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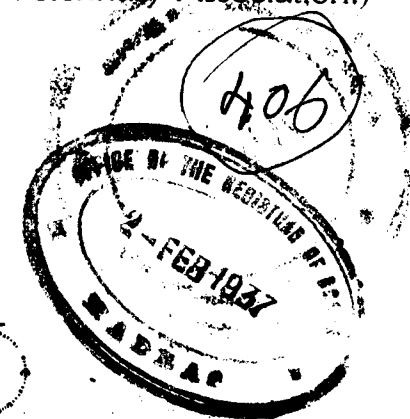
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January 1937

No. 3.

The Indian Veterinary Journal.

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



Editor :

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

Veterinary Surgeon, Madras.

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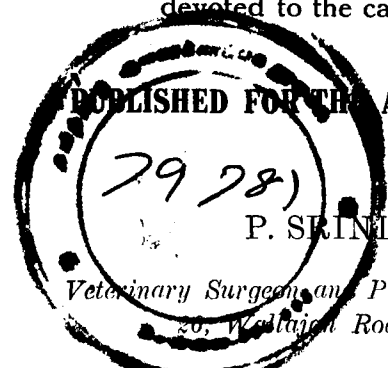
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NOTICE

The Indian Veterinary Journal

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



PUBLISHED FOR THE ALL-INDIA VETERINARY ASSOCIATION.

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

Veterinary Surgeon and Proprietor, Dr. Pangal's Veterinary Institute,
20, Westajon Road, Mount Road, Madras, S. India.

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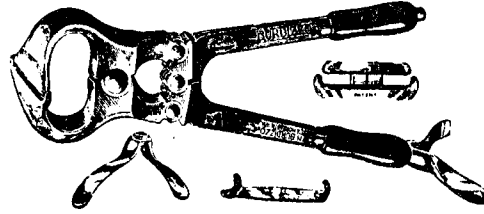
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(The Journal of the All-India Veterinary Association.)

Vol. XIII]

JANUARY, 1937

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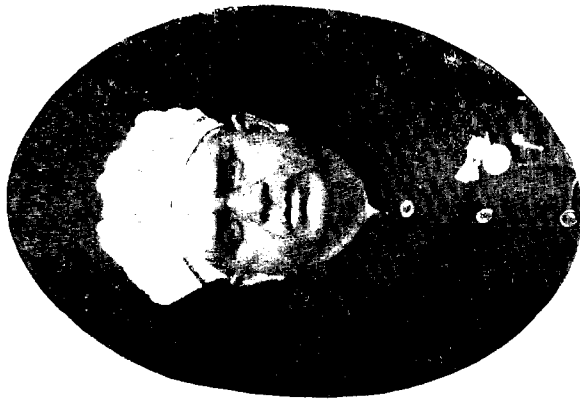
PROF. A. C. AGGARWALA, B. SC. HONS.,
M. R. C. V. S., CAPT., A. I. R. O.,
Professor of Animal Husbandry
Punjab Veterinary College,
Secretary Adviser to Dr. N. C. Wright,
Foreign (British) Expert Advisor in
Dairying in India.



F. WARE, F. R. C. V. S., I. V. S., F. N. I.,
Director, Imperial Veterinary Research
Institute, Muktesar (India),
President of the Ninth All-India
Veterinary Conference, Bombay, 1936.



D. S. LAUD, G. B. V. C., F. Z. S. (LOND.),
F. R. H. S.,
Superintendent of Markets,
Bombay Municipal Corporation,
Newly elected General Secretary,
The All-India Veterinary Association.



M. S. SASTRY, G. B. V. C., General Secretary
All-India Veterinary Association,
who has been awarded a Gold Medal by the
Bombay Veterinary College
Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee
in appreciation of his services, Newly elected
Treasurer, the A. I. V. A.

THE INDIAN VETERINARY JOURNAL.

SPECIAL NUMBER OF

The Ninth All-India Veterinary Conference
and
The Bombay Veterinary College Golden Jubilee,
1936.

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Editorials.

THE BOMBAY JUBILEE CONFERENCE.

"Un-qualified success" is the unanimous verdict of the great gathering that met at Bombay recently to celebrate both the Golden Jubilee of the Bombay Veterinary College and the Ninth All-India Veterinary Conference. The Governor of the Presidency opened the Jubilee Celebrations and Mr. F. Ware, Director, Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Muktesar, presided over the conference.

His Excellency's speech was remarkably refreshing and business-like without the usual platitudes generally indulged in at such functions. He said "The Veterinary Department is one that has suffered considerably owing to the lack of funds which the financial difficulties of the last few years have brought about and no part of it has suffered more than the college. In consequence the College no longer occupies the leading position in India which it once did." His Excellency exhorts the profession not to be discouraged over this but comes out with a word of cheer when he refers to the personal interest shown by His Excellency the Viceroy in Animal Husbandry and says "This should in course of time, lead to the voting

of larger funds for the purpose." Let us hope that the Bombay Civil Veterinary Department is in for good luck in the near future.

Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakmarvala, Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of a thoughtful address touches on very many vital questions. He pleads for improvement both in quality and quantity of the Milk Supply in the country. He says "While it is to the credit of most big cities that their water supply is pure, it is a thousand pities that their milk supply is not." Who can deny when he says "Slaughtering of Milch Cattle indiscriminately will bring about one day the extinction of our best animals and some of our Agricultural and National Wealth." One other question which the Khan Saheb has been rightly insisting upon from time to time, is the problem of Horse-breeding in India. We wonder how many have bestowed sufficient thought over this question. With an insight born of long experience and close study, he says "Racing supplied the most profitable market for horses all over the world. It is a permanent institution and India should not allow this valuable market to be captured by foreign horses. The country gave away nearly 12 lakhs of rupees in the shape of stakes to foreign horses and only 2½ lakhs to Indian horses. How can the industry develop under these conditions." We wish a wider attention is drawn to this question.

Mr. F. Ware, the President of the conference visualising "The future of the Veterinary Profession in India" insists upon the entire profession thoroughly equipping itself with the "three Sciences of Animal Medicine, Animal Nutrition and Animal Genetics." He has pleaded for specialisation in particular subjects and unless this is done, Veterinary Science cannot make much headway in this country. Mr. Ware does not mince matters when he says "Recent surveys have shown the enormous amount of wealth that is locked up in the live-stock of this country and men are wanted to take care of all these animals from the time of conception to the disposal of their carcasses and to develop the many industries connected with them, and who are more suitable for this than Members of the Veterinary Profession." We only hope the value of such a responsible statement coming as it does from so distinguished an

Officer reputed for his sobriety of judgment and efficiency, will not be lost on the Government.

Mr. Ware closes his address with a piece of advice, which we commend to the profession. "Young men, know your job. Virtue is its own reward..... Be thorough and strive for efficiency."

Mr. E. S. Farbrother, the Director of Veterinary Services, Bombay, detailed the activities of the Department in various spheres and touching upon the lack of funds he strikes a pathetic vein when he says "They (the officers of the College) have done, and are doing what is possible under the circumstances but they cannot build well without sufficient bricks and mortar". Referring to the various private donors he pays a graceful tribute and says "The fact that such generous assistance has been given is, I think, evidence of the fact that the work of the Department is appreciated by the public who are willing to assist as far as they are able in furthering its aims".

The only resolution passed is with regard to higher Veterinary Education in this country. Of this we shall write in detail in our next issue. The Chairman of the Reception Committee himself moved the resolution and Mr. K. S. Nair G. B. V. C., M. R. C. V. S., Lecturer in Surgery, Madras Veterinary College, made a striking speech in seconding the resolution. Mr. Nair has known in detail the kind of Veterinary Education imparted in Bombay, in England and now in Madras. Hence his criticism has a unique importance and deserves to be carefully considered by the authorities.

Another feature of this session is the award of Gold Medals by the Jubilee Committee to three of their alumni of the Bombay Veterinary College, who have distinguished themselves in different fields of work. They are Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakmarvala, Principal Phadke and Mr. M. S. Sastry, the General Secretary of the All-India Veterinary Association. A more deserving trio it is hard to conceive. We congratulate them on the award. Bombay has acquitted herself well in conducting a momentous session of the All-India Veterinary Conference. We feel certain we voice the feeling of the profession when we express our gratitude to her.

Dr. NORMAN C. WRIGHT.

Director of the Hannah Dairy Research Institute.

Dr. Wright was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. He graduated at Oxford in 1921, with Honours in Chemistry and Physiology. In 1922, he was awarded an Agricultural Research Scholarship, and studied for two years at the School of Agriculture, Cambridge, under the late Professor T. B. Wood. He received the degree of Ph. D. at the University of Cambridge in respect of work carried out on the calcium metabolism of dairy cows. In 1924, Dr. Wright joined the staff of the National Institute for Research in Dairying at Reading. In 1926, he was awarded a Commonwealth Fund Fellowship, and worked for two years in the United States, first in the Department of Dairy Industry at Cornell University, and latterly in the Bureau of Dairying of the United States Department of Agriculture. He returned to Great Britain in the summer of 1928, and was appointed the first member of the staff of the Hannah Dairy Research Institute in September of that year. Since that date Dr. Wright has been largely responsible for the general development of the work of the Institute, and in 1930, was appointed Director.

Dr. Wright's research work has covered a wide field. He has made important contributions to recent knowledge of animal nutrition, particularly with reference to the protein requirements of dairy cows, the conservation of young grass by ensiling and by artificial drying, and the influence of 'bulk' in the rations of livestock. He was jointly responsible for demonstrating the reduction which occurs in the lime content of the blood in cases of milk fever, an observation which forms the basis of the modern calcium treatment of this disease. He has initiated important investigations into problems connected with bovine tuberculosis, particularly in relation to the safety of the milk supply, and has published informative reports on various aspects of pasteurisation. He has also been responsible for the general direction of investigations into bovine contagious abortion and bovine mastitis. On the academic side his interests lie mainly in the study of protein chemistry, and he has been able to apply his results in this field to a number of



DR. NORMAN C. WRIGHT,
Director of the Hannah Dairy Research Institute,
Foreign (British) Expert Adviser in Dairying in India.

technical problems involved in the manufacture of condensed and dried milk products.

Apart from his work at the Hannah Institute, Dr. Wright has many outside interests. He is an Honorary Lecturer of Glasgow University, is joint editor of the Journal of Dairy Research, and is a member of numerous scientific societies. He is a member of the British Dairy Farmers Association, a Director of the Ayrshire Agricultural Association, and a Governor of the Glasgow Veterinary College.

Taking all these things into consideration, the Government of India invited him on behalf of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, India, to survey the state of Dairying here in India and give his expert opinion. We hope India will be benefitted very much by his expert opinion, (*Ed. I. V. J.*)

**PROF. A. C. AGGARWALA, B. Sc., Hons., M. R. C. V. S.,
Capt., A. I. R. C.**

Professor of Animal Husbandry, Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore.

Prof. A. C. Aggarwala has been selected to act as Secretary Adviser to Dr. N. C. Wright, the Foreign (British) Expert Adviser in Dairying in India under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. His many friends, who know his tireless energy and capacity for work and who have watched his brilliant career from student days, will unanimously agree that the Government of India has made the most appropriate selection.

With a uniformly successful school and college career, winning open competitive scholarships, first positions and several other distinctions, Mr. Aggarwala won the Punjab University Scholarship for standing first in the Province in Honours (Zoology) B. Sc., examination. While a student of M. Sc., University class in Zoology at the Government College, Lahore, where he worked as a student Demonstrator in Zoology for F. Sc., & B. Sc., classes also, he was deputed by the Punjab University to carry out Research at the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and later was selected as a Government of India State



Group Photo of the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Bombay Veterinary College 1936, with Past and Present Students.

Veterinary Scholar to obtain a Veterinary Diploma (M. R. C. V. S.) in the United Kingdom and thereby to render himself eligible for appointment to the I. C. V. S. (afterwards I. V. S.).

Entering as a student of the Royal Veterinary College, London, in October, 1921, and graduating in July, 1924, he won certificates of merit in each and every subject of his examination and obtained a silver medal in Veterinary Hygiene, Dietetics and Animal Husbandry for standing First in his class in the above subjects. He obtained valuable experience through practice with some eminent Veterinary Surgeons in England, Germany and France.

On his return to India he was appointed as Professor of Hygiene and Dietetics and Animal Husbandry and Milk and Meat Inspection at the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, and was later appointed to the King's Commission in the A. I. R. O. The credit for the immense good done by the Punjab Veterinary Students' Debating Association goes to Prof. Aggarwala, who not only started it but also made it a success. The instruction of Meat and Milk inspection to the Provincial Sanitary Inspectors' class has also been entrusted to him.

The appointment which he holds at the Lahore College gave him unrivalled opportunity for exploiting the numerous researches in which his activities had been engaged and for which the agricultural masses and the Public Health bodies in India owe a great deal to him.

His writings, which are not less than forty, include many articles on Animal Husbandry, public health and Veterinary education published in British and Indian Veterinary periodicals, Govt. publications and numerous English and vernacular Indian papers, and books on feeding and milking of cows, Laboratory Manual of Milk Inspection, Milk supply of Lahore and Cattle Keeping in India.

Ever since the formation of the Punjab Council of Research the Punjab Government nominated Prof. Aggarwala as its member. He represented the Punjab Veterinary Department in the Slaughter houses Committee of Lahore, and also served in 1930, on

the Board of Inquiry, Punjab, for supervising the Inquiry into the milk supply of Lahore. The Punjab Government nominated him as one of the four delegates from the Punjab for the Animal Husbandry Wing Meetings, and in February, 1933, he also worked as a Joint-Secretary of the Board. He has worked on various sub-committees of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to consider legislation pertaining to meat and milk inspection and to draft out a memorandum on meat-inspection and on All-India Dairy Bill.

His recent tour to the Far East, including Japan, has given him additional experience of Animal Husbandry and Public health work in these countries.

As a successful lecturer he is popular with his students, and in all Animal Husbandry Assemblies his opinions are listened to with attention.

He is one of the ablest men the Veterinary profession has ever produced in India, and the profession knows it well that his sterling work in public and livestock improvement in India through the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research will continue to bear good fruit.

The Ninth All-India Veterinary Conference.

Bombay, 1936.

PROCEEDINGS.

(FIRST DAY)

28th December 1936, (Monday), 3-P. M.

The Ninth All-India Veterinary Conference began its Sessions punctually at 3-P. m., in the tastefully decorated spacious hall of the Bombay Veterinary College, Parel, Bombay. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakmarvala, G. B. V. C., B. V. S., retired Professor of Bombay Veterinary College received the President-elect, Delegates and visitors and

conducted them to their seats. He then delivered his address welcoming the Delegates and others to the Conference. (Appendix-A).

Mr. R. N. Naick, G. B. V. C., Veterinary Investigation Officer, Bombay Presidency, proposing Mr. F. Ware, F. R. C. V. S., I. V. S., Director, Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Muktesar, India, to the Chair, said:—

Ladies & Gentlemen,

I propose Mr. F. Ware, F. R. C. V. S., I. V. S., F. N. I., to be President of this Conference. In this connection, I would like to say a few words drawing your attention to what he has been able to do practically in the advancement of Veterinary research and Veterinary activities in India. He commenced his work in this Presidency as Assistant Principal of this College in 1907, as stated by Khan Saheb Dhakmarvala. After a short period of service he went to Central Provinces and thence to Madras Presidency as the head of the Veterinary Department in 1911. In that Capacity he made a careful study of the whole province and of the Veterinary needs urgently required for the welfare of cattle, the mainstay of agriculture, and found that his staff comprising of one Deputy Superintendent and 35 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons was too inadequate to cope with the work and to render substantial service to animal husbandmen. He, therefore, divided the Presidency into different circles and put each of them in charge of a Deputy Superintendent and created a number of posts of stationary and itinerating Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and directed the work on such a well thoughtout plan that Government and public came forward with showers of praise for his unique service to the country. To-day the Civil Veterinary Department, Madras possesses a very efficient professional staff of 12 Deputy Superintendents and about 300 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. Similarly in the Veterinary College, Madras, he organised fully manned different branches having teaching and research work and introduced post graduate course to maintain the professional efficiency of his subordinates to the highest pitch possible. The money spent on teaching and research is a great investment for the advancement of the Veterinary activities and as such the Government



Group Photo of the Ninth All-India Veterinary Conference, Bombay, 1936,
With MR. F. WARE, F. R. C. V. S., I. V. S., F. N. I.,
Director, The Imperial Veterinary Research Institute,
Muktesar, President in the centre.

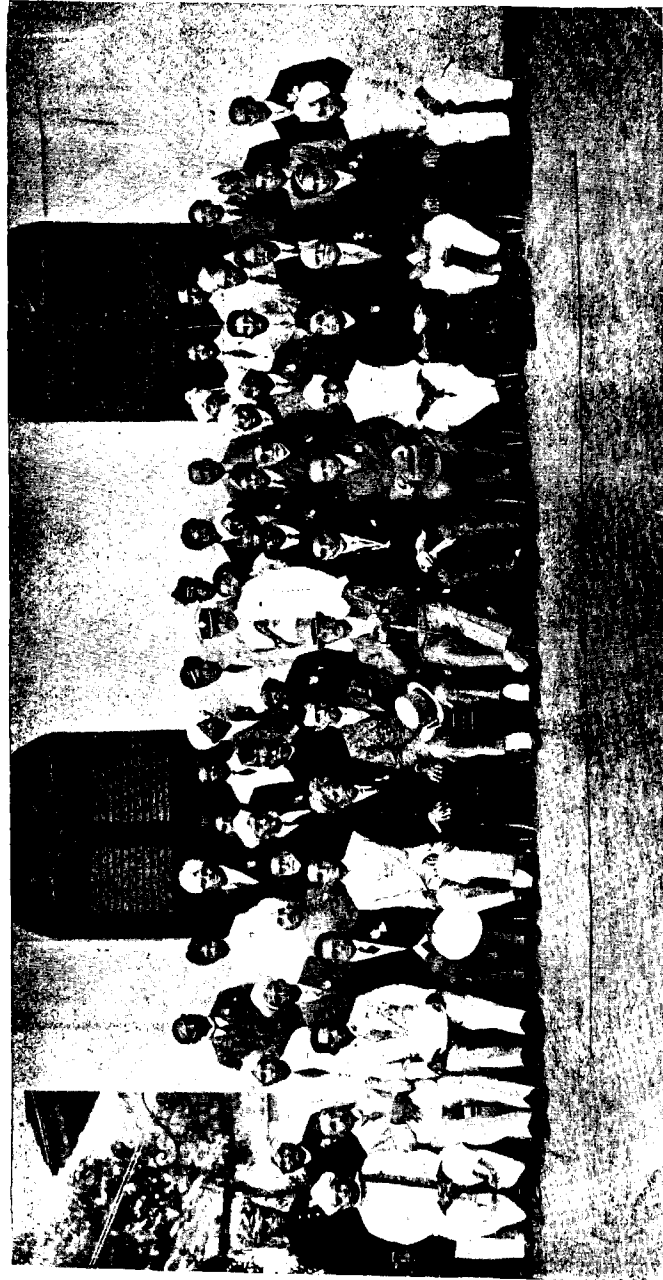


Photo of the Reception Committee of the
Bombay Veterinary College Golden Jubilee Celebration 1936,
With HIS EXCELLENCY LORD BRABOURNE, The Governor of Bombay, in the centre.

of Madras readily accepted his proposals and were pleased to increase the expenditure from Rs. 40,132 as stood in 1912-13, to Rs. 1,32,688 in 1931. What a substantial and sustained progress! "From nothing practically Mr. Ware had worked the Department to one of the most efficient departments in the Presidency and that the Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, of to-day was mainly his creation" are the words of unique tribute expressed recently by his successor Mr. Saunders, the Director of Veterinary Services, Madras Presidency.

In the year 1929, when I was working at the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute as Assistant Veterinary Research Officer a crisis had occurred there due to the retirement of Dr. Edwards and a strong man of proven capacity was required to guide and govern, to organise and develop Veterinary research and Veterinary activities at this Institute in particular and in India in general. The choice of the Government of India rightly and fortunately fell upon our august President. No sooner he took charge of his high office than he seriously put his shoulders to work sacrificing his personal comforts and pleasures and organised various sections capable of further development and extension with a view to institute extensive researches in every branch of the Veterinary Science which were so long held back due to step-motherly treatment when granting funds. With his gifted, persistent, determined, patient and practical nature, constructive faculty and formidable executive abilities, he succeeded in effecting improvement in the Institute and in securing sufficient funds for the healthy growth of the Veterinary Science. To-day, as a result, the Muktesar Institute stands as a premier Institute in the world having fully equipped sections to carry out research in Serology, Biochemistry, Pathology, Bacteriology, Protozoology and Entomology. Similarly at Izatnagar, the serum Institute has been organised on a sound basis and Animal Nutrition Institute and Poultry Research Institute have been recently added. Besides, new posts of specialist officers to deal with tuberculosis, Johne's disease and contagious bovine abortion have been created. In addition to these, proposals for establishing at Izatnagar Animal Genetics Institute and All-India Veterinary College for imparting the highest standard of Veterinary Education in India have been made and are also likely to be accepted. This is a tremendous

organisation accomplished within a period of about eight years solely for the betterment of the Indian cultivators to whom the assistance rendered by the Veterinary Departments is, in reality, of greater practical value than that rendered by certain other nation-building departments.

In addition to these activities he has, being an ardent student of Science, found time to contribute substantially towards the advancement of the Veterinary Science. His contributions to Parasitology and Protozoology are two well known and need no mention here.

I, therefore, feel along with my colleagues assembled here, very proud to-day that convenors of this conference have secured such a big personage to be the President of the Conference and to guide the future destiny of our profession, which, due to his activities, appears now to be very bright indeed.

The proposal was duly seconded by Mr. Ram Swarup, G. P. V. C., Veterinary Inspector, Sahranpur, U. P., and supported by Mr. N. D. Dasan, G. B. V. C., Deputy Superintendent, H. E. H. The Nizam's Civil Veterinary Department, Aurangabad. This was carried unanimously with great acclamation.

Mr. Ware was duly garlanded and installed in the Presidential Chair. He then delivered his Presidential address. (Appendix-B).

Mr. K. R. S. Aiyar, G. B. V. C., Lecturer, Bombay Veterinary College and Joint Secretary of the Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee of the Bombay Veterinary College then read out the names of the following persons who telegraphed or wrote regretting their inability to attend the Sessions and wishing the conference all success.

- Mr. B. K. Badami, G. B. V. C.,
Director, H. E. H. The Nizam's Government Civil
Veterinary Department, Hyderabad.
- „ P. Srinivasa Rao, G. M. V. C.,
Editor, The Indian Veterinary Journal, Madras.
- „ T. Vinayaka Mudaliar, G. M. V. C.,
District Veterinary Officer, on leave—Bangalore.

- Mr. C. H. Mushtaq Ahmed Choudhury, G. P. V. C.,
Hospital Surgeon & Radiologist,
Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore.
- „ Rai Sahib P. N. Das, G. B. V. C.,
Assistant Director (Retd), B. & O., Kushtia.
- „ M. R. V. Panikar, M. R. C. V. S.,
Madras Veterinary College.
- „ Major L. M. Thosar, G. B. V. C., P. G. (Lond. & Edin.),
Civil Veterinary Officer, Gwalior.
- „ The Secretary,
Veterinary Graduates Association, Assam.
- „ J. M. Bhatt,
Retired Veterinary Inspector, C. P., Bhavanagar.
- „ Chohan, Bhavanagar State.
- „ A. Ramalinga Mudaliar, G. M. V. C.,
Retired Veterinary surgeon, Idaikal, Madras.
- „ T. S. Davis, Supdt., C. V. D., Agra.
- „ J. D. Chatterjee, Jaora State.
- „ R. R. Joshy, G. B. V. C.,
Retired Dy. Superintendent and Proprietor,
The Hyderabad Livestock & Dairy Co.,
Hyderabad.
- „ Rao Saheb K. Kylasamier, G. B. V. C.,
Superintendent, Madras Serum Institute.
- „ A. W. Hameed, G. P. V. C., Editor, U. P. Vety. Journal.
- „ G. N. Roy Chaudhuri, Calcutta.
- „ Udey Singh Siddhu,
General Secretary, U. P. Veterinary Association,
Lucknow.
- „ Rai Sahib Srish Chandra Ghose, G. B. V. C.,
Supdt., C. V. D., Assam, Gauhati.

Dr. P. M. N. Naidu, B. Sc., L. V. P., F. F. A. S.,
Mysore Serum Institute.

Baroda Veterinary Surgeons Association.

Mr. G. N. Srikantaiah, G. M. V. C.,
Mysore Serum Institute.

„ D. K. Sen, G. B. V. C.,
Bengal Veterinary College, Calcutta.

„ Bashir Ali Khan,
Veterinary Asst. Surgeon, Sandila, U. P.

„ P. V. Venkatachala Iyer, G. M. V. C.,
Veterinary Asst. Surgeon, Tirupati.

„ M. C. Parikh,
Veterinary Asst. Surgeon, Jambusar.

Mr. M. S. Sastry, G. B. V. C., General Secretary, All-India Veterinary Association, Anantapur, proposed the names of the following members to the subjects committee.

- Messrs :—1. The President of the Conference.
2. The Chairman of the Reception Committee.
3. The Secretary of the Reception Committee.
4. The General Secretary, A. I. V. A.
5. The Editor, Indian Veterinary Journal (His Representative Mr. M. Anant Narayan Rao).
6. Prem Nath Kak, Kashmir.
7. N. D. Dasan, Hyderabad.
8. K. Krishna Iyengar, Mysore.
9. R. V. Date, Baroda.
10. C. J. Fernandez, Jodhpur.
11. Capt. M. S. Apte, Gwalior.
12. Kuppuswamy Sarma, Pudukottah State.
13. K. S. Nair, Madras.
14. P. A. Parthasarathy Naidu, Madras.
15. Ram Swarup, United Provinces.
16. G. G. Oka, Central Provinces.
17. Prof. Karam Ellahie, Punjab.
18. V. V. Nighojkar, Indore State.

19. K. R. S. Aiyar, Bombay.

20. Y. N. Marathe, Bombay.

21. M. R. Chengeri, Bangalore, C. & M. Station.

22. N. T. Kulkarni.

with powers to co-opt.

This was duly seconded by Mr. K. B. Nair, G. B. V. C., B. V. Sc., Professor, Bombay Veterinary College and carried unanimously.

The General Secretary read out the correspondence on the award of medals, etc., to the Members recommended by the various Provincial Associations. It was decided that each Province should be requested to suggest only one name in a year in the name of the several names now done.

Mr. D. S. Laud, G. B. V. C., F. Z. S., F. R. H. S., Superintendent, Municipal Markets, Bombay Municipal Corporation, and Treasurer, the Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee of the Bombay Veterinary College, proposing a vote of thanks to the visitors and others, said :—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

A very pleasant duty has been entrusted to me and that is to offer our visitors a very cordial and sincere vote of thanks. I consider this task a proud privilege of mine mainly for two reasons. The first is that the IX Session of the All-India Veterinary conference coincides with the Golden Jubilee of my Alma Mater which is the first institution of its kind in India and when we are celebrating its Golden Jubilee on the 30th inst, we are not only celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the College but also of higher collegiate Veterinary education which was first broadcast from this important city—the Gateway of India and fittingly called the “*Urbs Prima in India*” by that great noble soul of revered memory—I mean the late Mr. John Henry Steel, M.R.C.V.S., the first Principal and Founder of this college and rightly may be termed Pioneer of “Veterinary Education” in this beloved land of ours.

The second important reason is of the presence of our President, I refer to Mr. Frank Ware, for it was in this very building that he joined the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, as it was known then, over 29 years ago, I refer to December 1907, when he landed

in Bombay for the first time from England to take up the duties of Assistant Principal of our college. I remember the happy memories of those days, where I along with others were his first students, and in this very hall, where he is presiding to day, he used to preside over roll-calls and marched us off to the various wards for hospital duty. I feel really proud, Mr. Ware, that you should have consented to be in our midst to preside over our conference and I am voicing the feelings of all your old students. I am sure you must be feeling proud also to be present on an occasion when we are celebrating the Jubilee of the Institution of which you were once a member of the teaching staff.

Time has wrought changes in you and in us and we your students feel greatly honoured that you should be now occupying the most important position of the Indian Veterinary Service, I mean that of the Director of the Veterinary Research Institute at Muktesar. My previous speakers have dilated on the various qualities of Mr. Ware and I shall not say more. We have listened, sir, to your kind address and we feel wiser, and let me assure you Mr. Ware, that we have learnt much that was un-learned before.

Now ladies and gentlemen, I have to thank you one and all for kindly responding to our invitation. Our task has not been a light one. We have done our little bit under the guidance of our able leader and teacher Khan Saheb Dhakmarvala. We hope that we shall render a good account of ourselves and give you good time. We also trust that you shall have a good holiday well spent in our midst and when parting from us take back the happy memories of your short sojourn in this premier city of ours.

I thank you once again most sincerely on behalf of myself and my committee and before I finish let me wish you all individually and singly a Merry Xmas and a very Happy New year. May the Great Almighty God confer upon you all his blessings is my concluding prayer.

The Conference adjourned at this stage and moved to the Exhibition ground for opening the exhibition. Mr. R. N. Naik, member in charge of the Exhibition requested Mrs. Ware to open the Exhibition and said :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As research in the Veterinary Science is progressing every day new drugs and remedies, instruments and appliances, mineral and other wholesome food products are being manufactured and placed on market. Innumerable number of such goods are available for the treatment and prevention of human ailments but those available for Veterinary purposes are but few. A certain number of Veterinary remedies prepared by quacks are advertised but there is no room for such goods in our hands. In this exhibition, therefore, it has been arranged to display goods which are manufactured by experts and are known to be very reliable. It is needless for me to emphasise how useful it is to acquaint the professional men assembled here with the newly manufactured products such as those exhibited here and it is hoped that they will give a liberal trial to them in their daily practice.

In the end, it is my pleasant duty to thank, on behalf of the convenors of the Bombay Veterinary College Golden Jubilee Celebrations, all the firms who have so willingly co-operated in arranging this small but most useful exhibition.

With these words I request Mrs. Ware to open the exhibition.

Mrs. Ware declared the Exhibition open.

The Exhibition which had been arranged in the Lecture Hall of the College contained among other things, numerous Biological Products useful in Veterinary practice, instruments, drugs and patent medicines, X-ray apparatus, Pathological Specimens, Books, etc. The Delegates and visitors were duly taken and shown round all the exhibits. The gathering then dispersed for *Tea*, after which, a group photo with the President in the centre was taken. The Subjects Committee Members met at 6-P. M. with Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakmarvala in the Chair and decided the resolution and the remaining programme to be followed next day in the open Sessions.

In the night the Bombay Veterinary College Dramatic Society staged "*Blind Man's School*" a Mahratti Drama in the Hospital premises.

SECOND DAY--TUESDAY (29-12-36.)

The Conference assembled at 10 A. M., under the Presidency of Mr. F. Ware.

Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakmarvala, G. B. V. C., B. V. S., Retired Professor of Bombay Veterinary College, moved the following resolution:—

“While welcoming the proposal of the authorities to impart the highest Veterinary Education to the Indian youth in this country, this Conference is emphatically of the opinion that the proposed NEW CENTRAL COLLEGE at Izatnagar is unnecessary and involves needless enormous expenses—both recurring and non-recurring—and therefore resolves to urge the Government of India to drop this proposal and advise the Provincial Governments which have Veterinary Colleges of their own, to develop them so as to impart the highest Veterinary Education to suit the needs of the country at a minimum cost and with the maximum benefit.

In connection with this Resolution I might say that although I am not in possession of all details of the said College proposed to be started at Izatnagar, this much is certain that nearly 5 lakhs of rupees will be required for a College building etc., and about 2 lakhs will be required as recurring expenditure. Now looking to the number of recruits required every year, it is a question whether such a large initial and recurring expenditure is necessary. Before we discuss the matter fully we should like to be enlightened on the subject by the worthy President.

Mr. K. S. Nair, G. B. V. C., M. R. C. V. S., Lecturer in Surgery, Madras Veterinary College, in seconding the proposition contended that the establishment of one Central Veterinary College and that one College to be recognised by the R. C. V. S., of Great Britain will make the graduates of other Colleges quacks and unqualified practitioners.

The second point was that a scheme of Central College which required to be recognised by the R. C. V. S., is unthinkable as it lowers national self-respect and national honour. Further the conditions in India are so different to those of England that an

extraneous body cannot be expected to show adequate sympathy or knowledge in our domestic educational affairs.

Thirdly he was of opinion that the financial aspect of this scheme does not warrant the outlay of nine lakhs of rupees in capital expenditure and a recurring cost of two lakhs of rupees proposed to be spent for this college, as the results expected are only to turn out 10 Veterinary Surgeons every year. The training of these students is going to cost the country as much as it would cost one to take the R. C. V. S., Diploma.

The proposed new Central College is to have Lecturers and Professors recruited from the United Kingdom. This is another grave objection as there are an adequate number of highly qualified Professors and Principals of Colleges who should be the persons to man such a College.

Lastly Izatnagar in the United Provinces should be the last place to be selected to develop a Central College of Veterinary Science as it is neither a good cattle area nor is it a breeding place of horses. The only advantage claimed is the nearness of Muktesar where the Imperial Institute is situated, and the proximity of the Izatnagar Serum Institute, where certain sections of Veterinary Research are concentrated. These are not the advantages required for a high grade Veterinary College. What is required is a wealth of clinical material of all kinds of animals and a cultural and scientific atmosphere for the future Veterinary Surgeons.

As the time was limited he said that he was unable to touch on various other points and concluded his speech by strongly supporting the resolution as the scheme of the Central College is a very wrong way of approaching a very important and necessary problem.

Mr. S. D. Achar, G. B. V. C., P. G. (Lah.), Superintendent, Mysore Serum Institute, further supported it.

The President said “It came as a surprise to me to hear that it was proposed to move a resolution, on this subject. Though I have powers to rule out such a resolution, yet I do not want to exercise this, since there seems to exist a certain amount of misinformation

regarding the facts of the recommendation for the formation of a Central Veterinary College in India.

In order to improve the standard of Veterinary Education in India, I would suggest there are two alternatives. One is to improve the standard in the present Veterinary Colleges, which I am afraid has not received support from the Provincial Governments and the other is to obtain a certain number of Graduates from abroad to fill the important posts.

Since there exists in India and as you know in Bombay as well a feeling for being self-supporting, it would be better to produce Graduates in this country at cheaper cost than getting them qualified in England or elsewhere.

I would suggest the resolution be put in a revised form by Khan Saheb Dhakmarvala the mover, in which case I would associate myself with it if passed by this Conference ; otherwise my dissension will have to be clearly stated.

Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakmarvala the mover of the original resolution accepting the suggestion from the Chair moved the following revised resolution in its place :—

“This Conference understands that it has been proposed to open a *Higher Grade Veterinary College in India* and it is of the opinion that the question should be referred to all Local Governments, States and Veterinary Associations for an opinion before any decision is arrived at”.

This was seconded by Mr. K. S. Nair, G.B.V.C., M.R.C.V.S., supported by Mr. S. D. Achar, G.B.V.C., P. G. (Lah), and carried unanimously.

Professional Papers.

The following professional papers were then read and discussed :—

1. Equine Encephalo Myelitis :—By Mr. Prem Nath Kak, L. V. P. (Hons.), Veterinary Surgeon, Kashmir Army.

2. Scabies and its treatment :—By Mr. K.R.S. Aiyar, G.B.V.C., Lecturer, Bombay Veterinary College.
3. Selected Articles from Ashwasasra :—By Captain M. S. Apte, G.B.V.C., Principal Veterinary Officer, Gwalior Army.
4. Skin Grafting :—By Mr. K. S. Prakasa Rao, G. M. V. C., Veterinary Asst. Surgeon, Narasaraopet, Madras.
5. Recent Advances in Physiology :—By Mr. J. P. Damri, G. B. V. C., Professor, Bombay Veterinary College.
6. Conservation of Goat Virus against Rinderpest :—By Messrs. V. R. Phadke, G. B. V. C., J. P., M. Mohideen, M. R. C. V. S., and G. A. Hardikar, G. B. V. C.
7. A brief note on the Goat virus tissue vaccine operations against rinderpest in H.E.H. the Nizams's Dominions :—By Mr. Narsingh Pershad, G. B. V. C., P. G. (Mad.), Veterinary Inspector, Mahbubnagar.
8. Experimental facts about goat virus :—By Mr. P. Shah Alam Khan, G.M.V.C., Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Madakasira, Madras.
9. Rinderpest :—By Mr. B. A. Devrukhker, G. B. V. C., Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Talegaon.
10. Nutritive Value of Raintree fruits :—By Mr. M. K. Garudachar, G.B.V.C., P. G. (Edin.), Lecturer, Bombay Veterinary College.

At this stage the morning sessions came to a close.

After Lunch, the Conference reassembled at 2-30 P. M. with Mr. E. S. Farbrother, M. R. C. V. S., I.V.S., Director of Veterinary Services, Bombay Presidency, in the Chair.

The following message from the Editor of the *Indian Veterinary Journal* together with the statement audited of accounts was read by Mr. M. Aanant Narayan Rao, G. M. V. C., Lecturer in Parasitology, Madras Veterinary College.

A Message from the Editor, The Indian Veterinary Journal.

Gentlemen,

I wish it were possible for me to do more than send you a fraternal greeting for your *Conference*, but my indifferent health makes that impossible. I, therefore, on an occasion like this, unique in nature and memorable by its importance, feel bound in duty to send you a few words of cheer and hope on behalf of the *Indian Veterinary Journal*, which you have all contributed in increasing measure to sustain and thus have enabled it to serve the Profession for well over 12 years now. There is a saying in Southern India that if a thing lives for 12 years, it may well hope for a long lease of life afterwards. Let us hope the *Official Organ of the All-India Veterinary Association* will continue its useful career for many more years to come!

Gentlemen,

It fills my heart with glee to think (and I am sure I am sharing it with the entire congregation that has met now in Bombay) that it has pleased *Providence* to enable the Premier Veterinary College in India to celebrate its *Golden Jubilee*. Not long ago, it will be remembered, its very existence was threatened and the whole Profession in India convulsed with fear at the thought of the impending danger! Thanks be to God and the Government of Bombay for the very happy termination of the crisis!

It is on occasions like that, the inestimable value of an out-spoken *Journal* is fully realised. But I am afraid my out-spokenness is at once my weakness and strength. But I am only human and I can serve the cause entrusted to my care to the best of my lights. Gentlemen, I feel I can make room for others to serve the Profession from the Editorial Chair! None will be happier than myself if others come forward to shoulder the burden.

What with professional obligations during the racing season at Madras and what with my indifferent health, I have not been able to attend the *Conference*. But I am with you in spirit and wish you all and the *Conference* best of luck, under the guidance

of Mr. F. Ware, who has done so much for the improvement of the Veterinary Department to the best advantage of the agriculturists and has been trying his best all along to demonstrate and prove to the Government and the public the importance of the Veterinary Science and the Veterinary Profession as the chief factor for the prosperity of agricultural India.

On an occasion like this, every one would be eager to know the progress the *Journal* has been making these twelve years and half. I have been trying my best to nurse the baby entrusted to my care in the best way possible. If there has been any good come out of that it is solely due to the co-operation I received at your hands and if there has been anything wanting the fault was my own. You will be glad to know that the number of subscribers has been steadily increasing and to-day we have 993 subscribers on the roll. The *journal* has attracted subscribers from the far off Australia, America and Germany and they have nothing but praise for the *journal* as is seen from the numerous articles contributed to the *Journal* by eminent Professors and Practitioners and also from the large number of Exchange Journals from different countries abroad.

One lamentable fact which I cannot help bringing to your notice is the large amount of arrears of subscription and most of our colleagues from different Provinces and States not yet subscribing. I need not mention to you how important both these two things are necessary for the success of the *journal*. When these two factors are set right, it should not be difficult to convert the *journal* either to a bi-monthly or a monthly. I appeal to all those in this assembly who are not yet subscribers, to enlist themselves as such and thus make the *Journal* strong.

The statement of accounts for Vols. XI & XII is published in the first issue of the twelfth volume and the second issue of the thirteenth volume respectively.

Mr. M. R. Chengeri, G. B. V. C., P. G., Superintendent, Tasker Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore, moved for the adoption of the statement of accounts as presented by the Editor and published already in July 1935 and October 1936 in *Indian Veterinary*

Journal. This motion was seconded by Mr. D. S. Laud, G. B. V. C., F. Z. S., F. R. H. S., Superintendent of Markets, Bombay, and adopted unanimously.

Next the remaining two papers were read and discussed on the following subjects:—

11. Guinea Grass in some soils:—By Mr. M. K. Garudachar, G. B. V. C., P. G. (Edin.) Lecturer, Bombay Veterinary College.
12. Use of Deodar Oil:—By Mr. Ram Swarup, G. P. V. C., Veterinary Inspector, Sahranpur, U. P.

The General Secretary of the All-India Veterinary Association then read out the draft revised Rules and Bye-Laws for the working of the *All-India Veterinary Association and the Indian Veterinary Journal*, as framed by the Committee appointed for the purpose, and moved for its adoption. This was duly seconded by Khan Sahib N. D. Dhakmarvala.

Mr. K. Krishna Iyengar, (Mysore) moved for the deletion of Rule No. 18, which says that “any member who is in arrears of subscription for a period of one year shall *ipso facto* cease to be a member, subject however to reinstatement on payment of the arrears in full.” This was duly seconded by Mr. T. M. G. Konar (Madras).

Mr. S. D. Achar (Mysore) proposed to substitute the words “three years” for “one year” in the above rule. This was duly seconded by Mr. Ram Swarup (U. P.)

Further, Mr. D. S. Laud moved to substitute “two years” for “one year” in the same rule and seconded by Mr. N. D. Dasan.

The amendment of Mr. S. D. Achar was carried by a large majority of votes.

Mr. M. R. Chengeri (Bangalore) moved that the revised Rules be circulated among members and put before the next General Body Meeting.

Mr. M. R. Chengeri's motion was duly seconded by Mr. N. Krishnamurthi. When it was put for voting, it was lost by a

majority voting against it. There being no further amendments, the original proposal of the General Secretary was duly put for voting in the amended form. (The amendment being “three years” for “one year” in Rule No. 18 already mentioned.

This was carried by a very large majority of votes.

At this stage Mr. F. Ware the President of the Conference arrived and occupied the Chair.

Mr. M. S. Sastry, G. B. V. C., the General Secretary, A. I. V. A., next read out the report on the working of the A. I. V. A., from 30—12—34 to 29—12—36 together with the statement of accounts for the period.

Report of the Work of the All-India Veterinary Association, From 31—12—34 to 29—12—36.

*The Following Programme Was Carried Out
During The Period:—*

1. Necessary assistance was given to the Editor, *The Indian Veterinary Journal* for the publication of the Journal.
2. Revised Draft Rules for the *All-India Veterinary Association* and for the working of *The Indian Veterinary Journal* were framed by the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose.
3. Materials have been collected and arranged for the publication of the ‘*Register of Veterinary Surgeons*’ in *India*.
4. Provincial Governments and Indian States were requested to give effect to the several recommendations in the various Resolutions of the last All-India Veterinary Conference.
5. Necessary action was taken to help the Bombay Veterinary College Golden Jubilee Committee for the Jubilee celebration.

6. It is a matter of great delight to announce the enrollment of Mr. S. D. Achar, G. B. V. C., P. G. (Lah.), Superintendent, Mysore Serum Institute, Bangalore, as the first *Life-Member* of the All-India Veterinary Association under the revised Rules, and this splendid example has been followed by Mr. C. J. Fernandez, G. B. V. C., I. D. D., Director, Animal Husbandry Department, Jodhpur Government; both deserve our heartiest thanks.

N. D. DHAKMARVALA,
President.

M. S. SASTRY,
General Secretary.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the All-India Veterinary Association, From 31-12-34 to 29-12-36.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
To Balance on 30-12-34.	125	4 0	By Typewriter.	85	0 0
„ Subscription.	153	0 0	„ Railway fare of the General Secy. and Treasurer.	71	15 0
„ Interest.	0	1 0	„ Postage, Telegram and M. O. commission.	28	15 0
„ Loan from I. V. J.	100	0 0	„ Fees for Legal Adviser.	15	0 0
			„ Honorarium to Typist.	10	0 0
			„ Stationery.	2	12 0
			„ Bank commission.	0	4 0
			„ Miscellaneous.	22	10 3
			„ BALANCE	141	12 9
TOTAL	378	5 0	TOTAL	378	5 0

Balance on hand on 29-12-36 including the cost of badges.

In Savings Bank account	Rs.	6	1	0	} TOTAL Rs. 141 12 9
Amount with Treasurer.	„	0	13	0	
Amount with General Secy.	„	134	14	0	

CHECKED.

PREM NATH KAK,
(Kashmir)

N. D. DHAKMARVALA,
President.

M. S. SASTRY,
General Secretary.

Mr. Prem Nath Kak, L. V. P. (Hons.) Kashmir, moved for the adoption of the report and statement of accounts presented by the General Secretary. This was duly seconded by Mr. N. D. Dasan, (Hyderabad), and adopted unanimously.

Mr. M. S. Sastry announced at this stage amidst great applause that Capt. M. S. Apte of Gwalior Army has declared that he would enroll himself as a Life-Member of this Association. The General Secretary further thanked Messrs. Achar, Fernandez and Apte for their noble example and expressed the hope that others would follow this excellent lead.

Election of Office-bearers for 1937 :—

President :—*Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakmarvala, was unanimously re-elected as President amidst great applause, duly proposed by Mr. K. Krishna Iyengar of Mysore and seconded by Mr. S. D. Achar.*

General Secretary :—*Capt. M. S. Apte of Gwalior Army duly proposed and Mr. A. H. Khan of Bombay seconded that Mr. M. S. Sastry be re-elected as General Secretary.*

Mr. M. S. Sastry at this stage requested that he might be relieved of the duties of the General Secretary as he has been either Secretary or General Secretary all these years either of the Provincial Association or of the Central Association now for nearly 17 years. He thanked the members for the opportunity given him to serve the profession all these years and for the continued trust and confidence placed in him by the profession in general. He requested that a new General Secretary be elected this time and assured of his own help to the Secretary whom the house may elect newly.

Mr. S. D. Achar proposed and Mr. K. Krishna Iyengar seconded that Mr. D. S. Laud of Bombay be elected as General Secretary.

The President said “there are two proposals and I will put them for vote”. Soon Mr. Laud withdrew, since the audience urged Mr. Sastri's continuance. Then the President said that he had experience and knew full well the responsibilities of being the

Secretary of an Association. He knew Mr. Sastry conducting this work for the last 15 or 16 years and that in his opinion too, he deserved to be relieved of this heavy burden. The audience was moved and thus *Mr. Laud was unanimously elected.*

Mr. Laud then thanked the Conference for his unanimous election.

Treasurer :—Mr. M. S. Sastry, G. B. V. C., Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Anantapur, was proposed by Mr. N. Krishnamurthi and seconded by Mr. Prem Nath Kak, and *Mr. M. S. Sastry was unanimously elected Treasurer.*

Capt. M. S. Apte thanked Mr. Sastry for all his valuable work and so also the out-going office-bearers, on behalf of the A. I. V. A. This was heartily responded by the Conference.

Khan Saheb Dhakmarvala briefly reviewing the excellent work done by Messrs. Mushtaq Ahmed Choudhury, Y. N. Marathe and M. S. Sastry, for which three Gold Medals were decided to be awarded by the All-India Veterinary Association, the Bombay Veterinary Medical Association and the Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee of the Bombay Veterinary College respectively, and requesting Mr. Ware to kindly present the medals to them, said :—

Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed Choudhury, G. P. V. C., is the Hospital Surgeon and Radiologist in the Punjab Veterinary College Hospital. He invented and prepared : (1) A Prolapse Recti Tube, (2) A Prolapse Uteri Tube, (3) Veterinary Surgeons' Emergency Set, and (4) An Improved Universal Portable Yoke. These valuable and useful articles were demonstrated by him in the All-India Veterinary Conference in December 1934, in this College and in appreciation of them, the Conference unanimously resolved to award a Gold Medal to Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed Choudhury by the All-India Veterinary Association at the time of the Celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Bombay Veterinary College.

These useful Veterinary Appliances and Instruments have subsequently earned also a Gold Medal for him from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in February, 1936.

Mr. Yeshwant Narayan Marathe was born on 19th April, 1882, at Belgaum. He graduated from the Bombay Veterinary College in the year 1903, with high distinction. Immediately after he was appointed as a Veterinary Graduate in charge of Poona City Hospital (1904).

When the Department was re-organised he was selected to the post of Inspector in the year 1910. From that date onwards he was in charge of different divisions such as Belgaum, Poona and Ahmednagar till 1933. Since then he was Personal Assistant to the Director and Deputy Director till he retired as Class II Officer on furlough on 23rd December, 1936.

It is he who started the rinderpest campaign at Alur (1914) when such a thing was a novelty which was very much appreciated by the people. Throughout his career he was always for rural uplift movement.

It was he who organised the Bombay Pinjrapoles. The present methods of trying to convert these Pinjrapoles as part of Breeding Stations was entirely due to his solid suggestions.

It was he who organised a Cow-keepers, Association in Poona in 1932.

During the last two years he was the Joint Honorary Secretary of the Poona S.P.C.A., which has started a fully equipped touring motor dispensary in that district in parts where Veterinary aid is not provided by the Local Board. As the Trustee of the Poona Pinjrapole he has started organising it on a sound basis.

We are now happy to note with great pleasure that he is to start a new life in Baroda State where he goes as the head of the Veterinary Department. There we wish him all success in all his constructive activities where he gets ample scope as head of the department.

Last but not least in importance is to bring to your notice his activities in connection with Bombay Veterinary Medical Association. He is the father of the Association and as a prudent father

he bequeathes to his successor a good heritage of purse. "Money makes the mare go". But for his constant application to the task as a Treasurer we would not have been able to assemble in this Hall and thrice for the All-India Veterinary Conference. He also attended the All-India Veterinary Conferences five times and each time he was a moving figure throughout. His jovial personality and his hospitable qualities are well known to all assembled here. He richly deserves the Medal.

Mr. M. S. Sastry, G. B. V. C., is the General Secretary of the All-India Veterinary Association. After graduating from this College, he practised the profession privately for some time in Bangalore and then entered the Madras Civil Veterinary Department. He worked for about two years in the Army Remounts in India during the Great War.

His keen interest in the Rural Uplift Work and Propaganda is very well known. He held the first Rural Development Conference and Exhibition in 1927, in Madanapalle in S. India. While on special duty in the Rural Development Scheme in Trivellore in Madras Presidency he conducted a comprehensive "Socio-Economic Survey and a Detailed Live-stock Survey of ten villages"—first of its kind in this country. During this period in the presence of distinguished American Representatives of Rockefeller Foundation, Prof. Jameson of the London School of Hygiene, Surgeon General Sir Frank Connar, I. M. S., and other eminent workers, he demonstrated, by means of his surveys and other work, "The Intimate Economic Link Between Animal Disease and Man Disease" and the "Animal Wealth and National Wealth of the Country" and this was very much appreciated by the distinguished gathering. His work in connection with the Health Week Celebrations and Health Surveys of Madanapalle Town has earned the appreciation of the Public Health Department in Madras. He has been a keen and active worker in S. P. C. A., in all the places he was stationed.

He took the leading part in establishing the Veterinary Association first in Madras Presidency in 1920, and holding the first Provincial Conference there in 1921.

Later on, he toured over many parts of India to establish Provincial Veterinary Associations, took leading part again in founding the *All-India Veterinary Association* and holding the first *All-India Veterinary Conference* in Lahore in 1923, under the presidency of Col. Walker. Later on, in 1924, he again took the leading part in founding the *Indian Veterinary Journal* the official Organ of the All-India Veterinary Association, and has been ever since actively helping this useful *Journal* in its career for over 12 years.

In appreciation of his numerous useful public activities and valuable services and sacrifice in the advancement of the Veterinary Profession in this country, the Golden Jubilee Committee of the Bombay Veterinary College resolved to award this *Gold Medal* to Mr. M. S. Sastry, an old Graduate of this College.

Messrs. Mushtaq Ahmed and Marathe being absent the General Secretary was requested to forward the Medals to them. Mr. F. Ware presented the medal to Mr. Sastry amidst loud and deafening cheers and congratulated him on the well deserved award. Mr. Sastry who felt embarrassed at the good things said of him by his old teacher Khan Saheb, expressed his heartiest thanks to the Golden Jubilee Committee for the honour done to him. He felt it particularly a great pleasure since he received this medal at the hands of his old teacher and Officer in the very institution in which he learnt his first lessons in Veterinary Science and in the midst of his numerous friends and colleagues.

Mr. S. D. Achar thanked the President for the kind and congenial manner in which he presided over the Conference and for his valuable services. This was carried with great applause.

Mr. Prem Nath Kak said:—"Before we disperse and carry back with us the happy memories of this conference on behalf of the Delegates, I thank the Reception Committee for the fine arrangements of board and lodge." The President of this Committee Khan Saheb Dhakmarvala was specially thanked and so was Mr. Garudacharya for the fine amusements he had arranged. Principal Phadke who did all to make Delegates' stay very comfortable was gratefully thanked and requested him to convey

thanks to the students and volunteers who strained every nerve to make the show a great success.

Mr. D. S. Laud proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Director of Veterinary Services, the Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, the Secretary of the S. P. C. A., Bombay, the volunteers and all others who have rendered invaluable help in making the sessions a grand success. This was carried with acclamation.

The President (Mr. Ware) in his closing remarks said that he would thank all the Members for having extended to him the opportunity to preside over the deliberations of the Conference at a time when they were holding the Jubilee Celebration of the College. He said they had a good deal of discussion on various matters and they know how much good these meetings meant to all of them and would clear most of the doubts. He said he had heard there was a record attendance of nearly 180 members, which of course would show the interest they were all taking in such meetings. This is the Ninth meeting they have had and three times the Conference was held in Bombay. Bombay wants rest. He suggested to them to go round and hold these meetings in different parts of India, in which case they would of course get better ideas. The other Provinces should come forward to invite. He said "I shall once more thank you for the very kind words and reception you accorded to me" and then declared the Conference closed.

Three hearty cheers were given to the President and the revered Khan Saheb.

In the night at 9 O'clock, the Bombay Veterinary College Hindi Dramatic Association entertained the Delegates staging the Urdu Drama "*Mushrikki-Hur or Orient-Beauty*" by Radhe Shyam. Almost every actor acquitted himself very well on the stage.

M. S. SASTRI, G. B. V. C.,
General Secretary.

31st December 1936,
Bombay.

N. D. DHAKMARVALA,
President,
A. I. V. A.

Appendix A.

WELCOME ADDRESS

BY

Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakmarvala, G. B. V. C.,
Chairman, Reception Committee.

Gentlemen,

As chairman of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Veterinary Medical Association, I feel a peculiar pride and pleasure in welcoming you here to-day. I am deeply sensible of this honour and trust that with your help and goodwill, our discussions, deliberations and decisions will prove as usual, productive of good work, as in past years.

In the first place I have to express my sincere thanks to Mr. F. Ware, F. R. C. V. S., I. V. S., Director, Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Muktesar, for kindly accepting our invitation to open and preside over this Conference. I need hardly say that we appreciate it very much since amongst his multifarious duties he has found time to come here all the way from Muktesar. Mr. Ware needs no introduction and we congratulate ourselves for having him amongst us and his presence here to-day is a proof of his great sympathy towards the Conference. When he was appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department in 1907, the first post which he held was that of Assistant Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College and some of us, and especially I, look back with pleasure to our personal associations with him. Therefore he does not come amongst us as a stranger. Since his transfer from here to Madras, he held high positions in the Civil Veterinary Department of that Presidency and introduced many useful changes and rendered great service to the Department in its organisation. He now holds the highest position as the Director of Imperial Veterinary Research Institute with great credit and has been doing his best for the expansion of the Department. We therefore congratulate ourselves that this Conference is to be opened by him.

In the second place I have to thank all the Members of the profession and other gentlemen who have come here as representatives of different Provincial Associations, Municipalities and other bodies. It is a great pleasure to meet and greet all those who have taken the trouble to come from long distances. I trust that Bombay which is considered to be the second City in the Empire, will do its utmost to make your stay here a very pleasant and profitable one and when you return to your homes, you will be able to carry with you pleasant memories of this Conference. As far as Veterinary Associations are concerned, I am proud to think that Bombay claims to have taken a lead in the matter, as the first Association of its kind was started in 1886 by the late lamented Professor J. H. Steel — the first Principal of the College, whose untimely death at the age of 37, I shall never cease to deplore.

Although Conferences of this kind were held in previous years in the Cities of Lucknow, Lahore, Madras, Calcutta, etc., we are proud to say that this is the third time it is being held in Bombay and that too within two years, the last one having been held here in 1934. Besides, we decided to invite the Conference here to hold its Ninth Session at a time when the Bombay Veterinary College is celebrating its Golden Jubilee and it is in the fitness of things that it should do so as you have the advantage of attending two functions *viz.* one Social and the other Professional.

It is superfluous and unnecessary for me to reiterate the necessity and usefulness of holding such Conferences annually in different Provinces. This movement is now advanced so much that its success justifies us in its continuance in future. We are greatly satisfied with its growth and expansion due to the support and co-operation received from all, and especially to the indefatigable zeal and arduous work of the General Secretary Mr. M. S. Sastry, who puts his heart into the work and never rests without making this Conference an annual event. The Conference serves a useful purpose in bringing professional brothers together and stimulating interest in discussions on professional subjects and their difficulties, and meeting new members and old friends. We are all bound together in the common cause of promoting the interests of our profession but co-operation is necessary for the purpose. We

therefore congratulate ourselves that we have in the All-India Veterinary Association an organisation which stands to uphold, in every way, the dignity and honour of our profession and to provide a sense of *Esprit-de-Corps* amongst all members. I trust that our deliberations will help to solve the problems engaging the attention of our profession.

It is customary for the Chairman to introduce the proceedings with some remarks about Professional matters and therefore it is with great pleasure that I do so as shortly as possible.

We have assembled here to confer on various matters pertaining to the uplift of our profession, to devise means for its further activities, to compare notes, to settle doubts and difficulties and to help one another in the solution of various problems confronting us. In order to carry this out successfully it is necessary that as many representatives as possible should attend and take part in the deliberations instead of each Province working on its own in a sort of water tight compartment.

Many interesting and instructive papers and clinical cases will be read and discussed during the course of the present Session and I trust that our worthy President will give us the benefit of his experience by taking part in the deliberations.

In welcoming you here to-day and meeting again many of my former pupils and old friends, memories of the past are naturally stirred up in me. It is now nearly 47 years since I first joined the staff of the Bombay Veterinary College and retired in 1927, after serving in different capacities for 37 years. During this period many changes have taken place in Veterinary work in India which have affected all aspects of our work and revolutionised it.

Since the Session of the last Conference, the Veterinary profession has sustained a great loss by the deaths of Major R.F. Stirling on 16th August 1935, Dr. Griffith Evans on 7th December 1935, and Major D.H. Shirke on 12th December 1935. We offer our heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved families of the deceased.

In my Presidential Address at the time of the last Conference, I urged the necessity of "*drink more milk*" campaign and the

importance of a pure milk supply both to adults and infants. The small milk yield of the average cow in India is well-known. It is a matter of satisfaction to note that this is now going to be remedied by selective breeding and proper feeding. First a powerful impetus is given by His Excellency Lord Linlithgow—the Viceroy—to the cause of cattle breeding in India as the result of his gift of two pedigreed bulls to the Delhi Pinjrapole and the District. This example is being earnestly followed by others which will lead ultimately to the economic welfare of the country at large. Besides this, indiscriminate slaughter of milch cattle and young stock is to be stopped. Investigations in these matters are being carried on by Marketing Officers in the various Provinces in India. They are searching for facts and figures concerning farm products and are preparing reports which will be published by the Central Marketing Adviser with the Government of India.

The last census of cattle shows that there are some 12 lakhs of buffaloes and 18 lakhs of cows in the Bombay Presidency, in addition to very large herds of goats from which supplies of milk are obtained. Besides this, there are about 2,500 families maintaining cows or buffaloes for their private use. But as the yield of milk varies according to the breed, the urgency of improving the strain of milch cattle is apparent. Although the Bombay Presidency is considered an important milk producing area, the total production of milk distributed over the entire population allows less than one pice worth of milk per head per day. This shows that there is a great scope for increased milk drinking as some of the most important milk producing areas in the Presidency prepare butter entirely.

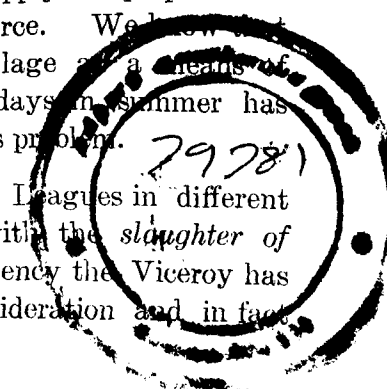
Recently Col. Olver, Government Animal Husbandry Expert, visited big Cities to inquire into the slaughter of milch cattle and the matter is thus receiving the urgent attention of Government.

Besides this, the supply of milk in Cities requires to be properly controlled. Milch cattle are often kept in a highly insanitary condition, often standing knee-deep in filth specially during monsoon. The vessels are not properly cleaned and the fact that milk is transported to its place for sale in cleaner vessels does not in any way diminish the danger of its pollution. The milkers are careless

with their herds, and persons transporting the milk are careless as to what happens to it. The vessels are left uncovered, or their mouths are stoppered with rusty tin caps or dirty straw. When the carriers return home, it is not unusual for them to carry back in the utensils articles that ought not be put into milk utensils at all. A City's milk supply should be above reproach. While it is to the credit of most big cities that their water supply is pure, it is a thousand pities that their milk supply is not.

Therefore stringent regulations should be passed to prevent the sale of impure milk. The problem should be tackled from its source. There are some well maintained Dairies, and holders and workers of badly kept farms should be taken to such Dairies for instruction. They will then shed their ignorance and adopt cleaner methods in their work. Of course it costs something to remove ignorance, but the ignorance should be removed if India wants her urban milk supply to be quite pure. Now is the most opportune time to adopt measures to achieve this ideal. The Viceroy's advice to supply free milk to un nourished school children is evoking a country wide interest, and the steps which the Provincial Marketing officers have taken in collecting statistics about milk production in all the Provinces may be made the starting point for initiating the much needed campaign for pure milk supply for every body. We must stop the practice of sending milch cattle to slaughter houses if we want to make India a land of milk. Slaughtering of milch cattle indiscriminately will bring about one day the extinction of our best animals and some of our agricultural and national wealth. Dairying and Animal Husbandry should be encouraged and developed as much as possible. Besides the use of pedigreed bulls, arrangements should be made for the supply of proper food when green grass and grazing grounds are scarce. We know that cattle thrive on green grass. Therefore silage as a means of preserving green grass in silos for lean days in summer has much to commend itself in India to solve this problem.

The question raised by Humanitarian Leagues in different parts of the country for legislation to deal with the slaughter of cattle has raised some problems. His Excellency the Viceroy has also given this matter very sympathetic consideration and in fact



one direct result of this has been the recent tour of Col. Olver, Animal Husbandry Expert with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. He has visited different parts of India where the improvement scheme has taken hold and will no doubt be in a position to assure the Viceroy and Humanitarian League supporters that the improvement scheme is going to have a definite influence on cattle slaughter.

As a result of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, efforts were more or less solely concentrated on the purely agricultural side, and the Animal Husbandry side had to content itself with small grants. But the Viceroy, with a remarkable insight into the matter has very aptly started out to balance the scales by directing the country's efforts to the much needed and most important animal husbandry side. Improvement of breeds and their care could not be effected without going to the root of the whole question and knowing the conditions they had to deal with. Investigation Officers are now appointed in every Province to investigate various diseases of cattle.

The establishment of herd books for dairy breeds is another step that has been decided by the Research Council and will tend to gradually place the breeding of dairy cattle on a more systematic basis. The sterilisation of undesirable bulls in the Bombay Presidency and the Cattle Improvement Act have been brought into force. The immense amount of good that will result when this Act is worked generally can be imagined when one considers that in each village there are as many undesirable bulls as there are cows. These bulls are of little value and when the villager gets hard up, he sells it to a butcher but not before it has done much harm. In order to improve the breeds of cattle in India, we would require one pedigreed bull for every 50 or 60 cows. But at present in some villages there is one bull to every 1000 cows. Another difficulty in the way of cattle improvement is the practice in the villages of freely mixing cows and bulls so that there is indiscriminate breeding.

In the ancient Vedas, cows, oxen, buffaloes and goats have been described as constituting the true wealth of man. We also consider that no other possessions can exceed these in real worth. Therefore

in the present Viceroy we repose great hopes because of his decision to help the cause of Livestock in this country. By attempting to see for himself the work done by public servants in their various offices, he has revived a practice followed by the Kings of yore and won the hearts of the people. We appeal to the people to take full advantage of the new scheme of improving cattle, inaugurated recently by the Viceroy. The scheme is bound to have far-reaching results.

There is also a scheme of goat breeding in the United Provinces and in the Punjab and Bombay, Sheep breeding schemes have been subsidised to improve the quality of indigenous sheep. Poultry breeding schemes have also been launched in these Provinces and methods for combating poultry diseases are being investigated at Izatnagar. Hitherto poultry farming in India has been largely on a domestic scale. Now the decision is to conduct it on national and scientific lines. At the Izatnagar Institute, research will be carried on into the *nutrition and genetics of poultry*.

It has long been a custom among Hindus to purchase bulls of good quality and set them at large for breeding. But under the old system the results have not been the best. The Viceroy's plan is to improve the old method and in particular to systematise the use of high bred bulls and keep records of results in the same way as with thoroughbred horses.

The Civil Veterinary Department is an important adjunct to the Agricultural Department. Few Departments of Government have done so much to improve the condition of the Village Uplift and maintain direct contact with the rural life as the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments.

You must be aware that the Secretary of State for India has approved of the policy of replacing British Officers of R.A.V.C. in India by Indian Commissioned Officers. This policy will provide every Indian Mounted Unit with the services of a trained M.R.C.V.S., for the proper application of modern Veterinary Science to the problems of reducing animal wastage. There will be about four vacancies a year during the next eleven years and subsequently two per year. This reorganisation gives great encouragement to

the youth of India to study Veterinary Medicine and to join an interesting and scientific branch of the Army. But it seems that the response has been poor regarding these careers which have been opened to Indians. Because it costs nearly Rs. 25,000 for an Indian who does five years at a College in England and the minimum qualification for the service can be obtained only by study in the British Isles and there are not at present enough number of Indians studying in England to fill these vacancies.

At present there are Veterinary Colleges in Madras, Bombay, Bihar and Bengal with a course of three years. Lahore is the only exception with a four years' course.

Under the circumstances the obvious plan appears to be the adequate training of Indians in the Indian Veterinary Colleges. There are good ones in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Patna and Lahore but the trouble with them is that the training which they give is not considered upto the standard required.

We understand that the Government of India are now contemplating of having a Central Veterinary College with a five years' course — a move in the right direction. When this is done, there will be no necessity for Indians proceeding abroad.

Horse Breeding in India.

The main requirement of India is a prosperous agricultural population and Horse breeding should be considered an integral part of agriculture and it is essential that this industry should be developed along with cattle breeding. The profitable horse market has been captured by imported horses which are encouraged to come into India by the large number of races provided for them with very valuable stakes. But it is necessary to stimulate a market for Indian horses through the race course. Racing supplied the most profitable market for horses all over the world. It is a permanent institution and India should not allow this valuable market to be captured by foreign horses.

The country gave away nearly 12 lakhs of rupees in the shape of stakes to foreign horses and only Rs. 2½ lakhs to Indian horses. How can the industry develop under these conditions? Therefore racing authorities should stimulate the Indian Industry by keeping adequate stakes for Indian horses. In the last meeting of the Council of State, one member urged protection to Indian bred race horses by the levy of an import tax but it is a pity that the proposal was lost.

The Bombay Veterinary Medical Association has 129 members on its list. The number is decreasing every year because Associations have been started lately in Sind, Baroda etc.

There is one important matter to which I wish to draw the attention of all members. It is that every member should contribute material in the way of an original article or clinical case report for publication in the *Indian Veterinary Journal*—the organ of the All-India Veterinary Association—which is being so ably conducted by Mr. P. Srinivasa Rao of Madras. It is our duty to give full support to this *Journal* whose existence depends largely upon its membership and contribution of professional matters for publication.

Before concluding, I am voicing the opinion of all members of the Association in saying that they are grateful to the Secretaries Messrs. Date and Aiyar, and the Treasurer Mr. Y. N. Marathe, in helping the Committee to make this Conference a success.

We trust that we will be able to learn a great deal from the deliberations and discussions which will take place during the course of the meeting of the Conference. I am sure that we shall be able to give you an excellent meeting here which will be not only of benefit to us from a

scientific point of view but also as a relaxation from work and an enjoyable holiday.

I have also to thank the Director of Veterinary Services, Bombay Presidency and the Principal of the College for allowing us the use of the College building and compound for holding this Conference and of the use of the Hostel for the residence of the Delegates.

In conclusion I trust that you will help the Chair by giving him your support and co-operation, so that this Ninth Session of the All-India Veterinary Conference will be as successful as its predecessors in its business.

With these few remarks, I now request Mr. Ware to kindly open the proceedings of the Conference.

Appendix B.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

BY

F. WARE, F.R.C.V.S., I.V.S.,

Director, Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Muktesar.

Khan Saheb Dhakmarvala, Ladies and Gentlemen,

First I should like to say how much I appreciate the honour you have done me by asking me to preside at this Session of the All-India Veterinary Conference, which is more than usually important as it synchronises with the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Bombay Veterinary College, and I need hardly tell you that to have an opportunity of revisiting the place where I commenced my work in India over 29 years ago, particularly at such a time as this, gives me the greatest pleasure.

In his address of welcome Khan Saheb Dhakmarvala has called attention to the great stimulus that has recently been given to Animal Husbandry work in this country by the interest taken in it by His Excellency the Viceroy who, as you all know, has recently presented to Delhi province several pedigree stud bulls and a collection of dry cows, which would otherwise have found their way to the slaughter house, and thereby set an example which will certainly be followed by others who have the welfare of their country at heart. As our destiny is so largely bound up with the development of Animal Husbandry I propose to say a few words to you this afternoon on what I conceive to be

"The Future of the Veterinary Profession in India."

It is true that our profession has had a somewhat chequered career in the past and at times it has seemed sometimes as if it would be absorbed by one or other of the professions with which it is closely linked — and so lose its identity. However, we may congratulate ourselves that other counsels have prevailed, and that Veterinary Science has so progressed that to-day efficient Veterinary Services are looked upon as an absolute necessity in any State run on modern lines. We still have to consider, however, the exact position which such Veterinary Services should occupy in the administration of a State and to what extent the Veterinary Profession itself is providing for the training of suitably qualified officers.

Let us first revert for a moment to the term "Animal Husbandry" and endeavour to find a definition for it, for we shall then be in a better position to understand what is required for its development. Animal Husbandry may be defined as the art of producing, maintaining and disposing of the domestic animals and poultry in such a way that they will perform those duties which man requires of them in the best possible manner, and its development should be

based on the three Sciences of Animal Medicine, Animal Nutrition and Animal Genetics.

Now, there are two points in this definition to which I would call your attention. The first is the perfect analogy that exists between, the term Animal Husbandry, as applied to the welfare of the animal population, and Public Health as it concerns the human population, and the second is that the three Sciences, on which both Animal Husbandry and Public Health are based, are all founded on Physiology, which, of course, is the most important subject in the Veterinary curriculum. In fact one might say that Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry represent the Science and the Art respectively of the same subject.

We must now ask ourselves the question whether graduates in Veterinary Science in this country can be described as fulfilling all that is required by the above definition, for herein lies their future, and unless they have received adequate training and can converse intelligently in all the subjects which go to make up their Science they will not be accepted by the public as complete Animal Husbandmen.

While on this subject of education I should like to refer to the question of specialisation, which to-day is of such importance. No one man during his collegiate course will obtain more than a general knowledge of the three subjects of Medicine, Nutrition and Genetics. Even less then is he likely to become an expert in such special subjects as Biochemistry, Entomology, Helminthology, &c., in the short time available for their teaching in a Veterinary course, so that at present for our experts in these subjects at Veterinary Research Institutes we usually have to go to the pure Scientists to obtain our requirements, but there is no reason why a man should not specialize in

one of these subjects, either concurrently with or after taking his Veterinary course, and how much more useful a Specialist research officer would be at a Veterinary Research Institute if he possessed a Veterinary diploma in addition to his other qualifications?

One often hears it said that the Veterinary Services in this country are poorly paid, but one must look at such a question as this also from the point of view of Government and one wonders whether it might not be easier to convince Government that "the labourer (in this case the Veterinary graduate) is worthy of his hire" if his training were of a more comprehensive nature and his usefulness to the public more evident. I should be the last to decry the importance of effective measures of disease control or disparage what the Veterinary field staffs have done in this matter, but if the Veterinary Department is going to act as a Public Health Department for animals in this country, or more correctly as an Animal Health Department, then it must include the subjects of Animal Nutrition and Animal Genetics in its repertoire, for no Public Health Department would be considered complete without them.

And there can no longer be any doubt as to the necessity for departments of Animal Health or Animal Husbandry in India. Recent surveys have shown the enormous amount of wealth that is locked up in the livestock of this country, and men are wanted to take care of all these animals from the time of conception to the disposal of their carcasses and to develop the many industries connected with them, and who are more suitable for this than Members of the Veterinary profession?

A strong and efficient Veterinary profession is required in every country for the proper care and development of its livestock, and there will always be room for a separate

Government Veterinary Service standing, and, we will hope, pulling its weight between a Public Health Service on the one hand and an Agricultural Service on the other.

Having reached the last few years of my service in India perhaps I may be allowed to offer a few words of advice to the younger members of the profession here to-day.

I would say first of all "Young men, know your job. Virtue is its own reward" and a man who works quietly and patiently is of far more use to his profession and will usually reach greater heights than a man who is more vocal especially in regard to his supposed grievances and less conversant with the details of his profession.

I was once introduced to a man who was described to me as one of the most thorough engineers of his time. I asked "Why" and the answer I received was that he could go out and make his own bricks. That man afterwards became a Chief Engineer in new Delhi. I would say to you all, therefore, "*Be Thorough And Strive For Efficiency*", and the vast amount of important and interesting work that awaits you in this country will enable you to place your profession in the forefront of those doing service for India.

Appendix C.

List of Delegates that Attended the Ninth All-India Veterinary Conference, Bombay, 1936.

Bombay Presidency:—	
Messrs:—	
1. V. R. Phadke, G.B.V.C., J.P.	26. P. V. Nagarsheth, G.B.V.C., (Retd.)
2. Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakmarvala, G.B.V.C.	27. R. B. Phadnis, "
3. M. Mohey Deen, M.R.C.V.S.	28. E. R. Kulkarni, "
4. Abdul Hamid Khan, G.B.V.C.,	29. S. N. Nibalkar, "
5. J. P. Damri, "	30. Y. K. Sehte, "
6. Y. N. Marathe, "	31. S. V. Phadnis, G.B.V.C.,
7. R. N. Naik, "	32. P. N. Mane, "
8. D. S. Laud, G.B.V.C., F.Z.S., F. R. H. S.	33. S. S. Patkar, "
9. K. R. S. Aiyar, G.B.V.C.,	34. T. G. Desai, "
10. M. K. Garudachar, "	35. S. G. Shurpali, "
11. Khan Saheb D. F. Dubash.	36. N. G. Kulkarni, "
12. A. G. Khair, G.B.V.C.,	37. K. H. Maniar, "
13. J. P. Pereira, "	38. Y. S. Wakankar, "
14. P. B. Cardmaster, "	39. S. B. Shimpi, "
15. P. G. Date, "	40. C. S. Phadnis, "
16. V. N. Kulkarni, "	41. G. D. Bhagwat, "
17. H. B. Shirsathe, "	42. V. K. Chatuphale, "
18. R. G. Sathe, "	43. T. R. Khaladkar, "
19. K. B. Nair, G. B. V. C., V. S., B. V. Sc.	44. P. C. Bapat, "
20. P. Miranda, G.B.V.C. (Retd.)	45. G. K. Khasgiwale, "
21. S. J. Khambete, G.B.V.C.,	46. K. S. Shinde, "
22. C. N. Desai, "	47. N. B. Kotbagi, "
23. J. C. Batliwala, "	48. G. S. Balekundri, "
24. M. G. Kulkarni, "	49. S. V. Deshpande, "
25. B. B. Joshi, "	50. M. R. Tagare, "
	51. Y. V. Limaye, "
	52. N. K. Barshikar, "
	53. M. Kirtaine, "
	54. M. Ghulam Muhamed, G.M. V.C.,
	55. R. L. Jagaonkar, G.B.V.C.,

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 56. Doshi, G.B.V.C., | 93. J. J. Vyas, G.B.V.C., |
| 57. S. I. Vyas, " | 94. Md. Jasimuddin, " |
| 58. C. S. Balakrishnan, G.M.V.C. | 95. S. V. Modak, " |
| 59. S. J. Vyas, G.B.V.C. | 96. R. N. Sane, " |
| 60. M. K. Jhavery, " | 97. P. S. Hegade, " |
| 61. K. B. Trivadi, " | 98. M. H. Bhat, " |
| 62. M. D. Vaishnav, " | 99. C. W. Fernandez, " |
| 63. N. T. Mehta, " | 100. D. M. Gadkari, " |
| 64. M. H. Nagamia, " | 101. K. V. Barde, " |
| 65. R. M. Kalapesi, " | 102. A. A. Dave, " |
| 66. R. C. Nathani, " | 103. A. B. Agate, " |
| 67. H. C. Desai, " | 104. N. V. Tahmankar, " |
| 68. K. Kandade, " | 105. V. S. Solvin, " |
| 69. P. V. Akula, " | 106. S. N. R. Ranina, G.B.V.C., (Retd.) |
| 70. G. T. Shah, " | 107. Akula, G. B. V. C. (Pri. Practitioner. Bombay). |
| 71. A. C. Patel, " | 108. P. D. Lall (Gulbarga). |
| 72. R. G. Pandya, " | 109. Naik, (S.P.C.A., Bombay). |
| 73. G. S. Patankar, " | 110. H. H. Uttanwalla, G.B.V.C. |
| 74. P. G. Joshi, " | |
| 75. D. H. Venkankar, " | <i>Madras Presidency :—</i> |
| 76. B. A. Derorukhar, " | 1. M. S. Sastry, G.B.V.C. |
| 77. D. B. Khole, " | 2. M. Anant Narayan Rao, G.M.V.C. |
| 78. S. N. Sapre, " | 3. K. S. Nair, G.B.V.C., M.R.C.V.S. |
| 79. J. H. Unerkar, " | 4. P. A. Parthasarathy, G.M.V.C., |
| 80. N. B. Gupte, " | 5. J. D. David, " |
| 81. H. A. Chafekar, (Retd.) | 6. B. V. Seshadhri, G. B. V. C. |
| 82. S. B. Hanchilikar, " | 7. P. V. Ramaswamy Iyer, G.M.V.C. |
| 83. D. C. Bhambure, " | 8. C. Sri Ramulu, " |
| 84. G. C. Kale, " | 9. H. R. Rangaswamy, " |
| 85. D. B. Sapre, " | 10. J. E. D. Sigamony, " |
| 86. M. N. Ronge, " | 11. K. S. Prakasa Rao, " |
| 87. G. R. Pathak, " | 12. T. M. G. Konar, " |
| 88. J. Z. Kalal, " | 13. O. Lakshmana Rao, " |
| 89. D. R. Marathe, " | 14. Pathan Shah Alam Khan, G.M.V.C. |
| 90. L. G. Amone, " | |
| 91. M. B. Kotbagi, " | |
| 92. N. I. Chopda, " | |

*Central Provinces :—**Messrs:—*

1. K. S. Prakash, G.B.V.C.
2. G. G. Oka, G.B.V.C., I.D.D.
3. N. S. Pathak, G.B.V.C.
4. Md. Jasimuddin, "
5. B. N. Swamy, "
6. Kelkar, "
7. V. K. Vairagker, G.B.V.C. (Retd.)
8. N. S. Jawde, G.B.V.C.
9. N. M. Deshpande, "
10. Hari Anant, (Retd.)

Mysore State :—

1. K. Krishna Iyengar, G.B.V.C.
2. S. D. Achar, "
3. N. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, G.B.V.C.
4. M. R. Chengeri, "
5. N. Krishnamurti, "
6. K. Srikantaiah, "
7. S. Parthasarathy, G.M.V.C.
8. A. H. Khan, C.B.V.C.
9. R. D. S. Iyengar, "

Baroda State :—

1. W. V. Soman, G.B.V.C.
2. Sunderlal B. Pandya, "
3. S. N. V. Iyengar, "
4. S. G. Desai, "
5. S. H. Bapat, "
6. R. V. Date, "
7. M. G. Paluskar, "
8. D. K. Desai, "
9. A. M. Mehta, "

Hyderabad :—

1. Mahmud Aziz Hasan, G.B.V.C.
2. Narasingh Pershad, G.B.V.C.
3. V. S. Rama Rao, "
4. T. L. Mahadeva Rao, "
5. N. D. Dasan, "
6. B. V. Kulkarni, "
7. M. K. Ali, "

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1. Ram Swarup Singh, G.P.V.C.
2. Abdul Aziz Sahib, "
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5. A. A. Natesan, "

Punjab :—

Prof. Karam, Ellahie, G.P.V.C.

N. W. F. Province :—

1. Md. Shafi, L. V. P.
2. Shah Mohd. Khan, L. V. P.

Kolhapur State :—

1. H. N. Ghatge, G.B.V.C.
2. B. H. Nirokhekar, G.B.V.C.

Sangli State :—

N. T. Kulkarni, G.B.V.C.

Bansda State :—

H. N. Atodaria, G.B.V.C.

Pudukottah State :—

N. Kuppuswamy Sarma, G.M.V.C.

Dewas State Senior :—

S. S. Bhonslae, G.B.V.C.

Morvi State :—

K. S. Jadeja, G. B. V. C.

Bhavanagar State :—

G. N. Mehta, G. B. V. C.

*Kashmir State :—*Prem Nath Kak, L.V.P. (Hons),
Kashmir Army.*Indore State :—*

1. V. V. Nighojkar, G.B.V.C.
2. J. B. Joshi, „

Cochin State :—

T. V. Menon, G.M.V.C.

Jodhpur State :—

C. J. Fernandez, G.B.V.C. I.D.D.

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Capt. M. S. Apte, G.B.V.C.

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W. TAYLOR, Esq., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.H., I.V.S., Principal, Veterinary College,
Lahore.

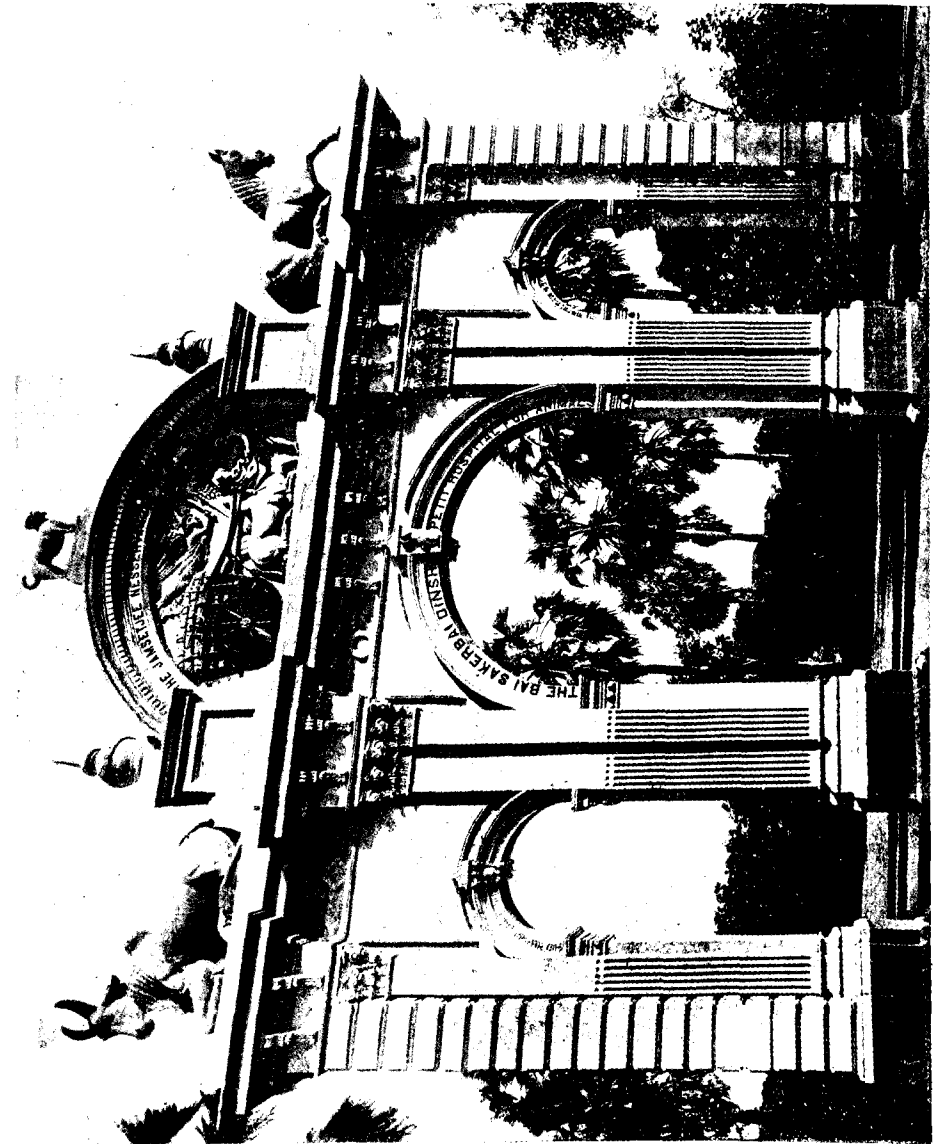
"In the first instance, I would like to congratulate heartily the author of this, on the trouble and pains he has taken in the compilation of the work...the finished book will fill a long-felt want in the Veterinary world... I would be pleased if you would convey my admiration for the work to its author."

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The N. M. Petit Gateway to Hospital and College.

The Bombay Veterinary College Golden Jubilee, 1936.

PROCEEDINGS.

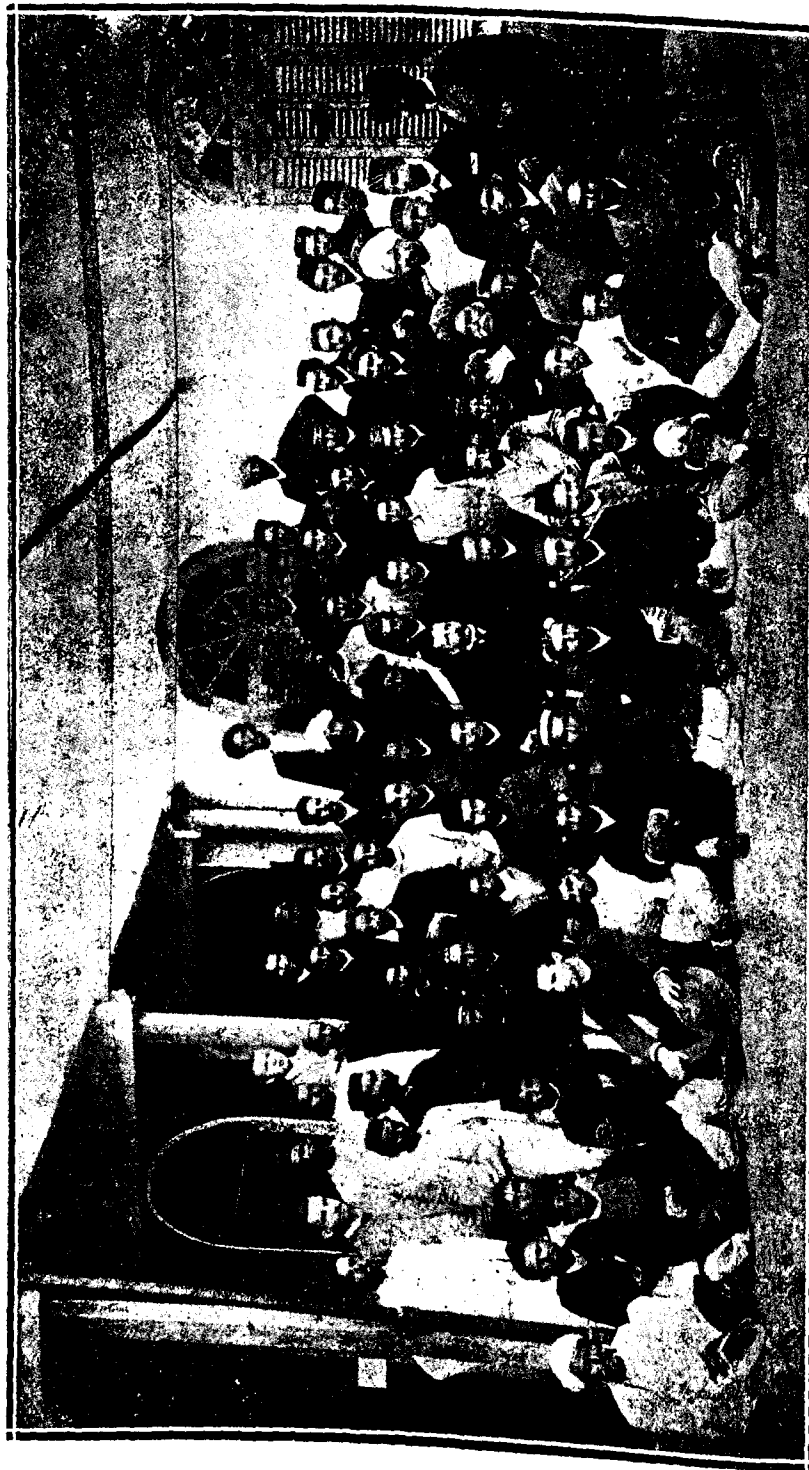
Wednesday, the 30th December, 1936.

At 8-30 in the morning, the finals in the sports in connection with the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the College were conducted and prizes were distributed to the winners by Mrs. Phadke.

His Excellency Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay who graced the function of the Jubilee Celebration, arrived punctually at 4-30 P. M., and was received at the Hospital portico by Mr. E. S. Farbrother, M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S., Director of Veterinary Services, Bombay. Principal, V. R. Phadke and Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakmarvala, Chairman of the Jubilee Reception Committee were then introduced to His Excellency by the Director. The Principal introduced the College Staff and Khan Saheb Dhakmarvala introduced the members of the Reception Committee to His Excellency.

A group photo of the Reception Committee with His Excellency the Governor in the centre was taken next. The Director, the Principal and the Chairman of the Committee then conducted His Excellency the Governor round the various parts of the Hospital and the College and showed him the various interesting items.

His Excellency was then conducted to the *dais* in the tastefully decorated lawn in the New College Premises, where a large number of graduates of the College from all parts of the country and many visitors had assembled for the occasion. A beautifully printed and well-got-up Jubilee Souvenir of the College was distributed to all. A copy of the Souvenir bound in Silver and Gold was presented to His Excellency.



College staff and students 1886—87.

Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakmarvala then delivered his address welcoming His Excellency the Governor and the guests. *Appendix D.*

Next Mr. E. S. Farbrother delivered his speech describing the various activities of the Department since its inception in the presidency. *Appendix E.*

His Excellency the Governor then addressing the gathering said :—

Mr. Farbrother, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I greatly appreciate the way in which you have welcomed me to your Golden Jubilee Celebration, and I have listened with great interest to the account of the history of the Bombay Veterinary College given by the Director and by Khan Saheb Dhakmarvala.

The Veterinary Department is one that has suffered considerably owing to the lack of funds which the financial difficulties of the last few years have brought about, and no part of it has suffered more than the College. In consequence, the College no longer occupies the leading position in India which it once did. I do not think that you should be discouraged by this result, which is due to no fault of those in charge. If the financial position has not greatly improved, at any rate the importance of the Department is being more clearly recognised. His Excellency the Viceroy by the strong personal interest he has shown in Animal Husbandry, has contributed in no small measure to the public appreciation of its importance. This should, in course of time, lead to the voting of larger funds for the purpose.

The Director has pointed out the great advance made in recent years in methods of prevention, particularly in vaccination. It is a truism that prevention is better than cure and it has the advantages of being much easier and cheaper, besides effecting an enormous saving of loss. This College teaches the Veterinary Officers and they teach the owners of animals and in this way healthier conditions of animal life are being brought about.

The best proof of the interest being taken in Veterinary matters is given by the Director's mention of the names of philanthropic

donors who have provided, or helped to provide, buildings for Veterinary Institutions and by the extension of the prevention of cruelty to animals movement. Animals have always been held in high regard in India, but the growth of a more instructed and scientific attitude towards their management and treatment is greatly needed, and this College is the right source of instruction.

Unfortunately, owing to the present year's bad monsoon it will not be possible to carry out the proposals mentioned by the Director for opening 20 additional dispensaries and employing the requisite extra staff. These are the most urgent needs of the Department but they will have to await a more favourable year. Meanwhile let me exhort you to carry on with the present establishment and make the best of your existing dispensaries. I hope the College will go on training men to the best of their ability so that when it becomes possible to employ a larger staff there will be no lack of thoroughly competent Veterinarians to fill the vacant places. I do not think that there is any doubt that, provided the professional standard is high, there will, before long, come a demand from local bodies and even from private institutions for the services of men whose training will be to their employers an insurance against so much loss from death and disease.

I hope that your Golden Jubilee Year, which marks the passing of so many years of good work by this College, may also prove to have been the beginning of a period of greater usefulness and even more successful accomplishment in the work carried on by you, which is of both economic and humanitarian value in this great agricultural country."

His Excellency was then presented with a beautifully made garland of flowers by Miss Diana K. Bamboat, grand daughter of Khan Saheb Dhakmarvala and a bouquet by Miss Susil Phadke.

Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakmarvala one of the first Graduates of the College who served on the College Staff for over 37 years and who is associated very closely with the College all these 50 years, was awarded a Gold Medal by the Golden Jubilee Committee, which also awarded a similar medal to Principal Phadke—the first Indian Graduate of the College—appointed to the post

of Principal. His Excellency the Governor presented these medals amidst great applause. Principal Phadke then proposing the hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor said :—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,

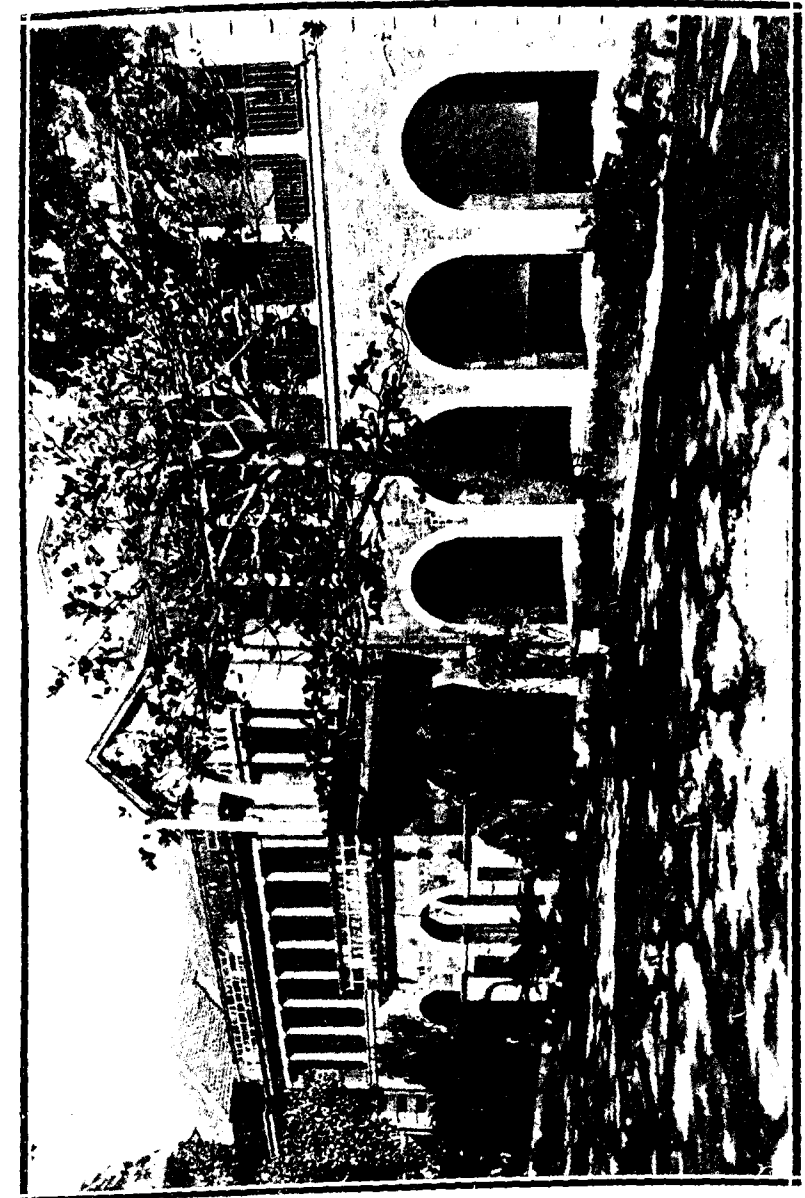
“I have a very pleasant duty to perform and it is to propose a hearty and sincere vote of thanks to Your Excellency for coming amidst us this evening to grace our Golden Jubilee Celebrations.

It is my privilege as Principal of this College and I assure you it is a privilege of which I am proud to convey to your Excellency on behalf of myself, colleagues and the staff and the students, past and present, our deep sense of appreciation and gratitude to your Excellency for having found time to confer this honour on our institution on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee which naturally is an important milestone in the history of the Bombay Veterinary College.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I feel that I will have done my duty inadequately if I do not extend my gratitude to my fellow graduates here present for their loyalty and devotion to their *Alma Mater* and for their ready co-operation when occasions have demanded it. I do so most heartily and devoutly hope that this will ever continue in their much cherished devotion to this College.

Speaking for myself alone, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am deeply conscious of and profoundly grateful for the appreciative references made to me as the first Indian Principal of the College. The mantle of greater men of the past has fallen on my shoulders and it has always been my endeavour during the last four years and more to live upto the fine reputation earned by my predecessors in office for themselves. But more than this I feel glad to find that my own College has been honoured through the medium of my humble self because in its present Principal it has an old student and graduate of this very institution.

I shall always cherish in my living memory the Gold Medal presented to me this evening by the Committee in appreciation of what little I have been able to do in the discharge of my duties. It will in time to come, I assure you, be a very precious heirloom.



New College Building 1908.



Old College Building 1886.

It gives me great pleasure to announce that Mr. Manekji Dinshaw Petit, brother of the present Sir Dinshaw Petit, has endowed Rs. 2000/- towards the founding of a Gold Medal in commemoration of the College Golden Jubilee. We are very grateful to him for this prompt and handsome donation.

I do not wish by a lengthy speech to confirm as it were the belief, however mistaken, that a vote of thanks is a mere formality. This evening at any rate it is intended to be an epitome of sincerity. In public speaking I am told the best possible method is to stand up, speak up, and last but not least to sit down. I have stood up, I have tried to speak but before I sit down, I must request you to carry this vote of thanks or rather the thanks with acclamation."

His Excellency the Governor and visitors were then entertained to an enjoyable *Garden Party*, where the catering was done on a lavish scale, both in the vegetarian and nonvegetarian style. A band was in attendance all the while playing melodious tunes.

His Excellency the Governor, the guests and the gathering dispersed after an enjoyable and happy function.

In the night, the College Students' Dramatic Association staged a drama in the local vernacular on "Rinderpest" specially prepared for the occasion. "Mock Doctor" in English was also staged. An excellent performance on the flute was given by Mr. Palhad Hombal to the great appreciation of the audience. "Doctor Puff" a comic scene was enacted by Mr. Khambate B. Ag., a student of the College. Drama on "Rinderpest" written for the propaganda will surely serve the purpose well. Mr. Garudachar who has been responsible for these entertainments was awarded a Gold Medal on the occasion. Medals were also awarded to the several actors in appreciation of their performance. The gathering then dispersed after a successful celebration of the Golden Jubilee the of oldest Veterinary College in the country. The towers, all the buildings and the whole of the College premises were beautifully illuminated with brilliant multi-coloured lights the whole night.

On 31st December 1936, (Thursday) a group photo of the staff, past and present students of the College was taken in the morning.

The staff, past students and the volunteers were all entertained to an enjoyable *Jubilee Dinner* in the Delegates' Camp at 11-A. M. In proposing the toast of the College, Khan Saheb Dhakmarvala said:—

Gentlemen,

"I consider it a great privilege to give you the toast of our College and I am sure all of you will join with me in wishing the College a happy 51st birthday and many happy returns of the day.

You are aware that the circumstances which have brought us together to-day are unique. To mark the Golden Jubilee event several old boys—some of them now fathers and even grand-fathers—have attended the function from all over India and elsewhere. We have celebrated the occasion amongst great rejoicings and end it to-day with this Jubilee Lunch.

I do not wish to spoil your digestion by a long after dinner speech.

In the first place we thank Providence for His honour in allowing us to finish this function well and successfully.

While tendering the College birthday greetings we are content to know that its roots are properly placed and their fruits will continue to be given as usual to the public.

Our College has produced many veterinary surgeons who have established a name in the profession. We are proud of them and their work. Besides, I must express my appreciation of the great spirit of enthusiasm shown by all in connection with to-day's function. In the name of the College I have therefore to tender our thanks to all who have honoured us by their presence to-day.

As counted in terms of human years the College has attained its maturity. It is the custom that when a man becomes fifty years of age, he receives congratulations. But as age advances his body

becomes weak year by year and he loses the pleasures of life. But with regard to the College it cannot be said thus, on the contrary, with the advancement of years, not only has it kept up its strength and grown robust, but it has gone on adding to it and will continue to live long for many centuries. From a humble beginning it has worked its way up to a position of great influence in Veterinary work and has deservedly won the esteem of all. It continues to hold a proud place in the hearts of its graduates. The history of the College is in fact the history of Veterinary Medicine in the Bombay Presidency and until to-day it stands as a noble monument of fifty years of steady and devoted service in the interest of animal humanity. Although to-day's function cannot be written in gold letters, I can say that the result of what is accomplished during these fifty years should serve as a stimulus and impetus to greater organisation and renewed efforts in the years to follow. To those who have worked for the College, recompence comes in the discharge of their duties.

I can claim to have played some part in the development of the college because I had given the best years of my life in its service and thus have done a bit in furthering its advancement. It is one of the memories of my life on which I took back with great satisfaction and pride and express my gratitude to the many Principals and Professors who have made and are making it possible what has been accomplished.

I believe in the great importance of personal contact between teachers and students and I can say from my personal experience that one of the distinctive features of this College, from its very beginning, has been the happy and cordial relationship that has always existed between the staff and the students.

I am deeply sensible of the fact of my having been chosen to be the Chairman of the Reception Committee on this historic and memorable occasion. I form a link between the old and the new and on an occasion like this I advise you to forget all differences and remember the past with pride.

It is a privilege to me to be able thus to fulfil an old dream of returning to the College my gratitude for all the favours and

honours which were given to me in the past. I should like to add how greatly pleased I am to see the success of to-day's function and I wish to convey my deep appreciation to the members of the Committee and to all concerned for this happy termination. It is always a pleasure to take part in the celebration of a successful undertaking and this pleasure is increased to-day by the fact that the celebrations mark the Golden Jubilee of the College. Thanks to Mr. Sathe who has looked after the guests.

I trust that all of you will carry pleasant memories of your presence in Bombay during the celebrations of this function.

In giving you the toast of the College, I couple with it the name of the Principal Mr. Phadke. We know how he has deservedly occupied the post for the last four years and has been successfully fulfilling the duties of his high post. It is a matter of regret that owing to age limit he will have to retire next October, after nearly twenty-eight years of connection with the College in different capacities, not the least of which was the Principalship at the end of his career. We will be very sorry to part with him and the College will lose his able guidance. He had endeared himself to all students and the staff. We will wish him a long life of happiness after retirement amongst the members of his family—of course when the time of his retirement comes. I am sure the students and staff will give him a good send off and pay him due tribute for the great services rendered by him to the College and the Profession. As I enjoy the great privilege of being able to speak of him with intimate personal knowledge I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing my personal regret at his retirement. We wish that he may be appointed to act as the Director of Veterinary Services in the Presidency when the present Director goes on leave next year. It will be a befitting honour at the end of his service.

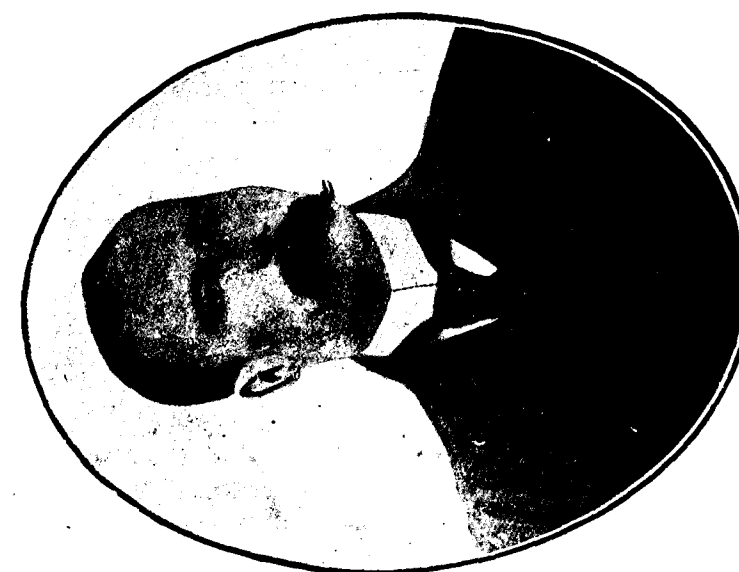
I do not wish to encroach on your time, and therefore allow me to voice the wishes uppermost in our minds to-day viz., that of continued happiness and prosperity of the college.

Gentlemen, I give you the toast of the College.

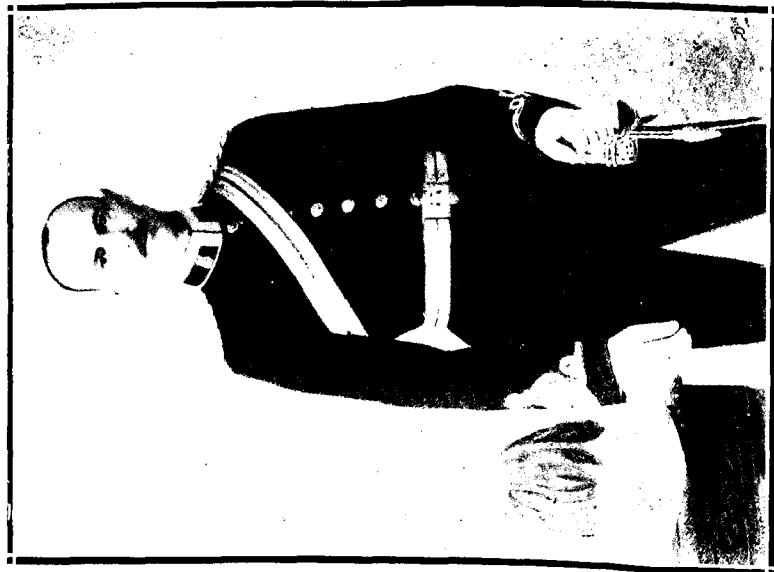
Principal Phadke in replying to the toast expressed his gratification at the success which had attended the Jubilee Celebrations



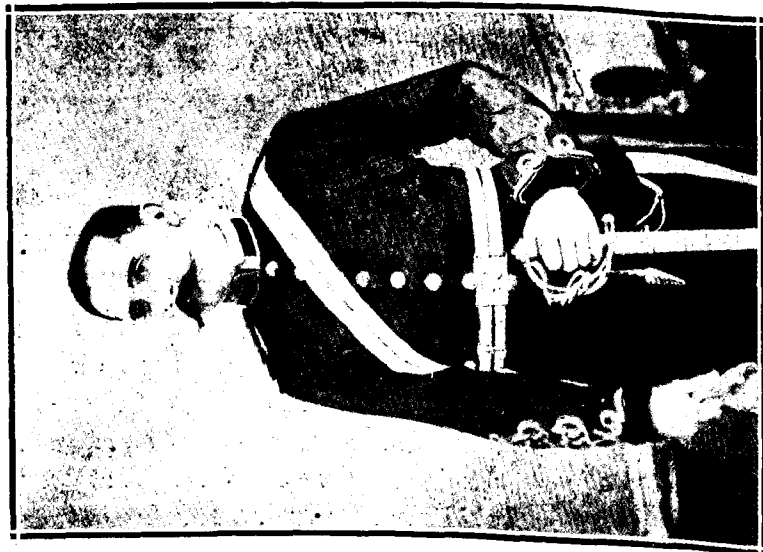
Col. J. H. B. Hallen, F. R. C. V. S.,
First Inspector General, I. C. V. D.



Professor J. H. Steel, B. Sc., F. R. C. V. S.,
F. Z. S., J. P.
FIRST PRINCIPAL.



Major F. Joslen, F. R. C. V. S.
PRINCIPAL.



Lt. Col. J. Brodie-Mills, M. R. C. V. S., J. P.
PRINCIPAL.

of the College and stated that this day would be a memorable day in the history of the College and of the profession in India.

N. D. DHAKMARVALA

Chairman,

*Bombay Veterinary College, Golden
Jubilee Celebration Committee.*

BOMBAY, }
31—12—36. }

Appendix D.

WELCOME SPEECH

BY

Khan Saheb N. D. DHAKMARVALA,

Chairman,

Bombay Veterinary College Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee.

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As Chairman of the Bombay Veterinary College Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee, on behalf of the staff and past and present students of the college, I desire to extend a very warm welcome to all our guests. I would, in particular, thank Your Excellency for consenting to be with us to-day. We consider ourselves fortunate indeed that in the midst of your many duties you have found it possible to visit our College on this particular occasion.

Your presence is a great source of encouragement to all those connected with the college because those who direct veterinary educational policy, those who instruct and those who are instructed, look constantly to the authorities and the public alike for support.

Many of my fellow graduates have travelled long distances to be with us to-day and we hope that they have been comfortable during their stay here and will carry away with them pleasant recollections of this occasion. To those who have been unable to come but have sent us messages of congratulations and good wishes, we extend our thanks.

The College Golden Jubilee fell on August 2nd of this year, but owing to the death of our late beloved King Emperor it was not possible to celebrate it then. The postponement of the functions until December was then decided on to enable our fellow graduates to obtain leave for the occasion.

To no one here to-day can this function afford greater pleasure than to myself because I have, in the role of student, teacher and for short periods as Acting Principal, been connected with it working for 40 years, that is to say from the day it was first opened until I retired 10 years ago. It is but natural therefore that to-day I should look backwards and I should like to relate to you personally all that has happened in those years. To do so, of course, would take up too much of your time, but perhaps you will permit me to mention a few of the more important features.

It was in the year 1883, that the proposal to establish a Veterinary College in this city was first considered by Government of Bombay and the College materialised in 1886. The starting of the College was facilitated by the co-operation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in placing the Bai Sakarbai Veterinary Hospital at the disposal of the College Authorities for the imparting of clinical instruction. The hospital had been opened in the year 1884 through the generosity of that great Parsi philanthropist, Sir D. M. Petit, first Baronet. In return, the college officers undertook the treatment of the patients attending the hospital and from then onwards, the two institutions have continued to work together in supplementing the veterinary resources available in the city, and training graduates to extend those resources to the mofussil.

The success of a College such as this largely depends on those who control it, especially in its early years. Our first Principal was the late Professor J. H. Steel. By his able guidance and indefatigable zeal, the college in its infancy was able to perform its functions in a very efficient manner. He put his whole heart into his work and did not content himself with teaching and ministering to the care of sick animals only. He was interested in the work of the Bombay Natural History and Anthropological Society; he

founded the Bombay Veterinary Medical Association and edited a quarterly Veterinary Journal. He wrote text books on the Anatomy and on the diseases of the ox, sheep, dog and elephant and also several pamphlets on the contagious diseases of animals which, when translated into the vernaculars, were distributed to the ryots. He continued to work hard even when his health was failing and it was a great loss to the College when he died in 1891, at the early age of 37.

Professor Steel was succeeded by Colonel J. B. Mills who was Principal for 15 years. During this period he was responsible for the formation of the Glanders and Farcy Department and his sound advice was greatly instrumental in further developing the institution. He died three years ago in England. He was succeeded in 1906, by Major F. Joslen who continued to hold the post of Principal for 4 years. It was during his time that the new college building was opened. Mr. K. Hewlett, Colonel Joslen's successor served at the college for 22 years and it will be no exaggeration to say that during his period the college passed through very difficult times, not the least of which were the period of the great war, throughout which, in addition to his own duties, he acted as Veterinary Embarkation Officer in Bombay, and the subsequent years of financial stringency. Mr. Hewlett retired in 1932 and is now living in Somerset and we all sincerely hope that he will be given many years in which to enjoy his well earned rest.

In 1932, Mr. Hewlett was succeeded by the present Principal, Mr. V. R. Phadke. Mr. Phadke's appointment is unique in that he is the first graduate of the college to earn that distinction. The college is proud that one of her sons has been selected for that high post and we appreciate the honour that has been conferred upon him by Government and which he so richly deserves.

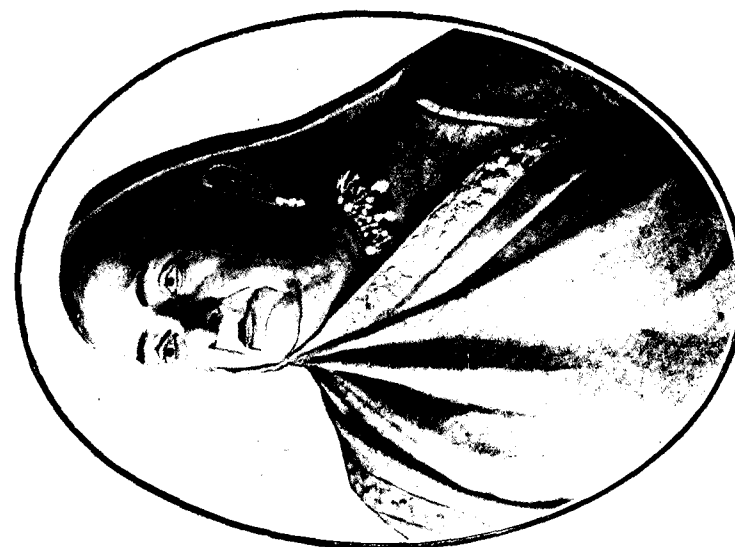
Prior to 1932, the College was an independent institution but in that year, with the creation of a Veterinary Directorate the college was brought under the control of the present Director, Mr. E. S. Farbrother. This makes a close co-operation between the College and the district staff as is indicated by the opening last year of a rinderpest vaccine depot at the college from which 3,08,347 doses of vaccine have been issued for use in the districts.

It will thus be seen that the college has been fortunate in those who control its destinies. It is, of course, a Government Institution and the liberal grants contributed by Government for its maintenance are the most important factors that have contributed to its success. The annual expenditure on the college at the beginning of its existence was Rs. 20,000/-. It rose to Rs. 1,25,000/- in 1925, and is now Rs. 63,000/-. We could have wished that the Golden Jubilee could have coincided with a more prosperous period of time and one cannot help recalling moments of deep anxiety when the Reorganisation Committee appointed by Government in 1932, recommended the closing of the College as a measure of retrenchment. We are thankful to Government that this recommendation was not accepted.

During the past 50 years, 759 graduates have passed through the portals of the College. These graduates have spread to all parts of India and beyond. They are to be found in Ceylon, the Federated Malay States, East Africa, Zanzibar, Aden and as far away as Brazil. The reputation of the college has therefore been achieved, not only by age, but by the useful activities of her graduates in all parts of the East in ameliorating the condition of dumb animals.

We must not, however, allow our past successful progress to cause us to relax our efforts for the future. Since the first batch of graduates passed out of the college in 1889, Veterinary science has made great progress but of late years the college has not been keeping pace with that progress, as greater progress has been made by similar institutions in other parts of India. Unfortunately financial stringency has not permitted us to go forward in the same way but we hope and trust that as finances improve early consideration will be given to this matter, one which is of the utmost importance to the rural population of India.

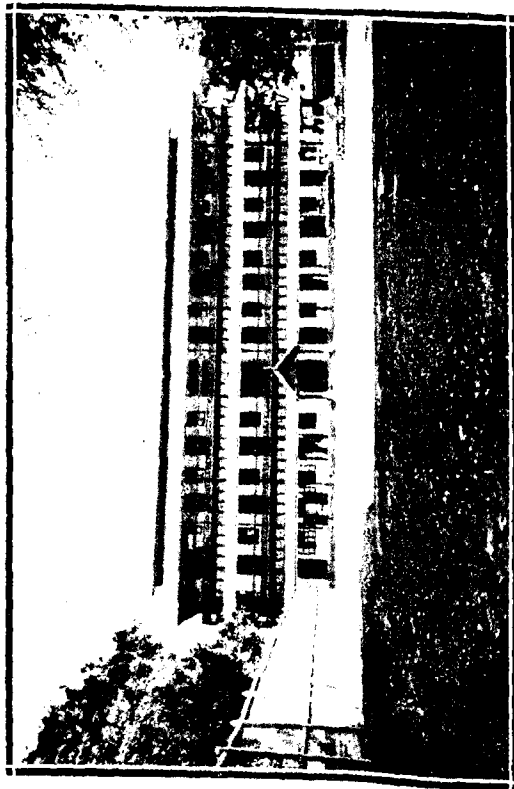
Notwithstanding the present position we may legitimately claim that the object with which the College was opened in the early "Eighties" viz., that of spreading veterinary education in India has been achieved, partly by the direct action of the College in turning out trained graduates and partly by the example set and followed by other Provinces in opening more Veterinarian Colleges.



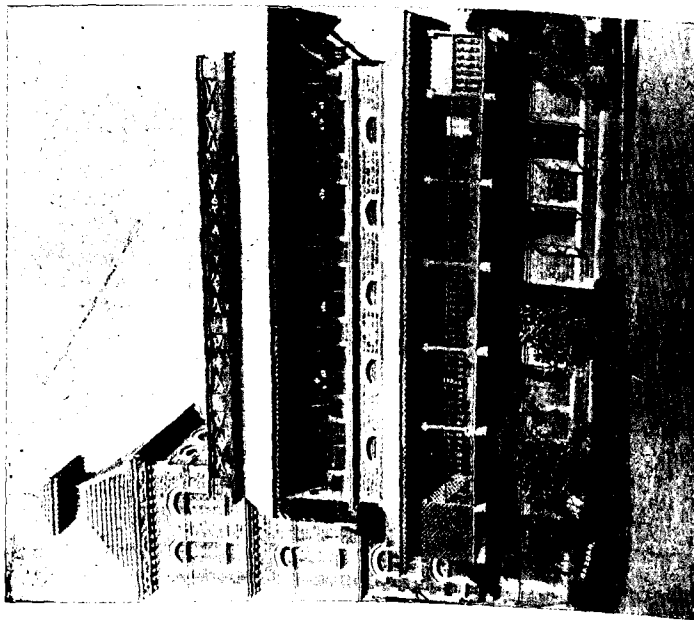
Lady Sakarbai D. Petit.



Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, 1st Bart.



Students' Hostel 1908.



Sir D. M. Petit Patho-Bacteriological
Laboratory 1891.

Welcome Speech by Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakmarvala 277

It is a matter of satisfaction that the old boys of the college continue to maintain their affection for their Alma Mater. The celebrations culminating in to-day's functions are a mark of that abiding love and remembrance in which the College is held by us all and we hope and pray that it may continue to be blessed with many years of usefulness.

In recent years India has demanded with increasing insistence that research into problems affecting the health of animals should keep pace with medical research. Research is a big subject and an expensive one. The Government of India has established a Veterinary Research Institute on a large scale at Muktesar in the United Provinces with a branch at Izatnagar near Bareilly and further expansion of that institute is probable in the near future. The Veterinary Colleges are also doing something in this direction but the field is so vast that only the fringe can be touched at present. Co-operation could be extended to this important subject by private philanthropists by the endowment of research scholarships thus enabling experienced scientific workers to devote their time to problems that would be of real benefit to India. India has gained much from veterinary institutions and each year brings some new discovery.

Before concluding I wish to say how grateful I am to the members of the Reception Committee for the trouble they have taken in making all necessary arrangements for the success of the Jubilee function. The main burden has fallen on the Secretaries Messrs P. B. Cardmaster, K. R. S. Aiyar and P. G. Date and the Treasurer Mr. D. S. Laud. We all owe them our thanks for their arduous work.

In conclusion, I would once again thank Your Excellency for joining us here to-day. Your interest in all that affects the welfare of this Presidency is well known to all of us and your presence among us to-day is a further expression of that interest and is also a source of pride and encouragement to all concerned with this College.

Appendix E.**SPEECH OF****Mr. E. S. FARBROTHER, I. V. S.***Director of Veterinary Services, Bombay Presidency.*

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am afraid that I cannot lay claim to such a long and close connection with the college as can Khan Saheb Dhakmarvala, since it is only twenty three years ago that I received my first introduction to it when, shortly after my arrival in India, I was sent from Poona to officiate as a member of the Board of Examiners appointed to conduct the annual examinations in 1918. I have served in the same capacity for many years since but it is only since 1932 that my connection with the college has been really close. I am therefore perhaps not so well qualified to speak on this occasion as are many others present.

When one considers the vast importance to India of its livestock and the great waves of disease which have for ages past decimated our herds and flocks, the value of sound veterinary education and of an efficient veterinary service is apparent. When this college was opened in 1886, the standard of education which it offered was a fairly high one and we are told that it was the ambition of its first Principal to raise the standard until it reached that demanded by the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in London. Unfortunately that ambition has not been realised and while in other countries the education of the Veterinary Surgeon has been steadily advancing, in Bombay no radical change has taken place for many years past. In saying this I am casting no reflection on the past and present officers of the college. They have done, and are doing what is possible under the circumstances but they cannot build well without sufficient bricks and mortar. The great need of restricting expenditure in recent years has prevented the introduction of improvements with the result that the Bombay Veterinary College, the oldest institution of its kind in India, has lost its premier position and we trust that Your Excellency's Government will help us to retrieve it as soon as possible. There is a growing

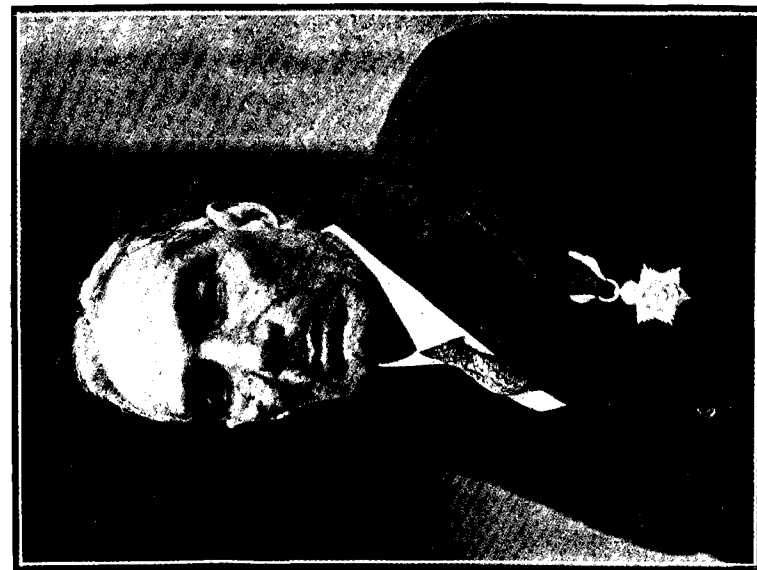
demand in India for improved veterinary education and there is no reason why we cannot provide it instead of having to send our boys abroad to acquire it.

I have been asked to tell you this evening something of the activities of the Civil Veterinary Department. It was as far back as 1882, that the question of creating a Civil Veterinary Department in India was first mooted, but it was some years later that the services of a number of officers from the Army Veterinary Corps were transferred to the Civil Administration to form the nucleus of the Department. District Local Boards were also encouraged to provide facilities for the treatment of animals as Veterinary Graduates became available. It soon became evident however that if any serious effort was to be made to control the heavy losses among cattle from contagious diseases it was necessary to place at the disposal of the Superintendent a body of men subject to his sole control, and at the same time to continue to afford facilities for the treatment of sick animals. The scheme that commended itself to the Local Government and which was launched in 1909, was one by which the District Local Board Veterinary staffs were transferred to form a Provincial Veterinary Service under the control of the Superintendent, paid entirely by Government, but loaned to Local Bodies to manage their Veterinary Institutions. Thus were two birds killed with one stone for it then became possible to concentrate a body of men in any area where disease was threatening and at the same time the hospitals and dispensaries were not denuded of their professional staff. It is intended to provide one Veterinary Officer and one dispensary in each taluka of the Presidency with a suitable supervising staff. We are still some way from reaching that objective yet but there are at present 112 state-aided hospitals and dispensaries in the Presidency and a sanctioned subordinate staff of 130, but the supervising staff is still woefully small. There is however a popular demand for greater veterinary assistance from all parts of the Presidency and proposals are now before Government for opening 20 additional dispensaries and the employment of the requisite additional staff during the current and next financial years. The entertainment of such a large subordinate staff however, requires a comparative superior staff to supervise, co-ordinate and control its activities and it is hoped that due consideration will be given to this necessity.

Our work falls mainly under three heads, *viz.*, Veterinary education, disease control and the treatment of sick animals. But there are many other calls upon us. We are, for instance, sometimes asked to assist Municipalities in their public health activities by examining animals intended for slaughter for food purposes and to examine the meat after slaughter. Propaganda at fairs and shows and in the villages and the village uplift scheme call for our attention and we are hard put to it at times to satisfy all the demands made upon us with our available resources. When you realise that there are approximately 14 million head of agricultural livestock in the Presidency, not to mention countless small animals and birds—for the humble village fowl is also increasingly demanding our attention now not included in the quinquennial census, that is perhaps not surprising.

Of our educational activities you have been told. Perhaps our most important work is the control of contagious diseases. Outbreaks of Rinderpest, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter and Anthrax take a heavy toll of our livestock annually, while Foot and Mouth disease, though it is not so fatal, causes considerable economic loss. There are other diseases, more insidious in nature, which are also the cause of heavy losses and thanks to the valuable work of the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute at Muktesar and to that of the Investigation Officers who are now employed in all Provinces and some States under a scheme initiated by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, many formerly obscure conditions are now being more thoroughly understood. We are able now to offer protection to animals against many of the more fatal diseases either by the inoculation of preventive sera or vaccination and large numbers of cattle are being protected annually. It has been a long up-hill task converting the livestock owner from his old ideas and the value of modern prophylactic measures and there are still some who still think their old methods are best. Such people are a hindrance to effective control and the introduction of legislation is essential. A "Contagious Diseases of Animals Act" is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Perhaps one of the most outstanding advances in recent years in the prevention of disease has been the discovery as a result of



Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakmarwala, G. B. V. C.,
PRESIDENT, ALL-INDIA VETERINARY ASSOCIATION,
Chairman, Reception Committee,
The 9th A. I. V. Conference, 1936.

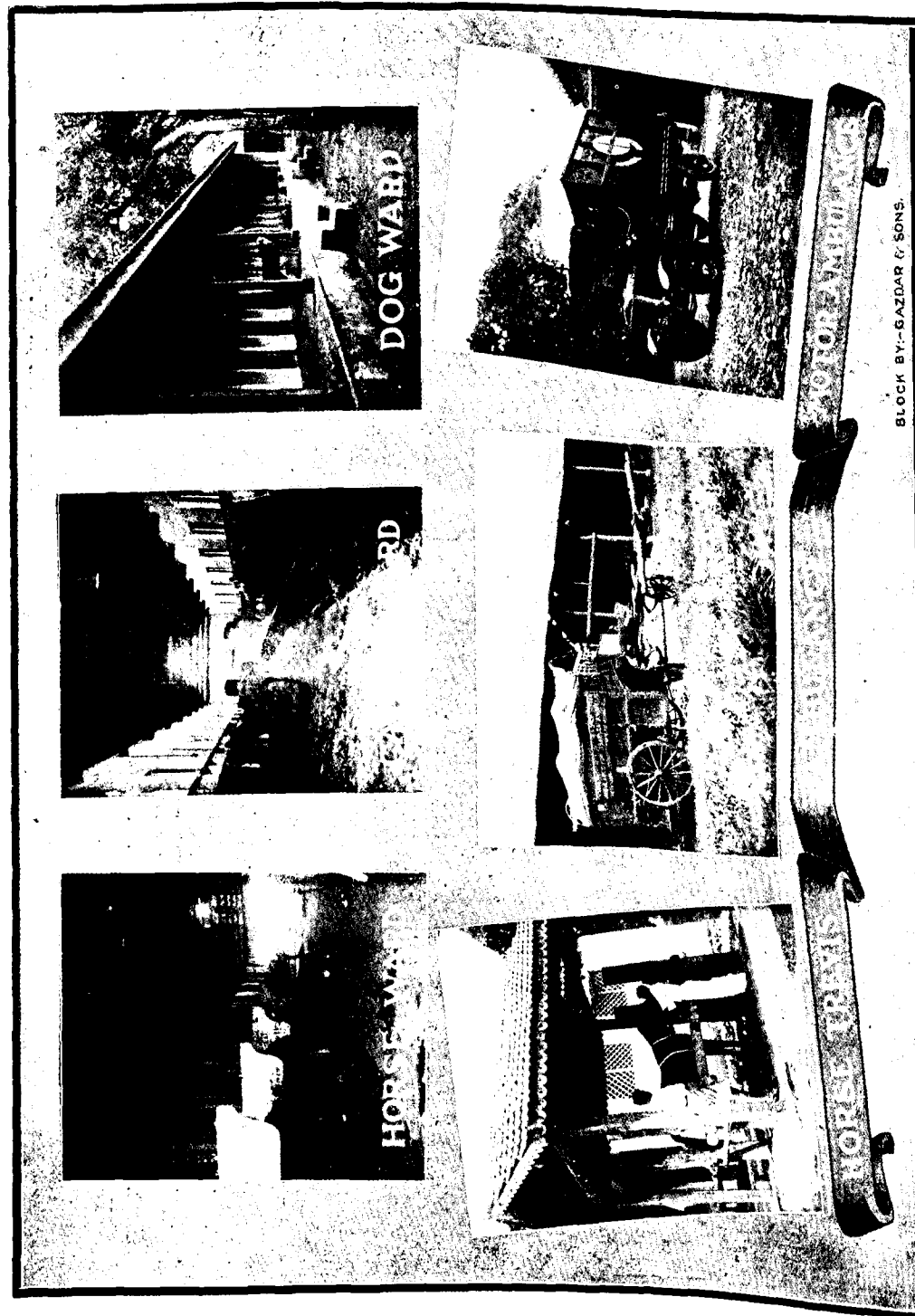


Capt. E. S. Farbrother, M. R. C. V. S.,
Director of Veterinary Services,
Bombay Presidency.

work at Muktesar of a very effective and cheap means of vaccinating cattle against Rinderpest. This disease claims more victims than any other and its control has been rendered difficult by the lack of a prophylactic agent that would confer a durable immunity and be at the same time simple of use and cheap in production. Such an agent we now have and the disease can be tackled with far greater prospects of success than in the past. It has been recently demonstrated that, given the men, it is possible to cut short a fairly widespread outbreak of rinderpest within a reasonably short time instead of the months it took in the past. That is a very great achievement.

It may be of interest to note that in addition to the facilities made available by Local Bodies for the treatment of sick animals, Societies for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals are also becoming active in this direction. The Bombay Society has of course been doing good work for over half a century and the Nasik Society also opened a Hospital many years ago. In recent years the Poona and Ahmedabad Societies have both opened hospitals and the Poona Society has been fortunate in that, through the generosity of an American lady, it has been able to put on the road a travelling motor dispensary which will visit villages throughout the year. This is an innovation which appears to be appreciated by the public and the progress made will be watched with interest.

I would conclude by paying a tribute to the many philanthropic individuals who have helped in providing the necessary buildings for the veterinary institutions in the Presidency. The late Sir D. M. Petit not only provided us with Laboratory but also contributed largely to the hospital buildings at Nasik maintained by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals there. The late Mr. E. Prett of the Indian Civil Service provided buildings for the hospitals at Godhra, Sholapur and Bijapur. The Trustees of the N. M. Wadia charities have placed at the disposal of Government a sum of Rs. 15,000 annually for the provision of suitable buildings and there are many dispensaries named after Mr. Wadia in the Presidency and Sind. Various other contributions have been made from time to time resulting in the provision of buildings at Ahmedabad, Poona, Dakor, Kapadvanj, Haliyal, Kumta, Sirsi,



Views of Interior of College and Hospital.

Bandra, Borsad, Eru, Alibag, Bulsar etc. The fact that such generous assistance has been given, is I think, evidence of the fact that the work of the Department is appreciated by the public who are willing to assist as far as they are able in furthering its aims.

Appendix F.

The Bombay Veterinary College Golden Jubilee Celebration.

Members of the Reception Committee.

Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakmarvala, G.B.V.C., B.V.S. (Retd.)	" S. D. Achar	G.B.V.C.
Mr. V. R. Phadke G.B.V.C., J.P.	" C. J. Fernandez,	"
" M. Mohey Deen, M.R.C.V.S.	" P. V. Nagarsheth,	"
" D. S. Laud, G.B.V.C.,	" B. B. Joshi,	"
F.Z.S., F.R.H.S.	" Akula,	"
" K. B. Nair, G.B.V.C., V.S.,	" K. S. Nair, G.B.V.C.	M.R.C.V.S.
B.V.Sc. (Toronto).	" H. N. Ghatge,	G.B.V.C.
" R. N. Naik, G.B.V.C.	" W. V. Soman,	"
" J. P. Damri,	" Krishna Murti,	"
" A. H. Khan,	" G. K. Khasigwala,	"
" K. R. S. Aiyar,	" R. M. Kalapeshi	"
" M. K. Garudachar,	" S. N. V. Iyengar,	"
" D. B. Khole,	" Doshi,	"
" Y. N. Marathe,	" A. G. Khair,	"
" M. S. Sastry,	" Gokhale,	"
" V. N. Kulkarni,	" R. K. Pathak,	"
" D. F. Dubash,	" S. J. Khambete,	"
" P. B. Cardmaster,	" M. R. Chengeri,	"
" J. C. Batliwala,	" V. S. Rama Rao,	"
" P. C. Date,	" H. B. Shirsathe,	"
Capt. M. S. Apte,	" V. K. Chatuphale,	"
Mr. M. G. Kulkarni, G.B.V.C.	" K. S. Shinde,	"
" S. N. R. Ranina,	" B. B. Sapre	"
" R. G. Sathe,	" B. H. Nirokhar	"
" J. P. Perreira,	" Y. Narayanaswami	"
" K. Krishna Iyenger,	" B. A. Deorukhkar, G.B.V.C.	"

Impressions of the Ninth All-India Veterinary Conference

BY

A DELEGATE.

It was a unique experience of this kind for one to attend such a gathering which consisted of nearly two-hundred Veterinary Surgeons from different Provinces and States from extreme north Kashmir to the southernmost Cochin.

The Conference was a great success under the leadership of Mr. F. Ware, who, as is known to all, is a seniormost Officer in the Indian Veterinary Service. For those who came for the first time to this premier City and Gateway of India, the sight of volunteers bearing very gaudy and bright and eye-catching badges, was a great relief at the railway station alone, being led to the Delegates Camp and given Tea and Dinner coupons so methodically arranged and one really felt quite comfortable and at home.

The papers read and discussions held were of great professional interest and of high standard. Those of the colleagues who could not attend the Conference are urged to go through them when published in *The Indian Veterinary Journal* the only binding link we have and the betterment of which only could solve our professional problems in India.

One of the most vital matters which effects the All-India Veterinary Graduates—products of the different Provincial Veterinary Colleges—was the outstanding *resolution* at the second day's opening Conference.

Mr. Ware, the well-known, tactful and strong man as one should call him, led us well with sympathy in agreeing to the resolution passed unanimously by the Conference for submitting to the Government of India. We eagerly await its desired result.

Mr. Sastry known so well as the General Secretary, was really a busy bee in this beehive of Veterinary Conference. The Associ-

ation owes its very inception and success to its pioneer—Sastry. Having grown old as the General Secretary, Mr. Ware's sympathising with his request urged the Conference to allow him rest which he really deserves and helped in the election of Mr. Laud, the well-known figure of Bombay, unanimously as the General Secretary for the year 1937. Yet, Mr. Sastry could not be wholly left out and the light duty of Treasurership which he so kindly accepted ensures his continued help for the welfare of the Association.

It was a sight to one and all to see the promising resourceful and jovial Veterinary Surgeon—Mr. Prem Nath Kak of Srinagar (Kashmir), who was always alert and helpful to the General Secretary with his experience. He was very busy both in the open Sessions and in the Office.

Mr. G. G. Oka, the Jubulpore Delegate who has been so silent in the Conference needs introduction to those Graduates who bear the real advancement of the profession in their hearts in this agricultural country. He is, it is presumed, the only private Veterinary Practitioner whom one could aspire to follow. His various veterinary activities as a practical man in the different spheres of the profession as Dairy Technologist and proprietor of the Live-stock Insurance Corporation, are really praiseworthy. This is the need of our day. May his grit live long!

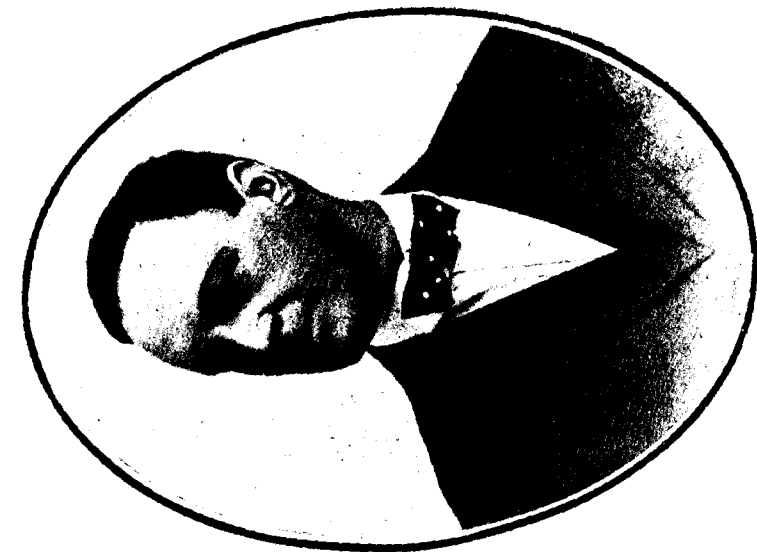
Without such a conference it would not have been possible to meet the two great personalities Messrs. Krishna Iyengar and S. D. Achar, ever with a smile on and we were happy to see them associating so closely with their subordinates. A real joy for Mysore Graduates who are so lucky!

Khan Saheb Dhakmarvala, the able and old Veterinary bird spared no pains to make the Conference a great success and personality on the dias.

Mr. Garudachar not only staged linguistic dramas but many comics too—the last one, "Puff Doctor B. Ag." made everybody laugh till his sides burst.



Mr. V. R. Phadke, G. B. V. C., J. P.
PRINCIPAL.



Major K. Hewlett, M. R. C. V. S.,
O. B. E., J. P.
PRINCIPAL.



Views of Interior of College and Hospital.

The Bombay Veterinary College Golden Jubilee Souvenir 285

Last but not the least, the students of the Bombay Veterinary College were very courteous and hospitable, ever ready and cheerful at the beck and call of each of the delegates.

The Bombay Veterinary College Golden Jubilee was the most memorable event and a great honour to this *Alma Mater*—the premier Veterinary College of India. Both the outstanding figures, Principal Phadke and Khan Saheb Dhakmarvala, made it a real success. It was really a grand sight and the whole gathering cheered when Gold Medals were awarded by His Excellency the Governor. A sumptuous Tea Party concluded the show.

The Bombay Veterinary College Golden Jubilee Souvenir, 1886 - 1936.

The Bombay Veterinary College, Progress of Fifty Years.

INTRODUCTION.

From a comparatively small beginning made in 1886, in an old bungalow in the compound of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, to its present position in every way, the institution and development of the Bombay Veterinary College constitute a history of endeavour, benevolence and service which makes a particularly suitable reading on the occasion of the celebration of its Golden Jubilee.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLLEGE.

In 1883, the Government of Bombay having recognised the necessity of providing a scientific knowledge of diseases of animals in Western India and spreading remedies all over the country, decided to establish a Veterinary College. With this object in view, a Committee was appointed who after deliberations for nearly 3 years, recommended to Government to open a college in Bombay. This was made possible by Government undertaking the initial and recurrent expenditure of the College and placing at the disposal of Government for clinical facilities the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petti

Hospital for Animals which was established in 1883, by Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., in connection with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. As a result of this, the College was opened on 2nd August 1886, as a Government Institution in the compound of the Hospital measuring about 45,000 sq. yds.

BUILDINGS.

By a mutual arrangement certain buildings belonging to the Hospital were handed over to Government for the use of the College and other additional buildings required for the use of the College were built by Government. The large central bungalow was utilised as College with certain alterations and additions *viz.*, 2 large lecture rooms, a library, museum, pharmacy, office rooms for Principal and Professors, and quarters for the Resident Veterinary Officer. The teaching and clinical work of the College and Hospital were placed in the hands of the college officers and the general management of the Hospital and the patients in it remained in the hands of the officers of the Hospital working under the Secretary S. P. C. A., and the Manager of the Hospital. In this way a dual control was established which worked harmoniously for some time but later on owing to certain religious sentiments of the Jain Hindu Members of the Society, dissections, post-mortem examinations and the operations of castration were not allowed to be performed in the hospital compound. Owing to these restrictions imposed on necessary professional activities, Government were compelled to build Post-Mortem and Dissection rooms outside the hospital compound. Thus the dual control did not prove to be a satisfactory form of arrangement for a progressive Veterinary Institution. Other buildings such as a Chemical Laboratory, Students' Quarters, a Forge and Shoeing Shed were added from time to time and a Patho-bacteriological Laboratory was built by Sir D. M. Petit and handed over to Government in 1891. A Lazaretto for animals suffering from contagious diseases and an incinerator were built at Sewri in 1894, and transferred later on near the New College compound in 1923. This facilitated the imparting of practical instructions to students in certain contagious diseases and their control.

When the College was opened in 1886, there were only 3 other Veterinary Teaching Institutions in the whole of India, *viz.* one at

Lahore founded in 1882, essentially for education of Veterinary Assistants in the vernacular, another at Rangoon for education of Burmese boys in diseases of cattle, and a third one at Poona on a limited scale for Army purposes. Thus the Bombay Veterinary College was the only institution of its kind in India, *viz.*, for educating Indians in Veterinary Science on Western Lines.

For some years the Bombay Veterinary College began to supply fully educated Veterinary Practitioners for all parts of India and filled the gap then existing between the few European Surgeons and numerous but imperfectly trained Salutries, and occupied a position in the veterinary profession similar to that of Assistant Surgeons in the Medical Department. This continued until Lahore and Rangoon began to give higher education in English and colleges were opened in Calcutta, Madras and Patna. But to Bombay belongs the credit of taking the initiative in this movement and this college which celebrates its Golden Jubilee to-day, may therefore be rightly styled the PIONEER of veterinary education in India.

COLLEGE STAFF.

At the opening of the College, the staff consisted of the Principal—the late Professor J. H. Steel, F. R. C. V. S., and three Indian Medical Officers and an European Farrier. But when trained Veterinary Graduates became available in 1889, two of them were taken on the college staff and the medical men were transferred. The present staff consists of Principal, four Assistant Professors, two Lecturers one House Surgeon and one Farrier.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study is of 3 years in English since the foundation of the College but the standard has varied from time to time. It was the aim of Professor Steel to establish a course of instruction comparable to that of the Royal Veterinary College of London because he wished to obtain recognition of the Bombay Veterinary College Diploma from the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. With this object in view, he had drawn up a syllabus for an advanced course which was brought into force at the College in 1890, but before the termination of the first year of this new course, Mr. Steel died in January 1891. Within a year it was found that

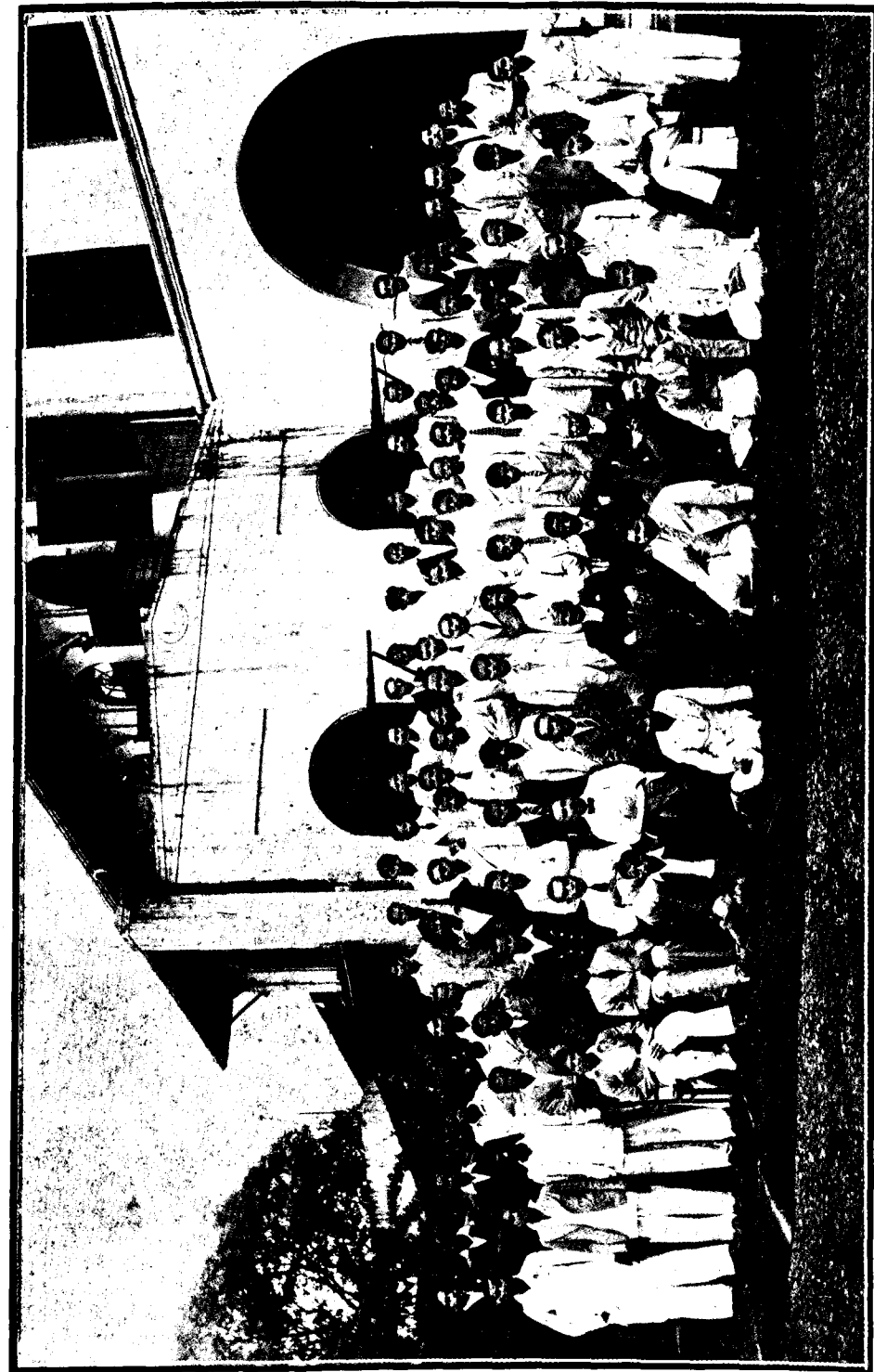
Mr. Steel's syllabus was too advanced and inappropriate to the conditions then prevailing in India and therefore it was modified and simplified. Notwithstanding this simplification, the course at the Bombay Veterinary College remained the highest standard of veterinary education in India for many years. In January 1900, a conference of the Principals of the various Veterinary Colleges and Schools in India was held at Umballa to consider the most suitable curriculum which would tend to uniformity of teaching at the various Veterinary Educational Institutions in India. This conference having recommended an uniform course of studies for all colleges in India, the written examinations at the Bombay Veterinary College were discontinued and the course simplified and made uniform with those of Bengal and Lahore colleges and a solely oral test was introduced. This curriculum remained the basis of all veterinary curricula until 1912, when the post of Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, was abolished and consequently the co-ordination of Veterinary Education in India ceased to exist and each Province settled the curriculum of its own Veterinary College without reference to that of others in India.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

In the beginning non-metric students were admitted to the College after passing the college entrance test but later on, the admission was restricted to Metriculates. This did not attract many students, so again non-metrics were admitted. Now for some years Metrics are only admitted and we have had some B.A.'s and B.S.c.'s as students and it has been suggested that the College be affiliated to the Bombay University as in Madras.

NEW BUILDING FOR THE COLLEGE.

In consequence of the increasing want of accommodation Government purchased in 1908, a plot of land measuring about 43,000 sq. yards adjoining the Society's Hospital compound for a lakh of rupees. A new college building for Rs. 94,000/- was erected on it, containing 2 lecture rooms, museum, library, chemical laboratory, lecture theatre and offices for the Principal, Professors and Clerks. Also a Hostel to accommodate 76 students at a cost of Rs. 81,000/- was built on the plot with play grounds. In this



College Staff and Students, 2nd August, 1936.

Sitting from 3rd to 9th staff of the college:—

Mr. D. B. Khole, Mr. J. P. Damri, Mr. M. Mohey Deen, Mr. V. R. Phadke, (Principal), Mr. A. H. Khan, Mr. M. K. Garudachar, Mr. S. V. Sakhadev.



Views of Interior of College and Hospital.

connection it will be interesting to note the speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins, I.C.S., C.S.I., the then Hon'ble member in charge of Agriculture. While opening the New College Building in 1908, he said "that it gave him great pleasure to take part in the ceremony of formally opening the new college building. This erection was the newest acquisition to an institution which from small beginnings had grown to be one of the finest and best of its kind in India; he thought he might be warranted in saying that it was the finest and best. The preeminence which the College had attained was due to the energy and enthusiasm of successive Principals, first Mr. Steel, and then Lt. Col. J. B. Mills and Major Joslen, and there had been no decline in efficiency, and the present Acting Principal Mr. Sowerby has shown how these gentlemen had put their heart into the work of the College. No sooner had one demand to Government been granted then another had been pressed upon them, and the Government had been most anxious to supply them because the College was doing most admirable work and deserved the fullest support which both the public and the Government could give it."

CHECK TO PROGRESS.

It may be mentioned that the progress in all directions would have continued until owing to the Great War in 1914, the financial resources of the Bombay Presidency began to cripple and as a result, ample funds could not be allocated for Veterinary Education and the Civil Veterinary Department. The money so urgently needed for keeping the College course to the front could not be found, the highly trained staff so necessary could not be employed, the laboratories and equipment so urgently needed could not be provided and as a consequence a four years' course of study could not be introduced and the Bombay Veterinary College which had so long held place of pride in Veterinary Education in India had to yield the palm to the Punjab College with its four years' course, its splendid equipment and its large and highly trained staff and ample funds. Notwithstanding this, the Bombay Veterinary College has continued to give a highly efficient three years' course of veterinary training. The clinical facilities provided for the students are unrivalled in India, a very large number of cases of

all sorts amongst horses, cattle, dogs and birds being demonstrated to the students at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, whilst the Bombay City and Harbour Veterinary Department and the Municipal Veterinary Department provide ample facilities in the way of material for the study of Epizootic diseases and the practical demonstration of meat inspection. The written examinations have once more been introduced in addition to the oral examinations and certain subjects have been re-grouped so that they provide for the study of the recent branches of Veterinary scientific work.

GRADUATES OF THE BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

During 50 years of its existence 758 Graduates have passed out with the Diploma of G. B. V. C. (Graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College). Of these many have distinguished themselves and have spread far and wide while some of them have been employed as Professors of other Veterinary Colleges in India and few others have passed the M. R. C. V. S. examination. They are met with in Ceylon, in Federated Malay States, in the Far East, in Mauritius, East Africa, Zanzibar, Aden, etc. Some Graduates have gone as far afield as Brazil and the West Indies. Some finding that the Veterinary profession offered insufficient scope for their abilities have ceased to practise and have entered other professions as Medicine, etc. There are no unemployed Graduates who desire employment.

In 1932, the Reorganisation Committee appointed by Government under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr. G. A. Thomas recommended as a measure of retrenchment the abolition of the College, and it is a matter of great satisfaction to all that as a result of the representations made to Government in favour of its retention, the recommendation was not accepted.

CONTROL OF THE COLLEGE.

In the beginning the administration of the affairs of the College was placed in the hands of a Committee of Management. Then it was placed under the Director of Public Instruction and the Director of Agriculture. In 1919, on the separation of the Veterinary Department from the Agriculture Department, the Principal

was placed in sole charge and in 1932, when the post of Director of Veterinary Services was created, the College was placed under the control of the Director.

From the above history of the College it will be seen that progress in Veterinary Science at the Bombay Veterinary College can be said to be great. The work in the Districts which was carried on under the Superintendents of Bombay and Sind and now under the Directors of Veterinary Services, has now remarkably increased because the number of veterinary dispensaries which was in the beginning 24 in Bombay and 6 in Sind is now 112 in Bombay and 18 in Sind. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was founded in 1929, and at the recommendation of the Council, posts of Veterinary Investigation Officers were created for all Provinces, and accordingly an Investigation Officer subsidised by the Council was similarly appointed in this Presidency in 1932. During the 50 years, 1,27,638 animals have been treated as in-patients and 48,311 animals as out-patients at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals attached to the College.

Previously there were many difficulties pertaining to Veterinary Education in India because there was not much natural taste for attendance on animals and the occupation was looked upon as a menial one, being neither lucrative nor carrying much status. But now these prejudices have been overcome and an increased interest is being taken in the veterinary department and expenditure in this direction is regarded more favourably by the legislatures.

CONCLUSION.

Much has been written of the founding of the Bombay Veterinary College and its gradual development to its present state. This booklet contains a history of the progress made by a College which can boast of a fine record. The part which it has played in Veterinary Education and the manner in which it has influenced the needs of Veterinary Science in India have been fully dealt with here. Amongst the events of importance in the history of the College, a new chapter may be said to have been opened by appointing Mr. V. R. Phadke—a graduate of this College as the Principal of the College. Thus the years have rolled by and much

still remains to be done. The vicissitudes of time have been weathered and a bright future appears ahead. The steady progress of 50 years can be said to be most satisfactory and it is the pious hope of all of us that the College will continue to progress and attain its highest position under the ægis of the new constitution and be able to celebrate its centenary. Amen.

PRINCIPALS.

1-7-1886—8-1-1891	...	...	Prof. John Henry Steel, B. SC., F. R. C. V. S., F. Z. S., J. P.
15-4-1891—3-8-1891	...	...	Major G. J. R. Rayment, F. R. C. V. S.
12-8-1891—3-6-1906	...	...	Lt. Col. J. Brodie-Mills, M. R. C. V. S., J. P.
4-6-1906—28-5-1910	...	...	Major F. Joslen, F. R. C. V. S.
27-6-1910—31-3-1932	...	...	Major K. Hewlett, M.R.C.V.S., O.B.E., J.P.
1-4-1932—	...	...	Mr. V. R. Phadke, G. B. V. C., J. P.

ACTING PRINCIPALS.

1886—1936.

Dr. S. K. Nariman,
M. D., L. V. SC., J. P.
Capt. T. Pottinger, M. R. C. V. S.
Major F. S. H. Baldrey, F.R.C.V.S.
Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakmarvala,
G. B. V. C.
Major W. R. Hagger, F. R. C. V. S.
Major M. H. Sowerby,
M. R. C. V. S., J. P.
Mr. V. R. Phadke, G. B. V. C., J. P.,
Mr. M. Mohey Deen, M. R. C. V. S.

ASSISTANT PRINCIPALS.

1886—1936.

Col. H. T. Pease, F.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S.
Capt. R. W. Burke, M. R. C. V. S.
Col. E. W. Lardner, M. R. C. V. S.
Major F. S. H. Baldrey, F.R.C.V.S.
Col. J. Farmer, F. R. C. V. S.

Major M. H. Sowerby,
M. R. C. V. S., J. P.
Mr. W. A. Broad, M. R. C. V. S.
Mr. F. Ware, F. R. C. V. S.
Mr. V. R. Phadke, G. B. V. C., J. P.

ACTING ASSISTANT PRINCIPALS.

1886—1936.

Dr. S. K. Nariman,
M. D., L. V. SC., J. P.
Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakmarvala,
G. B. V. C.
Mr. M. Mohey Deen, M. R. C. V. S.

PROFESSORS.

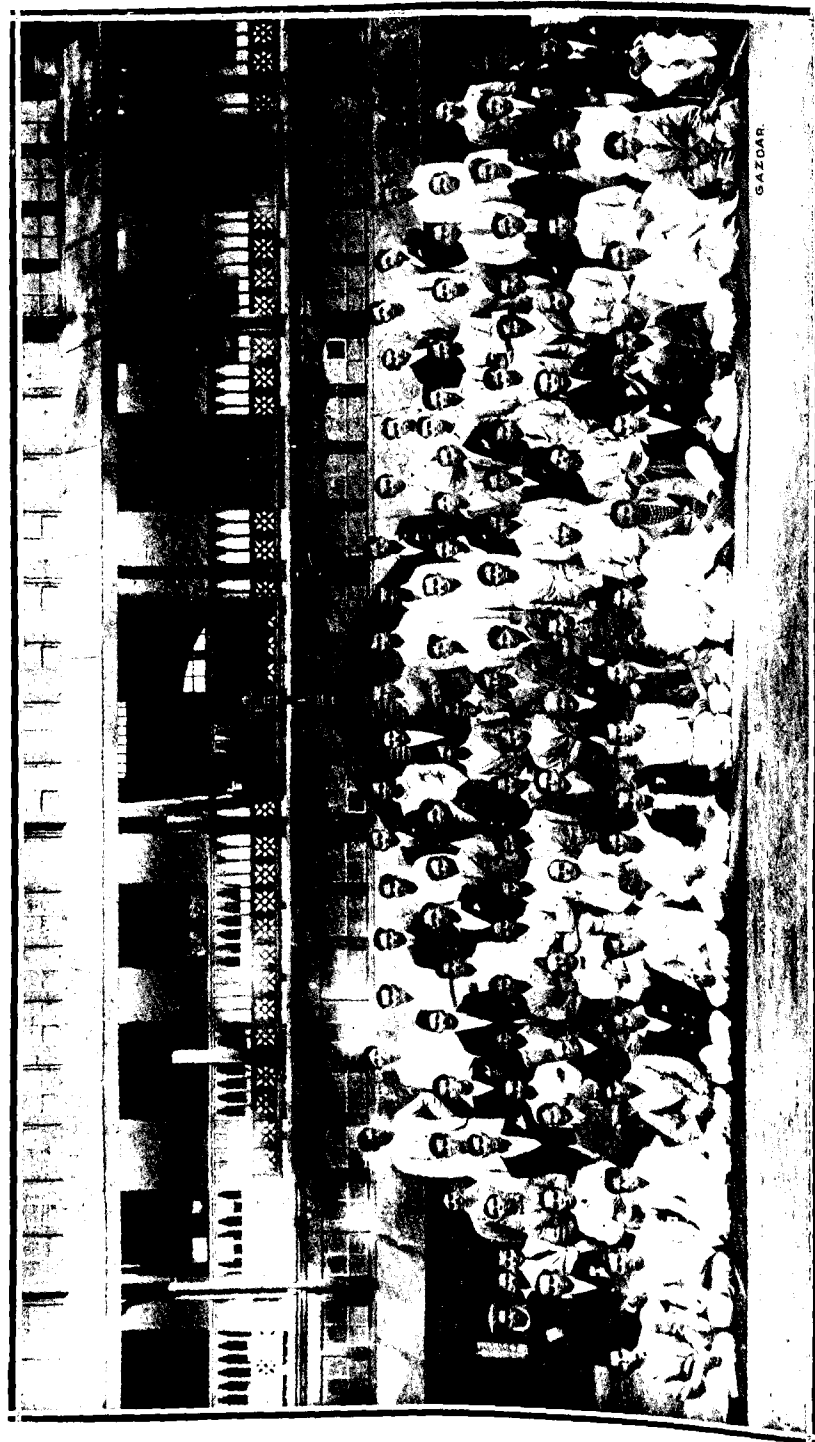
1886—1936.

1. Dr. S. K. Nariman,
M. D., L. V. SC., J. P.
2. " S. K. Engineer, L. M. S.
3. " N.H.E. Sukhia, L.M.S., J.P.

MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL MANAGING COMMITTEE.



Standing from left to right.
Mr. M. K. Garudachar, Mr. R. G. Sathe, Mr. G. K. Khasgiwale, Mr. S. J. Khambete, Mr. J. G. Gokhale, Mr. A. G. Khair.
Sitting from left to right.
Mr. J. P. Damri, Mr. P. G. Date, Mr. K. R. S. Aiyar, Mr. P. B. Cardmaster, Mr. D. S. Laud, (Treasurer.)
(Secretaries).



College Staff and Students January 1936.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 4. Khan Saheb
N. D. Dhakmarvala, G.B.V.C. | 4. „ C. F. Fernandez, „ |
| 5. Mr. V. E. Vakharia, G.B.V.C. | 5. „ H. C. Foy, „ |
| 6. Khan Saheb A. I. Shaikh,
G. B. V. C. | 6. „ C. Buckel, „ |
| 7. Mr. P. Miranda, G. B. V. C. | 7. „ Mahmadkhan Bawakhan,
G. B. V. C. |
| 8. „ M. Mohey Deen,
M. R. C. V. S. | 8. „ E. H. Brand, „ |
| 9. „ K. B. Nair G. B. V. C. | 9. „ S. V. Soman, „ |
| 10. „ A. H. Khan, „ | 10. „ J. F. Valladares, „ |
| 11. „ J. P. Damri, „ | 11. „ M. C. Joshi, „ |
| 12. „ K. R. S. Aiyar, „ | 12. „ T. E. Rodrigues, „ |
| | 13. „ P. DeSouza, „ |
| | 14. „ J. M. C. Rebello, „ |
| | 15. „ A. D. Lopez, „ |
| | 16. „ K. R. S. Aiyar, „ |
| | 17. „ G. V. Dadhe, „ |
| | 18. „ M. K. Garudachar, „ |
| | 19. „ T. N. Kulkarni, „ |
| | 20. „ D. B. Khole (Hospl.
Surg.), G. B. V. C. |
| | 21. „ S. V. Sakhadeo, „ |

LECTURERS.

1886—1936.

1. Mr. N. Narasingrao,
G. B. V. C.
2. „ H. S. Batliwala, „
3. „ M. Serajudinkhan, „

NOTICE.

As per decision arrived at the last All-India Veterinary Conference, that the present issue of the *Journal* should be a special Jubilee Conference Number and that all the proceedings should be published in this issue alone, we had to withhold from this issue all General and Clinical Articles received for publication for want of space and they will be published in the next issue.

We wish to invite the kind attention of our readers to page No. 295, wherein we have discussed about the *Veterinary Education in India*, and we hope to give more details in our subsequent editorials.

Editor.

CHANGE OF ADDRESSES.

General Secretary and Treasurer of the All-India Veterinary Association having been newly elected, their addresses will be as mentioned below, till notified otherwise:—

General Secretary:—

D. S. Laud, Esq., G. B. V. C., F. Z. S. (Lond.) F. R. H. S.,
Superintendent of Markets,
Crawford Market, Bombay 1.

Treasurer:—

M. S. Sastry, Esq., G. B. V. C.,
Veterinary Surgeon,
Veterinary Hospital, Nandyal, P. O.,
Kurnool District, (Madras Presidency.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I have received numerous letters from friends and well-wishers congratulating me on the award of a Gold medal by the Bombay Veterinary College Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee in the recent All-India Veterinary Conference. Since I find it difficult to acknowledge individually, I thank them all through the medium of the *Indian Veterinary Journal* for the kind and warm congratulations.

16—1—37.	}	M. S. SASTRY, <i>Treasurer.</i> The All-India Veterinary Association.
NANDYAL P. O.,		
KURNOOL DISTRICT. <i>Madras Presidency.</i>		

Editorials.

(continued from page 223)

VETERINARY EDUCATION IN INDIA.**(I)**

The Animal Husbandry Wing Meeting which lately concluded its Sessions in Madras decided to recommend to the Government of India to establish a Central Veterinary College at Izatnagar to provide for higher Veterinary Education in the land.

While there is entire agreement with the principle that Veterinary Education of the highest standard should be made available in this country, the scheme as now contemplated for the establishment of a Central College is quite unnecessary, unjustifiable and extravagant. The fundamental idea behind the scheme is to obtain recognition of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of the United Kingdom. The illogical implication of the scheme is that seven Members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons from the British Isles are to be recruited to the staff of the College, besides a delegation from R. C. V. S., to inspect and satisfy itself of the standard of training imparted, and examiners obtained each year from the same country to ensure that the standards of training and examination in our country are equal to those of international standards. This scheme in its broad outline is estimated to cost initially Rupees nine lakhs and over Rupees two lakhs annually. This estimate does not include outside teachers, and examiners' fees and expenditure in connection with the inspecting delegation.

Let us examine for a moment the needs and conditions of this country in relation to those of Great Britain. While the main aim of the British Veterinary Colleges has been to produce private practitioners, it is well-known that a different type of man is required for Animal Husbandry Work of all kinds in India. The most important work which a Veterinary man has had to cope with in the past, as he will have to do for many years to come, being the suppression and control of contagious diseases of cattle—which constitutes in the main the live-stock of this country—the Veterinary Education should be on the lines best suited to India's needs

and not modelled on the lines of the British Colleges where importance is given to equine practice. In regard to the inter-national standard of Veterinary Education on which so much stress is laid, it must be clearly understood that the system of Veterinary Education differs from country to country and no inter-national standard in Veterinary Education has been laid down. For purposes of inter-national trade, however, reciprocal understanding exists between certain countries, notwithstanding the length of the course of training varying from four to six years. It must also be realised that the volume of India's trade in live-stock products with Great Britain is not so large as to shape the Veterinary Education of this country with a view to obtain the recognition of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. To mention only two countries—Australia and Canada—have found it unnecessary to seek recognition of the R.C.V.S., in the interests of their live-stock trade.

It will be seen from what has been stated above that the conditions in Great Britain and India being so different, there is absolutely no justification for the proposed recruitment of Members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons from the United Kingdom, while there are over 80 men, both Indians and Europeans, including Professors and Principals of Colleges, with the same British qualifications and considerable experience of the conditions and requirements of the country, who are better fitted to fill the posts with distinction in any Veterinary College training up to the highest standard. Further the type of men proposed to be recruited from abroad, though they may possess some teaching experience in Britain, cannot be expected to impart satisfactory training in diseases and conditions peculiar to India.

Now coming to the financial aspect of the scheme, there is no justification for this enormous capital outlay of nine lakhs of Rupees and the recurring expenditure of over two lakhs of Rupees for opening a new College, when there are at present five Colleges in India, some of which at any rate could be developed upto the required standard with an initial expenditure not exceeding 4% and an annual cost amounting to less than 10% of what is proposed for the new College. Further the Central College is intended to pass out only about ten students every year, a large number of which

will perhaps be absorbed by the Army leaving only a very few for employment in the Civil Veterinary Departments, where as if some of the Provincial Colleges are allowed to develop to a higher standard they would be in a position to train many more men according to the country's needs. The contention that the training of Indians in British Isles leading up to the Membership of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons is prohibitive, loses all its force because of the fact that the training in the new College is not going to cost the country any less.

Izatnagar, the proposed place is a very unsuitable one to start a College of this description. Izatnagar is an isolated area in United Provinces having Bareilly town close to it. This place has come to some prominence as the Sera and other Biological products for the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute Muktesar are now manufactured in this station. The Muktesar authorities are trying to develop Izatnagar as a sub-station for them as Animal Nutrition, Poultry Research and some other sections are at present located in Izatnagar.

But the proximity of a Research Institute is only a desirable addition to a Veterinary College. The most important need is to have a wealth of clinical material of all kinds of animals and a small place like Izatnagar is not the area where such are available. There is not even a Veterinary Hospital at present in Izatnagar to supply this need. As the place is lacking in general scientific and cultural atmosphere a student of this College cannot be expected to have a broad and All-India outlook.

The All-India Veterinary Conference that met at Bombay during the Christmas holidays unanimously condemned the scheme of one Central Veterinary College by the Government of India as unsuitable and unnecessary to the needs of the country. The general feeling of the rank and file was that the originators of the scheme are obviously trying to find employment to some Europeans who are to be paid highly in a service where the European element is getting extinct.

If the object in having the new College is to make India self-sufficient in the matter of Veterinary Education, then the logical

course would be to make the fullest use of the resources in men and materials already available in India.

The Government of India instead of financing a New College should, while allowing development of Provincial Colleges to the required standard, take immediate steps to constitute an *Indian Veterinary Council*, whose function will be to lay down and maintain the requisite standard of Veterinary Education and to arrange for the conduct of examinations and grant of diplomas. This is the only suitable and satisfactory solution of the problem of higher Veterinary Education in India, consistent with the approaching Provincial Autonomy and Federation.

Reviews.

Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bihar & Orissa for the year 1934-35.

The Bihar and Orissa Veterinary College completed its fifth session during the year and the buildings damaged by the devastating Earthquake of January 1934 were all thoroughly repaired. The term of the four professors who were originally employed on contract basis was extended up to the end of the year. The fresh admissions have been gradually increasing every year and with the twenty-five new admissions there were fifty-six students at the beginning of the year and at the end of the sessions there were only forty-seven students. Ten students obtained their diploma and the results were satisfactory. The P. G. Course was discontinued. The College Library received fresh supply including the four text books presented by Principal Davis. The hospital attached to the College continued to do quite useful work. The attached Research Laboratory does not appear, during its existence of five years, to have produced any tangible result of value in the domain of research except the finding of the casual growth of Nasal Granuloma in cattle which was also discovered simultaneously by workers elsewhere. The Director wants to put the Laboratory on a more practical basis and it is good. Research on Kumri and Otorrhoea will be continued. 746 specimens were examined for diagnostic purpose and 47 post-mortem examinations were conducted. The half-yearly professional examinations of subordinates were held. 14 out of 21 passed in all subjects. We are not told if there is a similar examination for the officers of the Provincial and Indian Services.

There has been a marked tendency for the decline in the incidence of contagious diseases. The number of outbreaks has fallen down to 4,158 during the year from 8394 in 1927-28. In spite of this steady

decline, we find yet Rinderpest and Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia in almost all the districts of the province. The report has been reasonable when it says "In order that the activities of the Department can be made more readily accessible to the *Raiyats*, the question of increasing its subordinate staff, especially the Touring Veterinary Surgeons, should receive the earliest attention of Local Bodies". In some provinces, the State and its Veterinary Advisers feel that the responsibility of combating the contagious diseases lies on it and only the question of opening and running the Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries should be entirely in the domain of the Local boards. There does not seem to be any uniform idea on these important points of rural welfare. Out of 122,840 attacks, 14,539 died. 95,984 animals in 1,777 outbreaks were attacked with Foot and Mouth and 434 died from it. The staff attended 3,572 outbreaks. Field Veterinary Dispensaries and Goat-virus vaccinations against Rinderpest were apparently responsible for keeping away the staff from attending to the remaining outbreaks. The report here again rightly warns that "there is every likelihood of a gradual falling off in attendances of actual outbreaks as goat-virus vaccination progresses, a vital point to consider" if the touring assistant surgeons are not increased in number. There has been a distinct improvement in the reporting of the outbreaks by the police.

Anthrax claimed 3 deaths in equines, 246 in bovines. Stopping of green grass purchase from the local supply which was responsible for the frequent recurrence of this disease among the mounted police horses at Singhbhum, helped in keeping the horses free from it there. Only one case of equine surra was reported and it was cured with Naganol. 98 bovines died from surra. There was no mortality among the fourteen cases of strangles. 3 deaths occurred from Tetanus in equines and 5 in bovines, 1 of rabies in an equine and 7, in bovines.

Rinderpest claimed 10,531 deaths, Foot and Mouth Disease 143, H. S. 2,448, Black Quarter 73, Liver fluke 648, Johne's disease 3, Bovine piroplasmiasis 2, Tuberculosis 1, Fowl cholera 54, Equine tetanus 5 and rabies 51 among other animals.

Goat tissue virus vaccination has proved much safer and easier to control than the goat blood virus and it was therefore satisfactorily adopted against Rinderpest in both outbreaks and free areas as well. The cost of goat tissue virus was reduced from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 and further to Rs. 1-2-0 per ampoule of 100 doses, by the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar. 94,888 animals received serum-alone inoculation, 163,134 were vaccinated either with goat blood virus or tissue virus. Almost all the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons were allowed to do this unlike in some provinces, where only the gazetted officers have to do these goat adapted virus (blood and tissue). It is indeed necessary that all the officers—provincial and subordinate—should be allowed to do if this has to be done on a large scale to benefit all stock owners in the country. Arrangements have been made for obtaining the tattooing machines with figures etc., only 56 animals were done by S. S. method against Rinderpest.

Against H. S. 47,832 animals were protected, against Anthrax 6,383 including 401 equines and against Black Quarter 4,575 animals. There

has been a considerable saving in the cost of vaccine and sera owing to the cheap supply of goat virus and the savings were not surrendered but were used for the benefit of the Veterinary work.

No new post was created in the year, but several proposals for the current year have been mentioned in the report.

Total number of patients treated by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons on tour, at their head-quarters and at field Veterinary dispensaries was 354,831 including 97,342 castrations. They visited 56,920 villages. The year opened with 134 rural veterinary dispensaries and closed with 139. These institutions only 3 years old have treated 123,075 animals. The report has candidly acknowledged that "the strain on the present staff necessarily increased" and urges the Local Bodies to increase the staff to maintain the efficiency through these useful institutions. The 33 hospitals treated 93,587 in and out-patients. In addition, 19,330 castrations have been done and 13,324 cases, not brought to the hospital were supplied with medicines. All these figures are much in excess of those in the previous year. The department has been maintaining and controlling the cattle breeding and dairy farms of Patna and supervising the stud bulls in the different veterinary hospitals. The milk yield has increased in the dairy farm. In addition to milk, cream and ghee are also sold in the dairy farm. The farm cultivates numerous fodder crops. This affords facilities for teaching practical dairying to the students of the college.

All the important horse and cattle fairs and shows were attended by the staff. An epidemic of a disease showing colicky pain and diarrhoea broke out in Sonapur and claimed 36 deaths out of 116 attacks. With the removal of grass suspected for poisoning, the disease disappeared.

The subordinate staff of the department consisted of 13 Veterinary Inspectors, 6 Staff Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 2 Laboratory Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 12 Reserves, 31 Stationary and 95 Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

The Veterinary Investigation Officer has considerably helped the Department with his important work in connection with the goat tissue virus inoculation, Johne's disease, parasitic and other diseases.

Usual propaganda work through veterinary magic lantern slides, demonstration and exhibition was carried out.

The report records all round increase in the department's beneficial activities.

Annual Report of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for the year 1933-34.

This is the fourth Annual Report issued by the Council on its work. Under "the outline of the Council's work on Animal Health and Husbandry" we find a lot of useful information of great importance to the profession in this country and we reproduce the relevant portions for the information of our readers since many of them have no opportunities of knowing all these various activities of the Council for the improvement of live-stock. In spite of the continued financial depression both in the centre and provinces, we are glad to see the Council has continued its various activities.

"(i) *Animal diseases: Disease Investigation Officers in the Provinces* :—In the last two reports mention was made of the appointment of Veterinary Investigation Officers in all Governors' provinces, except Burma and North-West Frontier Province and in the Hyderabad State. The idea underlying the appointment of these officers is to provide a link between the provincial field staff and the research institutions in India and to promote scientific investigation and the collection of authentic data in provinces and states regarding the incidence and economic importance of diseases of live-stock in different areas. Provincial Veterinary Investigation Officers are engaged in studying local conditions in the field and supply information and material for systematic record and research at the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar or other suitable institutions, such as the Veterinary colleges where the material can be satisfactorily dealt with. By such collaboration it is hoped, in the course of time, to investigate a large number of local disease conditions, the cause of which is at present not fully understood and to obtain a fairly complete survey of disease conditions throughout India. This investigation staff would moreover be able to test out in the field and adopt to Indian Conditions, new methods of disease control and treatment, and would be available to Directors of Veterinary Services to take up the study of local disease problems, under scientifically controlled conditions. At the same time suitable young officers would gain experience in practical disease investigation in the field which should be very valuable in research. The value of the work done by Disease Investigation Officers has already been recognised by Provinces and States in which they are employed and it may be anticipated that at the end of five years the necessity for the permanent provision of such staff and facilities will be generally recognised.

Annual Reports from these officers are received and circulated after examination by expert committees of the Advisory Board and these reports have clearly indicated the extent of the investigation work which is required as to disease conditions, the incidence and economic importance of which has not been understood or which are peculiar to live-stock in India. Their work also has drawn attention to the necessity for precise investigation of disease conditions the cause of which were known but the control of which had not been

adequately studied under field conditions, *e. g.* Surra among cattle. The investigational work of these officers in regard to the practical application of new methods of disease control based on current research *e. g.*, Rinderpest and Nasal Granuloma—has also produced results of great economic importance to the country. The results are important to the well-being of the peasant by reducing mortality and to Local Governments by reducing the cost of protective measures against disease.

Another important scheme which has been sanctioned by the Council and which has been financed is one for the investigation of the most suitable and economic methods of combating different types of parasitic infection in ruminants in the field, concurrently with experiments to determine the extent to which mineral deficiencies tend to lower resistance to such parasitic infection in certain areas. There has been a steady increase in parasitic disease among domestic animals, chiefly ruminants, in lowlying damp areas such as riverain districts and in areas which are under water for a portion of the year, due to water-seepage from canals. This scheme has been sanctioned to attempt to ascertain the effects on the health of stock which graze on such flooded areas and the cause of this increased infestation, and to test under strict control various methods of treatment and control of each type of parasite, with due regard to cost. Funds were placed at the disposal of the Government of Punjab during the year under report, but the scheme could not be put into effect immediately due to abnormal climatic conditions.

Mention was made in the last year's report of another important scheme designed to secure a thorough study of Tuberculosis and Johne's disease among domesticated animals in India. In view of the urgency and importance of the subject the Governing Body of the Council sanctioned a sum of about Rs. 2 lakhs for undertaking this investigation and it will be given effect to as soon as funds are made available.

The action undertaken by the Council to promote measures for the prevention and control of animal diseases by means of suitable All-India Legislation was carried a stage further during the year. The draft bill and the model rules drafted by the Special Committee were approved by the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and by the Advisory Board with slight amendments. These are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

(ii) *Animal Nutrition*: The Government of Bengal applied in 1930, for a grant of Rs. 48,590 for the appointment of a Physiological Chemist to study animal nutrition problems at Dacca. The Agricultural Department of the Province had already been carrying out crop experiments with indigenous and imported fodders, the test for which had been yield per acre and palatability gauged by their refusal or otherwise by stock. This investigation is however, intended to estimate the nutritional value of the fodders grown and work was started on 2nd January 1932. The first Annual Report was considered by a Committee and the Advisory Board and certain suggestions were then made for the future prosecution of the work.

(iii.) *Animal Industry*:

(a) *Goat Breeding*:—In January 1931, the Advisory Board recommended a scheme for research in goat breeding submitted by the Mission Poultry Farm in Etah. The lines of research proposed are:—

- (i) Experimentation with Swiss Toggenberg goats to test their suitability for Indian conditions, and to determine whether they will reproduce themselves pure in India without serious loss of vigour.
- (ii) Selective breeding of the best *Jamma Pari* goats by means of recorded milk yields and produce tests.
- (iii) Selective breeding of the best *Bar-Bari* goats by means of recorded milk yields and produce tests.

Work was started in June 1931, and two Annual Reports have so far been received. The opinion of the Committee which examined these reports was, that these were a valuable record of work carefully carried out and that the grant made by the Council had been usefully employed; and it was pointed out that the publication of Mr. Slater's report had attracted the attention of goat breeders in America who were impressed by the results obtained from some of the best of Mr. Slater's goats. The work is being continued on similar lines and arrangements have been made to record the butter fat content of the milk and to ascertain the cost of production of milk by these goats under the system of management adopted.

(b) *Sheep-breeding*:—At the August 1933 meeting of the Advisory Board a special Committee was appointed to consider two schemes of sheep-breeding submitted by the Governments of Bombay and Hyderabad. The committee recommended that a co-ordinated sheep breeding programme should be experimented with in the areas noted against each.

Bikanirs—At Hissar and Hingoli.

Deccanisheep—At Hosur, Bhamburda (Bombay), at Mahbubnagar in Hyderabad State and at a selected centre in Mysore.

Dumbas—At Bharkhand in Baluchistan.

Guddi sheep—At Kangra.

Schemes of sheep-breeding research have accordingly been submitted for the consideration of the Council and a scheme for sheep-breeding research in the Bombay Presidency costing about Rs. 85,000 has been approved by the Governing Body of the Council and is awaiting allotment of funds. The scheme from the Hyderabad State was however, withdrawn for revision on the recommendation of the special committee which dealt with it.

(c) *Animal Husbandry Bureau*:—In order to develop Animal Husbandry on proper lines in India it is considered that the following items of work are necessary:—

- (1) To continue the systematic examination, collation and publication of such statistical matter as is now being dealt with by the Assistant Statistician in regard to the comparative efficiency of the different feeding scales adopted in the Military Dairies and other dairy farms and the effect of disease and other factors on dairying efficiency.
- (2) To develop the regular collection of such data for All-India.
- (3) To make a start with the official registration of the best breeds of pure bred stock on an All-India basis; and
- (4) To provide a nucleus organisation for the industrial development of live-stock industry in India on modern lines.

As in all progressive live-stock countries, exact information on such matters with complete statistical data of internal as well as external trade in animal products are essential for the proper development of animal industry. In the absence of breed societies Government assistance is also necessary in India for such essential live-stock improvement work as official registration of pedigree stock and it was agreed that an All-India Bureau of Animal Husbandry should be established. Due to financial stringency it was not possible to embark upon an ambitious scheme but the nucleus of such a bureau with an Assistant Statistician has been sanctioned with effect from April 1934. The work that will be entrusted to this staff immediately is—

- (a) to complete the collection, statistical analysis and publication of the data available in the Military Dairy Farms organisation and other Government Farms and to institute a system for the regular collection of such material in the future.
- (b) to perfect a system of collecting, collating and publishing All-India statistics regarding the incidence of and mortality from contagious disease among live-stock, such as is required for the proper control of contagious disease.
- (c) to institute an All-India system of registration of pedigree stock (of the best breeds), based on an official definition of their breed characteristics and of officially controlled milk recording in the dairy cattle, and
- (d) the collection and publication of such other information as may be required for the proper development of Animal Husbandry in India.

10. *Veterinary Education*: The recommendations of the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry on this subject referred to in the last year's report were submitted to the Advisory Board which adopted the following propositions:—

- (i) A three years' course with the F. Sc., as the qualification for admission is the minimum.

- (ii) A four years' course from the F. Sc., should be adopted in each Veterinary college when conditions permit. The Board cordially approved of the fact that a four years' course is already given at the Punjab Veterinary College and agreed that no recommendation should be made regarding the curriculum in the Punjab Veterinary College.

The recommendations with the draft curriculum have been forwarded to the Education, Health and Lands Department of the Government of India, which referred the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture to the Council.

In regard to the institution of short elementary vernacular courses in dairying in the constituent Indian States of Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda, it is sufficient to say that these States are alive to the importance of instituting such courses and that necessary action is being taken by them.

11. *Cattle Census*:—The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India drew attention to the lack of uniformity both in the methods adopted and in the time at which the live-stock census in India is taken by the various provinces. The Royal Commission recommended that the quinquennial census should be taken simultaneously throughout India, that an effort should be made at the next census to secure uniformity of classification and that, to this end, the heads under which the returns should be made should be settled at the next Cattle Conference. As the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry has taken the place of the Cattle Conference and as the meetings of the Board of Agriculture are held under the auspices of the Council the Government of India, Education, Health and Lands Department, referred the recommendation of the Royal Commission to the Council. The subject was considered by the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agriculture and the Animal Husbandry and their recommendations which have been approved by the Advisory Board of the Council are shown in Appendix 11. At the close of the year these were under the consideration of the Government of India."

We are glad to see that the several problems neglected all these years are receiving attention now at the hands of the Council. The public may think that the Council has been moving slowly in all its activities but the problems affecting the vast country and neglected for a long time require much time and patient work for their investigation and solution. The Council has been doing this in a thorough manner.

Annual Report of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for the year 1934-35.

This is the fifth report on the working of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. It is gratifying to note that the authorities were pleased to agree to the retention of the post of the Animal Husbandry Expert for a further period of five years from the 18th April 1935, in

view of the growing importance of the work in connection with Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science. The term of Col. Olver was extended for a period of three years and four months from the 18th April 1935. He is indeed a very valuable asset to the Council especially now when His Excellency Lord Linlithgow is the Viceroy of India. The country naturally expects much good from these two who have been well known for their keen interest in the live-stock problems. The report contains among other things, an outline of the Council's activity on Animal Health and Husbandry. During the year under review the Council continued its endeavours to stimulate research in various branches of Animal Husbandry.

The main features of the work are given below :—

1. The annual reports of Veterinary Investigation Officers would be of great value to other workers and they should be circulated to all provinces and research institutions as early as possible.
2. Maps of the provinces should be published along with the reports.
3. Every item of investigation undertaken during the year should be dealt with in sufficient detail to enable the conclusions arrived at to be criticised by other workers.
4. All the yearly reports should deal with the year ending on March 31st and should be submitted by June 1st.
5. The Veterinary Investigation Officers should be permitted to visit the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, for about ten days every year to discuss problems arising out of the work under investigation in their provinces and also to give them an opportunity to obtain the latest information as to the results of the research in progress at the Institute.

In this connection the Director, Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, has since pointed out that it would be impossible to accommodate all Veterinary Investigation Officers at Muktesar at the same time and suggested that it would be better for them to be detailed individually for refresher courses for longer periods, at least once in the course of their term of employment when arrangements could be made for their accommodation. While adopting the report of the Committee the Advisory Board further recommended that the staff of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research Muktesar, should be strengthened. This recommendation has been communicated to the Government of India.

(b) *Further investigation into vaccination of cattle against rinderpest in the Central Provinces*:—This scheme which was approved by the Governing Body in November 1933, was sanctioned in August 1934. The questions to be studied are:—

- (1) The best method of obtaining virus. Should goat virus first be used or would local virus from an actual outbreak give better results?
- (2) How should the virus be distributed in the field?
- (3) By what method of feeding or by what adjuncts to the ordinary diet during various seasons of the year can the loss of flesh so commonly found after vaccination be prevented?
- (4) What is the number of passages through goats required for safe and yet efficient vaccination in the various breeds?
- (5) How can the recrudescence of piroplasmiasis and coccidiosis after vaccination be controlled?
- (6) Under what conditions can vaccination be undertaken during actual outbreaks?

(c) *Investigation of Johne's disease among cattle in Mysore*:—This is another scheme to which financial sanction was conveyed during the year under report. The lines of research proposed are:—

- (1) Epidemiological survey of the disease in Mysore State commencing with Bangalore and Mysore cities.
- (2) Preparation and investigation of avian tuberculin and Johnin for testing and comparing the results with complement fixation and other serological tests.
- (3) Extension of work on the chemotherapy of Johne's disease using Ol. Chaulmoogra and its derivatives.

On the recommendation of the Advisory Board, the Council has financed the scheme subject to the condition that intensive work on item 3 of the programme of work is carried on and that only such work will be attempted on item 2 as can be done within the duration of the experiment and with the resources available.

(d) *All-India Legislation*:—The action taken by the Council to promote measures for the prevention and control of animal diseases by means of suitable All-India legislation was carried a stage further during the year. The draft Bill and model rules which had been under the consideration of the Government of India were circulated to Local Governments and Minor Administrations for their views."

We next find mention of the work under Animal Nutrition, goat and sheep breeding. An Animal Husbandry Bureau was started during the year. Its main functions are, the collection, collation, and dissemination of information required for the proper development of Animal Husbandry in India, and to institute an All-India system of registration of Pedigree Stock based on the official definition of their breed characteristics and of officially controlled milk-recording in the case of dairy cattle. The report mentions of the serious handicap to the work of this Bureau due to the absence of suitable organisation in Provinces and

States for the collection of such information and the lack of data regarding live-stock and their products, similar to those published in other countries, especially those relating to trade statistics. While reviewing the reports of the Veterinary Departments in Ceylon, F.M.S., and other places outside India, we have referred many times to this lack of information in the Indian reports. We are, however, glad to note that the Council has done a great deal of valuable spade work during the year to show the economic importance of developing Animal Husbandry in India on the lines followed in all progressive live-stock countries. The report promises to develop the statistical side and collect and publish systematically trade statistics and other information necessary for the development of animal industry. The work done during the year has been summarised as under:—

1. "Collection, collation and publication, in four papers dealing with information obtained from Military and other Government Dairies, of data regarding the economic efficiency of different types of cattle.
2. Similar data were collected regarding goats and a paper prepared for publication.
3. Data were collected regarding accessory factors in milk production, costs of production of milk in privately owned dairies and from buffaloes maintained by *Gawdilas* in towns and villages, potentialities of Indian dairy cattle for dairying, advantages of weaning, etc., and the cost of production of milk from goats.
4. Material was collected for drawing up a case for protection of the butter industry in India.
5. Standard forms were drawn up for the systematic recording of milk and pedigrees of cattle, and circulated for trial and criticism. Steps were taken for the collection of information regarding characteristics of different breeds of cattle in India with a view to bringing out a brochure on the subject as a preliminary step for the establishment of herd books.
6. Notes were prepared showing the incidence of Foot and Mouth disease and contagious Abortion in cattle with preliminary estimates of loss due to these diseases and their effects.
7. Numerous enquiries were dealt with including a number from foreign countries."

The scheme for research in the systematic cultivation of medicinal plants and study of food poisons in India, submitted by Lt. Col. R. N. Chopra of the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, through the Government of Bengal in 1932, was recommended by the Advisory Board and approved by the Governing Body in 1932, but due to lack of funds it could not be sanctioned before this year. It is since sanctioned and the work is going on. The lines of research proposed in this scheme are:—

- (1) "To make a general survey of the medicinal plants which are natives of India and of those which have been naturalised.
- (2) To get in touch with the Agricultural Departments and Institutions in different provinces and encourage them to grow suitable medicinal plants.
- (3) To analyse the medicinal plants so produced in order to see if their active principles come up to the standard required by the pharmacopœias. In this way it will be possible to determine in what part of the country drugs do best.
- (4) To test pharmacologically and therapeutically the action of these drugs.
- (5) To carry out systematic investigation of different food and forage poisons occurring in the country."

Another important scheme approved and financed by the Council during the year is one submitted by the Government of Mysore for investigation of Indian Fish Poisons and other Indian Forest products for their insecticidal properties. The lines of research proposed in this scheme are:—

- (1) "To ascertain and collect through local agencies the plants that are commonly used as fish poisons; to have detailed information as regards their distribution, availability and methods of use.
- (2) To conduct preliminary tests to ascertain the insecticidal properties of these plants.
- (3) To extract the active agent of the plant.
- (4) To test the insecticidal properties of the extract as obtained by various methods and to make comparisons with a view to ascertain which method is the most successful producing the least change in the process of extraction.
- (5) To test the residues to see whether any of the active agents is left over unextracted.
- (6) To ascertain by actual tests the least expensive and the most successful method, and to fix the strength to be used against various pests.

The Animal Nutrition Committee made concrete suggestions for the establishment of a Central Animal Nutrition Institute for All-India and this was accepted by the Advisory Board of the Council. The dairy committee discussed the steps necessary to promote the development of the indigenous butter industry. Since large quantities of butter are imported into the country at a great cost every year the promotion of local industry will be a step in the right direction. The special committee appointed for the purpose of considering the necessity for a more thorough inspection of milk and dairies in cities and rural areas

and legislation for the prevention of adulteration of dairy products recommended that in order to obtain first-hand information requisite for a detailed examination of the question of legislation on milk and other dairy products, sub-committees should visit representative places and obtain the necessary information. The four sub-committees appointed for the purpose have submitted their reports and these are under consideration.

All these activities are of vital interest to the live-stock problem in the country. The Council, its Expert Adviser in Animal Husbandry and the members concerned ought to be congratulated on the progress so far made. We hope these and other similar questions affecting the live-stock will receive greater and speedier attention during the Viceroyalty of His Excellency Lord Linlithgow than in the past.

Handbook for Veterinary Surgeons: By Fred Bullock, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law; Author of *The Law Relating to Medical, Dental and Veterinary Practice*. Third Edition, 1936, 302 pages, cloth bound, Price Sh. 7.6d nett. Published by Messrs. Bailliere, Tindal & Cox, 7 & 8, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C. 2, England.

This handbook consists of 8 Chapters which treat of the laws relating to Veterinary Practice, Professional Discipline, Common Law Duties, Statutory Duties, Procedure in Courts of Law, Post-Graduate Studies, Taxes, Licences, Insurance and Government Services. There are four Appendices giving the lists of Acts and Orders, summary of diseases of animals Acts, importation of dogs and cats order.

Although the book is mainly intended for the use of the Veterinary Surgeons in Great Britain and Ireland, there are certain matters relating to Veterinary Jurisprudence which will be useful to practitioners in any country. We quote below some bits of wisdom from the book:—

"No one who wishes to keep abreast of the advances in Veterinary Science can afford to neglect the regular reading of the professional journals. They record for him, and thus enable him to benefit by the results of the experiences and researches of others, at home and abroad.

If an accident should occur during an operation, and the patient be injured to the detriment of the owner, an action for negligence might follow. The operator is expected to anticipate and guard against all reasonable consequences, but he is not expected to anticipate and guard against that which no reasonable man would expect to occur.

If a member [of the veterinary profession] is called upon to see a sick animal which is already in the care of another Veterinary Surgeon, he should decline to attend except as a consultant. If, however, the Veterinary Surgeon conducting the case, refuses a consultation, and the owner states that he no longer desires his services, the member called in may agree to attend on condition that the first member is informed in writing that his services will no longer be required. In such cases the hint may not be out of place to inquire whether the client has yet

paid the fees of the practitioner first called in. It is not unknown that some persons determine to change their Veterinary Surgeon when he begins to press his fees.

The owner of a sick or injured animal is usually impatient to know at once what is the matter, but the young practitioner will be well advised in any difficult case to wait for the development of more certain symptoms before coming to any decision. There is no compulsion to express a decided opinion on the spur of the moment.

In the capacity of a witness to facts it is improper to express any opinion on the facts; it is for the court to form an opinion or to draw a conclusion from the facts proved. If called as a common witness, therefore, he should, as a rule, refuse to express an opinion if Counsel should ask for it. It may, however, well be that the matter on which his professional opinion is desired is plain and simple, and in such a case, if Counsel presses for an opinion, it may be given. In that event the witness becomes an expert witness. It is obvious, nevertheless, that though the qualified Veterinary Surgeon is an expert on all general matters relating to his profession, yet there will always be special questions on which the general practitioner cannot properly be said to be an expert; and, as it behoves every witness to give his evidence with the utmost caution, if he knows himself not to be an expert on the matter in question, he should decline to express an opinion, giving as the reason that he was not called as, and is not in fact, an expert in this special sense."

Bullock's "Handbook for Veterinary Surgeons", deserves wide distribution among Veterinarians in general.

Veterinary Posology:—By BANHAM, G. A., and YOUNG, W. J. Sixth Edition. pp. 374 xii. Bailliere, Tindal & Cox, 8, Henrietta Street, xx Covent Garden, London, W. C. 2. Price 8s. 6d. nett.

Banham and Young's "Veterinary Posology" is very well-known to Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Students. It is the most useful book in a Veterinarian's library and it will not be too much to say that there may not be a single Veterinary Practitioner or a Student who does not possess this small book.

The very fact that it appears now in its Sixth Edition is a proof of its popularity and usefulness and the present Edition is more valuable than its predecessors, having an additional 15 pages matter containing a table of bacteriological nomenclature, giving both the newer terminology and the older, and to most the more familiar names together with a list of diseases with which they are associated. A table of 48 pages is devoted to various trade names and synonyms for drugs, which will be found very useful to both the students and the Practitioners. A table of composition and nutritive value of the various feeding stuffs will

prove a ready reference to those who are concerned in the know of protein ratios and 'balanced' rations.

Though this is a small book, it contains full of information on various subjects, to which the practitioner constantly turns over for refreshing his memory.

Though there are certain drawbacks which cannot be avoided in such a small book, we hope the further Editions will be rendered more useful. While reading through the 'Table of Diseases and suggested therapeutics', we find the most up-to-date and daily used drugs not mentioned therein. For example we are making free use of Hexamine in our daily practice in treating cases of cystitis or nephritis, but it is not there and agents universally acknowledged to be specific for certain diseases are given the last place as Calcium therapy in parturient apoplexy. We hope these drawbacks will be rectified in the further editions.

We highly recommend this little useful book to find a place in every Veterinarian's library.

Anubhava Pasuvydy Chintamani in Telugu :—

By Dr. Yejella Sreeramulu Chowdari, P. O. Angalur, Kistna District, Madras. (India) Price Rs. 4/- (pp. 30—488)

Anubhava Pasuvydy Chintamani is a most welcome Telugu work on cattle, their diseases and treatment. The author is Dr. Yejella Sreeramulu Chowdari, Founder and Veterinary Doctor in charge of the Ayurveda Veterinary Hospital and School in Angalur, Kistna District. He has published several other works in Telugu such as Pasuvydy Vastugunadeepika, Pasu Netra Chikitsa, Pasu varana Chikitsa, etc. He has also promised to publish Pasuvydy Sastra in Telugu. The present work is a practical treatise, illustrated, with exhaustive information on several important points generally not dealt with in books written in Indian languages. The first chapter deals with maintenance of cattle, cattle-dealers, pastures and such other introductory matters. The second chapter deals with important points of cattle in health and what the stock-owners and the doctors should observe in dealing with cattle. The third chapter deals with the various breeds of cattle. The fourth one deals with anatomy and physiology—rare things in the books of this kind in the local languages but very important subjects which every stock owner should know. The fifth chapter deals with the normal condition of cattle and the deviation from this with a view to help the diagnosis. It also gives information as to the different forms and modes of administering medicines. The sixth chapter deals with the disease of blood and the seventh with obstetrics. The eighth chapter deals with the diseases of elementary tract, liver, etc. The ninth deals with the various diseases of the nervous system. The tenth is devoted to diseases of respiratory system. The eleventh deals with those of the head and the twelfth with the diseases of eyes. The

thirteenth chapter deals with diseases of urinary system. The fourteenth chapter is devoted to the Oedematus and other swellings of various parts or organs. The fifteenth chapter deals with the various growths, tumours and neoplasms. The sixteenth chapter deals with the maintenance of milch cattle and the several diseases affecting them. In the course of this chapter, the milk, its several products, the milkmen and the vessels also receive attention. Treatment of wounds is dealt with in the seventeenth chapter. Feeding and rearing of calves receive attention in the eighteenth chapter. Their diseases also are dealt with in the same chapter. Diseases of throat, ears and teeth are dealt with in the nineteenth chapter. Diseases of locomotor system dislocations and fractures, are dealt with in the twentieth and twenty first chapters respectively. Castration by Burdizzo and other methods is dealt with in the twenty-second chapter. Criminal poisoning, its diagnosis and treatment are also found in the same chapter. Skin diseases are dealt with in the twenty-third chapter. Reptiles including various poisonous snakes and insects and their bites are dealt with in the last and the twenty-fourth chapter.

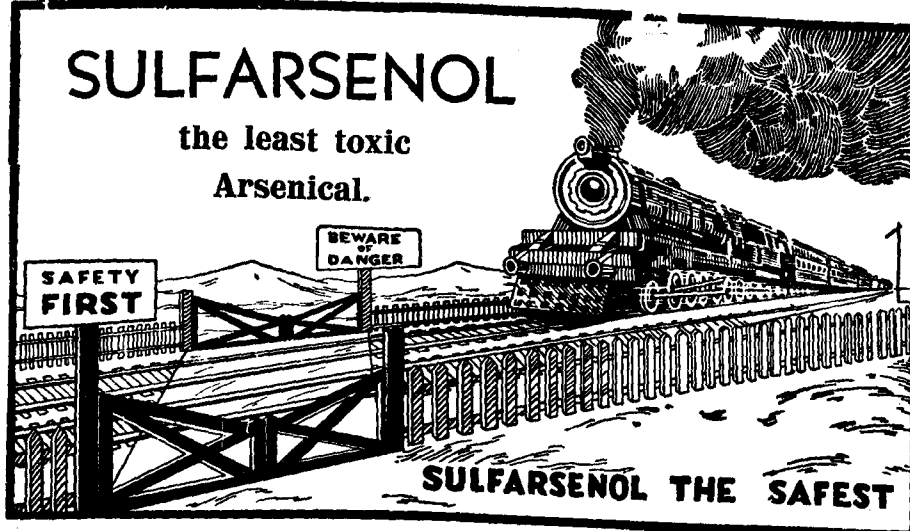
The author while dealing in all these aspects has adopted what is best both in the ancient Indian system and modern Allopathy, in his experience. He is himself an agriculturist, and has devoted much of his time, energy and attention to improving, treating and maintaining cattle. He has also been training a number of rural veterinary practitioners in his veterinary School at Angalur. An addition of a glossary of several Telugu names of each drug would prove very useful as one and the same drug is known by different names in different parts of the country. This book is a store house of useful veterinary knowledge and should therefore prove of great practical value to every Telugu knowing stock-owner, veterinary student and practitioner. This book further proves—if proof is ever required—that it is quite possible to write works in Indian vernaculars on modern scientific subjects, for the benefit of the vast number of people in this country. If this country should derive benefit from the modern veterinary science, a number of such books in the local vernaculars and workers of the type of Dr. Yejella Sreeramulu Chowdari should come up all over the country.

This book in Telugu deserves to find a place in every library, school, panchayat and co-operative society. We have great pleasure in recommending this also to every Telugu knowing Veterinary practitioner and student, to include it in his library.

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