal was alright the previous day, was fed on bones and intestines. It stayed in the house all night, and in the morning profuse bleeding was observed from the nostrils. The disease was put down as epistaxis.

Treatment:—Examination of the nostrils showed no injury and the cause of the complaint could not be ascertained. The bleeding occurred from both the nostrils. The nostrils were doused with a solution of permanganate of potassium and then with adrenalin chloride solution. As the bleeding did not stop within about half an hour water was poured on his head from the water tap for some time but without effect. An injection of adrenalin chloride solution was given subcutaneously but to no effect. Plugs of cotton-wool dipped in Liq. ferri perchloridi were introduced into the nostrils. Owing to the plugs in the anterior nares the blood was not coming out that way, but it seemed that the same was being swallowed as the blood was trickling down the posterior nares. The dog vomitted clots of blood mixed with pieces of intestines which it had eaten the previous night. As the bleeding continued injection of atropine sulphate 1/180th of a grain in 1 c.c. of distilled water was given subcutaneously. The

bleeding stopped in about five minutes. No further treatment was given. The animal was left alone in the dog cage, it was drowsy and pupils of both the eyes were dilated. The animal became better the same evening. The next day it was given a dose of castor oil and discharged. The animal was subsequently seen feeding well and alright.

A CASE OF TOBACCO POISONING?

BY

P. LALL, G.B.V.C.,

Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Warsaliganj,
Bihar & Orissa.

Subject:—A Grey C, B. Entire pony, sent by a Tahsildar came to the Dispensary for treatment one evening.

Symptoms:—Staggering gait, champing of jaws, profuse salivation, drowsy appearance, shivering, reeling from one side to another and having a tendency to fall forward. Pulse weak. Temperature normal.

History:—On enquiry, it was learnt that the animal had a fast drive for a long distance at a stretch, and soon after its return the animal showed symptoms of colic. The owner got it treated by a local quack, who gave half a pint of Crude Castor Oil with about 4 ounces of 'Gudak'—a mixture of tobacco with other flavouring agents, used in a hukka (Hubble—bubble) by villagers. As the condition of the animal did not improve, it was sent to the Veterinary Dispensary by the owner for further treatment.

From the symptoms presented by the animal and the history given by the Syce, I diagnosed the case to be one of Nicotine Poisoning.

Treatment:—The animal was given soap water enema after back raking. One dram of Liquor Strychnine Hydrochlor was injected hypodermically. Soon after, the animal stood up. It was then well covered and plenty of bedding was given as the night was cold. The mouth when examined was found much ulcerated due to rough handling received during the administration of medicine by the quack. Washed the mouth with Condyl's Fluid and dressed the ulcerated surfaces on the tongue and cheek with Boric Glycerine. Kept the animal on bran and linseed mash for three days. On the 11th day it was discharged fully cured.

A CASE OF PURPURA HAEMORRHAGICA.

BY

W. K. ABASI, G.B.V.C.,

*Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Jacobabad, Sind.**Subject* :—Bay C. B. Mare, six years old.

History of the case :—On 12th October 1931, the animal was brought to Wadia Veterinary Dispensary, Jacobabad, for treatment of a swelling on the sub-maxillary space. On examination the case was diagnosed to be of one "Strangles".

There appeared several small abscesses like a chain running from sub-maxillary space to the near side of the cheek, right up to the angle of mouth and chin. All the abscesses were opened one by one and dressed antiseptically. Further treatment consisted of Saline electuary and Salts in drinking water and soft nourishing diet.

On 17th October, the animal showed severe urticarial eruptions all over the body, the muzzle was swollen to some extent and several oedematous round oval elevation of the skin of various sizes were found in limbs, chest and abdomen. These eruptions and elevations mostly appearing and disappearing every day in different regions. There were characteristic petechiae on the nasal mucous membrane and the body temperature rose to 103°F to 104°F, throughout the course of disease. There was persistent swelling on all the four limbs and the animal was quite unable to lie down for about 20 days till it subsided.

These symptoms indicated that the case of Strangles had developed Purpura Haemorrhagica and therefore the following treatment was adopted :—1½ ounce of "Lugols" Solution was injected thrice a day for two days and once a day for two days intratrachially. Internally, electuary of Quinine Sulphas 2 dr. Pulv: Gentian Radix 4 dr was given once a day and Potash Chloras 1 oz in drinking water.

After the treatment the urticarial swellings decreased in size considerably, but high temperature persisted. After a week the above mentioned Iodine treatment was repeated for four days. This brought down the temperature to normal. The animal was then put on Liquor Arsenicalis 1 oz Tincture Ferri Perchloride 4 dr, mixed with Jawari flour and treacle, for a week only, and she was again given vegetable tonics. Ultimately the mare was discharged completely cured on 28th December 1931 and she is now racing.

I am grateful to Mr. Abdul Majid Siddiqi, G.P.V.C., Veterinary Inspector, Upper Sind Circle, Sukkur, who very kindly helped me in diagnosing and treating the case.

TRAUMATIC PERICARDITIS IN TWO BULLOCKS.*

BY

A. G. KAKA, G.B.V.C.,

Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Larkana, Sind.

Subject :—Grey Bullock, brought to the Veterinary Dispensary, Larkana, for treatment of lameness in left front leg.

History of the case. The bullock coughs frequently, feeds well, yet loses condition.

Diagnosis. On examination, it was found that just behind the left elbow there was a hard swelling. The thermometer showed a rise in temperature. Traumatic Pericarditis was suspected.

Treatment :—After fomentation with hot decoction of neem leaves the abscess was opened when plenty of thick foul smelling pus came out. On exploring the cavity the presence of a needle was felt and on removal it was found to be three inches in length. The wound was dressed in the ordinary way and eventually the animal was discharged cured.

2. *Subject* :—A Red Bullock, brought to the Dispensary for treatment of a swelling under the abdomen and on the right side of the chest.

History of the case :—The owner stated that the bullock was not feeding at all and was unable to lie down and was coughing badly.

Diagnosis :—Traumatic Pericarditis.

Treatment :—The animal was cast for opening the abscess behind the elbow; the animal struggled while securing it for an operation and the abscess burst open and on exploring a needle 3" long was found and removed from the abscess cavity. The animal was dressed as usual and discharged cured.

STRYCHNINE POISONING IN A DOG.*

BY

ABDUL MAJID, G.P.V.C.,

Veterinary Inspector, C.V.D., Sukkur, Sind.

Dogs are poisoned with strychnine accidentally or intentionally with or without malice. The writer happened to come across three such cases.

Case No. 1 :—A small terrier. The owner gave him a tonic pill containing extract of Nuxvomica and he showed symptoms of strychnine poisoning after an hour as under.

* (Read before the 1st Conference of Sind C.V.D., Subordinate Service Association held at Jacobabad on 31st Jan. 1932).

Muscular twitching, trembling, in-co-ordination of movements and rapid respiration.

Treatment:—15 Grains of Chloral Hydrate dissolved in one ounce of castor oil given internally cured the dog.

Case No. 2:—A airedale bitch belonging to a lady. One night the owner was alarmed to see her pet showing "violent signs". She thought it was a case of "Rabies" and ran to the writer in great distress for help. On examination it was found to be a case of strychnine poisoning, showing typical symptoms, which were very violent. The case was brought to the hospital immediately and inhalation of chloroform given, which gave the desired result of relaxation of muscles. Then 20 grains of Chloral Hydrate in ounce of castor oil was given per mouth. The bitch drank a cupful of warm milk after an hour. Next morning she was much better though getting spasms of less severity frequently. Another dose of 15 grains of Chloral was given and she recovered eventually.

It was learnt subsequently that a servant gave her poison maliciously.

Case No. 3:—A cross bred dog weighing about 40 lbs. Some baits, containing 2 grs of strychnine in each, were prepared by the owner of the house and thrown away in the hedges of the compound intended to kill stray cats. A guest's dog accidentally and without the knowledge of his owner, picked up one or more of them and began to show symptoms of "fits" as described by the owner of the dog. The animal was brought to the hospital and diagnosed by the writer as a case of strychnine poisoning.

Symptoms in this case were more pronounced and violent convulsions and severe spasmodic contraction of the muscles Opisthotonus at frequent intervals, flow of frothy saliva from the mouth, laboured and accelerated breathing—Dyspnoea. On touching the body the dog was greatly excited—Hyperaesthesia.

Treatment:—The dog was given chloroform by inhalation first. Then an attempt was made to administer a mixture of 20 grains of Chloral Hydrate in Oleum Recini, but the dog could not swallow it. The stuff was injected intra-rectally by means of a syringe to which a long flexible nozzle was attached. This had good effect but the dog still appeared to be in danger. Another dose of Chloral Hydrate was repeated per rectum after 4 hours. The dog was lying the whole night half dead. Next morning he vomited some liquid ingesta, and eventually recovered.

MILK FEVER.

BY

B. RAMAYYA, G.M.V.C.,

Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Parvatipur, Madras.

Subject:—A good milking cow, second calving.

History and symptoms:—In the morning of 3rd April, 1931, the owner of the cow came to me and informed me that his cow calved on 1st April 1931, and that on the next day she was unwell and on that morning she was unable to get up. I went to the place at 8 a.m., and found the following symptoms: Temperature 100.2°, base of ears and horns cold, body and extremities cold, muzzle dry, animal very dull. On questioning, I could elicit that the animal had a similar attack previously and the animal which was on the point of death was saved by veterinary aid that time. I gave the following drench and told the owner to inform me if the animal gets worse.

R/-

Spirits Ammon Aromaticus	2℥
Tincture Nux Vomica.	4 dr.
Ol. Turpentinee	10℥
Tincture Asafoetida.	10℥
Rice Gruel	4 pints.
Mft. Haust, sig. now.	

The dung and urine which were not passed for the previous twelve hours were evacuated.

At 11 a.m., as expected, the owner came running and informed me that the cow got worse and was lying prostrate on the ground and was struggling. I hastened to the spot with necessary requirements and the condition of the animal was as follows:—Animal prostrate on the ground with head and limbs extended, neck rigid, the limbs could be flexed with difficulty. She was insensible, unconscious, body was cold all over, tears from the eyes frothy salivation, champing of the jaws, grinding of the teeth, pulse frequent, respiration slow and stertorous.

Treatment:—

R,

Calcium Chloride	30 grs.
Aqua Distillata	2 oz.
Mft. sol. injected intravenously.	

R,

Liquor Strychnine Hydrochloride	10 m.
" Adrenaline "	1½ oz.

Aqua Distillata 2 oz.
Mft. solution, injected intravenously.

The udder was also inflated. The animal's position was changed, so as to rest on the sternum. This was done at 11.30 A.M., and I waited there till 1 P.M., to watch the progress. At 1 P.M., the animal stood up when assisted to do so. She was very shaky, and was whisked with straw. She showed an inclination to drink. She was offered gruel water a favourite diet of sick animals in these parts—and this she drank two or three mouthfuls. The grinding of the teeth, champing of the jaws and frothy salivation were still present. She lay down again on the sternum, and again got a fit of similar symptoms. The following dose of medicine was repeated:—

R
Calcium Chloride 30 grs.
Aqua Distillata 2 oz.
Mft. solution injected intravenously.

I then left the place, leaving necessary instructions and went to see her again at 4 P.M.

The animal was resting on the sternum to my surprise and though she had a temperature of 103° F. she seemed to recover alright. The next morning she was found normal.

Freaks of Nature.

HERMAPHRODITES

By

J. C. DAVID, G.M.V.C.,

Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Tellicherry, Madras.

*Case:—*A kid.

*History:—*The kid was brought to the dispensary for incontinence of urine, according to the version of the owner.

*Diagnosis:—*The kid appeared more a female than a male to a casual observer. On examination the animal was found to be a hermaphrodite with two separate urethral openings, one below the other. Both the openings voided urine. The lower opening was situated as it should be in a female genital and was normal, but the one above this was found terminating in a thickened skin simulating the male organ. In the place of the udder, a scrotum was visible with what

felt like glands in it. Just in front of the scrotum were teats small in size.

*Remarks:—*This is the second case of a hermaphrodite I have seen in kids.

A SIX LEGGED GOAT.

By

M. SUBBA RAO, G.M.V.C.,

Veterinary Inspector, Tiptur, Mysore.

The accompanying photograph of a six-legged bull calf is snapped at Maramgere, nearly a mile from Tiptur. I was invited to attend on a dystokia case on the 11th January 1932 at the village. The calf has two hind legs almost similar to those of the actual ones on



the right side. It has two umbilical cords and these are seen in the photograph. It has four testicles two between the each pair of hind legs. This evidently, is a fusion of twins.

Notices of Drugs.

TREATMENT BY MEANS OF SULFARSENOL OF A CASE OF MYELITIC MENINGITIS—THE RESULT OF DISTEMPER COMPLICATIONS.

BY

M. E. MONDON,

Veterinary Surgeon, Remoulins (Gard).

I have just used Sulfarsenol (the Sodium salt of the acid Sulphurous Ether of Methylolaminoarsenophenol) for the first time in the treatment of a nervous localisation as a result of Distemper, and the excellent result which I obtained with this treatment induces me to record the following observation:—

Observation:—A German Sheep Bitch, aged two years, belonging to M. C....., Laffouz-less-Bains (Gard).

On November 2nd, 1927, this animal showed symptoms of acute bronchial pneumonia, anorexia, fever, melancholy, intense dyspnea with labial breathing, and mucous rales on auscultation. The treatment given (revulsives, cardio tonics, caffeine and camphor in oil, Syrup of Terpene and abscess fixation) enabled a cure of the pulmonary affection to be effected in about ten days' time. The bitch, however, remained very weak and extremely emaciated. To effect a complete cure the daily administration of Cod Liver Oil was prescribed.

Two days later, on the 14th November, when I considered the animal convalescent, the owner came to me requesting me to come to his house as soon as possible to examine the bitch again which, he said, was unable to leave its kennel, and could not even stand up. The following symptoms—motor indisposition, paralysis of hind quarters, walking almost impossible, frequent falls, light choreic movements of the head, no fever, (the bitch was melancholy but ate whatever was given it) enabled me to diagnose Myelitic Meningitis as a complication of the original infection, Broncho Pneumonia.

Remembering a recent communication of my Colleague Ch. Monpert, Veterinary Surgeon, which appeared under the title "Treatment by Sulfarsenol of Grave Nervous Localisation of Distemper in Dogs" in the October Number 1927 of "La Revue Veterinaire", and which related a cure by means of Sulfarsenol of an almost similar case, I happily thought of having recourse to this medication.

For reasons not my own, I was able to commence treatment only on the 26th November, that is to say, about 12 days after the appearance of the first signs of nervous localisations. On the 26th, the disturbances had neither increased nor diminished.

The following are the injections which were administered:

26th November	...	12 centigrammes
28th November	...	12 "
30th November	...	12 "
2nd December	...	12 "
4th December	...	12 "
6th December	...	18 "
8th December	...	18 "
10th December	...	18 "
12th December	...	18 "
14th December	...	18 "

The injections were given, for the sake of convenience, subcutaneously in the conjunctive tissue behind the shoulder, sometimes on the right sometimes on the left. The dose was dissolved in 2 ccs. of recently boiled and cooled distilled water.

Upto the 30th November there was no change in the patient. On the 2nd December, after the 4th injection, I observed with satisfaction a very appreciable improvement. The bitch left her kennel of her own accord; she was less melancholy but walking was still uncertain and after every few steps sudden falling to the ground occurred.

After the 6th injection on the 6th of December, cure, so to speak, was complete. Falling to the ground had stopped, there was no motor disturbance and the slight rythmical movements of the head which on the 4th of December had been perceptible, had completely disappeared. There was only a little weakness in the hind quarters. To avoid any possible relapse, I gave injections right up till December 14th. I have recently seen the animal which is in excellent form. I wrote this note on 3rd March 1928.

The bitch had always supported the treatment well. About 2 or 3 hours after the injection, only a little fever and weakness were noticed. I am confident that in this case Sulfarsenol had an undeniable curative action. In other similar cases treated with arsenic or Strychnine Sulphate injections, improvement, when it was made manifest, was slow, relapses were frequent and cure often incomplete.

This isolated observation would not have been of any special interest perhaps, were it not for the fact that it collaborates those

observations related by Charles Babb, Veterinary Surgeon, in his thesis entitled "L'Arsenotherapie en medicine canine par Lt. Sulfarsenol" and that to which I have already referred in the beginning of this note. It confirms the words of these two authors namely:—

1. The certain curative action of Sulfarsenol in numerous cases of nervous localisation as a result of Distemper.
2. Its very low toxicity which allows of the use of Sulfarsenol instead of Strychnine Salts.
3. Sulfarsenol can be administered subcutaneously which facilitates its employment to a greater degree.

SULFARSENOL IN PROLONGED CONVALESCENCE.

BY

CHARLES BABB.

Extract from "L'Arsenotherapie En Medecine Canine Par le Sulfarsenol."

For a very long time it has been a known fact that Arsenic is an excellent general tonic. Owing to its arsenic content and mode of action, which we have previously studied, Sulfarsenol strengthens the defence of the organism. It is therefore logical to utilize Sulfarsenol as a reconstructive and anti-infective. This arsenobenzene has been of very great assistance to us in convalescent cases, especially following Distemper, Pneumonia and acute Enteritis.

In these cases, subcutaneous injections of Sulfarsenol, gave the best results; the medicament being absorbed more slowly, exerted its maximum action without causing any fatigue in the patient.

We have stated that it is not necessary to have recourse to large doses.

Given every second or third day, according to the reaction in the patients, weak doses, that is equal or double the first dose injected, gave us, in general, excellent results.

Very often, after 2 or 3 injections, the general state improved, anorexia disappeared, the appetite returned, and vitality was renewed.

A NOTE ON THE THERAPEUTIC USES OF EUPHORBIA NANA, ROYLE.

BY

M. LAKSHMANA RAJU, G.M.V.C.,

Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Vizianagaram, Madras.

Natural Order:—Asclepiadaceae.

Telugu Name:—Paladumpa

*Introduction:—*The tuber of this plant *Euphorbia nana*, Royle as identified by the Government Systematic Botanist, Coimbatore, is quite different from that of *Circuma angustifolia*. I have made mention of this so that this plant may not be mistaken for the other because the name "Paladumpa" is common to both. It is found in abundance in and around the forests of Tekkali (Ganjam Dt.). It usually grows on gravelly or sandy soil.

The tuber was analysed by the Research Officer, Medical College, Madras, and found to contain Resin, Tannin, Sugars, Starch and Cellulose. The medicinal value of the tuber as a *galactagogue* was studied by me on some animals. The tuber was brought to my notice by the owner of a cow, who brought the animal for treatment for diarrhoea. The owner it appears gave the cow 3 to 4 tubers of *Euphorbia nana*, Royle, ground and mixed with rice gruel for a couple of days to improve its milk production, and accordingly the cow gave $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the usual quantity. The owner not being satisfied with the small increase doubled the dose and consequently the animal had diarrhoea.

I have tried this tuber on cows as a *galactagogue* with some success. According to the size of the animal, one or two tubers are ground and mixed with $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of Pulvis Tonic and administered either as an electuary in jaggery or mixed in gruel (1—2 pints.) This treatment is continued for a period of one or two weeks. The milk production is found to be appreciably increased.

ANTIPHLOGISTINE IN SMALL ANIMAL PRACTICE.

BY

WILLIAM D. HOWATT, I.M.D.,

Mamaroneck, N. Y.

In the treatment of small long coated dogs, many cases are brought to my office, with inflamed areas from no apparent cause and with no history leading up to the cause, animal just commences to limp or favour a particular part of the body.

Upon examination, you find acute inflammation with no sign of injury and in a great percentage of these cases, the cause turns out to be a small puncture wound which has completely closed. I apply as heavy a layer of hot Antiphlogistine as the animal will stand over as large an area as is possible (for the puncture may be off from the immediate swelling) cover with oiled paper, a pad of cotton and bandage. Usually at the end of 12 hours, you remove and your cause stands out plainly, then open and drain and again apply Antiphlogistine leaving a drainage opening and your client is happy, your dog makes a rapid recovery and you prove to yourself that Antiphlogistine is one remedy that proves its value every time you use it in the treatment of acute inflammation.

Where an acute swelling follows the fracture of bones of the leg (especially in the smaller dogs) and is going to hold back the application of a splint dressing, just apply a good coat of Antiphlogistine, pad well with cotton, and a light temporary splint dressing, let rest for 24 hours and upon removal you will find fractured area ready for your permanent splint dressing. This ofcourse applies to the simple fracture and also in compound fracture where the skin is not torn.

Notes.

We feel glad to inform our readers that Mr. H. N. Chelva Ayyangar, Lecturer in Anatomy of the Madras Veterinary College, has begun from this issue to write on "Anatomical Anomalies and Deviations". We hope it will receive the attention it deserves at the hands of our readers. It is bound to be a valuable record, coming as it does from such a critical and careful student of Anatomy as Mr. Ayyangar.

Capt. S. Datta, B. Sc., M.R.C.V.S., was the first to observe Schistosomes in Nasal Granuloma, at Muktesar. We are glad to note that two other workers viz. Mr. P. G. Malkani of Patna Veterinary College and Mr. M. Anant Narayan Rao of Madras Veterinary

College, have also independently found them almost simultaneously in such cases. These workers have therefore confirmed Mr. Datta's findings.

We find in an article in the "Statesman" of Calcutta dated 24th May 1932, that Capt. Datta has found Schistosomes in the kidneys of Hill Cattle suffering from Haematuria. Here is again another field for other workers.

We have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Ram Lal Kaura, L.V.P. Hons., about whom we reported in our last issue under the caption "Yet Another" as having left for Canada for Veterinary studies, has stood first in the Final Examination held by the University of Toronto in the B.V.Sc., V.S., Degree and is awarded the First Prize for General Proficiency and a Special Prize in Higher Bacteriology. We congratulate Mr. Kaura on his success. He is the first Indian to obtain a Canadian Degree in Veterinary Science. He has now gone to England and joined the renowned Dairying Institute at Reading. He will take up the M.R.C.V.S., course from October 1932.

News comes from Bombay that Mr. D. S. Laud has taken the place of Capt. Flanders, V. S., (Toronto) R.A.V.C. (Retd.) as Superintendent of Municipal Markets and Slaughter Houses for a period of six months. Capt. Flanders has proceeded to Australia on leave. We congratulate Mr. Laud on his well merited promotion.

Major R. F. Stirling I.V.S., Director of Veterinary Services, Central Provinces, has published a very interesting paper on "Some Experiments In Rinderpest Vaccination: Active Immunisation of Indian Plains Cattle by Inoculation With Goat-Adapted Virus Alone In Field Conditions" in the Veterinary Journal Vol. 88, No. 5 of May 1932. His experiments seem to be such as to be copied by other Provinces. This method should not only simplify the technique, but also reduce the expenditure of immunisation of Cattle against this disease.

We have received a paper on "Serum-simultaneous inoculation against Rinderpest" carried out in a village, for the first time in the Bombay Presidency. The technique observed is the same as is followed in other Provinces. We are glad to note that Bombay is also now taking up S.S. Inoculation, though very late in the day.

We feel glad to be able to announce, that Ash Lockhart, Inc. Kansas City, Missouri, are now offering to the *profession only* "Anthrax Bacterin (concentrated) after exhaustive, painstaking and expensive experimental work conducted under both Laboratory and field conditions.

The large amount of field work done with Anthrax Bacterin in 1930 and 1931, in the infected territory of Louisiana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Iowa have thoroughly demonstrated:— that it is safe, being a sterile product; that it closely approaches perfection as an effective immunizing agent; that it produces immunity of long duration; that it produces immunity quickly; that it lends itself admirably to use simultaneously with Anti-Anthrax Serum in infected herds where some of the treated animals are in the incubative stage of Anthrax; that it is convenient and practical.

The recommended dosage of Anthrax Bacterin (concentrated) is 10 c.c. for horses and cattle; 5 c. c. for sheep and swine. The price is \$2.00 for 100 c.c. package, and \$4.50 for a 250 c.c. package. They pay shipping charges on orders amounting to \$10.00 or more. Anthrax Bacterin (concentrated) will be sold only to Graduate Veterinarians.

Congratulations to United Provinces' Veterinary Association. Under its auspices, the 12th U.P. Veterinary Conference was held on the 27th February 1932, with the usual success. Captain S.G.H. Hickey opened the Conference with a sympathetic speech. We wish the other Provinces are as enthusiastic as U. P. in the matter of holding Conferences.

Khan Bahadur Sheikh Niaz Mahammad though growing old in age, has not in the least lost his zeal for work and is responsible for the success of the Conferences. Few people realise the value of such conferences.

That tried worker and devoted servant of the profession, who gave so much to its cause, Mr. Syed Mahammad Raza Hussain, was also there. These are names which the profession cannot afford to forget.

From the proceedings of the Conference, we are glad to learn that the Retrenchment Committee in U. P. has recommended that

Livestock improvement must come under the Veterinary Department. It is a very wise proposition. We wish it materialises soon.

Surra in Mules has been treated with Bayer 205, intrathecally and intravenously by the Divisional Superintendent Mr. T.S. Davies, Agra. The results have been quite encouraging.

We publish elsewhere in this issue the proceedings of the first Conference of Veterinary Subordinates in Sind. Our readers will be glad to see in this that the Superintendent of the C.V.D., Sind and Rajputana Mr. J. H. G. Jerrom, M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S., attended and opened the Conference and presided over its deliberations. The infant Association of Sind is fortunate in having gained the recognition of the authorities soon after its birth. We wish the young Association long, prosperous, happy and useful career.

We are glad to note that our brethren in Sind are keenly alive to the necessity for carrying on propaganda work amidst cattle owners. Their brethren in other parts of India too have recognised the great necessity for this work and have been bringing this question to the notice of the authorities in each province. But the sad tale of want of funds is trotted out in each province for matters veterinary. But each province somehow finds funds for such and other kinds of work in Public Health, Agriculture, Co-operative and other departments. Who is responsible for this singular misfortune of the Veterinary Department in each province in this country? It cannot be suggested that the Heads of the Provincial Veterinary departments are lagging behind the Heads of the other departments in bringing prominently to the notice of the Government the pressing veterinary needs of the country.

We have more than once, remarked in these columns that Bombay is one of the most backward provinces in the matter of providing veterinary aid though it is the first of the provinces to have started a Veterinary College. We see from the Welcome Address, that Sind,—an appendage of this backward province much more backward than the main. The Engineering Experts find it possible to successfully induce the Government to find and spend crores of rupees to provide water for irrigating vast areas in Sind. It is a pity, if the Experts there do not find it possible to find a few thousands of rupees to improve and protect the cattle wealth of the province, which needs strong and healthy cattle now in greater

numbers than in the past to cope with the increased agricultural operations.

The Welcome Address appropriately quotes in this connection paras 22 and 23 of the recently published report of Cattle Supply Improvement Committee in Sind. These paras deal with the necessity for the expansion of the Veterinary Department in Sind. We agree with the Committee, that in the present state of affairs in Sind a separate itinerating staff is urgently needed. The Committee also rightly recognises that the present system of dual control of the Department is unsatisfactory and should be ended. The Local Boards which are proverbially poor in the finances, should be entirely relieved of this burden of maintaining the veterinary staff. It should be entirely financed and controlled by the Government.

The Committee also feels that outbreaks of contagious diseases among cattle are not reported to the Veterinary Department with sufficient promptitude. This is true in almost all the provinces in this country and Sind is no exception. It is no gainsaying the fact that prompt reporting is the first and the most important step in successfully stamping out every contagious disease from an area. Failure to do this leads to the heavy loss to the ryot, and expenditure to the Government: therefore the Heads of Veterinary Departments should insist upon prompt reporting of the disease in each case.

The address hopes for better recognition of the claims of Sind in the contemplated reorganisation of Veterinary Service in Bombay Presidency.

In view of the great agricultural development and irrigation of waste lands under the new famous Sukkur Barrage, the development of a Veterinary Department is of paramount importance to Sind. We hope the Government will pay timely and due attention to this important factor in the Agricultural development in Sind.

We invite the attention of our readers to a report of the proceedings published in this issue of the Fourth Annual Conference of the Mysore Veterinary Medical Association, Bangalore, held under the Presidency of Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari, B.A., B.L., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore. Everybody present on the occasion missed the genial presence of Major R. W. Simpson, M.C., G.B.V.C., whose abiding interest for the cause of Veterinarians in Mysore ushered this Association into existence in 1928. But the fine tradition handed over by him was well kept up by his successor

Mr. K. Krishniengar. There was a free and frank exchange of ideas and views among different members gathered on the occasion.

Mr. Krishniengar in the course of his Welcome Address has announced "It is encouraging to note that goat virus alone, used for the protection of cattle against Rinderpest has proved efficacious and the retests with bovine virus of the Amrita Mahal herd inoculated with goat virus have demonstrated that a solid immunity can be conferred by goat virus alone. It is contemplated to substitute Serum-Simultaneous method of protection against Rinderpest in the near future by goat virus alone which will be more convenient and economical". Yes, it will also revolutionise the present system of protection against this worst cattle scourge in India, if this new method is found successful. The profession will keenly await the further developments in this direction.

He has aptly referred to the presence of the Revenue Commissioner to open a Conference of Veterinarians "as demonstrating the triangle of the economic prosperity of the country—land, labour and live-stock". The Veterinarians in Mysore seem to be good adapts at getting the right sort of the people to further the work of the profession and the department. The Revenue Commissioner in his Opening Speech duly recognised the several advances made by the Civil Veterinary Department, Mysore. We have referred to these matters in these columns several times.

Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari who learns the country and her needs quite well, has made some useful suggestions for the expansion and the activity of the Veterinary Department. He pays prominent attention to the propaganda work and says, an intensive campaign of propaganda work seems to have been urgently called for as the benefit of the work done by the Veterinarians both in Research and in the Field can only be realised to the fullest extent by propaganda. He rightly values the lectures through lantern slides, as they would be a potent factor in moulding the minds of the illiterate ryot. He has no doubt, that it is a matter of cost, but still, he rightly considers it to be a matter of imperative necessity.

All this is said by a responsible and experienced State Officer. We are never tired of bringing this matter repeatedly to the notice of the Veterinary authorities. We therefore agree in the statement that propaganda work is an imperative necessity.

We are sure that Veterinarians not only in Mysore but all over this vast country have been already following the suggestion made

by the Revenue Commissioner regarding the co-operation, the cordial relationship between the officers of the Revenue and Veterinary Departments. We hope the younger generation of both the departments will pay greater attention to the need for such relation. His suggestion to utilise the help of the village panchayats in the task of the improvement of the cattle, increasing the number of Veterinary Dispensaries, improving the village pasture lands and in various other directions is really worth following throughout the country. We hope our friends in Mysore will pursue this suggestion and give a lead to the other parts of India.

Coming to the resolutions passed at the Conference, we find the Association has requested for a grant of subvention of Rs. 200/— to further its objects. Since the Association and the State Veterinary Department have got identical objects and interests there should be no difficulty in granting this modest sum. Another resolution requesting the Government to permit the officers of the C.V.D., to undertake private practice implies that there is a ban on such private practice. We were not aware of such a thing till now. For the real growth of the Veterinary profession to the advantage of the stock-owners in the State, it is highly necessary that this ban should be lifted up. In Madras and other provinces such private practice is allowed to the employees of the C.V.D., and it is working quite satisfactorily. We have every reason to believe that it will work equally well in Mysore.

The Association has not been slow to act up to the suggestion of the Revenue Commissioner and we find in one of the resolutions it has represented to the Government for extension of Veterinary aid to the rural parts and under village panchayats. All these resolutions are in keeping with the career of a growing profession and its progressive Association under the encouraging patronage of the enlightened Director of Agriculture in Mysore.

We had recently occasion to visit some of the Veterinary Institutions in Mysore State. We must confess to a sense of horror at the way these institutions have been housed. Some of these have been located in buildings which are unfit for housing any office much less a hospital. Most of them are in very miserable condition with utter lack of accommodation and exposed to sun and rain. Even the Premier City of Bangalore has not got a building of its own for the Veterinary Hospital. The Engineer Dewan during his administration in Mysore provided decent buildings for almost all offices in Bangalore City. How this one Department escaped his notice is a

great wonder to everybody. The present administration seems to be keenly alive to the necessity of beautifying the cities, towns and villages. We do not clamour for beautiful buildings but we should certainly require convenient buildings with large premises and enough of room for office, dispensary, stores, in and out-patients and other necessary purposes. It is hoped this matter will receive the early attention of the State Authorities.

We are glad to announce that the business of Messrs: N. Powell & Co., which was upto now a Proprietary concern, has been converted into a Private Limited one. This will undoubtedly enable the management to further the scope of their present activities and make the concern more popular. In this connection, it may be usefully recalled that this institution was started as far back as 1886.

Dr. Nair, the founder of this firm, had then a huge practice in his profession, when he conceived an idea of opening a small shop. An humble beginning was made by keeping some drugs and manufacturing a few patent medicines. Later on, the firm carried on some import and export business in the same line, on a moderate scale. In 1899, they opened a small workshop for repairing Surgical Instruments and also manufacturing Orthopaedic Appliances and Artificial Limbs. At the same time, they started manufacturing a few Pharmaceutical Preparations, such as Tinctures, Liquors, Liniments, Ointments & c. and also a few Proprietary Preparations. In this line, they made rapid progress, so that in a couple of years, the small workshop was replaced by a factory. By dint of efficient work they won the confidence of their constituents.

In 1905, the firm was able to obtain the first contract of about Rs. 10,000/—for manufacturing Aseptic Hospital, Furniture for the J. J. Hospital, Bombay. Success in this regard gave them an impetus for manufacturing Surgical Instruments also on a large scale. In a very short time, they received orders from all over India for making Aseptic Hospital Furniture.

In 1909, they secured a substantial order of Rs. 50,000 from the Government of Bombay for equipping various Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Presidency. His Majesty, the Amir of Afganistan also placed with this firm a large order for Surgical Instruments, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Furniture.

The old place at Duncon Road was found insufficient for such an ever increasing volume of business and therefore, a large plot of land

was purchased on which a huge building to accommodate all their Departments was built at the junction of Sandhurst and Lamington Roads, in the year 1913. At present, their offices and all the Selling Departments are located in this building. After a few years they had to shift even the Factory from the old place. In the year 1918, they bought another extensive plot of land near Club Road and built separate buildings for the Pharmaceutical Works and Surgical Works and also erected several Godowns. After about six years, even the new buildings were found inadequate for their Works which were rapidly developing and therefore, in the year 1924, they erected a huge fire-proof concrete building with three stories on typical modern plan. In the building, they have accommodated their Surgical Works and Pharmaceutical Works, which are equipped with the latest plant and machinery. Their Laboratory is unique in India and it is under the supervision of highly qualified Chemists.

In India, where industry is pre-eminently backward, it is undoubtedly very difficult to carry it out on a large scale, especially because the Pioneer of an industry is required to depend on no other place or person but solely on himself for various articles for constructing it right from top to bottom. In the West, however, there are all facilities in the way, since manufacturers can secure whatever part or fittings they require for their products from next door neighbours, without trouble. Messrs: N. Powell & Co. by this time, though single-handed, have reached the stage where they have been able after a good deal of toil to manufacture everything required in their enormous Factory which will be found to be up to-date and unique in India.

Industry and enterprise constitute the watchword of Messrs: N. Powell & Co. of Bombay. It can also be maintained with propriety that the watchword is rather indefatigable industry and persevering enterprise. In the India of today, we notice great progress and steady expansion of industries in many directions; but starting as far back as 1886, the said manufacturing Institution modestly won its way to leadership by sheer dint of honest and steadfast determination. Ever since that time, the firm has practically carried out the policy of rendering useful services in as many departments as possible to the Medical Profession as a whole, faithfully and conscientiously.

During the last Great War, the firm of Messrs: N. Powell & Co. rendered valuable service to Government. With ample resources at

their command, they were in a position to equip several War-Hospitals within a short space of time. They possessed quite up-to-date Works, completely equipped with the latest labour-saving machinery. They had, besides, well-trained and greatly experienced workmen. They had plenty of space and above all, they had experience of several years in the manufacture of Aseptic Hospital Furniture &c. Thus, they were able to fit up many Hospitals, the first being the Lady Hardinge War Hospital, and then the Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital, the Colaba War Hospital and others. Government were pleased to entrust the work to this firm, as also that of equipping Hospital Ships, 'Loyalty' and 'Madras' and Base Hospitals in Egypt, Mesopotamia &c. &c. Moreover, they treated a large number of British and Indian Soldiers, returned from the front, in their well-equipped ZANDER ORTHOPAEDIC AND MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTION. But to crown all, this noble work they did without taking any remuneration from Government.

The Secretary of State for India-in-Council, in recognition of their ability and fine workmanship, appointed them, since the year 1924, contractors for supplying artificial limbs and orthopaedic appliances to soldiers and officers belonging to the various Military Hospitals in India.

In 1922, the firm added one more item to their manifold enterprises, viz: a Printing Press, to cope with their multifarious activities. They, again, own a completely equipped Medico-Electric institute for taking X-Ray diagrams and giving X-Ray and other electrical treatment, and possess Radium for giving Radium exposures in malignant cases.

In the beginning, although they had no encouragement at all, yet firm determination and unfailing enterprise brought them up to the place of leadership. A specially notable feature of their workmanship is that they are completely manufactured from start to finish in their own Workshop by Indian artisans and artists. As such, they were the first in India to send their Surgical Instruments to the World Exhibition, held at Paris, in 1900. The Committee there awarded them the much-coveted "Grand Prix" and at the same time put in a good word commending the superior workmanship of their products.

This, then becomes conspicuously true that the firm is progressive and is keeping abreast of the times, and shows careful concern about adding something new to the existing things. And for the last 46

years, the name of "Powell" has been recognised as a full guarantee of skill, knowledge, and honour, in the manufacturing of Chemicals and Pharmaceutical products. Surgical, Dental & Veterinary Instruments, Orthopaedic Appliances, Aseptic Hospital Furniture, Invalids Furniture, &c. &c.

* * *

We wish the new concern all success, and conclude by hoping that they will continue ever to serve their country, with the same love and zeal that they have evinced hitherto, and further extend the industry which has proved so useful in various directions to all sundry and in due time make available the shares of this Company to the general public by making the concern a public Limited one.

Association News.

THE MYSORE VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BANGALORE.

The Fourth Annual Meeting held on 18th and 19th June, 1932.

The Fourth Annual Conference of the Mysore Veterinary Medical Association was held at 8 a.m., on the 18th and 19th June 1932, at "Mashie Lodge" Lalbagh Road, Bangalore, under the Presidentship of Mr. K. Krishniengar, G.B.V.C., Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, Mysore.

18th June 1932.

More than 75 per cent of the members were present. Among the distinguished visitors that attended the Conference were Messrs. S. P. Rajagopalachari, B.A., B.L., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore. B. T. Keshava Iyengar, Development Secretary, H. V. Krishniah, Director of Agriculture in Mysore; Muddukrishnappa, Assistant Secretary, Development Department, Dr. Badami, Principal, Agricultural School, Hebbal, Mr. Montero, Live-stock Expert, Mysore, Captain Martin, R.A.V.C., C. & M. Station, Bangalore, Dr. P. Srinivasa Rao, Editor, the Indian Veterinary Journal and President, All-India Veterinary Association, Madras Branch, Madras.

The function began with the taking of a photo of all the members and visitors present. Photo over, the gathering adjourned to the tastefully decorated central hall, where, the function began with an invocation by Mr. M. S. Murthy. Then Mr. K. Krishniengar, President of the Association, welcoming the visitors and members requested Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari, to open the Conference. (Welcome Speech—Appendix A.)

The Mysore Veterinary Medical Association, Bangalore



The Fourth Annual Meeting held on 18th June 1932

Mr. Rajagopalachari declared the Conference open with an impressive and instructive speech. (Appendix B.)

Mr. S. D. Achar, the Honorary Secretary of the Association, then read the Annual Report of the Association, which showed an all-round progress and presented the financial statement of the Association. (Appendix C.)

The following important resolutions were then discussed and passed :—

1. *That this Association requests the Director of Agriculture to kindly move the Government to grant a subvention of Rs. 200 to this Association annually.*

Mover : Mr. K. R. Ramachandra Rao.

In moving the above resolution Mr. K. R. Ramachandra Rao spoke as follows :—“ I beg to state that our Association was opened in May 1928, and from that time we are having several important functions in the Association and we wish that they should continue for a very long time. But without financial help it is very difficult to continue the activities of the Association. Also our department contains a very limited number of officers. What we are now paying will not be sufficient to meet even our legitimate expenditure in connection with our Annual Meetings, and since the Association has got several other duties also, such as the publication of pamphlets, etc., and as the Association has already had a kind and good recognition by the Government, we pray that the Government will kindly grant to our Association a subsidy of Rs. 200 annually. That the Association was very kindly helped by the Government with Rs. 1,000 in connection with the All-India Veterinary Conference that met in this City, is fresh in the mind of one and all assembled here. I hope therefore that the Government will extend their sympathy in this line also just to keep the Association going.”

Seconder : Mr. K. Srikantiah.

The resolution was put to vote and passed.

2. *That this Association represents to Government to permit the officers of the Civil Veterinary Department to undertake private practice.*

Mover : Mr. K. Srikantiah.

Mr. K. Srikantiah in moving the above resolution said :—

“ The resolution as it is, may not be very clear, and I would like to explain it further. So far, the officers of the Veterinary Department have not been allowed private practice, I mean to say, they have not been allowed to take any fees for services rendered out of their office hours. The department has been sufficiently old and I believe that to charge a fee to any man who comes for profe-

ssional aid to the Veterinary Department is a matter of right. We are having almost always calls. We have been giving help free of charge even outside hospital hours. Our services have been required even at dead of night. Free service has a limit, I hope, and I think it is high time for us to get some remuneration from local ryots for the extra work we do. May I say, that my brothers in the Department are having the same feeling? Hence, I request them to support my proposition."

Seconder: Mr. K. R. Ramachandra Rao.

Mr. K. R. Ramachandra Rao in seconding spoke as follows:—

"I beg to state that, particularly in Hospitals in places where the cattle population is more the services of the Veterinarian are indented upon at all odd hours. We have no provision to charge fees for work done outside hospital hours, which medical men have. We feel that we are on most of the occasions placed in very awkward situations. We cannot demand anything for the service we render and at the same time we cannot refuse to attend to cases. With a view to find a way out of this difficulty and in the interest of our brother veterinary officers and the profession as a whole we may be permitted to levy certain scale of fees just as medical men."

Mr. S. D. Achar:—"I strongly support this for two reasons. Firstly certain payment is necessary to enhance the value of the services rendered (laughter). It is not always that a gratuitous service is considered at its true worth. Further, I wish to emphasise the fact that private practice by Veterinary Surgeons must be made not only permissible but even compulsory, as in the case of medical men. In the interest of the stock-owner himself I think it is necessary that a fee should be charged to him and regarding the scale of fees we may make an arrangement somewhat similar to that of medical men, that for night service being about double the fee charged for the day.

Mr. M. R. Chengeri:—"In supporting the resolution I would like to refer to the scale of pay to the Veterinary Officers in Mysore. I am pained to say that it is very poor and if the Government will not be pleased to grant them the privilege of private practice, I request that the Government will find their way either to double their present scale of pay or allow them fair extras for services rendered out of hospital hours."

Mr. K. R. Ramachandra Rao:—"Several years back when the department was yet in its infancy it was understood that the services of a Veterinarian should be entirely free for villagers, I believe, that time has gone. Now a Veterinarian is a prominent man everywhere in the Taluk and agriculturists are immensely liking him. Many a time, the ryots have willingly come forward to give us fees, but we are afraid to accept anything from them even though the fee may be

for our attendance at our odd hours, since we have no rules to receive any remuneration. Under these circumstances, I believe there is no fear in passing an order to this effect. We, therefore, pray to the Government to improve our position somehow. We are not blind to the fact that the Government is not in a position, atleast at present, to give us anything more than what we are getting. Therefore, we, as a body, pray to the Government without risking the popularity of the department that the Veterinarians may be given the power to receive remuneration from the ryots for odd hours of work."

The resolution was put to vote and passed.

3. *That this Association represents to Government for an extension of Veterinary aid to the rural tracts and under village panchayats.*
Mover: Mr. K. R. Ramachandra Rao.

Mr. K. R. Ramachandra Rao in moving the resolution said:—"I beg to point out that the President has very vividly explained how important veterinary aid in rural parts is. Now, village panchayat being an important Local Body in rural parts, and I think, as almost all the departments are asking the help of village panchayat, the Veterinary Department at the same time may also ask for their help. In explaining this resolution, I would like to bring to the kind notice of the members present here what I have been actually doing in my own area. If you find it reasonable, this may be accepted and circulars issued to all the parts. I have toured all over Chikkaballapur and Gudibanda Taluks. I have requested the village panchayats there to reserve 3 percent of their annual income for the improvement of their own cattle. I have collected Rs. 380/- from Chikkaballapur Taluk and I have appointed at each hobli a trained compounder and asked him to submit to me a diary of his work every fortnight. He must go to villages and teach the ryot the method of castration. The operation is no doubt simple but it requires technical intelligence. The people who are castrating in a rude method can learn how to do it technically by the use of the machine the compounder takes with him. In a year he can visit every village half a dozen times, and will advise village panchayat to keep one best bull. If it is not possible, two or three village panchayats can join together and maintain a bull in a central area. This propoganda work I am doing in my area with the help of the revenue authorities. I am highly thankful to the Amildars Mr. Mallarajus and Mr. Venkatramiah of Chikkaballapur and Gudibanda Taluks respectively, who have been very helpful to me in my work. Coming now to the expenditure side, we are giving the compounder Rs. 15/- per month but by paying Rs. 20/- to each man we can have departmental salustries and they can be posted to this work. They will not only improve the Cattle

Breeding but also treat several simple cases. To do this the percentage of contribution from the village panchayats should be increased from 3% to 4 or 5%. I am sanguine that this too is possible. I wish that this scheme is extended to the whole of the province. To achieve this object, a Compounders' training class is very essential and therefore that class should be revived. I wish every friend of mine here will take the Co-operation of the Taluk Amildar and get this work done in his area. Our department is very popular in every corner and our advice is likely to be taken by all the ryots. Still, with the help of Amildars we can do our work to an appreciable extent. In Jamabandis we can give lectures on our work. In fact, I am distributing pamphlets to all villagers in my area. Those pamphlets are working well and the number of my pamphlets at present is seven. Unless this sort of work is done, it is impossible to spread veterinary aid to every nook and corner because the facilities given to the veterinarian are getting less and less every year. We were getting our travelling allowances. Now, in several cases we are asked to curtail our tours. In my opinion, the most important thing is a strong circular to the Revenue authorities asking them to co-operate with us in our work. For such propaganda work of mine Major Simpson, the former Superintendent, was of very great help. The Association, to day, feels very much for his absence.

Secunder: Mr. N. Krishnamurthy.

Mr. N. Krishnamurthy in seconding said:—"I beg to give out the scheme I have advised in my taluk viz. Doddaballapur. In every hobli headquarter where there is a Revenue Inspector, a trained Salustry is kept. He is given such of the instruments as are ordinarily required. With this he will treat ordinary cases and promptly report the outbreaks such as Rinderpest and other diseases, because there will be *our agency* in that hobli headquarter always. During other periods, he will go round systematically into the village of that hobli and do castration work and treat other simple ailments. Now, owing to financial stringency we are not permitted to do sytematic touring. Therefore, if we are not touring also and if there is not our agent in taluk interiors, the ryots will forget us hereafter. Therefore, to keep that in continuity, if the Salustry is kept in every hobli just as a Revenue Inspector then the popularity of the Department will be continued. After all, the pay of the Salustry is Rs. 20/- and the revenue collection from the panchayat at the rate of 2 per cent from minor and 3 per cent from major hoblies will work out to about Rs. 400/- and that will be enough to meet the expenditure incurred in maintaining a Salustry. Under this arrangement a Salustry may be kept at all the hobli headquarters. With these words, I heartily support the resolution."

Mr. S. D. Achar.—"I further support this proposition very heartily. It is self-explanatory and I will not make much of it by still further explanation. In a word, I say, it is very essential and soon we must set to work on it."

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

The meeting was brought to a close by a hearty vote of three cheers to H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore and thanks for the Chairman proposed by Mr. M. R. Chengeri and there was very good response from the members present.

The afternoon function began at 2 P. M., under the Presidentship of Mr. K. Krishniengar, and the following professional papers were read and discussed:—

1. Preparation of "Sera and Vaccines" by Mr. S. D. Achar, Officer in charge, Mysore Serum Institute, Bangalore.
2. "Immunity" by Mr. P. U. Nair, Asst. Superintendent, C.V.D., Mysore, Bangalore.
3. "Johne's Disease" by Mr. K. Ranganatha Rao, Asst. Superintendent, C.V.D., Mysore, Bangalore.

Captain Martin, gave an excellent practical demonstration of "Dentistry in Horses" which was very much appreciated both by the visitors and members.

After 'tea' at 5 P.M., the proceedings of the day terminated.

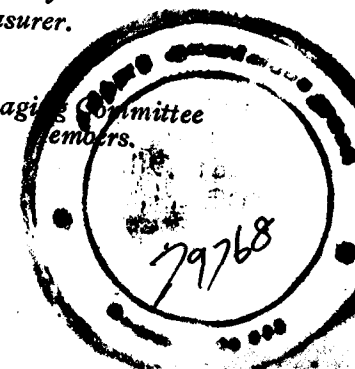
19th June 1932.

The assembly met at 8-35 A. M. and the President, Mr. K. Krishniengar moved from the Chair resolution of condolence for the demise of Mr. V. S. Rajagopala Mudaliar, a member of the Association who passed away on the 1st of May 1931, and also for the death of Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Member in Council, of Dr. Kunhi Kannan and Dr. M. K. Venkata Rao of the Agricultural Department.

The resolution was passed all members standing.

After several important resolutions regarding the work of the department were discussed and passed, the following Office-bearers were elected:—

Mr. K. Krishniengar	... President.
" M. R. Chengeri	... Vice-President.
" S. D. Achar	... Secretary.
" K. Ranganatha Rao	... Treasurer.
" K. Shrikantiah	} Managing Committee members.
" K. R. Ramachandra Rao	
" P. U. Nair	
" M. Subba Rao	
" T. V. Manikyaraj	



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Then the members adjourned for "Dinner" at 11-30 A.M.

In the afternoon, the members re-assembled to finish the remaining professional papers. The following papers were read and discussed:—

1. "Local Anæsthesia" by Mr. K. S. Gopal Rao, G.M.V.C.
2. "Treatment of Wounds with Glycerine" by Mr. N. Krishnamurthy.
3. "Tetanus in a he-buffalo" by Mr. N. Krishnamurthy.
4. "Quackery and its cruelty" by Mr. P. Veda Bhat, G.M.V.C.

After the discussion on professional papers was over, a draft scheme of the Mysore Veterinary Mutual Benefit Fund was discussed item by item and passed (Appendix E).

This over, after a congratulatory speech by Dr. P. Srinivasa Rao, Editor, 'the Indian Veterinary Journal,' (Appendix D) the members of the Association were 'at home' at 5 P.M., to Mr. S. D. Achar to express their pleasure at his elevation to the post of the Officer in charge of the Mysore Serum Institute, Bangalore.

Mr. K. R. Ramachandra Rao, Veterinary Inspector, Chickballapur, while proposing the 'Toast' spoke as follows:—
Gentlemen,

"In proposing the 'Toast' to the Honoured Guest of this evening, I wish to state that I extremely feel sorry for the absence of our beloved Superintendent, Major R. W. Simpson, M.C., G.B.V.C., who is the founder of the Mysore Serum Institute, Bangalore, and whose presence would have increased our pleasure all the more if he had remained in our midst this evening. Major Simpson started this Institute to secure a wider scope of learning and to increase the usefulness of the Veterinary profession to all the young Veterinarians of the State, and he did the same on a very well based foundation and future hopes. During his period of stay in Bangalore, whenever there was an opportunity for the Veterinarians to meet him in his Office, the first question he used to put was whether the visitor has seen the Serum Institute; if the answer from the visitor was negative, he would immediately lead him to the Serum Depot and explain all the technical work of the Institute. It was his ambition to bring the Institute to a good standard of work and popularity throughout India, and he did the same before his retirement from his Office. However, this Serum Institute was hitherto under the supervision of a Medical Officer and it continued in that stage for a couple of years with the hearty co-operation of Major Simpson with the said Medical Officer in all its activities and administration. To day, we see that this important Institute is placed in charge of a Veterinary Officer who is more fitted for the work and for which the whole

Association was longing for a long time. We must be thankful to our benign Government for having felt the keen feelings of ours and for having fulfilled our ambition before we made any strong attempt for the same. However, we hope that this important Institute will develop day by day in its activities in all the directions under the able guidance of Mr. S. D. Achar, who is an Officer of very great patience and enthusiasm, who will always go hand in hand with the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, in his routine work.

I would like to mention that Mr. S. D. Achar can hope to get the true and sincere co-operation of every Veterinarian in the Mysore State, and the Association hopes to be benefitted by the best knowledge and advancement in the scientific work hereafter.

With these few words of mine, I wish long life and prosperity to the chief guest of the evening and we shall all drink to the health of Mr. S. D. Achar.

I should thank you all Gentlemen for the hearty co-operation so kindly extended to me in today's work."

This was supported by Mr. K. Srikantiah.

Mr. S. D. Achar, who received an ovation on rising, was visibly moved and responded to the toast suitably, in the following words:—
"Gentlemen,

"I am indeed most grateful to you for all the nice things you were good enough to say of me and for the expression of confidence in me. It is an unexpected honour which I fully appreciate and for which I thank you.

Permit me to say a few words on the origin and development of the Serum Institute in Bangalore. Major Simpson who had done more than any other man for promoting the work and worth of the Veterinary Department in Mysore and whose name will be dearly remembered for generations to come in connection with every-day activity of our profession in Mysore, is intimately associated with this as in everything else. Without exaggerating, I may go further and say that he is the prime cause for bringing into existence the Serum Institute in Mysore. He popularised the S. S. method of inoculation to such an extent, that production of R. P. Virus locally became imperative and he got the Virus Depot started and when I was fortunate enough to come in handy, he selected me to do the work. Soon, I was sent to Lahore for Post Graduate Course and next on deputation to Muktesar. The Government sent Dr. Parthasarathy and me to Muktesar and on our return we were engaged in the production of R. P. Virus and Anti R. P. Serum. From small beginnings the Institute grew to its present proportions. Knowing Major Simpson as I do, by my close association with him for over 20 years, I dare say he was looking forward to this day when he started the Virus Depot. He is gifted with such vision. On my assuming

charge of the Serum Institute he has written to me a very nice letter which confirms me in this belief.

Gentlemen, I am fully aware of the responsibilities attached to my Office and realise the arduous nature of the work entrusted to me.

But, with the help and co-operation of Mr. Krishniengar and everyone of you I shall endeavour and hope to render a satisfactory account of myself.

As Charles Dickens said "I thank you, Gentlemen, again and again a hundred times with the energy of a thousand thanks in each one."

With this pleasant function, the meeting closed *Sine die*. But as the members showed a desire to visit the Serum Institute at Hebbal, the Session was extended by another day.

20th June 1932.

At 3 P.M., the members visited the new Serum Institute. Major C.A. Murray, R.A.V.C., Deputy Assistant Director of Veterinary Services, Madras District, Bangalore, also visited the Institute. Special demonstrations were held in the several sections of the Institute, viz. Laboratory, Serum, Virus and Post-mortem Sections.

At 5 P.M., Dr. S. D. Achar was 'at home' to Major Murray and the members. This over, a group photo was taken and the members dispersed with joy at what all they have done and seen during the Conference.

APPENDIX A.

THE MYSORE VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BANGALORE,

Fourth Annual Meeting held on 18th June 1932.

WELCOME ADDRESS.

BY

MR. K. KRISHNIENGAR, G.B.V.C.

GENTLEMEN,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome all of you to this, the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Mysore Veterinary Medical Association. I am grateful to you, Sir, and thank you, on behalf of all the members assembled here, for the honour you have done us, by having consented to open this Conference to-day.

I am indeed proud to be able to mention that Mysore is the first among the Indian States where an Association of Veterinarians.

has been formed, and it is gratifying to note that the work of the Association is progressing very satisfactorily and our deliberations during the previous meetings have been very instructive. This, I dare say, is wholly due to the members continuing to take a sustained interest in the work of the Association.

The presence to-day of the Revenue Commissioner and the Director of Agriculture and the Development Secretary to the Government of Mysore in our midst is significant of the great interest and sympathy of our Government in the profession in Mysore.

Many of you, my friends of the Civil Veterinary Department, have come from the remotest corners of the State at considerable expense and great inconvenience, and this gathering of the veterinarians (in such large numbers) is an eloquent testimony to the feeling of unity that exists among the members and that too at a time when Government felt compelled to curtail the facilities given to us in the past, in the shape of travelling allowances.

I extend, on your behalf, a hearty welcome to Capt. Martin of the Army Veterinary Corps, Dr. P. Srinivasa Rao, the Editor of the "Indian Veterinary Journal", the outside Delegates, and the many gentlemen, who have responded to our invitation and made it convenient to join us here to-day.

This Association was started in May 1928, with a view to create an *esprit de corps* among the members of the profession in the State, to discuss problems of professional interest, to exchange notes and thus to equip ourselves to render efficient service to the State. Supported by Dr. Coleman, the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, the Association was, in the first year of its life, recognised by Government as a Scientific Association. During this short period of four years, this Association had the good fortune to achieve some of its important objects, to mention a few:—

(1) It was able to invite the All-India Veterinary Association to hold its Annual Conference at Bangalore, which would not have been possible but for the support of our benign Government, the District Boards and Municipalities and the ryots in the State.

(2) We were able to secure for the first time, the award of a Damodar Doss Scholarship for foreign studies, for a member of the Veterinary Profession.

(3) The Mysore Serum Institute was developed into a first class Institute and has been able to manufacture and supply not only virus and serum for Rinderpest, but has during the year, undertaken the manufacture and supply of Black Quarter filtrate and serum, H.S. serum and Vaccine and Sheep-pox vaccine for use in the field, and I am glad to tell you that a member of the Veterinary profession is to-day directing the activities of this Institute.

(4) Two Research posts sanctioned by the Government for the investigation of several animal diseases in the State, have been continued.

(5) As a result of the agitation by the Association, to appoint qualified graduates for Veterinary Service in the Municipalities, the Mysore Municipality has appointed a qualified Veterinarian for part-time work having recognised the principle, and I hope that the Bangalore Municipality, which is still employing an unqualified man will soon appoint a full-time qualified man.

Since our last meeting, it is very encouraging to note that Goat virus for protecting cattle against rinderpest has proved efficacious and the re-tests with bovine virus, of the Amrit Mahal herd inoculated with Goat virus, have demonstrated that a solid immunity can be conferred by Goat virus alone. It is contemplated to substitute serum simultaneous method of protection against rinderpest, in the near future, by Goat virus alone, which will be more convenient and economical by saving the large expenditure now incurred on serum.

Before concluding, I once again thank you, Sir, for having so kindly consented to open this Conference to-day, and I feel that it augurs well that the Head of the Revenue Department in Mysore should open a Conference of Veterinarians, thus demonstrating the triangle of economic prosperity of the country consisting of land, labour and live-stock.

I now request you, Sir, to open the Conference.

APPENDIX B.

THE MYSORE VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BANGALORE.

Fourth Annual Meeting Held on 18th June 1932.
OPENING SPEECH.

By

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI, B.A. B.L.,
Revenue Commissioner of Mysore.

GENTLEMEN,

I am greatly obliged to Mr. Krishna Iyengar for asking me to open the deliberations at this Session of the Association. The month of June is a very busy month for Government officers due to the Budget Session of both our Assemblies, and I was somewhat reluctant to assume this responsibility just now. The friendly insistence of Mr. Krishna Iyengar and my own desire to demonstrate my sympathy with the work which your Association stands for, made

me yield to his persuasions. Mr. Krishna Iyengar has told you how appropriate it is that the Head of the Revenue Department should be associated with your work. I well remember the time when the Department was first organized and put under the charge of the then Revenue Commissioner, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, who was responsible for laying the foundations of the Department on secure lines. This close association between the two departments went on till about 1920, since when you have been sailing under different colours.

You have met before under the auspices of eminent men and the Seventh Session of the Conference of the All-India Veterinary Association which was held at Bangalore in December 1930, was presided over by Col. A. Olver, C. B., C. M. G., Expert Advisor in Animal Husbandry to the Government of India. Practically, all important subjects were fully thrashed out then, and you should not therefore expect me to add much to what those experts have spoken to you. I shall therefore confine myself to a few general observations about the activities of the Department from a lay man's point of view.

An Association of this kind, I need not say, is not only of great educative value in that it brings before the young men starting their careers the accumulated results of experiences and studies of the various members of the profession, but it also adds to the *esprit de corps* of the Service. I understand, this Association was started in 1928, and has been having annual gatherings with great success and benefit. It had the honour of inviting the All-India Association for its Seventh Conference in this very place two years back. I wish the Association every success in its endeavours.

The importance of the Veterinary Department to the agriculturist cannot be over-estimated. To a purely agricultural country, like Mysore, the problems regarding livestock must be all important, as the prosperity of the livestock is a necessary condition for the agricultural prosperity of our ryots. Our Government has been following a steady policy of expansion to meet the increasing demands for medical aid for cattle. The main purposes of an organized Veterinary Service are control of the several contagious diseases embracing the three-fold aspects of prevention, protection and cure and improvement of livestock generally.

Firstly, as regards prevention of diseases, during the past ten years, Veterinary Science all over India has made great strides. But, the chief achievement so far as the State is concerned is the manner in which Rinderpest has been kept in check. In this field, we may say boldly that Mysore has led the way. Rinderpest is the most baneful of the cattle diseases, and this has been successfully tackled. Mysore was the first to try the Serum Simultaneous method on a

large scale and demonstrate its efficacy to the other parts of India. I see from the latest report of the Department that the total number of animals inoculated during the last five years by this method reaches the total of 6,29,000 head of cattle or about 12½ per cent of the total number of cattle in the State including buffaloes and the mortality from rinderpest has perceptibly fallen down. Similarly the fatality from Anthrax, Black-quarter and other parasitic diseases is very much minimised by the activities of the Department. But, we cannot be content with this. We must push on, taking the ryot into confidence and should not rest until the least chance of the dire diseases has been completely removed.

A connected achievement of the Veterinarian in Mysore is the preparation of Rinderpest Serum. Till very recently, the manufacture of sera and vaccines was carried on only in the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research at Muktesar; but now, we are manufacturing anti-rinderpest serum and virus, not only for meeting our own requirements, but we are also supplying the Presidency of Madras and the States of Hyderabad, Cochin and Puducottah, and the production in the Mysore Institute is about one-third of that made in Muktesar. With the placing of the Serum Institute on a firm basis, as the Government intend to do, we can surely increase our serum production materially.

Another direction in which the Department has interested itself, though not perhaps with equal success, so far, is the improvement of the breed of cattle. The two methods by which the object has been sought to be achieved are the maintenance of breeding bulls and he-buffaloes in some of the dispensaries for service and the extirpation of scrub bulls by an intensive campaign of castration. As regards this latter, though people took to it apathetically at first, they have now been convinced with the simplicity of the operation. The castration figures during 1930—31 rose so high as 43,504. But, I feel, we have not yet touched the fringe. The number of breeding bulls and he-buffaloes stationed at dispensaries was only 12 and 2 in the year 1930—31, and I believe the figure may be standing at that even now. But the policy now being adopted of breeding a large number of Amrit Mahal Bulls on scientific lines at Parvatharayanakere Farm and distributing them all over the State, through the medium of Local Bodies, is expected to bring the bull within a reasonable distance of every village, in course of time.

The benefit of the work done by you, both in Research and in the Field can only be realised to the fullest extent by propaganda. Without assistance and co-operation of the agriculturists themselves, all our work is bound to be somewhat futile. It is of the utmost consequence that such co-operation should be enlisted in an ever-increasing degree. An intensive campaign of

propaganda seems to be urgently called for. The Veterinary Inspectors, when they halt in villages, may, as far as they can find time, collect the villagers in the evening and talk to them of the general features of some common diseases, the simple methods by which they could be prevented and simple remedies, if any, by which they can be cured, when actually they come. Similar pamphlets in Kannada may be distributed broad-cast in the villages. Lectures through lantern slides would be a very potent factor in moulding the mind of the illiterate ryot. It appears the Madras Veterinary College have manufactured a set of lantern slides in an attractive style on some of the important diseases. But, it would not be enough to have one set or even a dozen sets, if we have to reach every interior corner. I leave it to the Department to consider this suggestion seriously and make a beginning, if they have not already done so. It is no doubt a matter of cost, but it appears to me to be a matter of imperative necessity and it admits of gradual expansion and is worthy of a trial.

Before closing, I wish to urge the necessity of harmonious relations between the officers of the Veterinary and Revenue Departments. It is a matter of common knowledge that in remote villages, the ryots, out of ignorance or superstition or due to mischievous influence, do not readily come forward with their cattle for inoculation when rinderpest breaks out, and in a body refuse to comply with the requisition of the Veterinary Officer. It is to combat and overcome this attitude that we were forced to legislate in the matter, making it penal not to submit their cattle for treatment when the Veterinary Doctor considers it necessary in order to check the spread of the epidemic. But, many a ryot is not aware of the legislation with the result that he still resists. While, on one side, prosecution is launched upon for non-compliance with the provisions of the Regulation, a complaint is usually made that there was no co-operation from the Amildar or some other Revenue officer. This state of things could be avoided if the Veterinary Officer takes the local Revenue officer with him beforehand to the place where he expects or finds resistance, and he has a far better chance of success, with comparatively less irksomeness to the ignorant ryot.

Similar co-operation is necessary in connection with the closing of Cattle Fairs. I feel that in recommending the closure of jattras or cattle fairs on the apprehension of an epidemic breaking out or spreading thereby, some considerateness is required to be exercised by the Veterinary Officer. He must remember that the jatra or cattle fair is a source of revenue—sometimes very material—to a Muzrai Institution or a Local Body, and also the place where the ryot usually disposes of his stock. While, of course, the preservation of cattle in a healthy state and the prevention of an epidemic are of paramount

importance, it is very necessary that remote contingencies should not be given too much prominence, as is sometimes done. The Veterinary Officer would do well in such circumstances to have a full and frank talk with the chief Revenue officer concerned before he makes up his mind as regards the holding of a particular jatra.

Another aspect of such co-operation lies in utilizing the help of the Village Panchayats in the task of the improvement of cattle. There is great scope for enlisting the services of the Village Panchayats in the matter of increasing the number of Veterinary dispensaries, in improving the village pasture lands for the benefit of the cattle and in various other directions. It may be possible to group together half a dozen Village Panchayats and to start a dispensary out of their funds. For the present, both the Departments may concentrate on having such dispensaries in the Taluks in which there are no regular dispensaries at present. The improvement of the grazing fields and the gomal lands, most of which are now in a neglected condition, is also very important, and I wish that the attention of both the Departments is concentrated on this matter.

Before concluding, let me express my pleasure at my having been invited to this function and to meet so many of the officers of the Mysore Civil Veterinary Department.

APPENDIX C.

THE MYSORE VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Annual Report of the Managing Committee for the Year 1931-32.

GENTLEMEN,

As Secretary of the Managing Committee, I have great pleasure in placing before you the following brief report of the working of the Committee during the year.

There are 82 members on the roll at the end of the year including 7 new admissions.

I took over charge of the Secretaryship from my predecessor in the last week of October 1931. Since then, 3 Committee meetings were held with an average attendance of 7 members at each meeting and 2 Sub-committee meetings were held for framing rules in connection with the Mysore Veterinary Mutual Benefit Fund.

During the year, Mr. K. Krishniengar was the President and Dr. M. R. Chengeri Vice-President. Mr. Manikya Raj was elected a member of the Committee in place of Mr. K. Krishniengar who became Ex-Officio President.

It is indeed most gratifying to note that several members readily cleared all their arrears of subscription and some even paid up arrears of contribution thus helping considerably the Association whose finances had been depleted owing to the heavy expenditure on account of the holding of the All-India Veterinary Conference in the preceding year. My thanks are due to all the members who even in these days of financial stringency so generously responded to my appeal.

I herewith submit a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Association, for the year 1931-32.

BANGALORE,
Dated, 17-6-32.

S. D. ACHAR,
Hon. Secretary.

A/c of Receipts and Expenditure between October 1931 and 31-5-1932.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Admission fee ...	...	14	0	0	Balance due to Modern		
Subscription ...	...	226	0	0	Hotel (A.I.V.C. A/c) ...	150	0
M. S. E. F. ...	...	6	0	0	Stationary ...	...	12
Advance recovered	...	16	0	0	Printing and typing ...	...	11
S. B. Interest ...	...	34	1	10	Postage ...	...	0
Opening balance	135	6	0		Incidental charge debited		
In S. B. ...	...	14	1	0	by Bank ...	...	1
In M. B. ...	...	13	2	6	Lunch ...	...	16
	162	9	6		Cash balance:		
					Mys. Bank ...	198	15
					S. Bank ...	48	2
					With the Secy. ...	9	4
					Cash on hand, ...	10	6
						266	2
							11
						266	2
							11
						457	11
							4

BANGALORE,
Dated, 17-6-32.

S. D. ACHAR,
Hon. Secretary.

APPENDIX D.

THE MYSORE VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
BANGALORE.

Fourth Annual Meeting held on 18th and 19th June 1932.

SPEECH BY

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

*Editor, The Indian Veterinary Journal, delivered at the closing
of the Session.*

MR. KRISHNIENGAR AND GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for cordially inviting me to this meeting of your Association. That only shows the amount of love and affection you bear towards the organ of your Association, the Indian Veterinary Journal. Since you are at the end of two days' crowded programme and since another pleasant function to honour Mr. S. D. Achar, is awaiting your presence in the other hall, I do not want to occupy much of your time. It is my proud privilege to-day to convey to you the warm and fraternal greetings of your confreres in British India and to congratulate you on your very successful and useful Session.

As I have expressed to you on a previous occasion from this very platform, it is quite impossible for me to think of your Association as separate from the Mysore Civil Veterinary Department as the interests and achievements of both are intertwined and interdependent. Coming as I do from British India, I am overjoyed to see that the Head of the Department and the officers of the Civil Veterinary Department evince such keen interest in the welfare of the Association advancing the interests of its members, which in turn, contributes to the high and efficient work of the department, to the common good of the ryot. This is an ideal, which, I would heartily commend to the authorities in British India and other States, and I wish they would do well to copy.

Mysore has been the premier State in India to tackle every question for the advancement of Veterinary profession, by opening a Serum Institute of its own, by holding the All India Veterinary Conference within three years of the starting of the Mysore Veterinary Medical Association and now by trying to use "goat virus" for the immunisation of cattle against rinderpest. I wish every province copies Mysore in this method of protection just as in Serum. Simultaneous method of inoculation, since it would involve a great saving to the Government especially in these days of financial stringency. I am glad that the Serum Institute is now manned purely by veterinarians and I congratulate Mr. S. D. Achar

who started the Institute first for virus production, has now been appointed as the Superintendent of the Institute. I feel glad to learn that you have begun to prepare now H. S. serum, Bl. Qr. filtrate and serum and Sheep-pox vaccine and I feel sure, knowing Mr. Achar as I do, that under his guidance the Institute will prove of maximum benefit to the profession and the ryot alike.

There is no doubt, much discontentment prevails in the rank and file of the Veterinary profession here, as every where else, regarding pay. But that is no reason why you should slacken your individual effort to raise the standard of the profession by honest and steady work, as the Head of your department, Dr. Coleman whom we miss here to-day, said to you when this Association was started. 'It must be your attitude, that whatever work you do get into you must do your best in that work. Then, we as a profession, will soon occupy a worthy place in the community.' At such a time of financial stringency as the present and when even the travelling allowance that you used to get usually for attending your meeting has been denied to you this year, your holding this meeting with such large members as in normal time and with such a crowded programme, is an earnest proof by itself of your keenness to do your work to the best of your ability. I congratulate you on this.

We owe a deep sense of gratitude to Major Simpson who was the guiding star of your profession here so long, who has organised the department to the present condition and who was the founder of this Association. We feel sure, Mr. K. Krishna Iyengar as the Head of the Mysore Civil Veterinary Department will still further consolidate the great and useful work done by his predecessor, to earn for the department an enviable name for itself among the Veterinary Departments in the world by its far-seeing and progressive policy.

I feel glad to express my heartfelt thanks to you all, on behalf of the profession, for the ready response you gave to my appeal to subscribe for the Indian Veterinary Journal when your Association was started four years ago. But I am regretfully surprised at your apathy towards the Journal, of late. The whole department subscribed in a body at the first instance, but now, nearly 20% of the profession are still thinking of subscribing for the journal. Every one in this hall knows that the journal has been championing the cause of the profession and if we have gained anything for our profession from the Government it is due to our agitation in the pages of our journal. So I appeal to you once more to strengthen our hands to continue the good work we have been doing not only by subscribing to the journal one and all, but also by contributing professional articles.

Once more I congratulate you on the very successful session of your meeting.

APPENDIX E.

THE MYSORE VETERINARY MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND:
BANGALORE.

The Veterinary Mutual Benefit Fund introduced on.....

1. *Eligibility.*—Veterinary Surgeons, Salustries, and Veterinary Compounders and permanent ministerial and other officials of the Veterinary Department in the State of Mysore including C. & M. Station, Bangalore, whether in Government Service or not, and under 50 years of age, are eligible for admission to membership.

2. *Minimum.*—100 members.

3. The Official year of the Scheme will be the Calendar year, from 1st January to 31st December.

4. Two classes of members come under this Scheme (A. & B.):—

Class A.—Those that pay a monthly premium of Re. 1.

Class B.—Those that pay a monthly premium of As. 8.

5. *Fund.*—The Fund will be under the management of a Directorate consisting of 5 elected members, one of whom will be the President, another will be the Managing Director and the third the Treasurer.

6. *Admission Fee.*—(a) The applicant is required to send Rs. 5-8-0 only with his proposal towards the nucleus of the Fund and to cover the incidental expenses to the issue of certificate. B class members to be permitted to pay admission fee in two instalments in 6 months.

(b) The Directors may reject any application without assigning any reason whatsoever, in which case, the admission fee paid by the applicant will be refunded less the Money Order commission.

(c) No person can hold more than one certificate under this Scheme.

7. *Medical Examination.*—No member is required to undergo Medical Examination, but one should be in sound health at the time of submitting his application for membership.

8. *Issue of Certificate.*—On receipt of application together with the admission fee in full the Directorate will issue on acceptance, a certificate signed by the President and the two Directors.

N.B.—A Duplicate copy of a certificate in place of the lost one may be obtained on payment of Re. 0-8-0 (Annas eight only).

9. *Maturity.*—The policy matures on the completion of 15 years or at death whichever is earlier, when option is given to the policyholder either to retire by getting 75% of the benefit of the Scheme or

to make the full benefit available to his nominee after his death. In the former case intimation of retirement should be notified within 15 days of the completion of 15 years.

N.B.—When a member dies within 183 days from the date of issue of the certificate his nominee will be entitled to a sum of Rs. 50 provided the premia and other dues had been paid regularly so far.

10. *Monthly Fee and Annual Fee.*—Every policyholder shall remit one Rupee, if of Class (A) and Annas 8 if of Class (B) every month before the end of the month up to 15 years from the commencement of the policy.

Besides, every policyholder of either class shall pay an annual fee of Re. 1 towards postage and other incidental charges.

Those admitted during December are, however, exempted from payment of annual fee for that calendar year.

11. *Default.*—On the failure of any policyholder to remit the monthly premium or the annual fee as per rules, the policy shall stand lapsed automatically.

12. *Revival.*—If, however, within 3 months from the date of lapse any substantial cause is given for non-payment, the policy may be revived at the option of the Directors, on payment of a revival fee of annas four by members of either classes together with arrears of dues and a late fee of one anna per rupee.

13. *Claims.*—Under the Scheme, death of a policyholder of Class (A) will entitle the nominee to a relief of a sum of Rs. 500 while that of Class (B) to a sum of Rs. 250, the remittances being made at the cost of the nominees.

14. *Nomination.*—Every policyholder is entitled to appoint his wife or children as a nominee free of charge. In case of nomination of any person other than the above, a fee of Rs. 3 should accompany the application of nomination by the policyholder irrespective of the class he belongs to.

15. *Reserve Fund.*—The Directorate maintains a Reserve Fund for emergency purposes and this Fund will be invested in a recognized Bank.

16. *Compassionate Gratuity.*—Should a member who was paying all premia and dues regularly, suddenly fall seriously ill, or become crippled or permanently incapacitated, and has no resource to pay, he will be exempted from further payment at the discretion of the Board of Directors; and his nominees will be eligible for the following gratuity:—

1. In case of completion of payment for at least 5 years Rs. 100.

2. In case of completion of payment for at least 10 years Rs. 200.

Half of above rates for members of Class "B".

N.B.—It is obligatory on the part of such disabled members to intimate the Managing Director, of his liability as soon as possible with the necessary Medical Certificate of such disability for the exemption.

17. *Death Report.*—Intimation of the death of a member must reach the Head Office within 3 months of the date of occurrence; otherwise no claim will be entertained.

18. *Proof of Death.*—Before the receipt of the claim amount the nominee should submit to the Head Office, as *Proof of Death* of the certificate-holder, a certified extract from the Birth and Death Register or a declaration of death signed before a Magistrate.

19. *Address.*—Any change in address of the members must be notified at once to the Head Office of the Company.

20. *Suicide.*—Suicide does not cause forfeiture of Certificates after they have been one year in force from the date thereof.

21. *Progress Report.*—An Annual Report showing the number of members on the roll, and the actual amount paid to the claimants will be published and a copy thereof supplied to every certificate-holder together with a certified balance sheet.

22. *Alteration of Rules.*—The Directorate reserves the right to change these Rules from time to time at its own discretion without prejudice to the rights of the existing members. But such changes will be duly intimated to the Members.

23. Annual meeting of certificate holders.

24. Election of Directors once in three years.

THE BOMBAY VETERINARY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS,

BY

KHAN SAHIB N. D. DHAKMARWALA.

At the Annual General Meeting held at the Gokhale Education Society's Hall, Parel, on 26th December 1931.

Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Veterinary Graduates' Association it gives me great pleasure in asking you to adopt the Annual Report for the year ending 31st December 1930. When the last Annual General Meeting of the Association was held in April 1930, I was unable to preside at its function owing to my sudden and serious illness. But those present

on the occasion were kind enough to pass a resolution offering prayers for my speedy recovery and also re-electing me as the President for the fourth time. I need hardly say that I had been greatly touched by that resolution and I deeply appreciate your kindness in re-electing me as President. Although late, I take this opportunity to-day in thanking you from the bottom of my heart for the affection, goodwill and confidence reposed in me. If I have been able to do something for our Association by continuing to preside at the meetings of the Managing Committee and otherwise, the credit goes to all members who have given me every support from time to time. I am always ready and willing to render all possible help and assistance to the Association.

The Annual Report deals fully with the details of the work done and shows results, which, as you will notice, are of very little material change from those of its predecessor. There has been a decrease in membership, and the non-payment of subscriptions when due, still continues. Also members do not show any enthusiasm in sending papers and articles useful to our profession. I therefore again appeal to you to join as members and take a keen interest in the Association's work.

Gentlemen, it is customary for the President to suggest any points of importance with regard to its future growth by a programme of carrying on our activities in an increasing manner. We therefore meet again in this Annual Conference to consider measures which will lead to further improvement of our Association. I am glad to see that our Annual Meetings have continued to attract an increasing number of members. We have to discuss the many urgent and pressing problems connected with our profession in this Province. It is not enough to simply pass more and more resolutions, but we should do some concrete work useful to our profession.

Gentlemen, at the beginning of the year under review there were 136 members on the roll and at the close of the year there were 133 members thus there was a decrease of 3.

This is not satisfactory. We want many more to join. During the year under report 4 meetings of the Managing Committee were held. A letter was received from the General Secretary, All-India Veterinary Association to send delegates to the All-India Veterinary Conference to be held at Bangalore during Xmas holidays of 1930. Accordingly the Managing Committee deputed Messrs. Laud, Sathe, Kulkarni, M. G. Gadag, Sapre and Date. Besides this 20 more attended the Conference from the Bombay Presidency and they reported that the following important resolutions were passed there:—

- (1) That this Conference requests the Provincial Governments and the Indian States to take early steps to improve the

pay and prospects of the members of the Subordinate Veterinary Services, having regard to their standard of education, as in the matter of initial pay these Services have been placed on a lower scale than similar Services.

- (2) That this Conference requests that greater facilities may be given to Veterinary Graduates for Post-Graduate study by means of study leave, scholarships and by deputations for special study in the interests of Veterinary advance in India.

The Managing Committee resolved to pay actual travelling allowance to members attending the meetings. Messrs. Laud, Balakund, Murgod and Sathe read professional papers at the Conference.

Gentlemen, during the year under review the total receipts amounted to Rs. 451-8-10 which added to the balance of last year viz. Rs. 1,023-1-9 amounted to Rs. 1,474-10-7, and the expenditure was Rs. 403 only. Thus the balance at the beginning of the current year was Rs. 1,071-10-7.

Gentlemen, the utility of such a function as the present one does not consist in merely enumerating the variety of activities summed up in the Annual Report, but it enables us to take stock of our present position, because there is still much to be done in extending the scope of our work. These Annual Meetings are serving a useful purpose because there are many veterinary problems which are national in their character and there is need for the Annual Gathering of the members from different districts for giving their experience and for co-operating in the formation of measures for the prevention of disease and for improvement of the live-stock of the Province. Such gatherings are also of great value in serving to unite the members from different districts. With regard to the resolution passed by the All-India Veterinary Conference in connection with the improvement of pay and prospects of the members of the Subordinate Veterinary Service, it may be remarked that such resolution has been passed every year without any progress, because many of the Provincial Governments put off this important question on the plea of financial stringency. However, all that we could do, was to appeal again to the good sense of the higher authorities. Because no group of individuals can expect to maintain their status and improve their prospects without continued effort and propaganda work. In my opinion the advantages of better contact between Heads of the Department and our Association require no emphasis, since its absence becomes responsible for many misunderstandings and drawbacks and thus the feeling that our profession is counted for little. This should be removed. The plea for more

adequate veterinary service in India is of special importance when the welfare of our 90% of the population is bound up with the welfare of the cattle. The ryots depend upon efficient and healthy cattle for work in the fields and for food.

An epidemic of serious cattle disease is one of the most tragic things that can befall him. Although the Royal Commission on Agriculture recommended that there should be one Veterinary Officer to every 25,000 animals in every Province, in Bombay Presidency there is probably only one to 100,000 animals, in Bengal 1 to every 1/2 a lakh and in Madras 1 to every 2 lakhs! An immediate increase seems to be out of the question because although Government are sympathetic, there are no funds.

Gentlemen, in connection with another resolution passed by the All-India Veterinary Conference that greater facilities should be given to Veterinary Graduates for Post-Graduate study by means of study leave, scholarships and deputation. I am of opinion that facilities should no doubt be provided by Provincial Governments every year as funds allow and subordinate officers who have been toiling for years in the Department and who show a special aptitude for higher study and who wish to specialise themselves in particular branches of Veterinary Science with a view to promotion in higher posts, should be encouraged to do so because such officers have been refused preferments on the sole ground of their want of Post-Graduate study in a foreign country. This matter deserves favourable consideration at the hands of the Agricultural Research Council. Besides this, there is only one Veterinary Research Institute in the whole of India viz., at Muktesar. Such a state of affairs in a pre-eminent agricultural country cannot be tolerated. Every major Province should have its own separate Laboratory to carry on research work bearing on its special condition and also manufacture sera and vaccines required for it. The College authorities should insist on this question every year until a Research Laboratory is sanctioned.

Gentlemen, following the traditions of past years in addressing you at the Annual General Meetings, I propose to ask you to consider in its broadest aspect a subject in which I take a great interest viz., the problem of milk supply in towns. In the short time at our disposal I do not wish to do more than touch some important points of this great problem, in fact, it would be impossible to do more than a bare justice to a subject so contentious from a business point of view and so hemmed about with financial difficulties. In this country our methods of approach to this problem may be entirely different to those found best in Europe or America but there are certain fundamental facts which we must keep in mind if we are to view the subject in an intelligent way. Firstly, one must realise that

there is very little new in this desire for dairies. They have been a source of worry for many years and they have taxed the brains of pioneers. But are we as Veterinarians giving the right lead to the people who need these dairies? We cannot surely do better than to study the way in which other countries have faced and are facing these problems, which in India are in many ways analogous to those of America. Now let us consider how we may help to the greatest advantage. First a large tract of land is necessary to provide for the expansion of the trade. Bombay consumes more than 9000 maunds of milk a day and pure milk cannot be had for less than six annas per seer. I give rough details of the scheme of a model dairy farm for Bombay costing about Rs. 50,000 to 1 lakh which capital if raised by shares and worked on scientific lines ought to bring to the investors an annual profit of more than 25½%. The farm should be located somewhere near Chimboor with hygienic stability and grazing conditions for the cattle. The farm should be under the management of a resident Dairy Expert. Milk should be transported by Motor Vans twice a day from the farm to a shop in the heart of the City where it should be sold fresh from the tap at 4½ annas a seer to retail customers only. The first shop should be situated at Grant Road. The milk should be cooled in cold storage plants before leaving the farm and should also be kept in cold storage at the shop. Owing to short distance of transport there is no necessity of pasteurisation. As soon as the first milk shop in the town is working properly, further distributing centres should be opened in other parts of the City and eventually arrangements made for house deliveries in sealed bottles. With the expansion of sales in town the herd of the farm should be increased as desired. We should also give all possible assistance to suburban dairymen to improve their present economic condition and if they submit to instructions in modern dairying methods and adopt the advice of the Farm Superintendent their produce should be brought at a fair price for sale through the agency of the farm. A healthy buffalo yields about 2000 seers of milk per year. It costs Rs. 12/- a day to feed taking the cost over a whole year including the dry period. For 100 buffaloes, in the beginning, about 50 acres of land will be required. The following financial statement will show the income and expenditure.

INCOME.		Per annum.
		Rs.
Farm of 100 buffaloes giving 2000 seers of milk each per annum, or 200,000 seers at 4½ annas.		56,250
Profits from sub-dairies ...	...	5,750
Total	...	62,000

EXPENDITURE.

Food at 12 annas a head, per day ...	...	Rs. 27,400
Rent of land and building ...	...	3,600
Salary of Superintendent ...	...	4,800
Pay of a Clerk ...	...	720
Pay of 15 menials ...	...	4,500
Motor van including driver ...	...	3,000
Shop rent and staff in town ...	...	3,000
Office contingencies ...	...	2,980
Total	...	Rs. 50,000
Rs. 62,000	Income.	
50,000	Expenditure.	
12,000	Gross profit.	

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

100 head of buffaloes at Rs. 250/- each ...	...	Rs. 25,000
2 Stables ...	...	8,000
1 Motor van 31 cwt. ...	...	2,500
Cold storage plant and utensils ...	...	10,000
Reserve for contingencies ...	...	4,500
Total	...	Rs. 50,000

The retail price of 4½ annas per seer can be reduced as the turnover increases and the model farm should be able in due course to bring down the retail price of milk in the City to previous price of 3 annas per seer. This should be the goal at which the model Farm should consistently aim.

I trust that some of our patriotic Graduates would start such a Farm and give it a fair trial to make it a success.

Besides this, there is another important subject namely the study of different internal and external parasites by our Graduates in some Laboratory. The study of Protozoa viz. unicellular microscopic animals alone would be a very interesting and instructive subject. These Protozoa have acquired the unenviable reputation of being the causal organisms of various diseases in men and animals. The investigations of Smith and Kilbourne on the parasite of Texas Fever of Cattle and its transmission by ticks, those of Laverson, Ross, etc., on malarial parasites of men and birds and their carriage by mosquitoes and the researches of Bruce who demonstrated the trypanosomic nature of the African Cattle disease—Nagana and its conveyance by flies, has opened a new field of inquiry which has led to a most extensive study of parasite Protozoa.

Away from the stimulus of the great research centres of the West and in the absence of adequate facilities and encouragement, an amount of work is still being carried on in India of which we may feel justly proud. A host of Medical and Veterinary men working in India have played a large and important part in the development of Medical and Veterinary Protozoology and we must contrive to study Protozoa wherever we may find them, whether in the soil, water or intestines, blood or other parts of the body of all kinds of animals. Discovery will be its own reward and every individual worker should gather some material for its completion.

Then again, the old method of treatment of Rinderpest by Serum, also is still continued with the result that it gives immunity for only a few days. I would therefore again urge upon Government the necessity of introducing the Serum-simultaneous method which would confer protection almost for life. This method of inoculation is one which must be carried out by Officers specially trained for the purpose. It is therefore the duty of the College authorities, the Civil Veterinary Department, to train some officers as soon as possible with a view to introduce this method.

At the All-India Veterinary Conference held in Bangalore last year some valuable suggestions were made with regard to the expansion of our Department with some of them viz:—(1) An absolute need for opening Research Institutions in all major Provinces, (2) Starting of Cattle Breeding Farms, (3) Conducting Experiments on the nutritional values of different kinds of fodder, (4) The role to be played by the Veterinarian with regard to Public Health, (5) The Legislation required to prevent the indiscriminate movement of diseased cattle from fair to fair, (6) The desirability of making India self contained in the matter of medicine and surgical appliance, (7) Systematic field investigation of disease, (8) An improved and uniform course of study in all Colleges, (9) Affiliation of the Colleges to the Universities, (10) Systematic propaganda work by motor exhibition vans equipped with a number of Lantern Slides and Charts sent round in all districts by turns, in charge of Asst. Vety. Surgeons. In this connection I am glad to bring to your notice a new scheme suggested at Poona lately.

I would also invite your urgent attention to the appeal made by the Editor of the *Indian Veterinary Journal* to extend to him greater co-operation in the matter of securing articles, clinical notes and other interesting matters for publication in the Journal, and also in enrolling all the members of the profession as subscribers, I feel that there is no necessity to say anything more than the Editor is doing his work at a great sacrifice for the uplift of the profession, and as such it is the duty of every member to do his bit of service to the only Journal in India and try to make it a monthly Journal.

You must have noticed that a few months ago certain changes in the organisation of Veterinary Services in the Bombay Presidency have been suggested in a Review of the Veterinary Service in the Bombay Presidency which has been published by the Government Central Press. It stated that the Service was at present supplied to the public by means of three entirely independent departments operating in the Presidency, excluding Sind and Bombay City and Fort; and there being no Officer responsible for Veterinary Services as a whole in the way that the Inspector General of Police is responsible for the Police and therefore it was a matter for consideration whether such united control would not be advisable. Apart from the undesirability of having 3 distinct Departments dealing with Veterinary work, the organisation of each of the Departments had defects which needed to be remedied. The principal ones were a shortage of staff and dispensaries and the need for investigation and research into animal diseases. It had been realised for sometime that the present staff was inadequate to meet the normal Veterinary needs of the Presidency. Hence the following suggestions were made in the Review:—

- (1) The abolition of the posts of Superintendents C. V. D., in the Presidency and Sind, excluding Bombay City and Port and the creation of a Director who will administer Veterinary Services in the Presidency including Bombay City and Port and exercise broad control over technical policy in Sind and over the Bombay Veterinary College.
- (2) The abolition of the 5 posts of Inspectors in the Presidency excluding Sind and of 2 posts of Inspectors in Sind and the substitution of 4 posts of Deputy Directors.
- (3) The abolition of the post of Deputy Superintendent in the Bombay City and Harbour Department.
- (4) An increase in the cadre temporarily during the period of reorganisation.
- (5) The separation of Rajputana from Sind.
- (6) The charges of the Deputy Directors to be similar to Revenue Divisions.
- (7) A systematic increase in the number of Dispensaries.
- (8) Gradual increase in the reserve strength of the number of Asst. Surgeons in charge of Dispensaries and Hospitals.
- (9) The establishment of an up-to-date Laboratory for Research Work at the Bombay Veterinary College.
- (10) The introduction of small charges for treatment at Hospitals and Dispensaries.

- (11) Legislation to enable the Department to deal with contagious diseases.
- (12) Payment by the Government of India for the work done for them under the Live-stock importation Act.
- (13) Further investigation of the question of transfer of the Live-stock Expert to the Veterinary Department.
- (14) Affiliation of the Veterinary College to the Bombay University.

The above Review was prepared with Government's intention to examine the whole administrative machinery of the Presidency in order to ensure that it was meeting present requirements.

As views and suggestions were invited from bodies who were in a position to examine the matter contained in this Review, the Managing Committee of our Association, which is the representative body of the Veterinary profession in the Presidency went carefully through this Review and submitted their views and suggestions to the Government in the interest of the Veterinary Graduates and the public.

In para 1 of the Review Government laid down that changes to be introduced for the efficient working of the administrative machinery should not involve any additional burden on the finances of the Presidency. In view of this suggestion, it was very difficult to suggest such changes as were most likely to be financially beneficial for the future needs of the service as a whole. But taking it for granted that the changes proposed did not entail any additional expenditure the Managing Committee examined these recommendations and made the following suggestions:—

(1) The proposal for the creation of a Director was supported on the grounds that there should be an administrative head in each province and as already, Directors' posts existed in all provinces except Bombay.

(2) It was undesirable to entertain the Services of Army Veterinary Officers once again to the C.V.D., to fill up the posts of 3 or 4 Deputy Directors. Any Army Officer however vast his experience may be was not likely to be in a position to understand the rural population with whom he will have to deal with their language and their Veterinary needs still less from one freshly recruited from outside India. Moreover their experience of cattle diseases in India would be very limited. Apart from this, Indian Graduates have been found quite efficient to hold responsible posts in almost all the Provinces. Besides this, the creation of 4 Deputy Directors' posts and filling them up by Army Officers would involve additional expenditure. The Association therefore suggested a creation of 3 Deputy Directors, one for Sind and 2 for 2 circles in the Presidency with 8 posts instead of 7 of District Officers 2 under the Deputy

Director of Sind and 3 each under the 2 Circle Officers in the Presidency proper. These proposals were on a line with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. As funds became available the scheme may be expanded in future so as to have one Officer for each district and 1 Deputy Director for each province. Attempts should be made to find out funds to increase the standard of Veterinary Education by establishing an up-to-date Laboratory by affording facilities for Research as could be undertaken at the College.

(4) The question of affiliation of the Bombay Veterinary College to the Bombay University should be shelved so long as the financial condition did not improve.

It is a matter of gratification to note that at the meeting of the Governing Body of the Imperial Research Council held in May last it was resolved to appoint a Special Officer for the investigation of Tuberculosis and similar diseases among animals. A scheme was worked out under which 2 or 3 Indians with suitable basic qualifications would be sent out for training abroad. From these a selection would be made of 1 or 2 who as a result of their training were considered most suitable for employment as Veterinary Research Officers. The Governing Body also sanctioned the appointment of Veterinary Research Officers in all the Provinces at a cost of 6 lakhs spread over 5 years. It was also approved that a Protozoologist be appointed at the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research at Muktesar and that if possible an Indian should be selected.

Before concluding I should like to extend my thanks to all of you for your presence and co-operation in making this annual function successful. Some of you have taken the trouble to come from distant parts and have taken up the burden and inconvenience of the journey. We greatly appreciate the sacrifice on your part and thank you for the same. When you go back to your different districts I hope you will broadcast the message that the Association is doing its best. I would also wish to express my sincere thanks to the members of the Managing Committee for all that they have done to further the work of the Association especially Mr. Date the local Joint Secretary and Mr. Marathe the Treasurer who have carried out the duties of their Office so admirably with untiring zeal.

I hope that when we meet next year we shall have still more useful progress to record. Sometimes, it had been suggested that this Association does not serve any useful purpose. In this, I do not agree. This Association to-day offers some evidence of the benefits of the Association of some sort. An Association does not necessarily guarantee to solve all the difficulties—but it does bring the members

of the profession together in a way that they feel that they have a common understanding for a common cause and good will.

With these few remarks, it is my pleasant duty to move that the Managing Committee's report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1930 be adopted.

THE SIND CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT SUBORDINATE SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings of the First Conference held at Jacobabad
on 31st January 1932.

Members present :—

Messrs :—Abdul Majid N. Siddiqi.	H. P. Abbasi.
S. A. Gulrajani.	B. A. Mankad.
A. G. Kaka.	K. U. Ramchandani.
W. K. Abbasi.	A. C. Shivanani.
F. K. Solangi.	

Proceedings of the Conference were opened by J. H. G. Jerrom, Esq., M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind and Rajputana, at the Wadia Veterinary Dispensary, Jacobabad, at 10 A.M., and the following professional demonstrations were conducted :—

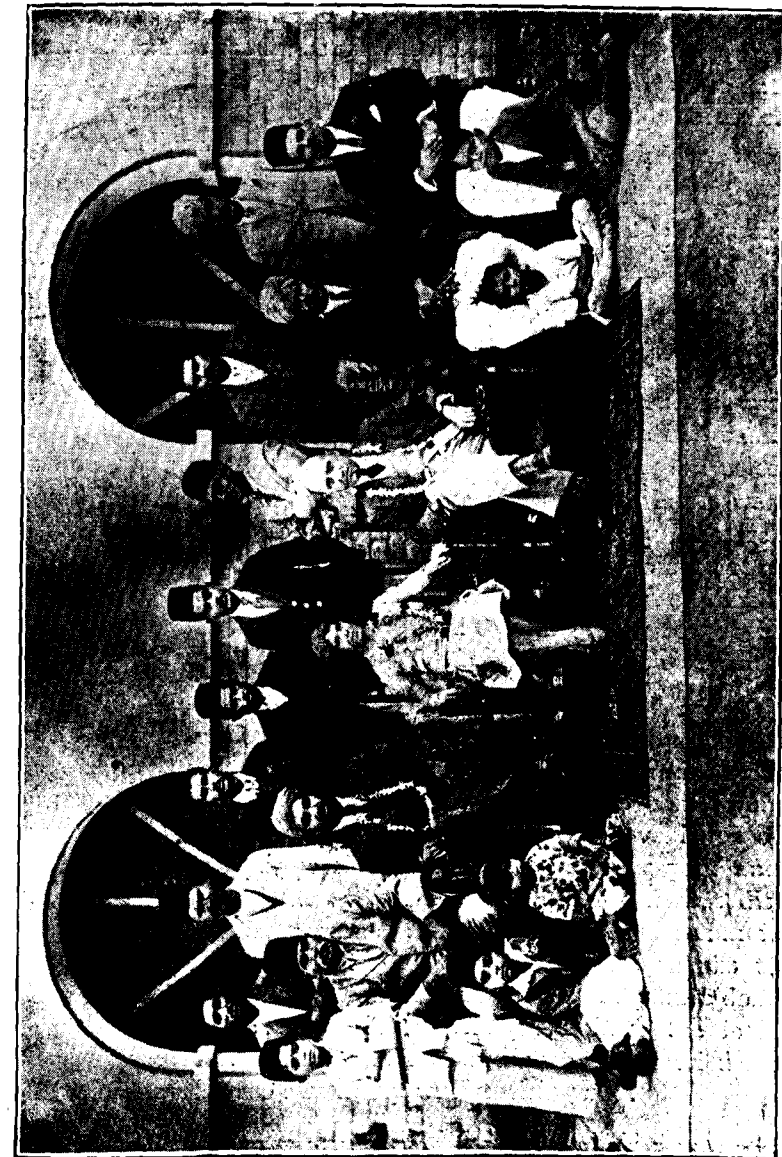
1. Castrations by Burdizzo Method.
2. Passing of stomach tube in horses.
3. Intravenous and intratracheal injections.
4. Exhibition of anatomical charts of horse, ox and dog.
5. Examination of stained and unstained smears of blood pus, etc., under microscope.

Views were exchanged and discussions carried on professional matters by the members.

The following professional papers were read and discussed :—

1. "A Case of Purpura Hæmorrhagica in Horse"—By Mr. W. K. Abbasi, G.B.V.C.
2. "Traumatic Pericarditis in Bullocks"—By Mr. A. G. Kaka, G.P.V.C.
3. "Actinomycosis in Bullock and Horse"—By Mr. A. G. Kaka, G.P.V.C.
4. "An outbreak of Verminous Bronchitis in sheep"—By H. P. Abbasi, G.B.V.C.
5. "Rupture of Duodenum in Horse"—By Mr. Abdul Majid Siddiqi, G.P.V.C.
6. "Strychnine Poisoning in dogs"—By Mr. Abdul Majid Siddiqi, G.P.V.C.

The First Conference of the Sind Subordinate C.V.D. Service Association
held at Jacobabad on 31st January 1932.



From Left, Sitting :—Mr. A. G. Kaka, Mr. Abdul Majid, Mrs. Jerrom, Mr. J. H. G. Jerrom, M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S.,
Mr. Keshavadas (Head Clerk) Mr. B. A. Mankad.
Standing from No. 3rd :—Mr. T. K. Solangi, Mr. H. P. Abbasi, Mr. S. A. Gulrajani, Mr. W. K. Abbasi, Mr. A. C. Shivanani, Mr. K. U. Ramchandani.

The Conference then adjourned at 2 P.M., for lunch given by Mr. W. K. Abbasi, Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Jacobabad, and re-assembled at 4 P.M., at the beautiful lawn of Wadia Veterinary Dispensary, Jacobabad.

Welcome address was read Mr. Abdul Majid N. Siddiqi, Vice-President of the Association, who then requested Mr. J. H. G. Jerron, M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S., to occupy the presidential chair.

Mr. S. A. Gulrajani, Honorary Secretary of the Association read his Annual Report on the working of the Association which was unanimously adopted.

Letters and telegrams expressing inability to attend, but wishing success for the Conference were read from the following gentlemen :—

Messrs. C. S. G. Haji, G.B.V.C., (President) M. W. Mirza, P. P. Badlani, K. M. Sulleiman, J. R. Banna, G. D. Wakis, A. D. Lilaramani, and A. I. Ukely.

After this the following resolutions were put before the Conference.

1. *This Association places on record its sense of appreciation and gratitude to the Government of Bombay, the Commissioner in Sind, and the Superintendent, C.V.D., Sind and Rajputana, for kindly recognising the Association.*

Proposed by Mr. Abdul Majid and seconded by Mr. A. G. Kaka, and carried unanimously.

2. *This Association requests the Superintendent, C.V.D., to kindly arrange to notify the posting and transfers of the establishment of the Subordinate Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, in the Sind Official Gazette as previously done.*

Proposed by Mr. W. K. Abbasi and seconded by Mr. A. C. Shivnani, and carried unanimously.

3. *This Association requests that the Government be moved through the Superintendent, C.V.D., to consider the urgent necessity of creating at least 2 posts in the Subordinate C.V.D., Sind—one Veterinary Inspector and one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, to do solely propaganda work amongst cattle owners to educate them in matters Veterinary, in the same way as the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments are doing.*

Proposed by Mr. Abdul Majid and seconded by Mr. A. G. Kaka, and carried unanimously.

4. *In view of the fact that the casual leave with permission to avail of holidays is now granted to the establishments in accordance with the order of the Commissioner in Sind, issued to all the Departments, this Association requests the Superintendent, C.V.D.,*

Sind and Rajputana that leave for 7 days in addition to other holidays, sanctioned by the Commissioner in Sind be granted as is done in the case of employees of other departments.

Proposed by Mr. K. U. Ramachandani and seconded by Mr. B. A. Mankad, and carried unanimously.

5. Proposed by Mr. Abdul Majid and seconded by Mr. Mankad that Mr. C. S. G. Haji be elected as President of the Association for the current year.

Carried unanimously.

6. Proposed by Mr. A. G. Kaka and seconded by Mr. A. C. Shivnani that Mr. Abdul Majid be elected as Vice-President of the Association for the current year.

7. Proposed by Mr. H. P. Abbasi and seconded by Mr. A. G. Kaka that Mr. S. A. Gulrajani be elected as Secretary and Treasurer of the Association for the current year and Mr. A. C. Shivnani as Auditor.

Also that Messrs. Badlani, Ukeley H. P. Abbasi and M. A. Ansari be appointed members of the Managing Committee for the current year.

Carried unanimously.

The President then addressed the Conference which terminated at 5-30 P.M., after a hearty vote of thanks to the Chair.

The members of the Conference were entertained to a 'Tea-party' very kindly given by Mrs. Jerrom on a lavish scale and a group photo of those present was taken.

THE SIND CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT SUBORDINATE SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

WELCOME ADDRESS.

BY

MR. ABDUL MAJID N. SIDDIQI, G.P.V.C., *Vice-President.*

Mr. President and Professional Brothers,

In the capacity of the Vice-President of the Sind Civil Veterinary Department Subordinate Service Association, I esteem it a great privilege and honour to welcome you all most cordially to this historic city of Late General John Jacob (Jacobabad). This Conference is unique and first of its kind in the annals of the C.V.D., Sind. I trust that with the guidance of our worthy President and with the help and co-operation of our members, we will be able to derive some real benefit from our discussions and deliberations.

May I remind you, Gentlemen, that it is solely due to the kindness of our Superintendent Mr. J.H.G. Jerrom, M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S.,

and Khan Sahib J.D. Buxy G.B.V.C., that the Commissioner in Sind was pleased to get this Association recognised by the Government of Bombay, and we must therefore express our sense of deep gratitude to these high authorities.

Now I would let you know, Gentlemen, that when I approached the Superintendent, C.V.D., Sind and Rajputana with a request to preside over the 1st Conference of the Association, he graciously consented to do so. You are perfectly aware of the fact that our able, kind and sympathetic Superintendent has been holding the reins of this Office for nearly twelve years. During this period he has always acted as a noble guide to us all and his Presidentship to-day will undoubtedly be felt as a good omen towards the materialisation of all hopes and plans of to-day in the days to come.

Gentlemen, I have also to thank you for covering the long distances of your respective journeys, in these days of financial stringency, and sincerely wish that on your return you will carry the pleasant and happy memories of your visit to your absentee brothers. We have assembled here to-day firstly to read and discuss articles on professional subjects for furtherance and development of our knowledge and secondly to consider some proposals for the betterment and needs of our service and the C.V.D., and lastly to promote social intercourse among our members.

The Province of Sind is now composed of 8 districts, divided into 61 talukas. There are 18 Veterinary Dispensaries in Sind, which means one Veterinary Dispensary for nearly 3.38 talukas; whereas in Bombay Presidency proper there are 105 Veterinary Dispensaries in 173 talukas. That is to say one Dispensary for 1.63 talukas. This means that the Presidency has double the number of Veterinary Dispensaries than Sind for the same area. The strength of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Inspectors in Bombay Presidency proper at present is 123 and 5 respectively, while in Sind there are 21 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and 2 Veterinary Inspectors. These figures clearly show that Sind C.V.D., has not received its share. From the year 1924 to 1926, only two new Dispensaries were opened in Sind and none during the last 5 years, although the Superintendent, C.V.D., Sind and Rajputana has been pressing the necessity for opening new Dispensaries from year to year. It is indeed a great pity that Sind being entirely an agricultural Province should possess such an inadequate Veterinary Aid.

The new and bright era of agricultural development and irrigation of waste lands on account of construction of 7 canals from the mighty river Indus has commenced now and the question of Cattle Supply and Improvement has already received the special attention of the Government. It will not be out of place therefore to quote

here paras 22 and 23 of the report of Cattle Supply and Improvement Committee published recently as under :—

Expansion of Veterinary Department.

22. "We have found a very general recognition of the value of the services rendered by the Veterinary Department and a general desire for the expansion of its activities. The Department at present consists of one Superintendent (who is also in charge of Rajputana) two Inspectors and there are 18 men in charge of Dispensaries with 3 men in reserve. We think that as finance permits the Department should be expanded until there is at least one Dispensary in the headquarters of every taluka, and we understand that the Superintendent has already submitted proposals to Government on these lines. At present an attempt to expand the area which each Dispensary serves is made by providing that the Veterinary Assistants should tour for about a week in each month, but this arrangement is not satisfactory because of the interference it involves with the work at head-quarters, and it has also broken down because of the inadequacy of the touring grants provided. With a Dispensary in each taluka, we think there would be no need for itinerant assistants, but until that ideal can be brought about, we think that it would be better to supplement the existing Dispensaries by a separate staff of itinerant assistant rather than to require the head-quarter Dispensary staff to tour for expanded periods.

We do not think the present system of dual control of the department is satisfactory. Government gives a grant to each Dispensary and the Local Boards provide sums at least equal to the Government grant. There is evidence that the majority of Boards are anxious to increase the number of Veterinary Dispensaries and would be willing to provide their share of the funds, but the necessary Government Grants are not forthcoming. The Veterinary Assistant is, in practice, largely under the orders of the President of the District Local Board whose wishes the Superintendent has as far as possible, to meet in the matters of transfer and discipline. We think it would lead to an increase in efficiency and exaction of higher standard of work of the services were entirely paid for and controlled by Government, and we suggest that the question of abolishing the present dual control be considered."

23. "There is considerable complaint that outbreaks of contagious diseases are not reported to the Veterinary Department with sufficient promptitude. At present, the reporting of outbreaks is the duty of the subordinate revenue establishment, we think it should be recognised as part of the duty of all subordinate district establishments to report such diseases whenever they hear of them, and that the establishments of Local Boards should also be asked to co-operate.

It is earnestly hoped that Government will kindly consider the above recommendation at an early date and translate them into action at an early stage."

In spite of adverse climate, difficulties of communications, long and tedious journeys, the present insufficient and inadequate staff and various other hardships, we have been doing our duty to the best of our energy and capacity, to alleviate the sufferings of dumb creatures and thereby adding to the economical relief of live stock owners. But much remains to be done yet. The agriculturist of Sind surpasses in his ignorance and lethargy in comparison to his brother in other Provinces in India, and the greatest need of the time is the propaganda to educate him on Veterinary matters by lecturing on diseases of animals, demonstrations of surgical operations and devices, distribution of pamphlets and leaflets and organisation of small fairs and shows by means of magic lantern and cinema films.

We have to keep ourselves in touch with the up-to-date professional publications and periodicals to keep our knowledge up-to-date and transform that knowledge into practice and thereby discharge our duty towards the Lord of the Universe, Crown and Country.

Gentlemen, one thing more and I have finished. You know that the recent publication of the review of the Civil Veterinary Department in April 1931, clearly shows the contemplation on the part of Government of Bombay to introduce considerable radical changes in this Department. Let us all pray and hope that Sind will be given its due share in the higher grade of services in this newly transferred Department.

In conclusion, I suppose, I am not wrong in anticipating your consent with regard to my request to our noble and worthy Superintendent to occupy the Presidential Chair.

**THE SIND CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT
SUBORDINATE SERVICE ASSOCIATION.
PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.**

BY

J. H. G. JERROM ESQ., M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S.,
*Superintendent, C. V. D., Sind and Rajputana, at the first Conference,
Held at Jacobabad on 31st January 1932.*

MR. ABDUL MAJID AND GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for the honour you have done me in electing me as President of this Conference. It has given me great pleasure to be present here to-day at the First Conference of the Sind Civil Veterinary Department Subordinate Service Association.

I regret that your President, Mr. Haji was unable to attend as he had a good deal to do with starting the Association. Also most of the members from Lower Sind are engaged in outbreak duty and were not able to come.

I am sure, however, that you will agree that, in spite of the difficulties, the meeting to-day has been a success. We have had several instructive demonstrations and have heard some interesting papers.

Mr. Abdul Majid has made a very able speech, in which he has mentioned several subjects of interest to our Department, and I fully agree with most of his remarks.

Your Association is a small one but you have keen and hard-working Officers and if you all stick together, there is no reason why you should not make it a success.

I will not detain you further but will conclude by wishing your Association every success and to assure you of my help and support.

**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SIND CIVIL
VETERINARY DEPARTMENT SUBORDINATE
SERVICE ASSOCIATION**

for the period ending 31st December 1931.

Mr. President, Mrs. Jerrom and Professional Brothers,

A move for the formation of such an Association was first made by late Khan Bahadur Haji, the Deputy Superintendent, C.V.D., Sind in 1915, but it did not materialise in his life time. Then too from time to time efforts were being made by various Veterinary Assistant Surgeons for the same till a proposal for the formation of Joint Service Association of Bombay Presidency and Sind was made. But when the Presidency people declined to have us in their Associa-

tion on the ground that Sind had a separate Civil Veterinary Department, a move was made for organising this Association.

For this purpose, two preliminary meetings were held at Hyderabad, Sind, one in December 1929, and the other in April 1930. In the latter, the Association was inaugurated, rules were passed and the following office-bearers elected :—

Mr. C. S. C. Haji	...	<i>President.</i>
„ Abdul Majid	...	<i>Vice-President.</i>
„ S. A. Gulrajani	...	<i>Secretary & Honorary Treasurer</i>
„ G. D. Wakhni	}	<i>Members of the Managing Committee.</i>
„ M. W. Mirza		
„ J. A. Idnahi		
„ J. R. Banna	...	<i>Treasurer.</i>

In accordance with a resolution passed in the same meeting the Government were moved to accord official recognition to it which was granted in their Resolution No. 8743 dated 31-3-31.

I think, I need not lay stress on the fact that this is the only organisation through which we can look after the interests of the Department professionally and otherwise.

Uptill now nothing substantial has been done through the Association to place on record and only a beginning has been made.

By the end of March 1931, there were 21 members out of 22 of Subordinate Service officers in the Department.

After this Mr. Idnahi ceased to be a member on account of leaving the Department and two young graduates who were newly appointed in the Department have joined making the strength of 22 out of 23 at present.

I may state that inspite of so many members on the roll most of them are keeping aloof from taking sufficient interest in the working of the Association and let me believe that a generous response will come at the Association's next gathering.

The total receipts and expenditure for the period are Rs. 98/ and Rs. 27-7-10 respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 70-8-2, out of which Rs. 50/- are in Savings Bank Account and the rest with the Secretary.

It is a matter of regret to note that a lot of arrears on account of the current and previous year's contributions remains unpaid but hope that by the close of the year all dues will be paid.

In conclusion, I think, the members will associate with me in thanking Mr. K. H. Vorah for doing honorary clerical work of the Association from time to time

S. A. GULRAJANI,
Honorary Secretary & Treasurer.

U. P. VETERINARY ASSOCIATION.**WELCOME ADDRESS.**

By

M. MOHD, TAHIR MIRZA, G.P.V.C.,

*Chairman, Reception Committee, at the twelfth Session of the
U. P. Veterinary Conference.**Held at Lucknow, on 27th February 1932.*

Before reading my address I wish to inform you, gentlemen, that our popular member of the Association, Khan Sahib M. Moin Khan, the late Deputy Superintendent, was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee, but to our great misfortune he has been attacked by malaria and confined to bed and we are deprived of his valuable guidance and advice. So the responsibility of welcoming you was thrown on my shoulders only last night. The time at my disposal was very short. However, I will do my best to arrange for your comforts as far as possible.

Gentlemen, I thank you all for joining us in this Conference after travelling long distances passing sleepless night or an idle day. Thank God, we are alive to hold the 12th Session of the United Provinces Veterinary Conference in Lucknow again, whereas some of our professional brothers being tired of the drudgery they had to experience during the performance of their active duties, forsook us for ever last year. Be it a cold or hot place, the severity of the season is unbearable for a worker. I saw myself several men in Jhansi dying suddenly from sunstroke in the hot season, while our professional brethren at the same time were conducting their assiduous work of inoculation in open fields under the blazing sun. I wonder if such men would prove to be death-proof for long.

Gentlemen, we have gathered together here from no selfish motive; our aim is to sharpen our abilities by discussing professional subjects and thus enabling ourselves to be more serviceable to the country. We must have recess after long laborious work, so this gathering of ours is a sort of recess after our full working year. There is no selfishness in asking for due enhancement in our pay, it is simply watering a tree for bearing more fruit, and thanks to the Government that it has promised to do the needful. The Retrenchment Committee has wisely proposed to amalgamate the Cattle Breeding Department with the Civil Veterinary Department thus opening a vast field for activities and which we are ready to welcome. This prudent act of the Committee deserves praise from the Government and the country alike.

Gentlemen, this session, the reception work seems to be two-fold, that is, reception at the railway stations and at the lodgings where the guests were to put up. Sirdar Udey Singh Siddhu and M. Abdul Wahab Hameed received the guests at the Station while Khan Bahadur Sheikh Niaz Mohammad had all the arrangements done at the lodging for the reception, so we are thankful to them for their zeal and love. More so, we are deeply grateful to our revered worthy Parton, Captain S. G. M. Hickey who has ever been taking keen interest in our Association and stimulating us by publishing an appeal in the Veterinary Magazine, and to-day, Gentlemen he is going to open the Conference and take part in its deliberations.

Gentlemen, this Society of ours would be without life were there not such a noble figure as Khan Bahadur Sheikh Niaz Mohammad who had to do hard work to put the several pieces in proper order to enable the machine of our Society to work smoothly and we pay our best thanks to him for his unremitting exertions. We are fortunate in having amongst us in this Conference our old worthy life Joint Secretary, Sayed Mohammed Raza Hussain who has previously worked as Editor and Secretary of this Association with incredible ability and interest and we are deeply indebted to him for joining us here in our deliberations.

Gentlemen, on behalf of the Reception Committee, I apologise for any short-comings in your reception and comforts. In the end, Gentlemen, I thank you again for taking so much trouble in travelling long distances to join the Conference and pray to God that He may grant you all success in your deliberations.

U. P. VETERINARY ASSOCIATION.**Patron's Opening Speech***On the Occasion of the 12th U. P. Veterinary Conference,
held at Lucknow, on 27th February 1932.*

Mr. Secretary and Members of the United Provinces Veterinary Association,

I thank you for welcoming me to the 12th Session of your Conference to open it and to hear a word of advice from me. I should first like to tell you what particular work outside the general routine was done since we last met.

Special endeavours were made during 1931, for suppression of cattle diseases in the interior of Almora District for which the Deputy Superintendent and Circle Veterinary Inspector had to camp out for a prolonged period.

The appointment of a Veterinary Inspector on special duty has enabled this department to pay attention to investigation work in the

field, as a result of which investigations were carried out on Liver-fluke disease, for which a special treatment by "Danistol" (kindly supplied by Muktesar) has been undertaken.

Testing and diagnosis of Tuberculosis and Johne's disease cases were made at the Allahabad Agricultural Institute with satisfactory results.

Rejuvenation by Gland grafting experiment of a stallion has been carried out and the result is awaited.

Certain investigations have been made among sheep in Balrampur (District Gonda) where a heavy mortality was caused by "Hydatid Cysts".

Extra Veterinary aid was afforded to the Garhwal District by deputing head-quarters staff twice during the year for months together and although the full quantity of serum demanded by the Board could not be supplied for limitation of funds the total amount of supplies is 1,03,500 doses, costing Rs. 19,406.

"Serum-alone" method has been sufficiently popular through the untiring efforts of the staff and attention is now drawn towards Serum-simultaneous operations which should gradually be introduced as it gives longer immunity to the inoculated.

Figures under castration of undesirable bulls are far more satisfactory than before and any progress made in this direction will be appreciated.

I would now turn to the emergency cut of ten percent on salaries and would only say that it has certainly affected the staff as in every other department, but the question of revision of pay is receiving the attention of Government and their decision on the matter should be patiently awaited.

I would take this opportunity to impress on you that co-operation and faithful support of Government is essential for every Government servant and it is expected that every member will respond to this with all sincerity.

I shall be glad to see that there is no lack of fellow-feeling amongst the members and this should further improve the working of your Association.

With these words, Gentlemen, I declare the Conference open.

U. P. VETERINARY ASSOCIATION. PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

BY

KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH NIAZ MOHAMMAD, G.P.V.C., SUPDT.

C. V. D., U. P.,

*At the Twelfth Session of the U. P. Veterinary Conference
held at Lucknow, on 27th February 1932.*

Mr. PATRON AND GENTLEMEN,

Let me first thank you very sincerely for the honour you have done me by electing me again as your President. I accord hearty welcome to you all for joining us.

Just as the country groans under the weight of tumults of the present day, our Society also is not immune from those effects. Stringency of the finance, apathy of its members, clogs in the way of its office-bearers and lastly the pressure of official work on my own shoulders are discouraging enough for the well-being of any Society. Nevertheless this Society of ours, it is gratifying to note, has not yielded to any change that may forebode bad luck to the success of the Society. And the whole credit, on this score, is due to the workers particularly.

Our financial difficulties, mention of which was made in my address last year, unfortunately still remain the same. This accounts for the fact that we could not succeed to our heart's desire in the improvements pertaining to the publication and other matters of the popular Magazine of our Society.

The general indifference of the members has resulted in this that it could not get such contributions as enhance the value of such Magazines. The poor editor selecting the articles received from quite different sources, tried not only in making the Magazine an interesting reading but any how had to find his way to issue the same in time. In my opinion, I think it advisable if the Subject Committee is approached on the matter. The committee then should frame a permanent policy to bind the editors. I learn that most of the members suffer under a sort of misunderstanding on the above account. I am afraid that in its onward career this sort of misunderstanding might not be responsible for killing the very object of the society for which it stands, I mean co-operation and comradery among the Association. I have every hope that you will please settle the difference before the Conference closes.

You are quite aware of the financial difficulties of the country, yet, on behalf of your Society it was urged that the Government may condescend to exempt the ten per cent. emergency cut from the salaries of the members of this department, in view of the fact that

the members of other similar departments draw larger pay. But unfortunately we have failed as the Retrenchment was sweepingly general. I hope you will not lose heart and in these hard times you will try to discharge your duties with sincere zeal, steadfast loyalty and earnestness.

It is cheering to note that the United Provinces Retrenchment Committee after very sympathetically considering the conditions of the Province has been pleased to recommend to amalgamate the Cattle Breeding Section with the Civil Veterinary Department. This proves that the rightful claimant is given his due rights. Indeed, it is a fact that for carrying out Cattle Breeding Operations in India the Veterinarian is the only fit and qualified person. His constant touch with the agriculturist, his practical help in the troubles and ailments of the dumb animals, his valued suggestions on the health and strength of the cattle, his fostering care towards upkeep, etc., of live-stock, his scrutiny of the facts that stunt milk-growth and check vigour and vitality for labour, and above all his scientific rectification thereof are things that want, and badly want, a Veterinarian only to guide to a right path and advise salutary counsel thereon, so that the true progress and improvement of the cattle in the country be secured.

The improvement shown by the Punjab Civil Veterinary Department on the Cattle Breeding Operations in the famous district of Haryana (Hissar) which I have the honour to call my home, needs little mention. In India, it is in the Province of Punjab alone that the Cattle Breeding Operations are improving in their true sense. We are proud of the improvement there. If other Provinces had followed in her foot-steps they would have, like the Punjab, also worn feather in the cap. And in these Provinces too we would have seen cattle-wealth on improved lines. Let us pray for fulfilment of the homely adage—"Better late than never." The United Provinces Retrenchment Committee has very prudently felt the need and consequently has rightly recommended for the amalgamation of the Cattle-Breeding Section with the Civil Veterinary Department. Taking it in its economic and scientific aspect it would be killing two birds with a stone. We hope that in view of the august recommendations the Government would be pleased to confer a great boon to the agricultural class.

It would highly please you to hear that the Head of your Department, the Director, has not only extended his sympathy to your Society but is particularly keenly interested in the welfare of the Magazine for which on behalf of the Society I tender my heartfelt thanks. I pray that under his aegis the Society and the Magazine would flourish for long. Amen.

College News.

BIHAR AND ORISSA VETERINARY COLLEGE, PATNA.

The following students are declared to have passed the Annual Examinations for the session 1931-32, held in March and April, 1932 :—

Class 'C'.

1. Q. Huda.
2. A. Jamil.
3. K. P. Chatterji.
4. R. C. S. C. Prasad.
5. M. Y. Khan.
6. C. M. Mahanti.
7. K. M. Sahu.
8. R. A. Prasad.

Class 'B'.

1. M. M. A. Rahman.
2. T. B. Singh.
3. V. R. Narsaya.
4. M. A. Khyum.
5. M. A. Rahman.
6. N. N. Kukshal.
7. M. A. Z. Khan.
8. S. B. Hussain.
9. L. D. Panda.
10. K. Hussain.
11. S. H. Qureshi.
12. D. Kohoro.
13. M. A. Khan.
14. J. Topno.
15. A. Mundu.

Class 'A'.

1. Haridwar Singh.
2. P. Toppo.
3. S. S. Hussain.
4. R. N. Arasad.
5. S. M. Moosa.
6. B. N. Singh.
7. B. B. Bhole.
8. Badrur Rahman.
9. K. N. Srivastab.
10. A. K. Singh.
11. R. N. Sarkar.
12. R. R. Soren.
13. S. D. Rai Sharma.
14. Ram Deni Prasad.

R. T. DAVIS, I.V.S.,
Principal,
B. & O. Veterinary College.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The following candidates have been declared successful at the Professional Examinations held in April 1932, in the order of merit.

No.	Third Professional.	Second Professional.	First Professional.
1	Iyengar N. G.	Pillay M. K. P.	Aiyer R. S.
2	Iyer A. R.	Ghose S. C.	Natesan A. A.
3	Jan A. A.	Murthy K. S.	Iah H. C.
4	Nair G. B.	Seshadri N.	Desai J. M.
5	Venkatachar K. T.	Singh S. S.	Narayan Rao C. R.
6	Kharate V. B.	Abasi A. M.	Iyengar B. R. A.
7	Digrajkar L. D.	Wallabdass P. R.	Behere B. G.
8	Bargah G. S.	Swamy B. N.	Patel N. M.
9	Khan M. U.	Abdul Rashid	Daulat Sinha
10	Raj Gopalan M. K.	Noor Ahmed	Naidu T. C.
11	Verma A. K.	Verma J. P.	Iyengar N. L. N.
12	Riyasat Ali	Prasad S.	Kolte N. S.
13	Haripuray S. L.	Deshpande B. C.	Vyas C. G.
14	Pataskar K. G.	Kulkarni N. G.	Urs G. K.
15	Sawhney T. R.	Sayeed M. A.	Jagannath Sinha
16	Khan M. I.	Abhyankar R. K.	Chitrav D. K.
17	Chandorkar G. S.	Kurkure M. T.	.....
18	Verma B. L.	Lawrence E. G.	.....
19	Wane G. P.	Mutrajloo N.	.....
20	Manohar Lal	Iyengar S. N. V.	.....
21	Srinath K. N.	Pathak P. R.	.....
22	Chauhan G. R.	Bhonsle M. G.	.....
23	.....	Revandkar V. G.	.....
24	.....	Schar M. D.	.....
25	.....	Bhonsale S. S.	.....
26	.....	Choubey S. L.	.....
27	.....	Ramachandra Rao	.....
28	.....	Sapre S. N.	.....
29	.....	Deshmukh K. V.	.....
30	.....	Shanane G. B.	.....

V. R. PHADKE,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

Appeal.**THE ALL-INDIA VETERINARY ASSOCIATION.****An appeal to the members of the Veterinary profession in India.**

I regret very much to mention that, so far, no Province or State has come forward with an invitation to the All-India Veterinary Association to hold the next Session of the Conference. The Bihar and Orissa Veterinary Association which extended an invitation by wire at the conclusion of the Session of the Seventh All-India Veterinary Conference at Bangalore, withdrew for obvious reasons the invitation, nearly a year ago. This fact was announced in these columns last year.

At the time of the withdrawal of the invitation it was fondly hoped that the disabilities which compelled this regrettable step were only of a temporary nature, and that Patna would be able to renew the hearty invitation to hold the Sessions in its magnificent new College Buildings, at least during the last Easter. But so far, there is no sign of its doing it even for the ensuing X'mas there. Appeals to some individual members in the influential quarters in some of the Provinces and States have been of no avail so far. It was thought that the largest Indian State of Hyderabad (Deccan) would follow the good example of the Premier State of Mysore which successfully held a most splendid and useful Session of the Seventh All-India Veterinary Conference in December 1930. But there is no response from our friends even from that State.

No doubt, the economic depression and the consequent financial stringency are being felt in every walk of life but still the great sister profession of Medicine did not fail to hold the All-India Medical Conference even under these depressing conditions. It held a splendid Session in last March in Calcutta under the distinguished presidency of Sir Nilratan Sircar. Other professions and organisations have also met in their annual gatherings even in these depressed times. The necessity for the members of the Veterinary profession in India to meet on an All-India Platform is much greater to day than in the past. The Indian Veterinary profession can express its views and opinion only at such gatherings, on important matters which are engaging and should engage the attention of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India and the provincial departments. At present, they are not having the benefit of the views of the bulk of the profession who are in close and actual touch with the country and her Veterinary needs. To this extent we are

all sinners against these Bodies of the profession which have been working under great disabilities, as we are not doing our duty by them in this respect. No doubt, that most of us are doing quite loyal and good work but almost all this work is done as we are paid for it. There is a good deal of honorary work to be done individually and collectively and this is possible if we meet together at least annually. It is therefore a great reproach on the members especially leading members of the profession that no serious and successful attempts are made to meet regularly at annual gatherings on a common platform in this country. Some of the Provinces, especially Madras, which was a pioneer in these matters have failed even to arrange annual provincial gatherings. To-day the profession has got greater members on its rolls and also a larger number of them are holding financially and officially more important and influential positions than a decade ago, when these provincial and All-India Organisations and Conferences came into existence in the country. As already stated the necessity for these functions is much greater to day and many of the members who took the leading part in organising these are fortunately in our midst in the active practice of the profession. Under these circumstances one fails to understand the causes which have lead to this *impasse*.

May I once again appeal to all members of the profession in the country to wake up to a sense of duty towards this young profession? There is still enough of time from now to X'mas week in December this year for any Province or State to come forward with an invitation to the All-India Veterinary Association to hold the Eighth Session of the Conference in the above week. I hope, Patna will now find it possible to renew the invitation. But invitation from any Province or State is most welcome.

Anantapur P.O.,
(MADRAS).
1-7-1932.

M. S. SASTRY, G.B.V.C.,
Secretary, All-India Veterinary
Association.

Correspondence

V. R. PHADKE,

Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

TO

THE EDITOR,

Indian Veterinary Journal.

SIR,

Hearty congratulations to the new Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College. The expected has happened. On retirement of Mr. K. Hewlett, the late Principal, the subject of this sketch has been appointed as the permanent Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College from 1st of April 1932. Mr. Phadke is the first Indian to be appointed as the permanent head of any Veterinary College in India. This appointment heralds the recognition by the Bombay Government of the worth of Indians for such responsible posts. Students of Veterinary Science can take a leaf out of the active life of Mr. Phadke.

Mr. Phadke was born of poor but honest parents on 21-10-1882, at Donavali, a village in Chiplun Taluka, in Ratnagiri District; nurtured under the careful guidance of his parents, his father being himself a teacher of a Marathi School, he was always amongst the first few and passed his Matriculation in 1900, in Akola in Berar. He joined the Bombay Veterinary College in February 1901, as a Government scholar and graduated with distinction in December 1903,—being first in Class 'B' and second in Class 'C'. He was appointed as Assistant Veterinary Officer at the Bombay Veterinary College in 1904, and was appointed as Veterinary Inspector at Muktesar in May 1904. He was transferred to the Bombay Veterinary College in February 1908, as Curator and Bacteriological Assistant and was made a Lecturer in January 1912. In September of the same year, he was deputed by Local Government for Post-graduate study to the United Kingdom. Wherever he went, he won laurels and was held in high esteem by the Professors under whom he worked. His love of Science and devotion to duty coupled with sociable qualities endear him to all. He went through the D.V.H. Course in Liverpool and also underwent Post-graduate training at the London School of Tropical Medicine and at the Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town.* He returned to Bombay in 1914. When War broke out in 1914 and there was a call for War service, he was the first to volunteer his services from the College and went to Marseilles with Remounts. In 1916, he was posted to fill an important appointment at the Muktesar Institute. He had to visit

the Government Military Dairy Farms in India in connection with the Serum Simultaneous method against Rinderpest. His ceaseless work and devotion to duty earned for him the unanimous appreciation of those with whom he came in contact. He was the first Indian who worked out this method successfully between 1916 to 1920.

Merit has its reward. In 1920, he was appointed as Assistant Professor at the Bombay Veterinary College.

Again in 1922, he was selected to undergo Post-graduate study at Muktesar under Prof. J. T. Edwards prior to promotion to the Imperial Veterinary Service. He acted for two years in the Imperial Service, but the Government of India having accepted the Lee Commission's recommendations he could not be promoted to that service.

In 1924, he acted as Vice-principal. In 1926 and 1928 he acted as the Principal when the permanent Principal went on long leave. Wherever he got an opportunity, he demonstrated the truth that, given opportunities, an Indian is not inferior to any other in any walk of life. His present appointment as Principal is only a fitting and well merited recognition of his abilities.

He is not merely a Professor. The Bombay Government appointed him as Justice of the Peace in 1926. He is also an Honorary Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Phadke is an active member of the Veterinary Service. He is the author of the Pamphlet "*Multivitellaria hewletti*—a new fluke discovered by him in an Indian house crow."

High laurels are yet in store for him. He is a learned Professor admired alike for his erudition as much for his clear exposition. More than all, he is not sectarian in his outlook. He is an Indian first, second and the last. He loves his students, past and present, as a father loves his children. He is a dear colleague much respected and admired by all those who worked with him and who have the pleasure to work with and under him now.

May Almighty shower His choicest blessings upon him.

A Graduate of Bombay Veterinary College.

To

THE EDITOR,

The Indian Veterinary Journal.

Dear Sir,

Thank you very much for your congratulations on my being the recipient of the Mysore Government's D. D. Scholarship—certainly the long expected result of the Veterinary Association's persistent struggles with the Government of Mysore. Being as I am, the responsible custodian of the precious print of your labour, I shall endeavour, to the best of my ability, to maintain the high expectations sought in me by those that were responsible for my selection.

A number of our professional brethren especially from the N. India, most of whom I have not the privilege to claim acquaintance with, have been sending me messages of congratulations on my being selected for the Second Parlakimedi Scholarship by the Indian Research Fund Association, an honour, which they seem to think, is the first of its kind to an Indian Veterinarian. Whatever the grounds on which such a surmise is based, I regret, I shall not be able to accept this honour, as my love to serve my State which was ~~the~~ first to repose in me her confidence and honour me with her kindness, is too great.

I shall, however, be very thankful to you if you will allow me, through the pages of your esteemed journal, to thank all those that have conveyed their messages of congratulations to me.

Yours faithfully,

LEIPZIG CZ. } P. M. NARAINASAMI NAIDU B.Sc., L.V.P.
June 5th, 1932. }

THE RINDERPEST MENACE.

HOW TO STAMP IT OUT EFFECTIVELY

To

THE EDITOR,

The Indian Veterinary Journal.

SIR,

Thousands of Malvi cattle are being exported from Central India to Maharashtra via Satpora Range. Rajput and Muhammedan dealers collect young Malvi bulls of one year old from the villages of Central India, the price for each animal being 10 to 15 Rupees. These animals are kept for grazing in the forest on the side of the Satpora, the grazing fee being one Rupee per head for the whole of the season. The Forest Department gets an annual income of about

a lakh of Rupees from this source. To facilitate grazing, these animals are often divided into several camps.

CATCHING INFECTION EN-ROUTE.

The dealers set out with their respective herds, each containing about five hundred to one thousand young Malvi bulls. No cow is to be found in the herd. Some dealers take the route via Shirpur, Dhulia, Malegaon, Manmad, Kopargaon, Niphad, Sinnar, Sangamner, Narayangaon, Manchar, Poona and Nasatepur in the Bhore State which is the last destination. Some others take the second route via Raver, Bhusaval, Nandgaon, Yeola, Nevasa, Shevagaon Parhardi-jamkhed, and Barshi the final halt of this group of dealers. The dealers of both these groups do not always take the main road but use the by-ways in the hilly tracts where they can have free grazing. They visit the important cattle markets on the way and sell their animals to agriculturists through their agents on credit and recover their money while returning.

Similarly dealers from Central India supply ~~buffaloes~~ to the western part of the Satara District, the ~~Southern Maratha States~~ and Konkan where they are used as draught animals. The buffalo herds pass by the main road e.g. Bombay, Agra and Nasik, Poona. Some of the local dealers who distribute these animals belong to Kharsundi in Aundh State. After the annual cattle fair at Kharsundi this year, Rinderpest has spread to those parts where the animals from this fair have been brought.

THE PRESENT OUTBREAK AND ITS PREVENTION.

At present the Nagar District, parts of Sholapur, Satara and Poona Districts have been affected by the contagion. Nearly thirty-thousand inoculations by the serum alone method have been effected in Nagar District alone. Special Veterinary Surgeons, have been sent on special duty and the Government is trying their best to cope with the situation. The mortality due to Rinderpest is nearly 35% of the attacks. Inoculations by Serum-simultaneous method is impracticable under present circumstances. When the animals are inoculated by the S. S. method, they have to be segregated for a fortnight at least. The farmers are not willing to keep their animals for such a long period without work and also arrangements of feeding and shelter to so many animals cannot be made available by them.

THE SOURCE OF OUTBREAK.

Inquiries made at the infected villages prove without doubt that the infection was carried there by the Malvi herds of the dealers. The tracts which have not been visited by these dealers are free from contagion. So it is clear, that the movement of the Malvi herds

is the main cause of the wide spread conflagration of Rinderpest throughout the Central division of the Bombay Presidency. Originally, the herds of bulls or buffaloes are generally free from rinderpest. But on the way the herds catch infection and carry it to all the places they visit on their way to destination. Being good draught animals they can be had at moderate prices and as the dealers have to spend comparatively very little for feeding, the prices do not go very high. So the trade of these animals is mutually beneficial to both these parts of India. We therefore do seek the services of these dealers but at the same time we do not want to lose our own cattle by such diseases as Rinderpest due to the movements of the same herds. What is the remedy?

THE REMEDY.

If the Veterinary Department thinks of inoculating animals of the dealers by the S. S. method when in camps on the Satpura Range, it will be an effective way of saving cattle from Rinderpest. The animals will be found segregated in one tract. They will be practically in charge of the Forest Officers. With the co-operation of the Forest Department, the C. V. D., ought to be able to induce ~~the~~ grazers to get their cattle inoculated with S. S. method. The S. S. method can give an immunity from the disease for some years; and at least the movements of the herds will not add to the disastrous results of rinderpest. When there would be no danger of spreading the contagion from village to village, the S. S. method can be effectively used in case of isolated infections.

The dominions of H. H. the Nizam, the Central Provinces and Berar also depend upon these dealers for the supply of Malvi cattle. And movements of the cattle through these parts also cause Rinderpest to spread. So, in the interests of agriculturists of those parts of India, the Nizam Government and the C. P. Government can very well co-operate with the Bombay Government for the purpose of checking the evil at the root. If the Provincial Governments hesitate for some reason or another to take this task, it is high time for the Government of India to look into the matter and improve it.

Yours faithfully,

S. G. NAWATHE B. A.,

Secretary, the Poona District Cattle Improvement Association.

Book Reviews.

The Veterinary Bulletin.—We have much pleasure to note that Vol. II of the *Veterinary Bulletin* is issued monthly from January 1932, and will run to about 864 pages, including the index for each monthly issue and the final classified Volume index. This publication is a much needed one in India, where Library facilities are few and far between.

This is an "abstracting Journal dealing with current literature and includes references to all important British and foreign scientific work relating to Veterinary Research, Administration, Public Health and Education". The subjects are classified under exhaustive headings leaving nothing to be desired. It is a concise publication useful for ready reference by busy practitioners. The workers here can at least get an extract of an original article to which they may not otherwise get access. It is more useful now, being a monthly, because newer ideas can be had earlier in it than when it was a quarterly.

It is issued by the Imperial Bureau of Animal Health, Weybridge, Surrey, England, every month and the subscription is £ 2/- for the volume, post free to any part of the world.

We commend this Journal to our readers.

Annual report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab for 1930-31.—Nowhere in India cattle breeding is receiving the attention it deserves as in the Punjab. Schemes after schemes are in progress with great success. Buffalo breeding also has been taken up during the year under reference. "For the first time in the province the total number of animals treated in the Veterinary Hospital passed the million mark"; the average daily attendance at the Lahore Veterinary College itself being 152.14. The preliminary standard of education needed for admission into the Punjab Veterinary College has been raised to Intermediate in Science or Arts. It is regrettable to note that due to the reduction in the scale of pay of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and the prospect of unemployment after qualification, the number of candidates seeking admission "is very definitely on the downward trend".

Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia has carried away the largest number of cattle during the year. Next in order was Rinderpest. S. S. Inoculation against this disease is still to be extended on a large scale to rural areas. The Government record that "the demand for opening more hospitals is urgent. The Department is fortunate in that it has won the confidence of the people". We congratulate Mr. T. F. Quirke on the excellent work turned out in the Punjab.

Annual report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bihar & Orissa for the year 1930-1931.—We read this report with considerable interest as it incorporates with itself the first report of the Patna Veterinary College. It pleases us to note that the College has made a very good start with efficient teaching staff and an administrative head whose zeal for his work is quite apparent. Much attention is being paid to the practical training of students, to fit them well for the work that is ahead of them. The cattle breeding and dairy farm attached to the College is a useful adjunct to the training of students. For a stock of over 700 animals, the farm seems to be very economically run, and the low mortality rate of nearly 3% is highly commendable. Here is again an

Annual Report of the V. D. of Straits Settlements for 1931-99

example of unquestionable capacity of Veterinary Surgeons to undertake Live-stock improvement work! We are one with Col. A. Olver in the suggestion that a purely Tharparkar Breed be maintained on the farm instead of an assorted lot.

Under "Research" we read the following interesting statements. "Interesting observations were made on the inhibiting influence of other bacteria on Anthrax Bacillus isolated from a natural case of Anthrax in pony

"Smears from a crow reported to have died in an extensive fatal outbreak affecting both crows and fowls revealed Bipolar Organisms of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia group."

"Elementary experiments are being conducted in the Bio-Chemical section to familiarise the assistants with the principles involved in the process of making the various protective sera."

With Professor P. G. Malkani at its head research work in Bihar is bound to go ahead.

We read with deep concern the sad statement that "though there was a great demand for inoculations from the ryots, Sera and Vaccines could not be spent as freely as before due to the fact that the expenditure for the same had to be controlled generally according to the budget provisions of the District Board." With what result? The province had lost 1329 more animals during the year under report than in the year previous! That is economy indeed!

It is said that S. S. Inoculation could not be carried out "as the virus received from Muktesar did not act when injected into goats." Local Virus could have been used or Madras could have been tapped. Where there is a will there is a way.

On the whole Major P. B. Riley deserves to be congratulated on his interesting report and a record of useful work turned out during the year.

Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Assam for the year 1930-1931.—There seems to be a certain amount of hesitation in extending S. S. Method of inoculation against Rinderpest to rural areas: otherwise we fail to understand why it should be confined only to Government stock.

The following statement needs to be recorded. "During the last three years the Department has been carrying out experiments in the treatment of Anthrax in Bovines by the intravenous injections of Arsenic and the definite conclusion has been reached that this treatment can save a large number of animals." A detailed report on this will be an interesting record.

Annual Report of the Veterinary Department of Straits Settlements for the year 1931.—For the first time, this report has reached us just as we are going to the Press. The departmental activities are mainly confined, as the report says, to the applications of measures for excluding animal diseases from outside sources, controlling such outbreaks as arise within the territory, and in general, maintaining the animal health and welfare at as high a standard as possible. A perusal of the report indicates that this work has been done satisfactorily.

It is gratifying to note, a Conference of the Veterinary Officers of Straits Settlements was held in Penang, during the year for the first time, and the following subjects among others were discussed therein:— (1) Quarantine in all its aspects. (2) Rabies. (3) Rinderpest. (4) Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia. (5) Animal Husbandry. (6) Recruitment and Training of the local born candidates for employments.

Unlike the reports to which we are accustomed in this country, this one deals with the interesting matters as Imports, Exports, Animal census, Poultry diseases, Animal husbandry and many other useful matters. The Principal Veterinary Officer deserves credit for the work recorded in the report.

Annual Report of Civil Veterinary Department Bengal and Bengal Veterinary College, for the year 1930-31.—The year records the lowest mortality among cattle for the last 14 years. Rinderpest as usual claimed the heaviest toll. Attempts are being made to push on S. S. inoculation with the help of demonstrations. Mysore, Madras and some other parts of India have long ago passed the stage of demonstrating the utility of this method of inoculation and have been pushing on this work on a large scale. It is gratifying to note that Bengal, though late, has taken this work earnestly at least now.

The Government review refers to a valuable report submitted by the Department and the experts at Muktesar after a joint enquiry into the causes of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, which caused serious mortality at the Rangpur Cattle Farm. The report seems to have suggested remedial measures and the Government hopes for satisfactory results after their adoption. It is hoped that this report will be published for the information of the public.

It is good that the Government recognises that much remains to be done in the direction of Veterinary aid for the ordinary care of animals in the mofussil. It is no good if the Government keeps quiet after recognising this fact throwing the responsibility of providing the necessary help on the Union Boards, as the review suggests.

The college continues to do much valuable work under the able guidance of Principal A. D. MacGregor.

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