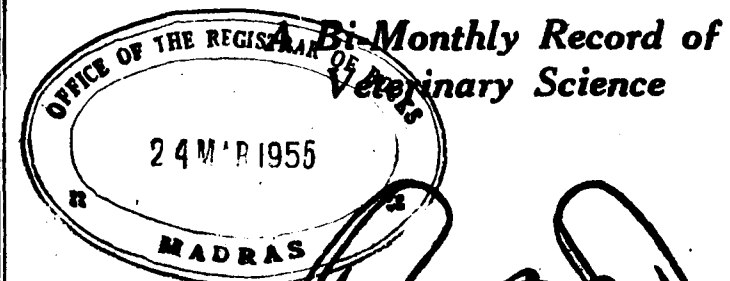


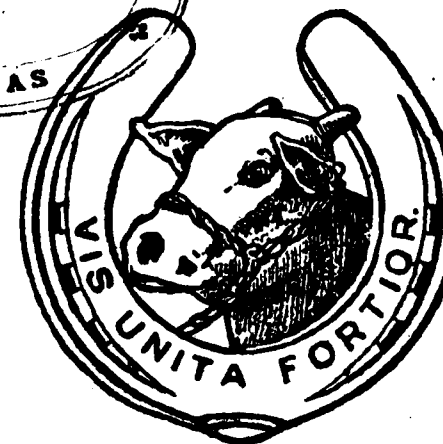
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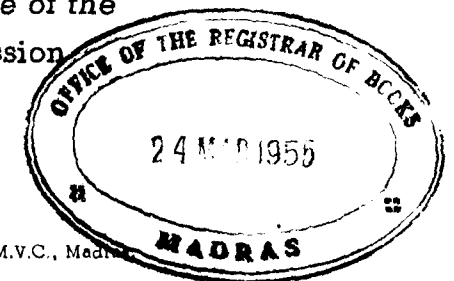
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CONTENTS

	PAGE
I. Editorial	
A Memorable Jubilee ...	293
The XII All-India Veterinary Conference and the Madras State Veterinary Conference ...	294
II. Golden Jubilee of the Madras Veterinary College	
Proceedings of the Golden Jubilee ...	297
Address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee by Shri Bertie D'Souza ...	299
Address of the President of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations Committee Shri V. R. Rajagopalan ...	301
Address of Welcome by Shri M. Bhaktavatsalam ...	302
The Inaugural Address by Shri Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ...	303
Presidential Address by Shri Sri Prakasa ...	306
III. The XII All-India Veterinary Conference and the Madras State Veterinary Conference	
.. Welcome Address by Shri Bertie D'Souza ...	307
.. Inaugural Address by Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh ...	313
.. Presidential Address by Major S. Datta ...	319
.. Sri P. T. Rajan's speech at the portrait unveiling ceremony of Rao Bahadur R. Swaminatha Ayyar... ..	322
.. Vote of thanks by Rao Sahib T. Vinayaka Mudaliar. ...	324
.. Rinderpest Eradication Scheme—Speech of Shri M. R. Mahajan ...	328
.. .. Shri M. R. Dhanda ...	332
.. .. Shri D. R. Uppal ...	334
.. .. Shri S. Vancheswara Ayyar ...	336
.. Resolutions passed ...	337
.. Report of the General Secretary. ...	339
.. .. Indian Veterinary Journal ...	342
.. Social Functions ...	349
.. Madras Veterinary Association—Proceedings of the General Body Meeting ...	351
IV. General Articles	
A case of Pyelonephritis in a Cow due to a diphtheroid—By M. K. Dhanda and M. S. Das... ..	353
Nasal Schistosomiasis in Buffaloes.—By Dr. N. S. Krishna Rao and Dr. Syed Mohijuddeen ...	356
Normal Method of Cohabitation in elephants.—By C. T. C. Menon ...	358

CONTENTS—(contd.)

V. Notes and News

Major A. C. Aggarwala ...	359
Sri V. S. Alwar, B.V.Sc., M.Sc. ...	359
Sri M. V. Sapre, B.V.Sc. ...	359
Treating hides and skin ...	359
Selecting a dairy cow ...	360
Feeding for milk ...	360
Cowpea as fodder for increasing milk production in dairy cows ...	361
Urine is a good manure ...	361
Getting more returns from phosphates ...	362
Farm fillers ...	362
Treating lesions, More rapid cure for foot and mouth ...	363
Sun as sterilizer ...	363
Checking white ant attack ...	364
Ensuring good calves ...	364
Making Eggs last longer ...	365
Tobacco seed need not be wasted ...	365

VI. Association News

The West Bengal Veterinary Association—Proceedings of the meeting held on 21-11-54 ...	366
The Madras Veterinary Assistant Surgeons' Service Association—Proceedings of the Annual General Body meeting ...	367
The Punjab Veterinary Association—Proceedings of the 7th Annual Conference ...	368

VII. Correspondence

Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar—Letter from Dr. G. V. Short ...	369
Prophylactic value of Antrycide pro-salt against <i>Trypanosoma Evansi</i> —Letter from Dr. G. V. Short ...	370

VIII. Memorial Fund.—Late Rao Bahadur R. Swaminatha Ayyar—List of contributions received from 5-10-'54 to 2-3-'55.

371

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Pandit JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

who inaugurated the Madras Veterinary College Golden Jubilee Celebrations.



Dr. PANJABRAO DESHMUKH

Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, who inaugurated the Combined Session of the XIIth All-India Veterinary Conference and the Madras State Veterinary Conference.

THE Indian Veterinary Journal

(The Journal of the All-India Veterinary Association)

Vol. XXXI

MARCH, 1955

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Editorial

A MEMORABLE JUBILEE

The Madras Veterinary College celebrated its Golden Jubilee on the 17th January 1955, under the distinguished presence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It was an unprecedented success and will linger long in the memory of all those who attended it. For brevity, for precision and for decorum and dignity, this memorable function was really hard to beat. The presence of Pandit Nehru only added stature to the entire profession of Animal Husbandry. And with his un-erring vision, he touched only on two important subjects, which have been exercising the mind of the profession for some time now. His advice on those two subjects was as sound and definite as it possibly could be.

The first one was on the subject of meeting the shortage of Veterinary personnel to carry out the gigantic schemes that are being planned. Here is what he says on the matter:—
“So, there is a conflict all the time between the high standard we want to maintain and the time taken in the process of producing trained personnel. Something has got to be done. We do not want lowering of standards in India in anything. We do not want to be second-rate country. The only other way is this—to make some stop-gap arrangement. This gap has to be filled and there is demand for it. Give some persons an year's training or two, whatever it is. Do not call them full-fledged Doctors. They may be sent to rural areas after that training to give some help and may be attached to a fully trained Doctor—as a sort of an annexe. We have to find out some way to deal with this problem. We cannot wait year

after year till we produce fully trained Doctors". There is the lead—a much needed lead—to all those who have been indulging in a lot of confused thinking over this thorny question.

The next subject he touched upon is what he described as "the soppy sentimental attitude" which some people take with regard to improvement of cattle wealth of the land. Here is what he says with regard to this matter:—"So, many of us in this country have developed what I call 'passive and inert virtue'. It is about time the virtue is more positive and more aggressive. There is progressive deterioration of cattle in spite of Veterinary Colleges and Doctors. Something is wrong. Now we cannot tackle this question from sentimental or religious point of view. I agree we have to protect our cattle wealth and improve quality. But we are not going to do it by starting a large number of Pinjrapoles all over the country. Therefore, I think that those people who want to adopt, instead of a rational and scientific attitude to this important problem, a soppy and sentimental attitude, do more harm than good".

The Jubilee Celebrations were great indeed but they have been made greater by the above utterances of a person, who stands on a pinnacle all his own in contemporary history. We publish elsewhere a complete account of this memorable jubilee session.

THE XII ALL-INDIA VETERINARY CONFERENCE

AND

THE MADRAS STATE VETERINARY CONFERENCE

The combined session of the above two Conferences was held at the Madras Veterinary College in the spacious Jubilee pandal, on the 18th and 19th January 1955. Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, who inaugurated the Conference gave utterance to a very illuminating address. He said "Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry in India have made considerable strides in the past few decades and some at least of the achievements have been remarkable indeed. But no progressive organisation can rest content on past

glories. The development of livestock is a slow and continuous process, but at the same time of vital interest to the country".

He took the audience into confidence and said "The Planning Commission is rightly inclined to place greater emphasis on Animal Husbandry in the Second Five Year Plan and the Central Government are considering a number of proposals for inclusion in that Plan."

The more outstanding of such proposals, he said, were:—

- (1) 600 more Key Village Centres are to be opened,
- (2) 100 more Gosadans will be established,
- (3) The resources of 500 Goshalas and Pinjrapoles containing over six lakhs of cattle will be utilised to develop the cattle wealth of the country and improve the milk supply position.
- (4) Fodder Banks will be opened on the outskirts of forest areas and near rail heads,
- (5) Sheep development and improving the quality of wool have been included
- (6) An All-India scheme of Poultry Development has been included under the plan. 150 Centres are to be opened.
- (7) Specialised advanced training in Animal Gynaecology and Obstetrics is being given to suitable persons to tackle the problems of sterility, etc.
- (8) Greater facilities are provided in the existing Veterinary Colleges to produce more number of Veterinary personnel.

We are sure the profession as a whole feels extremely thankful to the Hon'ble Minister for the very helpful attitude he has been taking with regard to all Animal Husbandry problems and the personal interest he has been showing in all such matters.

Dr. S. Datta, the President of the Conference is not new to the members of the profession. As usual, his address has been of a very high order and we venture to say, he has always been tackling the Animal Husbandry problems at National and

International levels. His clarion call is primarily to the members of his profession. Here is what he says :—

"The general level of education on livestock matters among the people needs to be raised and the value of animals in the economy of the country and as a means to raising the standard of living of our people, should be continuously emphasised.

A well defined objective has to be laid before the people and the pace and the period within which specified target will be achieved have to be clearly indicated. The responsibility of the profession in this connection is obvious. It is admitted that the primary producers of cereals, milk and meat will remain the agriculturists, goals and the like, while the profession will have to assist and guide them to utilise to the best advantage of their resources and to obtain increasing economic returns and inducements hitherto lacking.

The Association should now take up the question and impress upon the country the crying need of the moment in this regard, and I suggest that it should, in the first instance, move for the provision of advisers in Animal Husbandry in the higher levels of policy making as, for instance, in the administration of the Planning Commission, Community Projects and National Extension Service".

Sri Bertie D'Souza, the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Principal of the Madras Veterinary College rightly laid stress on lack of adequate facilities for advanced specialised training for the different conditions of Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Disease control etc., in this country. He pleaded for greater facilities by way of finance, accommodation, equipment and staff at all the Veterinary Colleges, to start producing more Graduates. One other point of interest which he touched upon was with regard to the revival of an All-India Veterinary Service. This is a matter which needs careful consideration, taking into view the several aspects under the new set-up of things.

On the whole it was a grand session bound to be long remembered by the profession.

The Madras Veterinary College Golden Jubilee.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS OF THE MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE ON 17.1.1955

It was a red-letter day in the history of that glorious institution, the Madras Veterinary College, which celebrated its Golden Jubilee on the 17th January 1955, under the distinguished presence of the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The Celebrations were held in a huge pandal specially put up for the purpose and very tastefully decorated. The select gathering which filled the pandal to its capacity took their seats sufficiently early and there was an atmosphere of decorum and dignity in the entire proceedings. The presence of a large number of ladies added colour to the function.

The Prime Minister, on arrival, with the Governor of Madras and the Chief Minister, was received by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, Madras State, and introduced to the Deputy Secretary, Development Department, Madras; the Director of Animal Husbandry Department; the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras; the President of the Madras Veterinary Association; the Principal and Professors of the College and the student chairman of the Madras Veterinary College Association.

The Prime Minister and party were then conducted to the dias, the whole gathering standing up in hushed silence in reverence to the great personage who was gracing the occasion with his presence.

Aptly enough, the proceedings began with an invocation by a student of the College. Immediately after, Shri Bertie D'Souza, the Principal of the College, read a brief account of the history of the College. Next, Shri V. R. Rajagopalan, the Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras, as President of the Golden Jubilee Committee, presented a short report on the work of the Committee and thanked the various donors for their generous contributions.

Shri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, next welcomed the Prime Minister and laid stress on the significance of 'Mattu-Pongal' in Tamil Nad and narrated briefly the various measures taken by the Government to develop the Animal Husbandry Department and finally requested the Prime Minister to inaugurate the Jubilee celebrations and declare open the Exhibition specially got up for the occasion.

The Prime Minister next got up and walked to the microphone and in his usual charming manner addressed the gathering. It was an inspiring address which only he could do.

Messages received from all over the country and abroad were next read by Sri K. N. Govindan Nair, Professor of Physiology.

This over, the Governor of Madras, Shri Sri Prakasa, who was presiding over these celebrations, was requested to present special scrolls to the artistes who helped to get up a benefit performance for the occasion. As the charming Artistes were passing by, they received a word of encouragement from the Prime Minister, which pleased them immensely.

The Presidential Address was next delivered by the Governor Shri Sri Prakasa, which was received with rapt attention and was much appreciated.

Shri M. Dharmarajan, Professor of Genetics, proposed a vote of thanks in a neat little speech and immediately after, the inspiring notes of the National Anthem struck by the Corporation Band that was in attendance made the whole gathering stand up. The entire proceedings went off like clock-work. It was a magnificent function magnificently planned and splendidly carried out. All honour to the authorities concerned!

After the function, the Prime Minister and party were taken round the Exhibition and the various Departments of the College. Nearly half an hour was thus spent and finally recording his Autograph in the College Visitors Book, the Prime Minister left the College in the midst of thunderous applause and cries of Jai Hind. Mention must be made here of the presence of a large number of Delegates, who came from all over the country to attend the XII All-India Veterinary Conference and who made it convenient to attend the Jubilee Celebrations also. They were from such far off places, like the Punjab, Delhi, Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, Bombay, Travancore-Cochin, Hyderabad, Mysore and Andhra. There were, of course, delegates from different parts of the Madras State. There were many distinguished visitors present on the occasion. Prominent amongst those present were :—Mr. K. Kamaraja Nadar, Chief

Minister, Dr. A. Laxhmanaswamy Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, Srimathi Maragatham Chandrasekaran, Union Deputy Minister for Health, Dr. Syed Mahmud of the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. O. V. Alagesan, Deputy Minister for Railways, Mr. A. B. Shetty, Dr. Rm. Alagappa Chettiar and Srimathi Rukmani Devi.

The several speeches delivered are given below in their serial order.

Address of the Chirman of the Reception Committee

Shri BERTIE D'SOUZA

Mr. President, Revered Prime Minister, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with the utmost pleasure, that I, on behalf of the Madras Veterinary College extend a cordial welcome to you, our honoured guests and to the vast concourse of distinguished guests who are present here this morning.

You will be glad to know, that the Madras Veterinary College was founded in October 1903, with a course of studies in Veterinary Science spread over a period of 3 years. The institution went through a series of subsequent developments to suit the different conditions and requirements of Animal Husbandry in the country. Though this College was the fourth to be opened in India, it was the first institution to be affiliated to a University in 1936 with the institution of the B.V.Sc. Degree Course run concurrently with the then Diploma Course and Post-graduate Degrees of M.Sc. and Ph.D. in Animal Husbandry and Veterinary subjects.

The activities of the College extend to not merely the training of young men and women as Veterinary Graduates but also for advancement of knowledge through research. There is also the Post-graduate Refresher Course introduced as early as 1922 and there are courses of studies for Compounders, Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors and now the Stockmen Compounders. In order to help the hides and skin industry and the economic utilisation of fallen carcase like the one contemplated by the All India-Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bombay, a school of Flaying and carcase utilisation has also been started. From its very beginning, this College is devoting attention to diagnostic work, investigation and research besides teaching. Researches done in this College have helped to save the livestock wealth of this State from the dissipating effects of animal epidemics. Numerous scientific papers, from time to time were published by the staff embodying the results of their research work. The work of production

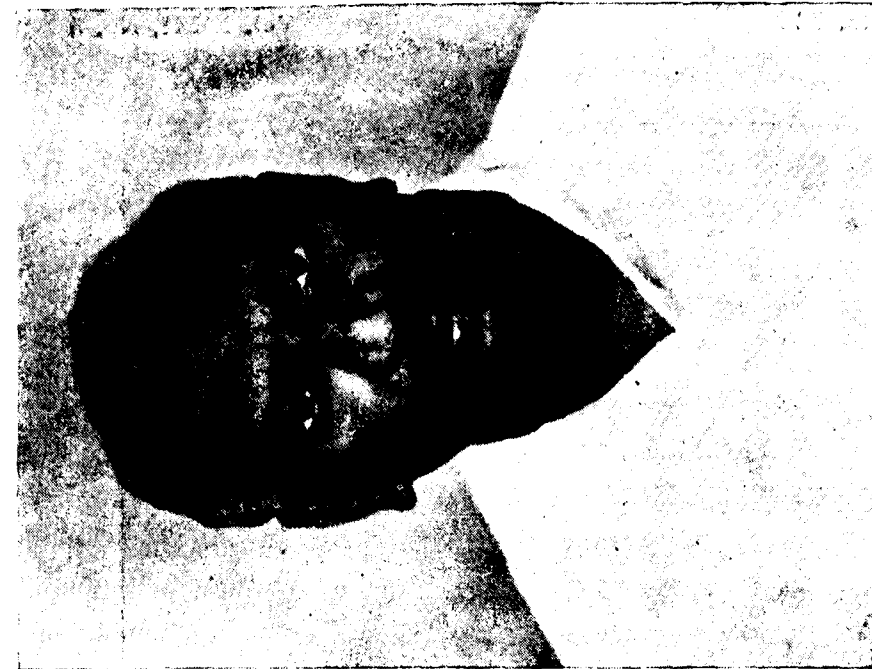
and issue of Rinderpest Serum and Virus in this State had its origin in this College. Pioneer work on Artificial Insemination of cattle was done in this College as early as 1940.

There are students drawn here, under the Government of India General Cultural Scholarship Schemes and the Technical Co-operation Scheme offering facilities to South and South-East Asian countries and you will be happy to learn, that this College has attracted students from countries such as Burma, Malaya, Ceylon, Philippines, Thailand and Iraq and has earned a reputation as one of the outstanding Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Colleges in the East.

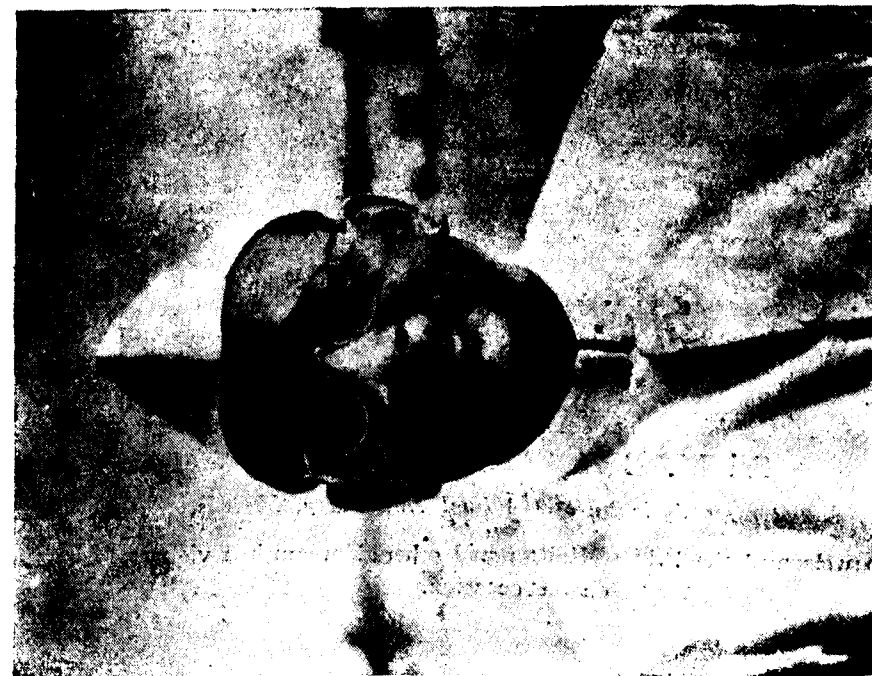
On the recommendation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and to observe a uniform curriculum of studies in the various Veterinary Colleges in India, the duration of the B.V.Sc. Course was changed to a period of four years and one term from the year 1946, and the curriculum was revised giving prominence to the subjects of Animal Husbandry. The third and fourth year classes have also training in the wards and clinics of the College. In addition, practical training in Animal Husbandry is given to the students in the livestock farms of the State for a total period of 6½ months during the summer vacations. Thus the B.V.Sc. Course in Madras is in effect a five years' course.

At the commencement of the College, admission of students was limited to 20 which was raised in stages to 80 now. This College has since its inception upto the end of this Jubilee year 1953, trained 1,172 qualified Veterinarians. Ours, is the first Veterinary College in India to admit women students to this professional course and already four women have taken their degrees of Bachelor of Veterinary Science of the Madras University and two of them are in the service of the Central Government. We have now 322 students on the rolls of which 3 are women students and a staff of 11 Professors, 5 Lecturers, one Research Officer and 23 Assistant Lecturers, 4 Demonstrators and an elaborate outfit of laboratories and wards. A Souvenir on the occasion of this Golden Jubilee presenting detailed information with regard to the history and the development of the various departments will be available to you.

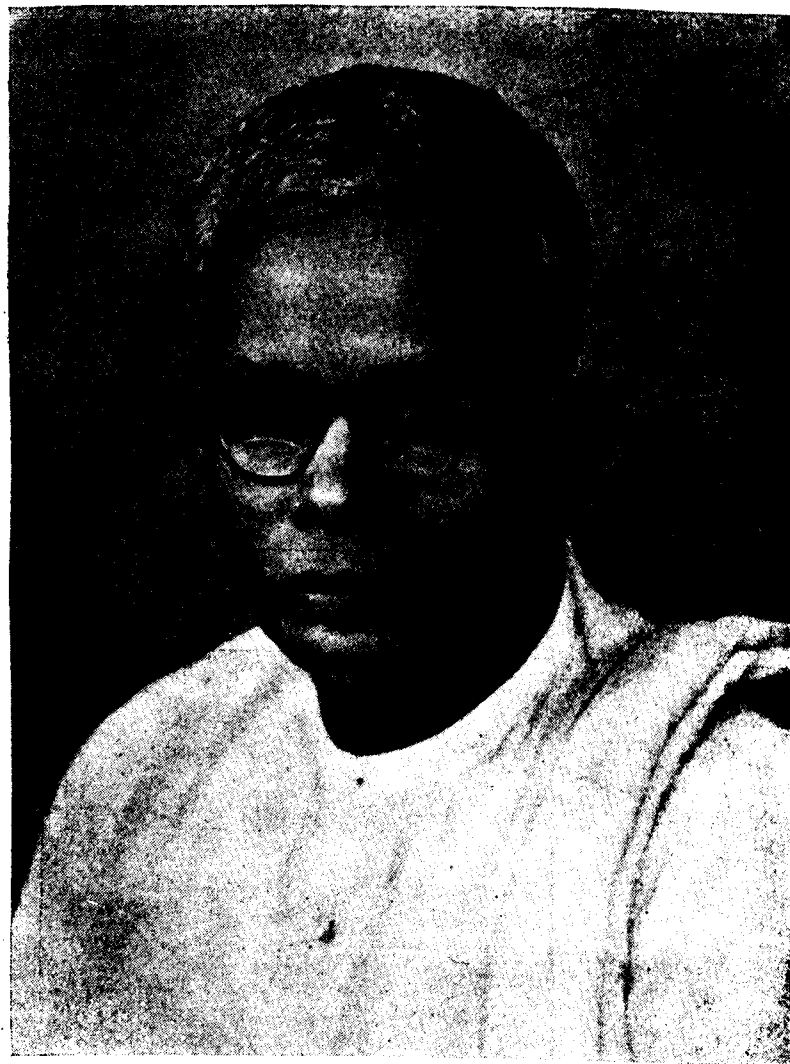
With these, Sir, I am happy and proud to have the privilege today of placing this brief record of our College before you and I hope and trust that this College will continue to have the support of all citizens, who have the interest of Animal Husbandry at heart, which is the mainstay of agriculture—an important occupation of the majority of the people in our country.



Sri K. KAMARAJ
Chief Minister, Madras State
who graced the occasion.



Sri Sri PRAKASA
Governor of Madras
who presided over the Golden Jubilee Celebrations



Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM,

Minister for Agriculture & Animal Husbandry, Madras,

who welcomed the Prime Minister and other distinguished visitors,
on the occasion.

In conclusion, Sir, I thank you and our revered Prime Minister and the other distinguished guests for gracing this occasion with your presence. We are grateful to our esteemed Prime Minister for consenting to honour this memorable occasion with his presence in spite of his multifarious national and international engagements.

This memory will inspire us for all time to come to strive and maintain the torch bright.

Address of the President of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations Committee

Shri V. R. RAJAGOPALAN

Shri V. R. Rajagopalan, Director of Animal Husbandry and President of the Golden Jubilee Committee, said that as an old boy he could confidently say that the institution had maintained a steady progress and had become better with each passing year. It had maintained a high standard of education and of research and its alumni had attained positions of high responsibility all over the country. It was only proper that they should pay homage to the various members of the staff who were not with them now but who by their perseverance and pioneering spirit had laid the foundation of the excellent traditions that were being maintained and developed now.

The Animal Husbandry Department of the State, he said, had grown with the College. Outstanding achievements of the department were the eradication of rinderpest and the surpassing momentum of breeding operations in key villages. The College had trained a steady stream of qualified personnel for the department and had also played an intimate part in the day-to-day working of the department and could be depended upon to meet the great demand for technicians for the ambitious schemes under the second Five-Year Plan.

Referring to the Exhibition, he said that the exhibits displayed different aspects of the care and management of livestock. Shri Rajagopalan said that the Government of India, in conjunction with the Madras Government, and under the auspices of the Madras University, had made a grant towards the cost of constructing an open air theatre in the College under the Youth Welfare Scheme the foundation-stone for which was to be laid the next day. Special mention should be made in this connection he said of the endowments towards the institution of

prizes made by the following: Mr. N. Krishnamurthi Aiyar Rs. 2000; the Zamindar of Neikarapatti Rs. 2,000; the Madras Race Club Rs. 3,000; Sir Dorabji Tata Trust Rs. 3,000; Dr. A. Srinivasan Rs. 2,800.

Address of Welcome

by

Shri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM,

Minister for Agriculture, Government of Madras

Shri Bhaktavatsalam said that they in this part of the country celebrated this week as a festival of cattle and cows. It was appropriate, he said, that the College which had been the first to offer higher studies in Veterinary Science should be celebrating during this week its Golden Jubilee and they considered themselves extremely lucky to be able to have the celebration under the distinguished patronage of their Prime Minister. There had been a great demand from villages for Veterinary aid and Government were trying to provide veterinary dispensaries and hospitals, but apart from the difficulty of finance they had also to face the difficulty of shortage of technical personnel. They had been doing their best to develop livestock and also to provide veterinary aid with the co-operation of the people in the areas that had come under the Community Project and the National Extension Service. Apart from the Veterinary aspect of it this College provided courses for the study of livestock development also.

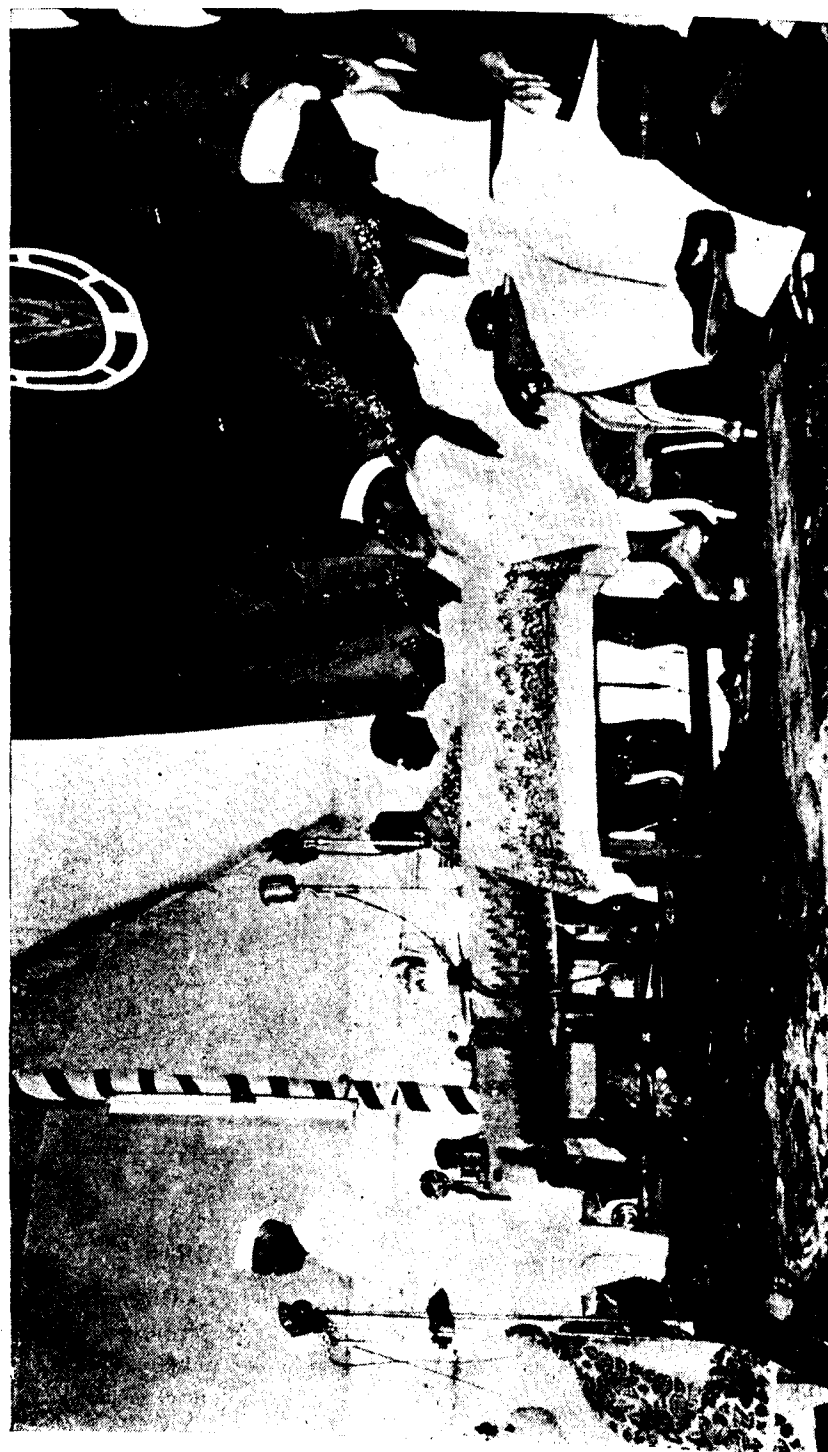
Shri Bhaktavatsalam said that in spite of the numerical strength of cattle in this country, they were poor in quality and it was the aim of Government to improve the breed. He was glad that they had developed a fine breed of several varieties of cattle in this State, both by Government and by private efforts and to-day they had the finest breed of the Sindhi variety. Other States including the State of Kashmir wanted this State to supply this breed for their development purposes. Besides cattle, the Government were also interested in developing fine breeds of horses and sheep and goats. They had a well-equipped laboratory and hospital for treatment not only of cattle but also of horses and dogs. In conclusion, Shri Bhaktavatsalam said that the College had great achievements to its credit in the matter of research and it provided also for post-graduate course of study. Finally, he requested the Prime Minister to inaugurate the Jubilee Celebrations and declare open the exhibition.



Awaiting the arrival of the

PRIME MINISTER AND THE GOVERNOR

The State Minister Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam; the Vice-Chancellor Dr. A. L. Mudaliar; the Deputy Secretary Rao Sahib N. Murugesu Mudaliar the Principal Sri Bertie D'Souza and the Jubilee Publicity Officer Dr. Dharmarajan, could be seen in the picture.



PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
addressing the gathering.

The Inaugural Address

by

Shri Pandit JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Prime Minister Nehru inaugurating the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Madras Veterinary College, said, at the outset, that he was happy to associate himself with the Golden Jubilee celebration of the "famous institution" in Madras which was a very important one. He realised fully the importance at any time—and more especially now—of such institutions. He should tell them frankly that he did not know anything about Veterinary Science. He knew nothing about animals except that he liked them and got on well with them. The only animals among those with which he did not get on well were lizards, chameleons and scorpions and some insects (*laughter*).

"I am fond of animals", Mr. Nehru said, "and, therefore, I am interested in the science and treatment relating to them and looking after them and improving them." "Apart from that personal aspect," he said, "in any country, and more so in an agricultural country like ours, Veterinary Science is of the utmost importance, because these animals are the principal wealth of the country. This institution has got a good record. There are also other institutions of this kind, though not so ancient and perhaps not so distinguished as this. Nevertheless, taking them all, they are remarkably few in India considering the importance of the problem and the vast extent of this country.

Training of Personnel

"Some little time ago, in our Planning Commission, we were considering the question of trained personnel. Among the list of personnel that had to be trained in very large numbers were people who knew something about Veterinary Science—Veterinary Doctors as we call them. Just as in our country, for our normal health, the services of human beings, a vast number of doctors and the like are required, so also a vast number of Veterinary Surgeons or Doctors are required to look after the agricultural wealth of this country.

"We have big problems before us in connection with carrying on any kind of development in the country. On the question of training people and producing trained personnel some people imagine that lack of money is the chief handicap. Well, of course, money has its use. In our present economy money plays a relatively important function.

"But let us not praise money too much or attach too much importance to it. It is human beings who count and not money. It is the skilled worker that counts—skilled human beings and not money

ultimately. In our Planning Commission, therefore, the thing that we come up against is not so much lack of money as lack of skilled personnel to do the job required efficiently. If you make any kind of calculation—it may be teachers, doctors, veterinary surgeons—having some relation to the population of India, you arrive at vast figures. You may arrive at a figure of five hundred thousand doctors. You want several hundred thousands of Veterinary Doctors in India. You may want a million teachers in India. When you look around and see our Medical Colleges you find they are Colleges producing 100 or 150 doctors. You add up the total number and you come at a pitiful figure of some thousands. At that rate we require a hundred years or something like that before we get our full quota of trained doctors. That is not good enough obviously. Something has got to be done.

Lack of adequate doctors

"The difficulty is that a doctor takes five, six or seven years to get trained—a long time. Are we going to wait for seven years before we can supply, if not the full quota, at least adequate number of doctors to be sent to various rural areas? What are we to do? We do not want to lower our standard to do that. We want to maintain high standards. So, there is a conflict all the time between the high standards we want to maintain and the time taken in the process of producing trained personnel. It is all very well to keep high standards. But there are many places in India where there is nobody at all of any standard to do the job. Are we going to wait till fully qualified personnel come—which means seven years from now and then send them to particular area which is demanding a doctor? One thing I want to be quite clear about. There must be no lowering of standard—that is there. We do not want lowering of standards in India in any thing. We do not want to be second-rate country. We want to be a top-ranking country in science technology or whatever it may be. The only other way is this—to make some stop-gap arrangement. The gap has to be filled and there is demand for it".

Shorter Course Suggested

"Do not call them, for sometime, full-fledged in terms of the medical profession. Do not call them full-fledged doctors. Give them an year's training or two, whatever it is. They may be sent to rural areas after that training to give some help and may be attached to a fully trained doctor. We have to find out some way to deal with this problem. We cannot wait year after year till we produce fully-trained doctors. I do not know, however, what the position is exactly in regard to these Veterinary Colleges and training institutions. But I presume it is probably much worse and I am worried about it. We have come here



THE PRIME MINISTER
Cutting a joke and pressing a button to open the Jubilee Exhibition of the College.



Prime Minister at the Exhibition held in connection with the Golden Jubilee Celebrations.

Courtesy: "The Hindu".

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY SHRI PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU 305

to celebrate the Jubilee of this old training institution and we are, no doubt, happy that the institution has lived up to fifty years. There is a feeling of complacency, about it as to how well we are doing. How are we justified in complacency of that kind?

"We have to consider this problem because it is of the utmost importance to deal with cattle. There are various animals which form a very important part of the wealth of this country. In India, cattle, especially the cow, is thought of highly. It is revered and is almost worshipped. But there is no country to my knowledge where the cow is worse treated than in India. By and large, the people in India are gentle. They do not like to inflict suffering. But while they are gentle and they do not like to inflict suffering, they pass by when seeing suffering and do not interfere. They see a poor animal which had fallen down on the roadside and pass by without trying to lift it or to find out what is wrong with it. So, many of us in this country have developed what I call 'passive and inert virtue.' It is about time the virtue is more positive and more aggressive".

Proceeding, Mr. Nehru said that it was not possible in this country to get good milk except in some areas in the Punjab. "There is progressive deterioration in cattle in spite of Veterinary Colleges and doctors. Something is wrong. Now, we cannot tackle this question from sentimental or religious point of view. Some people start an agitation partly, no doubt, for sentimental reasons and partly for political reasons. But we cannot solve this question or any other question by mere sentiment. I agree we have to protect our cattle wealth and improve quality. But we are not going to do it by starting a large number of pinjrapoles all over the country. We must raise the standard of cattle. Therefore I think that those people who want to adopt, instead of a rational and scientific attitude to this important problem, a soppy and sentimental attitude, do more harm than good".

"So far as I am concerned", Mr. Nehru said, "it leaves me very cold. We must find a constructive approach to the problem". Mr. Nehru made appreciative reference to the milk colonies in Bombay and West Bengal and instanced them as constructive approaches to the problem. "People suggest various approaches to the problem", Mr. Nehru said, "which, if acted upon, would probably result in various difficulties, first of them being deterioration of the cattle wealth in India. The quality will go down, though the numbers may go up. All the bad and diseased cattle will increase and the good ones will die. What is more, if this kind of soppy approach is adopted, human beings will die on account of diseased animals. I want cattle wealth to develop. Nevertheless, I attach more importance to the human beings in this

country. The human being is going to have the first place and other things will come next".

In conclusion, Mr. Nehru expressed the hope that the Madras Veterinary College, which was celebrating its Golden Jubilee, would expand its work.

Mr. Nehru then pressed a button and declared the Exhibition open.

After the Prime Minister's speech, messages received were read.

Presidential Address

by

Shri Sri PRAKASA

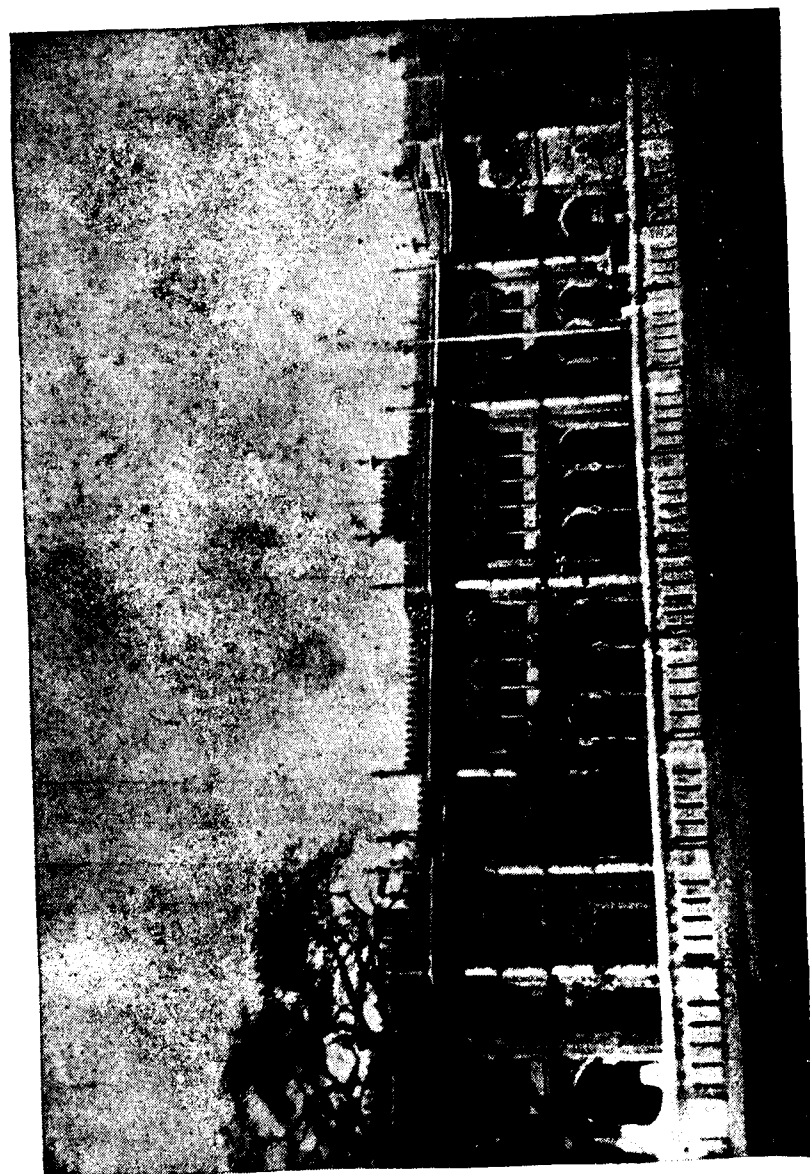
Governor of Madras.

Shri Sri Prakasa offered thanks to the Prime Minister for having inaugurated the function. For them of the North, Shri Sri Prakasa said, it was necessary to come and stay some time in this great State to love and admire and understand it. In fact they were very ignorant of the great work that have been done here in all directions. The sense of social service of the people here was very great as evidenced by the numberless institutions where good work was being done for women, children and animals. He hoped that many of them from the North would be induced to come and study conditions here.

The great characteristic of Madras, Shri Sri Prakasa said, was that the institutions were not only born here but lived and flourished. He had himself occasion to assist at Silver and Diamond Jubilee functions of many institutions and so far as Medical and Engineering colleges were concerned they had celebrated their bi-centenaries and ter-centenaries. It was rather modest of this institution to celebrate only the Golden Jubilee. He had no doubt that this College as many other institutions in this State would flourish and do great work. The description of the Prime Minister that they were a gentle people who did not want to inflict any suffering was true of Madras. But, Shri Sri Prakasa said, he was sorry that in many places in the land there was a great deal of hypocrisy which went in the name of kindness. The Governor congratulated the college on the good work that is being done and wished if every success in the future as well.



Farewell to PRIME MINISTER



MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE
whose Golden Jubilee was celebrated on 17-1-55.

The 12th All-India Veterinary Conference

AND

The Madras State Veterinary Conference

ON THE SECOND DAY (18-1-55) of the Jubilee celebrations, a combined session of the XII All-India Veterinary Conference and the Madras State Veterinary Conference was held in the same beautifully decorated Jubilee pandal and continued on the following day. It was a memorable session and delegates from East Punjab, Bengal, Vindhya Pradesh, Bombay, Travancore-Cochin, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra and Madras attended the session. The atmosphere of concord and fraternity was very pleasing to note. Such gatherings undoubtedly contribute towards national unity and solidarity.

Dr. S. Datta, the President-elect was received by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, President and General Secretary of the All-India Veterinary Association, Secretary of the Conference and the Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras. He mixed freely with all the delegates, cutting jokes in his usual good humour. He recognised many of the delegates who were his students at some time or other. Immediately after, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, arrived and he was received by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras, President and General Secretary of the All-India Veterinary Association, Conference Secretary and the President-elect of the Conference. All Delegates from different States were duly introduced to the Hon'ble Minister who shook hands with them. Next the gathering settled down to a group photo and then the Honourable Minister and the President-elect were conducted to the Conference pandal and were soon seated on the dias. Sri P. T. Rajan was also received on arrival.

Mrs. N. M. Dhandapani next walked up to dias and led the gathering in prayer, all people standing.

Sri Bertie A. D'Souza, Chairman of the Reception Committee and Principal, Madras Veterinary College, next delivered the following welcome address:—

The Hon'ble Minister, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure, as Chairman of the Reception Committee of this Joint Session of the All-India Veterinary Conference and the

Provincial Veterinary Conference and on my own behalf, to extend to you a warm welcome. I further take this opportunity to thank you for the interest and support you have manifested in this Veterinary Conference, by accepting our invitation.

We are very fortunate indeed, in having Sri Punjabrao Deshmukh to inaugurate this Joint Session. His presence is a source of great strength and encouragement to the Association.

We are meeting at this Conference along with a great event in the history of our well-known Veterinary College in India. The importance of this event has been immensely enhanced. Indeed we have been exceedingly fortunate in having no less a distinguished Indian than our revered Prime Minister of India, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru to inaugurate the Jubilee celebrations. I am sure you were all present at yesterday's function and so I need no longer enlarge on it. But, all the same, I cannot resist the temptation to express our gratitude to our Prime Minister for having so kindly consented to participate in our functions. In having inaugurated this College Jubilee Celebration, he has exalted the reputation of the well-known Veterinary College in India and thereby honoured the entire Veterinary profession in India. Today we have a distinguished Veterinarian in Dr. S. Datta to guide us wisely in our deliberations. Dr. Datta is no stranger to us. He is a gifted speaker, a keen student of learning and possibly the most experienced and seniormost Veterinarian in service. We are grateful to him for having so readily consented to go over to Madras to preside over this Conference.

In passing, we should recall that the All-India Veterinary Association, which holds its Conference in this College at the invitation of the Madras Veterinary Association has a grand tradition and history. Starting in 1922 and its first conference being held in 1923 at Lahore under the presidentship of Col. G. K. Walker, the second Conference was held at Lucknow in 1924 with Col. Pease in the Chair; it decided to start the *Indian Veterinary Journal*. Thereafter many Conferences were held at many places in India. The All-India Veterinary Association and its organ, the *Indian Veterinary Journal*, continue to ceaselessly advice, protect and champion the cause of the profession and the interest of animal husbandry development in this country. While referring to this Association, the names of some stalwarts like late Sri A. Ramalinga Mudaliar, our Sri M. S. Sastry, Sri T. Vinayaka Mudaliar, Sri Pangal Srinivasa Rao, late Sri R. Swaminatha Iyer, and many others who worked nobly for the cause of the Association in this part of the country will ever be remembered through posterity in our professional ranks.

The year 1954 has been particularly rude to the profession, in that it had rendered it much poorer by the loss of two zealous and able Veterinarians in this State. I mean the late Sri R. Swaminatha Iyer and Dr. I. M. Azizuddin. Until few months ago we hoped to get up these Conferences under the able guidance of the late General Secretary of the All-India Veterinary Association and the President of the Madras Veterinary Association. He was one of the ablest Indian Veterinary Graduates and it is inevitable that his sudden tragic death would be uppermost not only in the thoughts of those of us in this part of the country, who knew him personally, but also in the thoughts of every Veterinarian, who had known the All-India Veterinary Association and the *Indian Veterinary Journal*. He has been cut off in the fullness of his ability and experience leaving as his monument, his work for the cause of the profession, such as few others have equalled, but also leaving a feeling that he might have accomplished more and possibly even greater things for the whole Veterinary profession in India, had he been left with us a few years longer. Dr. I. M. Azizuddin is another distinguished Indian Veterinary Graduate, who revealed considerable ability, energy, drive and capacity. In the same measure as he distinguished himself during his training, while on deputation abroad and brought credit for this College, there was prospects in him. We are grateful to Sri T. Vinayaka Mudaliar and Sri P. Sreenivasa Rao for having taken over the offices of the General Secretaryship of the All-India Veterinary Association and the Presidentship of the Madras Veterinary Association in spite of great personal inconveniences due to their health.

For nearly 30 years now, the All-India Veterinary Association has been clammering from time to time for the formation of the Indian Veterinary Council and the recent announcement by the Government of India about the formation of the Interim Indian Veterinary Council is a matter of great satisfaction to the entire profession. We are to be grateful to the Government of India for taking this measure which has not come a bit too early and indeed it is an indication of a right step for the progress of Veterinary Science in India. The role of the All-India Veterinary Association and the tireless efforts of late Rao Bahadur R. Swaminatha Iyer for this happy ending on the face of many obstacles and discouragements from various sources cannot be over emphasized. Let us hope that the Interim Indian Veterinary Council will soon exert its correct influence in the cause of the Veterinary profession, in the same manner as the Indian Medical Council does to the medical profession and that ere long this Interim Council will be established as the Indian Veterinary Council, we have so long looked forward to and waited for.

Though the Madras Veterinary College was the fourth to be opened in India, it was the first institution to offer studies on a University level. In the same manner it was in this College that the entrance qualification was enhanced to a pass in the Intermediate examination in Arts and Science in 1936, on the introduction of the B.V.Sc. Degree course. The curriculum of studies of the B.V.Sc. (Madras) degree of four years and one term is so arranged that not only does it tackle the disease problem, but it also covers problems related to the production of good and pure livestock and their products. Animal husbandry subjects are spread through the whole course and practical training is offered on the State Livestock Farms. The course is thus a well-balanced one. The duration of the course of studies in Veterinary Science is five years in the majority of the Colleges in the West, but in Holland it is six years and in Scandinavian countries 5½ years. In the United States of America it is of four years' duration. With the additional period of farm training, namely 6½ months, it may be taken that the B.V.Sc. course in Madras is really a five years' course. In a few other Colleges in India, like Bombay and Hyderabad, the entrance qualification is the same, Intermediate in Arts and Science and the duration of the course is four years. Admission in some Colleges is based on Matriculation standards. In short there is no uniformity in Veterinary Education throughout the country, even though India is one country and the requirements of animal husbandry and Veterinary aid are more or less similar in the different parts and the interest of the whole country is the same. With the growth of our nation and the Independence we have attained, it is essential to maintain proper uniform standards of education that are recognised throughout the country; and to recognise that our basic qualifications are equal to, if not higher, than those obtained in any other country outside.

Like other sister professions, Veterinary Science is also fast developing, but we lack adequate facilities for advanced specialised training for the different conditions of animal husbandry, dairying, disease control, etc. in this country. It is therefore essential to offer facilities to young men in our Colleges to take to research on the many problems that are here and thereby develop techniques and advance the knowledge of science to suit the needs of our country. There is no use of simply plagiarising the methods of foreign countries. Addressing the College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal, the other day, Sri Sardar Panikkar said "we know that progress depends on Science, that even in what appears the most insignificant sphere, improvement can come only through utilisation of scientific knowledge. We must, however, remember that no nation can progress on second hand science,

on the fruits of labours of others. It is only when a nation by its own efforts contributes its share to scientific advancement that it joins the family of progressive nations". It seems to me that we must advance in our own way to meet the peculiar requirements of our country. It is precisely in the sphere of veterinary education, I consider, that a strong All-India Veterinary Council can do much, in the matter of guidance, both in the under-graduate and post-graduate spheres of education and the furtherance of research.

Even as we are now confronted with a multiplicity of Veterinary qualifications, suggestions are put forth to institute short courses in Veterinary education, in order to turn out more graduates to meet the acute shortage of Veterinarians for the Community Projects and Extension Schemes. The advisability of such a course is a matter which, this Conference can well consider during its deliberations. No one will say that these Extension Schemes and Projects should begin functioning only after the country is able to produce all the year, the required number of Veterinary men for all the schemes. What seems to be the immediate step required to make good the shortage of this type of technical personnel is to provide greater facilities by way of finance for accommodation, equipment and staff at all the Veterinary Colleges to start producing more graduates. Government should also make it worthwhile for young men to take to the study of Veterinary Science, by offering attractive terms to the members of the veterinary profession as this shortage is the cumulative effect of past apathy in the matter.

The National Extension Schemes and the Community Projects are important development schemes, calculated to enhance our national economy. But it is becoming more and more realised, that there is acute shortage of Veterinary personnel, this in effect means that there is a growing realisation that the shortage of veterinary personnel in the country is affecting our national economy. Even now the amount set apart towards Veterinary education, disease control and development of livestock are far too inadequate to meet the actual requirements. The sooner our planners appreciate that the health of human beings is dependent upon the health and efficiency of our livestock, the better, not only for the building up of a balanced diet for the people, but also for the fertility of the soil.

Animal husbandry and Veterinary work deserve greater emphasis than what has been obtained in the First Five Year Plan. In the planning of the schemes, the advice of the professional men with experience and knowledge of this work should not be ignored. In the early years of Veterinary development in India, it may be recalled that, animal diseases were so rampant and economic losses to agriculturists through

mortality in stock from diseases was so great, that an Imperial Veterinary Service was formed. This Service having the same status as those in the then I.C.S. and other Imperial Services, their advice and opinion commanded a tremendous weight among the powerful administrators of those times. To-day the realisation of livestock development is receiving a momentum; and schemes for the Five Year Plan, Community and National Extension Projects require planning. It is obvious that the words of the professional administrators must command weight and respect among the planners, who may be the members of the administrative services like the 'I.A.S.' The only way this could be achieved is for the Government of India to consider the feasibility of reviving the old cadre of All-India Veterinary Service, recruitment to which ceased since 1924. Into such an all-India Service, the status of which is equal to other All-India Administrative Service, experienced and capable Veterinarians could be recruited for All-India and State Service.

It is gratifying to note that the Rinderpest Eradication Scheme for the whole of India is being put into execution. In this connection, it is noteworthy that this State has eradicated this plague from within its borders through the labours of our staff. But, we have a great responsibility, namely to ensure that no further infection is introduced into our State. With this purpose, the establishment of quarantine stations at frontiers is a right step, for which Dr. V. R. Rajagopalan, the Director of our State deserves credit. I wonder whether our common stock-owner realises what this eradication means to his economy and how much he owes it to the veterinarian. In the same manner, Caprine pleuro-pneumonia and Ranikhet disease, which once claimed so much of valuable livestock are today not heard of or they are bereft of their menacing capacity. There is much more to be done in the curative side of medicine. Sterility is receiving increasing importance and plans are already afoot for the institution of separate Chairs of Gynaecology and Obstetrics and Therapeutics and Toxicology in our College.

Gentlemen, we as a profession have not sufficiently educated the authorities, the public and the Representatives in the Councils and Legislatures about the importance of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry problems requiring immediate attention for the benefit of the large rural and urban interests. The problems of animal health and wealth are closely linked up with those of national wealth and health.

I offer a most cordial welcome to those who have come from distant places out of this State and the mofussil. I hope your stay here will be comfortable. I have done all that I could to make your stay comfortable, but I am sure, you will bear with me for any short comings due to the crowded programmes of Jubilee and the Conferences.



Dr. S. DATTA, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.T.V.M.,

F.R.S. (Edin.), F.N.I.

*Director of Veterinary Services and Animal Husbandry,
West Bengal, Calcutta,*

who presided over the Combined Session of the Conferences.



Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Addressing the Gathering.

Courtesy: "The Hindu".

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY DR. PANJABRAO DESHMUKH

313

Gentlemen, I shall now close this address with a warm and hearty welcome once again to you all to this Conference.

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh was next requested to inaugurate the Conference which he did with the following illuminating address:—

Inaugural Address

BY

DR. PANJABRAO DESHMUKH,

Minister for Agriculture, Government of India.

First of all, I must thank you for asking me to inaugurate this joint session of the All-India Veterinary Conference and the Madras State Veterinary Conference. I am glad that it was possible for me to accept your kind invitation and to be with you today.

2. Associations like the All-India Veterinary Association are a vital need for the healthy growth of every profession. Like the string of a rosary, these Associations serve to link together their members wherever they are placed, and the periodical Conferences provide a common platform for mutual exchange of views. In these, and in many other ways, such professional Associations can play an important part in maintaining the professions alert and trim so as to be of the best possible service to themselves as well as to the nation. But this is by no means an easy ideal to attain. This can happen only if the members keep a due sense of realism and sobriety.

3. The modern organised Veterinary profession in India is a few decades old, and it has had, it seems, to face many handicaps and impediments. The formation of a Veterinary Association, though on a provincial scale then, was conceived and achieved as long ago as 1912 in the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. This may come as a pleasant revelation to those who are not aware of the history of the development of these Associations; and we must praise those pioneer enthusiasts for whatever they were able to achieve over 40 years ago. Likewise, we must also admire the fortitude of that small band of workers who, working against many odds, succeeded some 30 years ago in organizing an All-India Veterinary Association. These pioneers and all those others who have laboured hard not only in keeping this Association alive but also in making it a representative body of the profession deserve a reference and a tribute for what they left behind.

4. The need for setting up a Central Organization with legislative backing, for controlling and regulating veterinary practice, for effecting

liaison between the Government and the profession, and for taking up other cognate functions more or less on the lines of similar statutory organizations existing for the allied professions of medicine and dentistry, had been repeatedly urged by representative bodies of the Veterinary profession as well as the advisory bodies of the Government of India. As you are aware, this matter was discussed in December 1951 at the joint meeting of the All-India Veterinary Association and the Bombay Veterinary Medical Association. The then Union Minister for Food and Agriculture who presided over that meeting had appointed a Steering Committee to go into the question of establishing a National Veterinary Council for the country. The Steering Committee, composed of official as well as non-official representatives of the Veterinary profession, met at Bangalore and made certain recommendations. These recommendations have been accepted by the Government and as a first step towards the formation of a National Veterinary Council, an Interim Indian Veterinary Council has recently been constituted. This Interim Council is composed of members representing the Veterinary Departments and the Veterinary Associations of the constituent States of the Indian Union, besides a few members nominated by the Central Government. I understand this Council is likely to meet in the near future, and I hope all its members will attend that meeting and chalk out a programme for an efficient execution of the functions and objectives of that Council. One important function of the Interim Council would be to work out a detailed scheme for the formation of Veterinary Councils in the States as well as at the Centre on a permanent footing and as far as possible with a statutory authority. The All-India Veterinary Association may naturally be of considerable help and service in this respect.

5. Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry in India have made considerable strides in the past few decades and some at least of the achievements have been remarkable indeed. But no progressive organisation can rest content on past glories. The development of livestock is a slow and continuous process, but at the same time of vital interest to the country. We in this country still have such a tremendous ground to cover that the task before our Veterinarians is of a gigantic magnitude. India is said to possess nearly one-quarter of the entire cattle population of the world. In spite of the fact that we have already been able to develop a few good breeds, the majority of our cattle continue to be practically as non-descript as ever without appreciable improvement in their performance. Moreover, the improved breeds are not available in sufficient numbers. Some of our best breeds like Sahiwal, Sindhi and Tharparkar have been left in Pakistan and we have to make the best of the small numbers which we possess. The picture with regard to other species of domestic animals is no better. Nevertheless, the

total annual contribution of livestock to the economy of the nation even at their present state has been estimated at more than 1000 crores of rupees. The Central and the State Governments are alive to the need of rapid improvement of animal husbandry in the country and they are doing their best as funds and other conditions permit. The real burden of this gigantic task, however, rests on our workers, who have to discharge efficiently the duties entrusted to them. We are short of bullock power, milk and milk products, meat, fish and eggs and the average quality of our wool is inferior. We have only one breeding bull against our requirement of 250. Roughly not less than 10 per cent of our cattle are wholly unproductive or unserviceable, over half of which are moving carcasses for which we profess profound respect and devotion. What should be a matter of utter shame to any sensible human being provides the fodder for a political capital to beat us within season and out of season. It is a strange interpretation of the doctrine of *Ahimsa* to ask us to prolong the agonies of these helpless, dumb creatures for whom moving appeals are made but very little actually done. Much of what is collected in the name of the cow often goes to feed the sympathiser rather than the sympathised. The total milk production in the country has to be increased very greatly to meet the human nutrition requirements. Our nutrition experts have prescribed a target of one egg per adult human unit a day, but as I pointed out only the other day the total output of eggs in the country is so low at present that it allows only 4 eggs per adult unit in a whole year. The net result of the poor quality of our animals is that we have to maintain them in much larger numbers than we would actually require if their quality could be improved. This means much greater pressure on land than desired. The feeds and fodders available in the country are hardly enough which we have got to feed. We have no doubt made considerable progress in the control of diseases but a large number of animals still die annually as a result of disease and most of these deaths can be prevented by a proper application of the vaccines and other measures which have been developed as a result of the researches conducted in this country and abroad.

6. In the past, disease has been the chief obstacle in the way of progress in animal husbandry, since it often carried away the best of the progeny produced after years of hard labour. Among the many contagious diseases affecting livestock, rinderpest has always been cattle enemy No. 1. Thanks to the intensive researches conducted at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, we are now in possession of very efficacious vaccines for immunizing our cattle against that fell disease. These vaccines have already been tried on large scale in almost all the States with very good results. I was very happy to learn that the

State of Madras has already been freed from the ravages of rinderpest as a result of intensive mass vaccination campaigns. The experience acquired in Madras and certain other States impelled us not to lose time to undertake a complete eradication of rinderpest from the country. After a somewhat prolonged scrutiny and discussion of the proposed eradication programme, the Central Government have, at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakhs, sanctioned a pilot scheme for eradicating rinderpest from the southern peninsular States. This scheme has already come into operation, and the objective is expected to be attained during the term of the First Five Year Plan. This pilot project should provide the requisite knowledge and experience necessary for taking up during the Second Five Year Plan period, the eradication of rinderpest from the remaining parts of the country. I know it is a huge task, the like of which has probably not been undertaken before in this country in any field of human endeavour. But imagine the great service it would be to our national prosperity! With the co-operation of all concerned, whether in the States or at the Centre, I am confident we shall succeed in our mission.

7. While rinderpest has attracted our major attention, we cannot adopt an attitude of complacency towards the numerous bacterial, parasitic and miscellaneous other diseases which livestock flesh is heir to. Much progress in alleviating the sufferings of our animals owing to such diseases and saving the economic loss caused thereby has been achieved. We have, however, to greatly intensify our efforts for controlling the diseases of livestock through a wide application of the methods already known and through further intensification and enlargement of our veterinary research organizations.

8. The Planning Commission is rightly inclined to place greater emphasis on animal husbandry in the Second Five Year Plan, and the Central Government are considering a number of proposals for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan. I would like to take this opportunity and tell you something about the more outstanding of our proposals.

(1) The Key Village Scheme will be greatly expanded and 600 more Key Village Centres will be established. In addition, 100 artificial insemination centres will be set up in towns. A subsidy of Rs. 10 per month per calf will be given for selected male and female calves in Key Villages. The object of this subsidy is to induce the cattle owners to properly rear the improved progeny produced by breeding with selected bulls. Arrangements will simultaneously be made for development of grazing lands and for production and preservation of fodder.

(2) One hundred more Gosadans will be established for segregating old, unproductive and infirm cattle.



Sri V. S. ALWAR,
Secretary, Reception Committee,
who took the M.Sc., degree of the Madras University
recently.



Sri BERTIE A. D'SOUZA,
Chairman, Reception Committee.

Members of the Reception Committee of the Combined Session of the Conferences.



Sitting :—L. to R.—Banerjee, P. G. Date, M. S. Sastry, D. S. Laud, K. N. Naidu, Cap. N. G. Iyengar, Murugesu Mudaliar, Dr. S. Datta, Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, M. Baktavatsalam, P. T. Rajan, P. Srinivasa Rao, Basu, Mahajan, Sharma, R. P. Singh, Danda, K. B. Nair, G. R. Viswanathan, K. S. Shanmugasundaram, M. Ananthanarayan Rao, R. Venkataraman, Kelappan, Raghubathi Reddi, Bhardwajan, Wilson, Balakrishnan, V. K. Rajagopalan, Bertie D'souza, Mantramoorthy, Subbu Singh, C. I. John, K. Govinda Sastri, R. Veeramani, C. M. Lalita, Osman Khan, D. Pattabiraman.

2nd Row : Uppal, Arumugam, Samuel A. D., T. Vinayaka Mudaliar, M. Ranganathan, P. Vedanayakam, C. T. Ramaswamy, Venkatachalam, R. Krishnamoorthy, P. S. Narayanan, Vaidyanathan, Masilamani, Ananthapadmanabhan, K. S. Venkataraman, V. D. Ratnam, M. N. Dandapani, M. A. Raju, Kuppuswamy Mudaliar, Doddanaiyaya, C. T. V. Tilak, K. S. Krishnaswamy, Vijayarangam, S. Krishnaswamy, Vancheswara Iyer, Velayudhan Nair, Govindan Nair, R. H. Sundaram, P. V. Narashiman, Govindarajulu, Mahboob Ali.

4th Row : Govindan Nambiar, Pandurangam, Babu, Satyendra Rao, Sowrirajan, Neelakanta Iyer, M. Subramanian, P. Subramanian, Umamaheswaran, R. Bhaskaran, P. S. Krishnamoorthy, M. S. Ganapathy, M. N. Menon, G. Balasubramanian, J. Ramamoorthy, V. Sarabgopani, K. P. C. Nair, V. S. Alwar, Ravivarma Hegde, P. Krishna Rao, Sacchidanandan.

5th Row :

(3) The resources of 500 goshalas and pinjrapoles will be utilized fully not only to improve the institutions themselves but also to develop the cattlewealth of the country, and improve the milk supply position. There are nearly 3,000 Goshalas spread throughout the country which maintain over 6 lakhs of cattle at an estimated annual expenditure of nearly 7 crores of rupees. Most of these institutions have good resources in the shape of land, building etc., and they provide a great potential for breeding cattle and increasing milk production. When properly organized, these institutions should make available an increased supply of milk to the towns and also effectively serve as efficient cattle breeding centres.

(4) The grasses available in the forest areas will be collected and transported to the nearest rail head where fodder banks will be established. A constant stock of about 20 lakh maunds of hay will be maintained with a view to meeting emergent demands in fodder famine areas.

(5) There are nearly 38 million sheep in the Indian Union and they produce annually roughly 76 million pounds of wool. Nearly 20 million pounds of raw wool is imported every year from Commonwealth countries for the production of superior quality apparel. The results of previous attempts at improving our sheep and wool have been utilized and now for the development of sheep and wool the country has been divided into three regions, viz., the Temperate Himalayan Region, the Dry Northern and Western Region, and the Southern Deccan Region. Definite breeding policies have been laid down for these regions. For instance, in the Temperate Himalayan Region the policy to be followed is the cross-breeding of the indigenous sheep with Rambouillet or similar imported rams. For the dry North-Western Region it is proposed to concentrate on a planned programme of selective breeding of the indigenous types with a view to producing an ideal carpet type wool. In the Deccan Region the local sheep will be improved by selective breeding and also graded by cross-breeding with imported breeds. In each of these regions a number of development blocks having ram-rearing sub-centres will be established.

(6) Poultry forms an important item of our national wealth. Our past experience of poultry development has taught us that the best policy for quick development of our poultry would be to grade up the local flocks with cocks of improved breeds like Rhode Island Red, White Leghorn etc. An All-India scheme of poultry development has been prepared for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan. It is proposed to establish 150 poultry development centres all over the country. Day-old chicks will be imported from abroad, reared at well-organized farm up to the age of 5 months or so, and then distributed to these centres from

where they will finally be sold to the villagers at nominal price in trios consisting of one male and two females for intensive breeding in the areas. All indigenous male stock of this intensive breeding area will be removed. The cockerels from the farms will be distributed for upgrading the indigenous flocks of the area surrounding the intensive breeding area. The Government of India have already sanctioned a pilot scheme for operation during the remaining term of the First Five Year Plan period. Under this pilot plan it is proposed to establish 15 poultry development centres and to utilize the existing resources available in the country for the supply of the basic breeding material. It is hoped that these new plans will go a long way in developing the poultry industry in the country.

(7) Temporary infertility or permanent sterility in both males and females is a great handicap to regular breeding and causes much economic loss. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research realized the importance of tackling such breeding troubles and the Council has helped six of the State Veterinary Colleges in creating special chairs in Animal Gynaecology and Obstetrics not only for imparting suitable training in these subjects but also for conducting researches in sterility with a view to developing efficacious preventive and curative methods. The officers appointed have already been sent to Stockholm for specialized advanced training.

(8) Every professional service has to be manned efficiently in order that it may be of real service to the nation. The task of producing the requisite personnel has to be discharged by our Veterinary Colleges. Special development schemes like the Key Village Scheme, National Extension Service, Rinderpest Eradication Plan, etc., have greatly increased our Veterinary personnel requirements. The existing Colleges are unable to cope with this task. A double-shift arrangement for admitting some 114 extra students has already been made in the two Colleges at Hissar and Hyderabad. All the State Veterinary Colleges have been asked to expand their admission facilities to the utmost. The Government is also examining the need for opening a few more Veterinary Colleges in the country. All these measures, however, are of a more or less long term nature, whereas the number of Veterinary Graduates required is mounting up day by day. As an emergency measure, therefore, it has been decided to introduce temporarily a new cadre, intermediate between the Stockmen and Veterinary Surgeons after training for a period of two years or so for which arrangements are being made with the various Veterinary Colleges. I must admit that the decision to create this new cadre has been taken very reluctantly and purely as an emergency measure to meet the serious situation arising out of the shortage of Veterinary Surgeons in the country. The officers of

this cadre will not function as qualified Veterinary Surgeons, but they will be entrusted with day-to-day tasks of elementary nature under the direct supervision of properly qualified Veterinarians. This cadre will be gradually replaced by Veterinary Graduates as and when they start becoming available in required numbers.

9. As I have said before, we have to shoulder very heavy responsibilities so that we may efficiently discharge the service which our nation expects from us. I trust we shall not fail our country, and I hope we shall have the enthusiastic co-operation of all concerned in raising the status of our livestock wealth and thereby improving the prosperity of our country.

Next Sri V. R. Rajagopalan, Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras, proposed Dr. S. Datta to the Chair and this was seconded by the Conference Secretary Sri V. S. Alwar. Amidst deafening applause, Dr. S. Datta took the Chair and delivered the following Presidential address which was very much appreciated:—

Presidential Address

By

MAJOR S. DATTA, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.T.V.M., F.R.S. (Edin.) F.N.I.

*Director of Veterinary Services and Animal Husbandry,
West Bengal, Calcutta.*

I consider it a great honour and privilege to be called upon to preside over this joint session of the Twelfth All-India and the Eleventh Madras Provincial Veterinary Conferences. I thank the organisers for this gesture. I must, also, thank the All-India Veterinary Association for asking me to preside over their deliberations for three sessions in succession.

We sadly miss today the Late Shri Swaminatha Ayyar, the Secretary of the All-India Veterinary Association who had dedicated himself so much in the service of the profession and did contribute so much to further its cause. I may recall how hard he worked in the previous session which was, also, a joint Conference and held in connection with the Jubilee Celebration of a Veterinary College. On the present occasion of the Jubilee of the Madras Veterinary College, I express the hope that it may become possible to celebrate next year another Jubilee—that of the Bengal Veterinary College which was also due this year.

The Madras Veterinary College is a premier institution with a very distinguished record of service. During my long years of service

in the Army and in the Civil, I have found among the alumni of this College with whom it has been my privilege to work, evidence of the thorough training it had imparted and of the ideals of service which had been inculcated in its students. I have admired this institution for the atmosphere of active research which some of its teachers have created. The past record gives me the confident hope that the high standard of education and the thoroughness of work in the College, will be maintained equally well in the future years and that the College will march forward and fulfil its functions.

In my address at the last Conference I had invited your attention to development in the country generally and to the role that the profession could play in shaping the country's plans of rehabilitation and in finding solutions of certain national problems.

In surveying the developments which have taken place since then, it is gratifying to note that substantial progress has been made in several directions, and the Government may be congratulated for putting animal husbandry work in a more prominent position than ever before. To recount some of these, the Government of India has been pleased to set up an Interim Indian Veterinary Council with the functions and objects of serving as a liaison body between Government and the profession, and in helping in the formation of State Veterinary Councils, and in advising the Central and the State Governments in all the matters concerning the profession; and in maintaining a register of Veterinary Practitioners in the country.

Secondly, the Government of India have set up a Central Rinderpest Control Committee and the question of the eradication of Rinderpest from India has been brought nearer solution by the initiation of a Pilot Project for the purpose in South India.

Besides, Key Village Schemes have been expanded and intensified and it is hoped that the development of sheep, goat and poultry in villages will be included in these schemes before long.

It is gratifying also to recall that with the large object of making India a livestock breeding country where the industry will provide employment to thousands of the unemployed, the Government have taken several definite steps, such as the training of Indian officers in Sweden in Animal Gynaecology and Obstetrics, and the setting up of Professorial Chairs at the Veterinary Colleges with the officers so trained.

The provision of pedigree stock of famous breeds at the Indian Dairy Research Institute for the supply of high quality germplasms by plane to distant parts of the country and the proposed development

of Artificial Insemination work by the use of freeze drying technique is another example.

The initiations of the Community Projects and National Extension Blocks are increasingly bringing to focus the urgent requirements of villagers' livestock which have to be a met and on the extreme shortage of Veterinary personnel in the country for which new Colleges and double shift arrangements in the existing ones are under way.

The control of the slaughter of useful cattle and the necessity of organising proper examination of meat casings etc. are also engaging attention. The report of the Expert Committee appointed by Government of India on the standardization of Veterinary Biological Products, and the implementation of its recommendations is engaging the attention of Government.

The Indian Veterinary Research Institute has been expanded and modernised in several directions and similar improvements have also been made in the States. The standard of Veterinary Education in the country has been raised by the affiliation of the Colleges to the respective Universities and uniform standards are expected to follow soon. The facilities for teaching and research are being actively augmented with the assistance of technical aid from abroad.

In the above context, the Veterinary Surgeons of to-day and to-morrow will have to take part alongside their brethren of the other departments in the building of the country and in bringing to a successful conclusion of the plans for removing unemployment in ten years, and in doubling the national income in 15 or 20 years.

To make all these possible the workers will have to be skilled and enthusiastic and be able to win the confidence of the rural people. The welfare of a rural community is to a large extent dependent upon activities of organised livestock work, his status and prosperity being largely dependent on the condition and productivity of his livestock. Improved livestock produces better returns in food production and in achieving health, prosperity and happiness of the people while providing very substantial source of employment to the community and bringing in various lucrative activities connected with food, clothing, leather, hide, fuel, biological products, transport etc. Experience has amply demonstrated that attempts at agricultural improvements to the neglect of livestock such as we are making is a self defeating venture. To rectify this the budget for Animal Husbandry in the States or in Central administration should at least be equal to that of agriculture, if the progress is not to be lopsided.

The general level of education on livestock matters among the people needs to be raised and the value of animals in the economy of the

country and as a means to raising the standard of living of our people should be continuously emphasised.

A well defined objective has to be laid before the people and the pace and the period within which specified target will be achieved have to be clearly indicated. The responsibility of the profession in this connection is obvious. It is admitted that the primary producers of cereals, milk and meat will remain the agriculturists, goals and the like, while the profession will have to assist and guide them to utilise to the best advantage of their resources and to obtain increasing economic returns and inducements hitherto lacking.

The Veterinary and Animal Husbandry organisations will have to meet this challenge of the primary producers and, not as hitherto, restrict their attention to the mere prevention and control of diseases which after all, can never be more than a means to an end.

The shortage of cereal food which had naturally received priority of attention so long under the grow more food campaign has now been removed. Objections on this score of financing livestock development project has thus disappeared. The supply position of milk and milk products have now reached a stage where the emphasis should undoubtedly be diverted to the provision of ample supplies of protein diets at reasonable prices for balancing rations. The shortage of cattle feeds is an aspect of national work which can no longer be relegated if the larger interest of human beings and animals are to be served properly.

The Association should now take up the question and impress upon the country the crying need of the moment in this regard, and I suggest that it should, in the first instance, move for the provision of advisers in Animal Husbandry in the higher levels of policy making as, for instance, in the administrations of the Planning Commission, Community Projects and National Extension Service.

The portrait of Shri Rao Bahadur R. Swaminatha Ayyar was next unveiled by Sri P. T. Rajan, the whole gathering standing in silence for a minute:—

Paying a tribute on behalf of the Madras and Ooty Race Clubs with which Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar was associated for a number of years, Mr. Rajan said Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar rose from the ranks by dint of hard work and retired as Principal of the Veterinary College. Many residents of Ooty who kept horses and dogs enlisted his service and it was at the request of the residents of Ooty that he was retained there. Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar was "unassuming and always courteous". He had never come across a more cheerful and willing worker. Mr. Aiyar had been associated with the All-India Veterinary Association whose



Sri P. T. RAJAN, Senior Steward of Madras Race Club unveiling the portrait of Shri Rao Bahadur R. SWAMINATHA AYYAR, B.A., G.M.V.C.

Courtesy: "The Hindu".

General Secretary he was and he had been connected with the Hyderabad and Madras Universities and with other institutions in Madras such as the Riding Club and the South India Turf Club.

Mr. Rajan said that the portrait would be a source of inspiration to a number of young men who would enter the portals of this College.

Several messages were received from all over the country and Sri V. S. Alwar, the Conference Secretary, read out a few of them and expressed the thanks of the Reception Committee for all such messages which were received from:—

Shri B. S. Hiray, Minister for Revenue and Agriculture, Bombay State.

„ Rao Bahadur V. R. Phadke, President Bombay Veterinary Medical Association and Vice-President, A. I. V. A.

Dr. K. S. Shetty, Director, Veterinary Department, Hyderabad-Dn.

„ H. K. Mehra, Director, Veterinary & Animal Husbandry Services, Madhya Bharat, Gwalior.

Col. G. V. Short, Veterinary Services Dept., I. C. I. (India) Ltd., Calcutta.

Shri S. V. Mudaliar, Retired Principal, Madras Veterinary college.

„ M. K. Garudachar, Retired Divisional Officer, Bombay State, Mandya.

„ K. S. Krishnappa, May & Baker (India) Ltd., Bangalore.

„ R. N. Govindaswamy, Retd. D. V. O., Salem.

„ P. S. Nair, Palace Guard, Trivandrum.

„ M. H. Nagamia, Bombay Veterinary College.

„ M. Hanumantha Rao, VAS., Rajahmundry.

„ M. K. Hawaldar, Bombay Veterinary College.

„ R. S. Narayanan, Retd. V. O., Malaya, Coimbatore.

Next the following delegates were duly elected as Subjects Committee Members and were requested to meet at 8 p.m. at the Conference pandal itself.

Members of the Subjects Committee

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Dr. S. Datta, | 12. Dr. P. G. Date, |
| 2. „ V. R. Rajagopalan, | 13. „ D. S. Laud, |
| 3. „ M. S. Sastry, | 14. „ S. D. Sharma, |
| 4. „ T. Vinayaka Mudaliar, | 15. „ Dodda Nanjayya, |
| 5. „ Nagabhushan Naidu | 16. „ M. N. Menon, |
| 6. „ Bertie D'Souza, | 17. „ D. Nilakanta Iyer, |
| 7. „ K. S. Nair, | 18. „ P. Srinivasa Rao, |
| 8. „ M. Subramanian, | 19. „ M. R. Mahajan, |
| 9. „ G. Venkatachalam, | 20. „ K. G. Sastry, |
| 10. „ G. Osman Khan, | 21. „ H. R. Rangaswamy. |
| 11. „ Bannerjee, | |

Finally, in proposing a vote of thanks, the General Secretary of the All-India Veterinary Association Sri Rao Sahib T. Vinayaka Mudaliar spoke as follows :—

Honourable Minister, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Not all the land marks in the life of an individual or an institution can lay claim to that enviable epithet 'Memorable' and I dare say, this combined session of the All-India Veterinary Conference and the Madras Provincial Conference held in conjunction with the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of this great institution is indeed a memorable one. It was only yesterday, the Golden Jubilee celebrations were inaugurated by no less a person than the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who stands on a pinnacle all his own in contemporary history and today we have had the proud privilege of getting our Conference inaugurated by Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, our popular Central Minister for Agriculture, whose quick grasp of the technical subjects he has to deal with has evoked nothing but admiration amongst the professional men of our country. One has to merely go through his several speeches before scientific gatherings to realise the truth of my statement. And what more, this Conference has again the unique privilege of being presided over by an eminent Scientist of international repute which our country and profession have produced. This session is therefore bound to be long remembered and I, as one who has had the good fortune to be connected with this All-India Veterinary Association from its very inception some 32 years ago, feel that this year's session is a fitting climax to all our efforts to place our profession on the map of the scientific world.

It is a session, Sir, which is bound to go down in the history of our profession, when it comes to be written, as one of its brightest chapters. It is such a session which you have been pleased to inaugurate today. Ladies and gentlemen, I divulge no form of official secret when I tell you that we have been guilty of not giving the Hon'ble Minister sufficient time to leisurely think over the matter and give us his consent. And yet his readiness to comply with our request has overwhelmed us with gratitude. The part played by our own Minister for Agriculture Sri Bhaktavatsalam to bring about this happy consummation has placed us under a deep debt of gratitude and we are extremely thankful to him.

Sir, we are conscious how hard our Ministers are worked both at the Centre and in the States in this formative period of ours. And yet they felt that our profession deserved their patronage and therefore made it convenient to take part in our proceedings. I therefore indulge in no form of convention when I tell you Sir, that our profession as a

whole in this country feels extremely grateful to you for having come all the way from New Delhi to inaugurate our Conference and thank you for the same.

Now Ladies and Gentlemen, the President of our Conference besides being an eminent Scientist of international repute is a great sport and he holds now the unique record of making a hat-trick even in the matter of Presidentship of our Conferences. He has presided over the Xth, XIth and XIIth Conferences in a reel, out of which one was a Diamond Jubilee of the Bombay Veterinary College and the other Golden Jubilee of this institution—two good wickets in his bag as some of you cricketeers might say. Ladies and Gentlemen, his utterances on all these occasions have been of a very high order and are bound to remain a remarkable record of how best to utilise this profession to increase the national prosperity and improve the lot of the much spoken common man. His addresses breathe nothing but patriotism and a call to all concerned, administrators and professional men alike, to realise in time the enormous good return that awaits a sound livestock industry in our country.

Sir P. T. Rajan is too well known to you for me to say anything. At one time he was a Minister in charge of our Department and was responsible for several improvements. It is really very good of him to have acceded to our request and come here to unveil the portrait of Rao Bahadur R. Swaminatha Ayyar. I thank him on behalf of the Reception Committee.

There is yet time for us to thank Dr. Datta in greater detail but we wish to express our gratitude to him before this distinguished gathering.

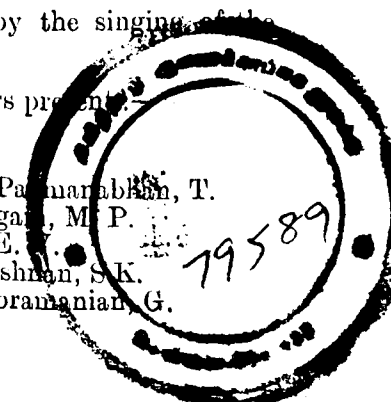
Ladies and Gentlemen, we are conscious that the public of Madras have always been very appreciative of our efforts to serve them and if today's gathering is any indication of the extent of this appreciation, I cast aside all modesty to the winds and say that we feel flattered to think that we have it in very great measure. We thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for your presence here today. *Namastae.*

The morning function came to a close by the singing of the National Anthem by a student of the college.

The following were the delegates and visitors present:

Members Present

Adul Khader, T. G.	Anant Panmarabhan, T.
Alwar, V. S.	Arumugam, M. P.
Alagappa Pillai, T. S.	Babu, E.
Amrithalingam	Balakrishnan, S. K.
Anant Narayan Rao, M.	Balasubramanian, G.



Bannerjee, B. J. (Bengal)
 Bertie A. D'Souza
 Bharadwajan, C.
 Bhaskaran, R.
 Balasubramanian, N.
 Chandrasekharan, K.P.
 Damodaran, S.
 Danda, M. R. (I.V.R.I.)
 Date, P. G. (Bombay)
 Dhandapani, M. N.
 D'Costa
 Ebenezer, George.
 Ganapathy, M. S.
 Govindan Nambiar, K.
 Govinda Menon, K.
 Govinda Sastry, K. (Andhra)
 Govindan Nair, K. N.
 Govindaraja Iyer, V.
 Iyengar, Capt. N. G. (V.P.)
 Jayachandran, T.
 Jayaraman, D. (Andhra)
 John, C. I.
 Joseph, A. S.
 Janakiraman.
 Kalyanasundram, G. S.
 Kandaswamy Raju, K.
 Kelappan, A.
 Khan, G. Osman.
 Krishnamurthy, P. S.
 Krishnaswamy, S.
 Krishnamurthy, R.
 Krishna Rao, P.
 Kumaran Nair, P.
 Kumar, R.
 Kuppaswamy Sarma, N.
 Krishnaswamy, K. S.
 Lakshmi Narasimhan, A.
Lalitha, C. M.
 Laud, D. S. (Bombay)
 Loganathan, S.
 Madusudhanan, A. R.
 Mahajan, M. R.
 Mantramurthy, I. D.
 Mariappa, D.
 Mahaboob Ali, I. M.
 Menon, M. N.
 Michael, R. D.
 Masilamony, F. D.
 Mohommad Yakub
 Nair, K. S.
 Nair, K. B.
 Naidu, K. N. (Hyderabad)

Naganathan, N.
 Nagarajan, E. R.
 Nanjiah, R. D.
 Narasimha Rao, P.
 Narayanan, P. S.
 Natarajan, S.
 Natarajan, T. A.
 Narayana Reddi, R. (Andhra)
 Narasimhan, P. V.
 Nilakanda Iyer, D.
 Natarajan, R.
 Natarajan, R.
 Nanjan, K. B.
 Pandurang, G. (Andhra)
 Paramananda Rao, D. S.
 (Hyderabad),
 Parameswara Iyer, L. S.
 Pattabhiraman, D.
 Pillai, P. M. (Travancore)
 Purushothuman, K.
 Padmanabhan, C. V.
 Radhakrishnan, R.
 Ragupathy Reddi, R.
 Raghavan, N.
 Rajamani, Y. B.
 Ramakrishnan, M. V.
 Ramaswami, L.
 Ramachandran, V.
 Ramaswamy, C. T.
 Ramani, K.
 Ramamurthy, J.
 Ramachandran A. S.
 Ramanarayanan, S.
 Ramakrishna Pillai, M.
 Rajagopalan, V. R.
 Rangamannar, R.
 Rangaswamy, H. R.
 Ratnam, V. D.
 Ravi Verma Hegde, V.
 Ramasubramaniam, M.
 Rama Rao, P.
 Ramanujachari, G.
 Ramamirtham, S.
 Ranganathan, M.
 Sastry, M. S.
 Samuel, A. D.
 Sarangapani, V.
 Satchidanandan, V.
 Satyendra Rao, P.
 Seshadhri, S. J.
 Shanmugasundaram, K. S.
 Sharma, S. D. (Punjab)

Singh, R. P. (Punjab)
 Seshiah, S.
 Sowri Rajan, S.
 Srinivasa Rao, P.
 Srinivasan, R.
 Subramanian, P.
 Subramanian, A. C.
 Subramanian, M. P.
 Subramanian, R.
 Sundaram, S.
 Sundaram, R. H.
 Subbu Singh, C. K.
 Subramanian, M. (Travancore)
 Subba Sastry, G. N. (Mysore)
 Sankaran, S.
 Somasundaram, M.
 Subbarayudu, D.
 Thillainayagam, P. M.
 Tiruvikrama Rao, K.
 Tilak, C. T. V.
 Tholasi Ram Singh

Umamaheswaran, V.
 Uppal, D. R. (I.V.R.I.)
 Vaidyanathan, S. N.
 Vancheswara Ayyar, S.
 Velayudhan Nair, C. K.
 Venkatachalam, G.
 Venkataraman, K. S.
 Venkataraman, R.
 Venkatakrishnan, R.
 Venkatanarayanan, V.
 Vinayaka Mudaliar, T.
 Vijayarangam, R.
 Victor, J. C.
 Victor, D. A.
 Viswanathan, G. R.
 Viramani Iyer, R.
 Vedanayakam, A. R.
 Visvanatha Menon, P.
 Venkatesalu Naidu, P. R.
 Wilson, F. D.

Visitors

Sri V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar,	Sri Vedachalam,
„ V. K. Palaniswami Gounder,	„ K. Krishnayya Shetty,
„ Dr. K. V. Gopalakrishna Iyer,	Maj. T. Murari,
„ M. Kanniappa Mudaliar,	Sri Rao Sahib N. Murugesu
„ M. Subramania Mudaliar,	Mudaliar,
„ M. Thiagarajan,	Dr. P. Vadhiraia Rao,
„ T. V. Ananthakrishnan,	„ P. Seshagiri Rao,
„ K. R. Dutt.	Sri Satyanarayana,
„ T. M. Venugopal Mudaliar,	„ G. Narasimhan,
„ Rao Sahib V. S. Mudaliar,	„ P. T. Rajan,
„ S. Ramanathan,	„ D. R. Dogra,
„ Basu,	„ K. L. Mody.
Dr. S. E. D. Masilamony,	Mrs. N. M. Dandapani,
„ Menon,	

Representatives of Messrs. May & Baker (India) Ltd., Madras,
 Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., Madras, and Messrs.
 Chowgule & Co., (Hind) Ltd., Madras, and Students of the Madras
 Veterinary College.

The Conference met again at 9 A.M., on 19—1—55 when the following subjects were opened for discussion :—

1. Rinderpest Eradication Scheme.

*Speaker :—*Shri M. R. Mahajan, Secretary, Rinderpest Control Committee.

Shri M. R. Mahajan, Secretary, Central Rinderpest Control Committee, speaking at the joint session of the All-India Veterinary Association and the Madras State Veterinary Association said:

Mr. President and Professional brethren,

“ It has been a great pleasure for me to have been invited by the Secretary, All-India Veterinary Association, asking me to give a talk on Rinderpest Eradication Scheme.

Rinderpest, as you know, is a disease of animal which really needs no introduction to a professional gathering like this. Rinderpest is of very historical importance because it has been with us for the last many centuries and actually the whole Animal Husbandry organisation in the country owes its origin to this disease. The Indian Veterinary Research Institute came into being mainly to evolve some method to control this disease. You may have also heard about the Rinderpest Commission constituted quite some time back. In fact, from the inception of Animal Husbandry Departments in the States the primary work of all the veterinarians has been to eradicate this disease.

*Economic losses :—*Nobody seems to have worked out correctly the economic losses to the country due to this disease. However, from various sources some data has been collected and in the plan which was prepared by the I.V.R.I. for the eradication of disease it is stated that there is a reported mortality of about 2 lakhs of animals in a year. If we take the un-reported mortality into account, the figure may easily be put at 4 lakhs. National loss from deaths alone will be immense, but this is not all. This disease leaves a number of survivors. Efficiency of the survived bullocks is bound to deteriorate considerably consequently affecting the production of cereals etc. There is also a considerable loss on account of reduction in milk yield of the affected animals. Through abortions as a result of Rinderpest attack we lose many calves; maturity of survived calves also get a great set-back. This disease also affects the sterility of animals. The attacked animals on the one hand become quite unproductive and on the other hand they become a great strain on our finances as we have to spend a lot on their curing and nursing during sickness. Over and above, our export trade in cattle with western

countries, which are really eager to import our animals, suffers very much on account of Rinderpest. Thus, putting all the losses accruing from this disease together, we can easily say that our Nation is incurring a loss of about Rs. 35 crores annually on this account. Therefore, this economic aspect of this fell disease must be borne in mind by any planner of our national policies.

But we have been going on evolving slowly and steadily some control methods. First we had bile, rinderpest serum, S. S. Method and eventually in 1927 the goat vaccine was evolved. You are all aware how this vaccine has been tried in different States in the field by D. I. O's with good results.

In view of the national loss, as detailed earlier, and the evolution of goat vaccine, the things had to be brought home to the Government of States as well as of the Centre for thinking in terms of getting rid of this disease. Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been giving due attention to this matter and in 1945 a Central Committee was proposed to be set up for tackling this problem but on account of lack of finances the things could not materialise. In 1947, I. V. R. I. came out with its eradication plan. This was thoroughly discussed at the meeting of Animal Husbandry Wing which met in Izatnagar in 1949 and all the State Directors there accepted the plan in principle.

Then the question was to apprise the Planning Commission and the Government of India about the situation. In this respect our present Chairman (Dr. S. Datta) was able to push through the things with a rapid speed. Now the Planning Commission has realised its importance, as has been mentioned by them in their report, some funds have been provided to eradicate this disease. Indeed, the recognition by the Planning Commission of the importance of eradication of this disease is a landmark.

Coming to the help, that the F.A.O. has given to us in this respect, some of you must be aware that we have had the services of F.A.O. Experts like Mr. Daubney and Mr. Alton in Madras and now Mr. Hinds at the I.V.R.I. These experts not only came themselves to help us but also brought with them the latest freeze-drying equipment for producing the vaccine. The advantages of freeze-dried vaccine as compared to the original wet vaccine are becoming clearer and clearer day by day, as the freeze-dried vaccine in a standardised product where we know the exact dose being given to the animal. Further advantages of the freeze-dried vaccine will be explained in detail by the representative of I.V.R.I. The greatest advantage of this product was its longer keeping quality.

'How to make a beginning of the eradication programme' was discussed in the Animal Husbandry Wing meeting at Poona in 1951 and they gave us a lead based on the recommendations of the F.A.O. Experts, and some of the notes submitted for that meeting. One of the notes which I had put up was, that the only effective way was, to have a Central Rinderpest Control Committee through which the eradication programme should be co-ordinated on a country-wide basis. The question of taking up this work on a pilot project basis came into discussion and it was unanimously agreed that the southern peninsula offered the best scope for this work, mainly because of two reasons, i.e. (1) Madras and Travancore-Cochin States are practically free from this disease: (2) There is a natural boundary on the North provided by river Krishna and the sea coasts.

Shri Mahajan then explained to the gathering with the help of a map, the actual area taken up now under the Pilot Project. He said that over and above the vaccination programme, 20 quarantine stations on the Madras State border were provided to avoid the ingress of the disease in the already-free area; quarantine stations had also been set up at the important sea ports from where animals could be imported.

Coming to the production of the vaccine in mass, Shri Mahajan said that we were now ready with the vaccine and that the first consignment of vaccine had already been sent to Bombay by I.V.R.I. and further consignments to the other States under the pilot project would follow within this month.

Organisation:—Shri Mahajan said, "Some four years ago the Secretary to the Union Ministry of Food & Agriculture wrote a note asking the difficulties in the way of controlling and eradicating some of the contagious diseases that this country is facing, especially when different vaccines had been evolved. It was explained to the Secretary in reply to his note that although we have good vaccines, yet they were not of much use on account of the following difficulties:—

- (a) State departments are starved for funds.
- (b) Lack of trained personnel.
- (c) Lack of storage facilities, such as Refrigerators etc.
- (d) Lack of mobile transport.

Later, when schemes from the States under the pilot project were invited all the States asked for the above facilities.

You must now take it that the eradication programme is really a challenge to the profession. The Government has given you the desired facilities by way of providing jeeps, deepfreeze cabinets,

refrigerators & thermos etc. and now it is for the profession to justify the expenditure by eradicating this disease within the scheduled time.

Under our present eradication programme we have made it a condition that all the animals vaccinated must be branded by a model brand recommended by the Central Rinderpest Control Committee.

On completion of the Pilot Project we have to cover the rest of the country for which we shall have to find out ways and means and prepare a master plan. How this is to be done needs consideration of the whole profession. Schemes have been invited from all the States for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan which will be considered by the C. R. C. C. at its meeting in the near future which is to be held with the Animal Husbandry Wing meeting. Pilot Project covers Madras, Travancore-Cochin, Mysore, six districts of Andhra, one district of Hyderabad, two districts of Bombay and Coorg States. Only 10 millions of animals are to be covered but the number of animals in the whole country is going to be much larger which will require huge quantities of vaccine. Therefore, for the production of vaccine we shall have to tap all the possible resources at different centres of production. Moreover, for covering the whole country we shall have to allot priorities of areas to be taken up. Calves and pregnant animals are being left unvaccinated in the pilot project but all this left stock is to be covered by the normal staff of the State Department in the follow-up vaccination. Quarantine stations may be required on the border of the country.

Later, explaining certain points raised by some members, Shri Mahajan said, "It has been accepted that we shall use only goat tissue vaccine for plain cattle in the whole of India as they are resistant to Rinderpest and stand immunisation by this vaccine very well. About 95% or even more cattle would be vaccinated with G.T. Vaccine; only 2 to 3% of the cattle which may be pregnant, high milk yielders, cross-bred or hill cattle which are highly susceptible to the disease would be given Lapinised dose. Even 60 to 70% of the buffaloes would be covered by goat vaccine. This vaccine is being used not only in the pilot project States but has also been in use for the last few years by U. P. and Orissa States with good results. Thus, according to the plan about 20% of cattle only are to be vaccinated with lapinised vaccine. There is a lot of difficulty in the procurement of rabbits for production of lapinised vaccine sufficient even for these 20%, but we have to solve this somehow and therefore funds have been provided in the plan for further researches.

Replying to a query whether all the animals are being vaccinated in the villages, Shri Mahajan said that as already explained only pregnant

animals and calves below the age of six months are being left for the present moment but they (about 20%) are to be vaccinated later in the follow-up programme by the normal staff of the State Department, although it has been pointed out by the F. A. O. experts from their knowledge and experience in other countries like Egypt and China that if 70 to 75% of the animals in the country are immunised that is quite sufficient and satisfactory.

Concluding his talk, Shri Mahajan asked the professional gathering to give their whole-hearted co-operation in the completion of the pilot project for eradication of rinderpest in the scheduled time. He also said that necessary legislation was also being enacted for successful conduct of the scheme.

The President next called on Shri M. R. Dhandra of the I.V.R.I. to offer his remarks, which he did as follows :—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

At the time, when the plans for the Rinderpest Eradication Scheme for India were made at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, the general opinion in the country was that the goat-adapted virus vaccine of Mukteswar was too strong a product and therefore not very suitable for general adoption for purposes of mass vaccination leading to eradication of the disease from the country. Work of Haddow and Idnani at Mukteswar and of Nakamura and his co-workers in Japan had, by then, shown that by adapting to rabbits, the virus of rinderpest was rendered much milder than the goat-adapted virus. The Nakamura III strain of this so-called Lapinised Virus had by then, also, been tried in China and some other countries with apparently good results. It was, therefore, considered that in India, too, this strain might prove suitable for purposes of mass vaccination. At about the same time, the avianised strain evolved at Gross Isle by successfully adapting rinderpest virus to the developing chick embryo during the war also came into the field. It was thus proposed in the original Scheme that after carrying out some laboratory and field trials with these two new vaccine strains, the more suitable of the two might be adopted in our mass vaccination work. The leaning, at the time, however, was more towards the lapinised vaccine.

With the above object in view, the Nakamura III strain of lapinised virus was obtained at Mukteswar and subjected to intensive investigations, both in the laboratory and in the field in regard to its general characters and to see how far it would be suitable as an immunising agent for the vaccination of different breeds of cattle and buffaloes with varying degrees of susceptibility as well as other species of animals such as sheep and goats for which the goat adapted virus was decidedly more virulent.

As a result of these investigations it has been revealed that like the goat strain, the lapinised strain of rinderpest virus has also got absolutely fixed in its general characters. Although on its receipt at Mukteswar in 1948 it initially showed a gradual increase in its virulence for the Indian rabbits in successive passages it soon got fixed in this character and now invariably produces in them lesions typical of the strain at a fixed time interval after inoculation and the titre of the virus in the blood, spleen and the mesenteric lymph glands of the inoculated rabbits is more or less constant. Even after several hundred serial passages in rabbits at Mukteswar since it was originally obtained from Ohina, the strain has maintained its full antigenicity and protects animals of all species susceptible to rinderpest against a challenge of virulent virus. The vaccine has been found to be absolutely safe for all types of cattle and other species of animals. The only reaction seen is a mild rise in body temperature in a small proportion of European cattle and goats. It has no adverse effect on pregnant animals nor does it affect the milk yield in high yielding animals. Used in a dose of one ml. of 1 gm. of tissues (spleen and mesenteric lymph glands) suspended in 200 ml. of saline, in a fresh form or in a dose of 40 minimum infective doses of a freeze dried product, the virus has on extensive trials on different breeds of cattle, including European and European crosses; buffaloes, sheep and goats on organised farms in different parts of the country, been found to confer a strong immunity lasting for a period of at least four years, the period so far tested.

In spite of these highly desirable characters, it has been found that it would not be possible to produce in India, economically, sufficient quantities of this vaccine to cope with the large demand for the mass vaccination of all animals on a country-wide basis in connection with the eradication scheme.

In the meantime it has been seen that the susceptibility of the bulk of the Indian cattle in the plains of India is not so high as to render it dangerous to vaccinate them with the vaccine prepared from the goat adapted strain. The Mukteswar goat strain has now been rendered much milder by stopping its passage periodically into hill bulls, as was done at one time. It does not now produce more than a definite thermal reaction even in the highly susceptible hill cattle. But in spite of this, the strain retains its full antigenicity and is highly immunogenic. The titre of the virus in the goat spleen is very high (1 in 80,000) and vaccine production is highly economical, as one gram of spleen tissue can yield as many as 200 to 400 vaccinating doses of a freeze-dried product. The immunity produced by its use is strong and lasting and has under experimental conditions, been tested up to a period of 14 years.

Avianised strains of rinderpest virus, on the other hand, have not so far been found to be very suitable for adoption in this country although work is in progress to study the possibilities of evolving a strain suitable for India, as vaccine produced from such a strain, if available would prove very cheap and highly economical for mass vaccination campaign.

On the basis of the available information, our plans at the present are to immunise bulk of the plains cattle and buffaloes with the goat-adapted freeze-dried tissue vaccine and European and European cross bred cattle, high yielding buffaloes as well as those in advanced state of pregnancy and other susceptible stock such as hill cattle with freeze-dried lapinised vaccine.

At present, it has been decided to exclude sheep and goats from the mass vaccination campaign. Should it be decided to include them at a later date on the basis of the experience gained after the work of mass vaccination of other stock has progressed to a certain degree, these species of animals would also have to be vaccinated with the lapinised vaccine or any other mild vaccine that may be decided upon on the basis of results of future researches as sheep and goats are highly susceptible to the goat-adapted strain and react very strongly to it.

While the work of mass vaccination is in progress, further work is being continued at Mukteswar, under the developmental projects of the country in a search for other better and cheaper methods of prophylactic vaccination against this disease.

Next the President called on Shri D. R. Uppal of the I.V.R.I. to speak on the subject. He said:—

It was decided at a meeting of the All-India Rinderpest Control Committee that the Rinderpest Vaccines for use in areas under Pilot Project of the All-India Rinderpest Eradication Plan will be supplied by the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar. The Indian Veterinary Research Institute took over the responsibility of the supply and started the mass production of Rinderpest Vaccines required for the purpose from 1-10-54. The States covered by Pilot Scheme are Bombay, Bangalore, Coorg, Andhra State and Hyderabad and their monthly demand of the Rinderpest Vaccines are as under:—

	Goat Tissue Vaccine	Lapinised Vaccine
Bombay	... 1,11,450 doses	43,750 doses
Mysore	... 75,000 "	25,000 "
Coorg	... 1,600 "	350 "
Andhra State	... 3,39,800 "	34,000 "
Hyderabad	... 74,000 "	18,500 "

The first supply of 42,000 doses of freeze dried Rinderpest Goat Virus Vaccine was made to Bombay State on 10-1-55, when the Pilot Scheme was inaugurated at Dharwar by Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh the Union Minister of Agriculture. The supply of vaccine to other States will commence from 1st February 1955. It is hoped that the Institute will be able to meet the demand of Goat Tissue Vaccine in full. The quota of lapinised vaccine may not be met with because of the difficulty of procurement of large number of rabbits required for the purpose. To overcome this difficulty, a scheme for starting a Rabbitary at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, has been submitted to the Government of India and it is hoped that it will be sanctioned soon.

Instructions for the use of Freeze-Dried Rinderpest Goat Virus Vaccine

The Vaccine.—The vaccine is prepared from Mukteswar goat virus which has been maintained by direct passage through goats for many years.

Manufacture.—Infected goat spleens are made into pulp and subjected to a preliminary desiccation from the frozen state, after which the product is finely ground and dispensed into ampoules which are further desiccated and sealed under vacuum. The process of freeze drying is done in a machinery known as Centrifugal freeze drier supplied by Edwards & Co., London.

Potency & Safety Tests.—Each batch of vaccine is titrated in Hill-bulls to determine roughly the content of the virus viable after desiccation. In the beginning of production, the titre of vaccine in hill bulis was 1 : 8000 but we have improved our product and the titre obtained now is 1 : 16000. The minimum infective dose is fixed on the results of titration. The dose issued to the field is 40 times the minimum infective dose.

Packing.—This vaccine is issued in ampoules containing either $\frac{1}{2}$ gram or $\frac{1}{4}$ gram of powder. The quantity of vaccine per ampoule and number of doses is given on its label.

Keeping quality.—Freeze-dried goat tissue vaccine keeps well for a period of one month in freezing chamber of a refrigerator. After removal from the refrigerator the vaccine must either be used within four days or discarded.

Reconstitution & inoculations.—Before use the spleen powder must be reconstituted in normal saline solution with a sterile pestle and mortar. It is recommended that the pestle and mortar be sterilised by boiling in plain water and wrapped in paper until used. No antiseptics should be used.

It is essential that the pestle and mortar be kept cool at the time of reconstitution of the vaccine. The ampoule is broken after marking with a file, the cotton wool plug removed and the powder poured into a sterile mortar. At first a very small amount of saline is added and the powder worked up into a paste with the pestle, the rest of saline (quantity of saline to be used for reconstitution of powder of one ampoule will be indicated with the supply) is added gradually as the grinding of powder is continued, until all the saline has been added. The suspension is now ready for injection and the dose is 2 c.c. per animal (cattle or buffalo). Any vaccine not used within 2 hours of reconstitution must be discarded. Both before and after reconstitution the vaccine must be protected from sunlight and kept as cool as possible.

The vaccine duly packed on ice in thermosflasks will be transported by air from Delhi to States under Pilot Scheme.

This product is the same as the wet virus excepting that it has been freeze dried and its potency assessed. The reaction produced in animals undergoing vaccination is very mild.

Sri S. Yancheswara Iyer, Superintendent Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet, Madras was next called upon by the President to speak. He said:—

The previous speakers have dealt in great detail about the Rinderpest Eradication Scheme, the products to be used in the Pilot Project area and the viability and keeping qualities of the Freeze Dried Rinderpest Vaccine. It is very important that for the success of the Scheme, the products to be used are handled with very great care and the instructions issued for the storage, reconstitution, handling and use of the vaccine are strictly adhered to. The Freeze Dried Rinderpest Vaccine is a fragile product and mishandling it will lead to loss of potency and break-down of immunity. As it is proposed to use a cheaper agency like Stockmen or Vaccinators for carrying out vaccinations in the field, they should be given proper training in the handling of the vaccine and informed of the limitations in its use. The refrigerators and thermos jars in which the vaccines are stored and transported should be checked periodically to insure that they are functioning properly, and the thermos jars always contain ice when they hold the vaccine. There should be proper check over the refrigerators, the storage of the vaccines and its use. Nearly 15 lakhs of doses of the Freeze Dried Rinderpest Vaccine have been manufactured and issued from the Institute of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, Ranipet so far and the results of vaccinations with the product have been reported to be very satisfactory. The availability of a Madras strain of Lapinised Rinderpest Virus at the Institute may also be taken into account for use in the campaign. It

is expected that this strain of Lapinised Virus due to its recent origin and high antigenicity may be more useful for use in this country than the 'Nakamura' strain of Lapinised Virus available at Mukteswar, which is a highly attenuated strain, evolved for protecting the hyper-susceptible Japanese cattle.

2. The next subject was on **Veterinary Education and Research**. Speaker:—Shri K. S. Nair.

This led to a very interesting discussion in which several took part.

The President thanked both the speakers for their interesting lectures and said they had given us much material to ponder over.

Next the resolutions were taken up, discussed and passed as follows:—

Resolutions Passed:

1. This Conference records its deep sense of sorrow at the untimely demise, under tragic circumstances, of Rao Bahadur R. Swaminatha Ayyar, General Secretary of the All-India Veterinary Association and the Associate-Editor of the *Indian Veterinary Journal* and conveys its heart-felt condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

Moved from the Chair. All standing in silence.

2. This Conference places on record its deep sense of appreciation and conveys its gratitude to the Government of India for the formation of the INTERIM INDIAN VETERINARY COUNCIL and requests that necessary steps may be taken to expedite the formation of the Permanent Statutory Council.

Moved by Rao Sahib T. Vinayaka Mudaliar and seconded by Dr. K. S. Nair, passed unanimously.

3. This Conference reiterates its resolution passed at the Tenth and Eleventh All-India Veterinary Conferences (given below) with regard to the necessity of nominating representatives of Veterinary Science on the Legislative Councils of the States and the Raja Sabha, so as to watch and advise the development of Animal Husbandry work, which is of urgent national importance in the production of high quality protective foods and to promote the health and prosperity of the Nation.

Moved by Dr. V. S. Alwar and seconded by Dr. P. G. Date, passed unanimously.

[This Conference is of opinion that, on account of the importance of livestock development in India, it is imperative that Veterinarians should be nominated to the Legislature of the Centre and States. And, therefore, it humbly requests the President of Indian Union and the Governors of the States to be pleased to appoint at least one Veterinarian to the Councils of States (The Raja Sabha) and to the Legislative Councils in the States, wherever they are, in consultation with the All-India Veterinary Association.]

4. This Conference having considered the proposals for the development of Animal Husbandry now being actively considered both by the Central and the State Governments, support them in general and in addition suggest the following new items for consideration:—

- i. Improving the marketing facilities of livestock and livestock products.
- ii. Increasing the facilities in the existing Veterinary Colleges for doubling the number of admissions every year.

- iii. That in framing the policy of land utilisation adequate provision should be made for encouraging fodder production and pasture lands, with a view to producing economically such protective food as milk.
- iv. The organisation of eradication campaign against contagious and other diseases such as Ranikhet disease and Spirochaetosis in fowls, Surra, Liver-fluke, Nasal Granuloma, Contagious abortion, Mastitis, Tuberculosis and Rabies, and
- v. Intensification of researches on an adequate scale with a view to producing effective vaccine for such diseases as Foot and Mouth, H.S., and B.Q.

Moved by Dr. B. J. Bannerjee and seconded by Dr. K. B. Nair, passed unanimously.

- 5. This Conference recommends that steps may be taken for improving the nutritional qualities of the staple diet of cattle, rice straw, in heavy rain fall areas and the production of subsidiary feeds.

Moved by Dr. H. R. Rangaswamy and seconded by Dr. A. R. Vedanayakam, passed unanimously.

- 6. This Conference read the information enclosure to letter No. F. 8 (10)/54 dated 16-11-54 of Indian Council of Agricultural Research regarding the award of Research Fellowships in various branches of Agricultural Research and notes with great concern the lack of provision in the qualifications prescribed for Veterinary Graduates to apply for such Fellowships for subjects of Dairying and Animal Husbandry. This Conference urges the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to rectify the omission at an early date.

Moved by Dr. V. S. Alwar and seconded by Dr. M. S. Ganapathy, passed unanimously.

- 7. This Conference learns with deep concern that in Uttar Pradesh there is a disparity between the starting salary of the Veterinary Graduates of Agra University and that of the Veterinary Graduates from other Universities with comparable qualifications, and therefore it resolves to request the Government of Uttar Pradesh to grant the same scale of pay to Veterinary Graduates of all Universities without any such distinction.

Moved by Dr. V. S. Alwar and seconded by Dr. S. D. Sharma, passed unanimously.

- 8. This Conference is strongly of the view that the time is now opportune for pushing up the research programme in Animal Husbandry by setting up and developing at an early date Regional Research Institutes on the model of the I. V. R. I., to effectively tackle local problems.

Moved by Dr. S. Vancheswaran and seconded by Dr. S. Krishnamurthy, passed unanimously.

- 9. This Conference feels that in the context of the proper and systematic development of livestock in the country now being planned and initiated on a country-wide basis, it is highly desirable that Veterinarians are appointed advisers in the higher levels of policy making in the Key Village work, Community Projects and in the administration of extension schemes.

Moved by Dr. K. S. Nair and seconded by Dr. D. S. Laud, passed unanimously.

- 10. This Conference considered the ways and means of increasing adequately the number of admissions into the existing Veterinary Colleges with a view to meet the acute and serious shortage of Veterinary personnel which has now been exercising the minds of the Government of India and the Planning Commission and that in order to execute the various extension schemes included in the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary field in the national plan, this Conference is of the considered view that the only practicable way to step up admission is to improve the existing scales of pay of Veterinary Graduates adequately in order to make them attractive, commensurate with the value of their training and work as has been done in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Hyderabad.

Moved by Dr. S. D. Sharma and seconded by Dr. P. Krishna Rao, passed unanimously.

- 11. This Conference notes with great concern the transfer of the livestock work from Animal Husbandry Department to Agricultural Department in Bombay State. It is strongly of the view that this is a highly retrograde step and will seriously affect the development of livestock. In conformity with the All-India policy accepted and followed by most of the States, this work should be under the Animal Husbandry Department. This Conference urges the Government of Bombay to revoke their order immediately and restore the livestock work to the Animal Husbandry Department.

Moved by Dr. V. S. Alwar and seconded by Dr. M. Ranganathan, passed unanimously.

- 12. This Conference while fully realising the necessity of increasing several-fold the output of qualified Veterinary and Animal Husbandry personnel, is strongly of the view that the standard and duration of the course as set out by the Education Sub-Committee of the I.C.A.R., should not be reduced under any circumstances. But it welcomes the move of several State Governments to train up a set of personnel trained for a year or more to assist the well qualified personnel in their various fields of activity, and so requests the other State Governments to institute similar short course training to produce a large number of candidates just to work under and not to take the place of the well qualified personnel.

Moved by Dr. V. S. Alwar and seconded by Dr. C. I. John, passed unanimously.

The Conference next adjourned for lunch which was arranged at the college hostel, where students and delegates mixed freely and enjoyed.

The afternoon session began at 3 P.M. and the business meeting of the Association took place. Dr. M. S. Sastry was in the Chair. He called upon the General Secretary and the Editor of the *Indian Veterinary Journal* to present their respective reports:—

THE ALL-INDIA VETERINARY ASSOCIATION

Report for the years 1952, 1953 and 1954.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

The report I am placing before you relates to the three calendar years of 1952, 1953 and 1954. It is a period which is full of events, full of achievements and full of progress and the one person who should have stood before you in flesh and blood and received your congratulations, is no more with us. It has fallen to my lot to fill in the vacancy caused by the sad and sudden demise of so distinguished a worker as Rao Bahadur R. Swaminatha Ayyar. He was elected as the General Secretary of the All-India Veterinary Association at Bombay on the 27th April 1950 and ever since then he was holding that Office with a distinction rarely met with in the long and chequered history of our Association. The amount of work he put in during that period was something phenomenal, and the achievements recorded below are entirely due to his untiring zeal and enthusiasm. It is indeed a terrible loss which the Association has sustained and it is my painful duty to record here the utter sense of helplessness and frustration which some of us—his co-workers, feel. But he will live in the pages of our professional

history when that comes to be written. Soon after his demise an extraordinary emergent meeting of the Council of the All-India Veterinary Association was called at Bangalore and the Joint Secretary and Treasurer of the Association Shri T. Vinayaka Mudaliar was elected to be the General Secretary of the All-India Veterinary Association and the Associate-Editor of the *Indian Veterinary Journal* as well. This prompt action was later ratified by the entire Council through correspondence and was very much appreciated.

The period under report commenced with the working of the Association under the new rules and regulations passed at the 11th All-India Veterinary Conference at Bombay in December 1951. Naturally the first step taken was to consolidate the position of the All-India Veterinary Association. All the affiliated branches were furnished with copies of the new rules and regulations and such of those States which had no Associations existing were also provided with those rules and requested to fall in line with other States. The response has no doubt been encouraging but the same cannot be said when it came to the question of their contribution to the parent body. I know how much the late lamented General Secretary, was worrying himself over this financial aspect. The Association was entirely depending on the *Indian Veterinary Journal* for its expenses and it still owes an amount of Rs. 713-6-6 to the *Indian Veterinary Journal*. This is not a happy position for any Association to be in and much less to a professional body like ours. I appeal to you therefore, gentlemen, to send in your contributions up to and inclusive of 1954. I fully well realise you have your own difficulties to surmount over, but please do remember that the All-India Veterinary Association has no other source of income worth the name excepting the affiliation fees due from the Branch Associations. And yet she has been doing the impossible task of making bricks without straw. She has been serving your cause remarkably well without proper finance even and it is up to you to stand by her and render her your utmost help both individually and collectively. Uttar Pradesh has paid her contribution twice, and Bombay, Travancore-Cochin and Madras once each so far. Our thanks are due to them.

Now regarding the resolutions passed at the last Conference, I furnish below the action taken and the results achieved.

*Res. No. 1:—*Requested all the State Government to subscribe for the *Indian Veterinary Journal*. This was communicated to all concerned and the result has been a net increase of 241 subscribers under this head. More is said about this in the Editor's report.

*Res. No. 2:—*Requested for the formation of the Indian Veterinary Council. As you all know, the All-India Veterinary Associa-

tion was able to bring into existence a Steering Committee for the purpose, which met at Bangalore in October 1952 and resolved to request the Government to form an Interim Indian Veterinary Council immediately. This Interim Council has now come into existence. This is a major achievement to the credit of the All-India Veterinary Association and I take this opportunity to place on record its deep sense of appreciation and gratitude for the invaluable help rendered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India in general and to Sri K. M. Munshi and Shri P. N. Nanda in particular. Let us hope it will not be long before the permanent Indian Veterinary Council comes into existence.

*Res. No. 3:—*Ratified the memorandum submitted by the Council of the All-India Veterinary Association on the Planning Commission's Report and constituted a Sub-Committee to deal with it in greater detail with facts and figures if possible. But in the meanwhile most of the suggestions submitted by us, received due consideration at the hands of the Government and the Commission. For instance, our suggestions with regard to—1. Increasing the Veterinary Personnel, 2. Improving the Veterinary Education and bringing about a uniform standard, 3. Instituting Post-graduate studies and 4. Establishing Regional Research Institutes—have all received due consideration. The final report is awaited.

The 4th and the last resolution was on the representation of Veterinarians on the Legislatures in the land. Every possible action was taken with regard to the several States and the Central Government but without any effect. This needs to be pursued with greater effort in future years.

The All-India Veterinary Association sent in a representation to the Science Congress that Veterinarians should be given equal opportunities with medical men to preside over their Congresses. This was acceded to and Dr. Datta was elected as the President for the year 1953 Science Congress at Lucknow.

It is a pity that in a wider field viz. the XVth International Veterinary Congress at Stockholm our country was left unrepresented. In spite of our repeated requests no Delegate was deputed by the Central Government.

The period under report can also lay claim to the Legislative Acts passed by Bombay and U. P. State Governments for registration of Veterinary Surgeons. Now with the formation of the Interim Indian

Veterinary Council, this will receive fresh impetus and other States will soon undertake necessary steps in this direction.

It is also pleasing to record here that the All-India Veterinary Association has been recognised as a Scientific body by the National Institute of Sciences of India and that an amount of Rs. 250/- has been awarded as publication grant for the official organ of the Association the *Indian Veterinary Journal* for 1953-54. While we are deeply thankful to this recognition to the authorities concerned, I wish to state that our's is a fitting case for an increased award in future years.

Efforts taken during this period to get the necessary railway concession for Delegates attending our Conferences, have also borne fruit. But the order was received too late this year to enable me to make full and satisfactory arrangements in this connection. However, what was possible under the circumstances has been done with least delay and I appeal to you to overlook all short-comings.

It is for the General Body to decide if it is necessary to run two parallel accounts with regard to the *Indian Veterinary Journal* and the All-India Veterinary Association. After all, the *Indian Veterinary Journal* is run and owned by the All-India Veterinary Association. The expenses incurred are more or less identical and are closely inter-related and as such I submit that the matter may receive your careful consideration.

I have nothing more to add except requesting once again all the affiliated Associations to send in their annual contributions, their list of members and their annual reports.

THE INDIAN VETERINARY JOURNAL.

Report on its working from January 1952 to December 1954.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

My reports have usually been presented *in absentia* before our periodical gatherings, mainly due to my indifferent health and it therefore gives me no small amount of pleasure to appear in person before you, this year and welcome you, as my first duty, to this home town of the *Indian Veterinary Journal*.

The report I wish to present covers the period that has elapsed ever since we last met at Bombay in December 1951 to the end of 1954. Practically it covers the three calendar years of 1952, 1953 and 1954.

I must first refer to the great tragedy that has befallen this *Journal* in the sad demise of its Associate Editor, Rao Bahadur R. Swaminatha Ayyar. It is a loss which both myself and the *Journal*

could ill-afford to bear. But inscrutable are the ways of Providence and here I am widowed in spirit and broken in heart, yet carrying on this responsible job. The alacrity with which the All-India Veterinary Council had acted to come to my relief and fill in the vacancy, is indeed a remarkable piece of high sense of duty of that responsible body and its indefatigable President Dr. M. S. Sastry, who in spite of his bodily infirmities, is holding the fort in a manner worthy of a great cause.

No praise is too high for Rao Sahib T. Vinayaka Mudaliar, who at this hour of crisis in the life of the *Indian Veterinary Journal*, readily agreed to obey the bidding of the profession and fill in the vacancy. He has done so at great personal inconvenience, but his acceptance has made me survive this great calamity and I am deeply thankful to him.

During the period under reference, the *Journal* continued to maintain its steadfast devotion to the cause of the profession. Its progress though slow has been quite steady. It is pleasing to record here that the patronage of the several State Governments in particular, in way of subscribing to the *Journal*, has been really very good. The total number of copies subscribed by the various State Governments was 823 at the beginning of the period under reference and it increased to 1064 at the end of the period, thus showing an increase of 241 copies. Madras and Bombay are leading with 228 and 219 copies each. Similarly also, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar with 120, 113 and 114 copies respectively. There is room yet for further increase in all the States and I appeal to Bengal and Mysore in particular to extend their patronage in fuller measure. Such increase in circulation at Governmental level has naturally lead to a little decrease in the number of individual subscribers. In addition, due to heavy arrears of subscriptions, in spite of repeated requests and reminders amounting to nearly Rs. 4000, I have been put to the painful necessity of discontinuing the supply of the *Journal* to many of our subscribers. The total number of subscribers today is 1876 excluding the 'exchange' and 'free' copies. I appeal to one and all of our professional men to realise the fact that the progress and prosperity of the *Journal* are bound to be in direct proportion to the amount of patronage extended by them.

Another event of great importance that has occurred during this period is the recognition accorded to this *Journal* by the National Institute of Sciences for India. They sanctioned an amount of Rs. 250 as grant for 1953-54 and the grant for 1954-55 is also expected.

The audited statement of Receipts and Expenditure is appended to this report. It would be seen from that the financial position of the *Journal* requires to improve quite a good deal if stability and sound position of the *Journal* are to be claimed with any degree of confidence,

INDIAN VETERINARY JOURNAL, MADRAS
Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 30th June 1952.
(28th Volume)

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To balance on 1-7-51	1300 0 0	
on hand	59 4 0	
with bank	480 0 0	
F.D.	1773 0 9	
	122 7 0	
Subscriptions	9808 12 0	
Advertisements	28 0 0	
Reprints	55 0 0	
Sale of Exchange copies	18 6 0	
Interest	12 4 0	
	93 13 0	
	1000 0 0	
	32 12 0	
	275 0 0	
	355 2 0	
	1976 8 11	
	Rs. 17420 6 2	

... This represents the honorarium of the Assistant Editor for the 27th and 28th volumes. The honorarium of the Editor, Rs. One Thousand has not yet been paid.

Madras-10, }
5-1-1953. }

Examined and Found Correct.

A. GOPALAKRISHNA RAO,
Chartered Accountant.

INDIAN VETERINARY JOURNAL
Receipt and Payment Account for the year ended 30th June 1953
(29th Volume)

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To Balance on 1-7-52	1076 8 11	11495 12 8
Subscriptions	15695 4 6	50 0 0
Advertisements	2723 14 0	2428 15 3
Reprints	246 12 0	480 0 0
Interest	50 13 0	1469 4 0
Fixed Deposit Matured	1000 0 0	20 6 0
		1000 0 0
		1500 0 0
		31 4 0
		46 12 0
		40 2 9
		2230 11 9
	Rs. ... 20793 4 5	Rs. ... 20793 4 5

Examined and found correct.

8th Sept. 1953, }
Madras. }

P. GOPALAKRISHNA RAO,
Chartered Accountant

INDIAN VETERINARY JOURNAL
Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 30th June 1954
(30th Volume)

RECEIPTS	PAYMENTS
To Balance on 1-7-53 Rs. A. P. 2230 11 9 12797 13 6 3029 10 0 436 0 0 250 0 0 26 11 0 39 0 0 Rs. ... 18809 14 3	By Printing charges Rs. A. P. 9341 1 3 30 0 0 3628 13 0 480 0 0 1489 4 0 24 4 0 1500 0 0 63 13 0 112 8 0 12 4 0 50 0 0 5 10 3 50 0 0 2022 4 9 Rs. ... 18809 14 3
Subscriptions Advertisements Reprints Grants-in-aid (National Institute of Sciences of India) Interest on bank account Return of loan from A.I.V.A.	By Binding charges Postage Rent Salaries with insurance Bank Charges Honorarium to Editors Journals Advertisement commission Subscription to Indian Science Congress Audit fees Sundries Loan to A.I.V.A. Balance on 30th June 1954
Madras, 6th December 1954.	P. GOPALAKRISHNA RAO, Chartered Accountant.
Examined and found correct.	

Lastly I wish to acknowledge the great help that I have been consistently receiving from Dr. M. S. Sastry and Rao Sahib T. Vinayaka Mudaliar, throughout the period under report. I thank you all, gentlemen, for your continued confidence in me and your much valued patronage.

Sri D. S. Laud proposed that both the reports may be adopted. This was seconded by Sri H. R. Rangaswamy and carried unanimously.

Next the election of office-bearers for 1955 was taken up:

The President Dr. M. S. Sastry expressed his inability to continue in office, due to his advancing age and other physical infirmities. The General Secretary Rao Sahib T. Vinayaka Mudaliar said both himself and the Editor Sri P. Srinivasa Rao were also keen on getting relieved of their responsible duties. They were also advancing in age along with their President and would very much like that others should come to their rescue and give them the necessary relief. The Editor in particular is not in the best of health and wants to be relieved immediately. Mr. Mudaliar appealed to Mr. K. S. Nair to take up the work of General Secretary at least and render service. Mr. K. S. Nair expressed his inability to do so. And as no body else was coming forward to shoulder these responsible jobs, the present office-bearers were appealed to, to continue in office for some time more.

So Dr. D. S. Laud proposed the following:—

Dr. M. S. Sastry—President,
Dr. Rao Bahadur V. R. Phadke—Vice-President,
Dr. Rao Sahib T. Vinayaka Mudaliar—General Secretary,
Dr. H. R. Rangaswamy—Jt. Secretary and Treasurer,
Dr. P. Srinivasa Rao—Editor.

This was seconded by Dr. P. G. Date and carried unanimously.

Next Dr. V. S. Kuppuswamy Mudaliar,

Dr. K. B. Nair, and

Dr. G. Osman Khan were duly proposed, seconded and declared as elected as three representatives for the Council.

The President next addressed the Conference as follows:—

Dr. S. Datta, who was requested by the President of the Association to give the gathering the benefit of his parting advice, broke out into a peroration which kept the audience spell bound. He said:—The Conference was a great success and your behaviour throughout was praiseworthy. You all behaved with great decorum and dignity. You have passed resolutions this year, which are at a national level and must naturally benefit the country. Don't suffer from any inferiority complex. You are members of a great Scientific profession. Try and rub

shoulders with the tallest amongst other scientific professions. Try and co-operate with them and make your usefulness felt by the World. Attend Science Congresses and see how other professions are on the march. One another advice I wish to give is that other members of our profession should come forward to shoulder the responsibilities which have been borne by these elders of our profession. It is not fair to them to keep on asking them to continue to bear the burden. So, think out ways and means of relieving these men.

I wish you all the best of luck in the New Year !

Sri V. S. Alwar proposed a vote of thanks. In doing so he said :—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasant duty now to propose a vote of thanks, as Conference Secretary. I wish this task was entrusted to Sri T. Vinayaka Mudaliar. I feel a little diffident to speak before Dr. S. Datta, who is an orator of acknowledged merits. He has been very kind and courteous, in conducting our proceedings and I thank him on behalf of the Reception Committee. Next we thank all those Delegates who have come from far and near and honoured us. It is not possible to name them individually but as their representatives I beg leave to associate only four names with my vote of thanks. I refer to Dr. D. S. Laud, Dr. P. G. Date, Dr. S. D. Sharma and Dr. B. J. Banerjee. Dr. Banerjee has been very sociable, always smiling and willing to co-operate with us to the utmost. We are conscious we have not been able to give them the creature comforts we would have liked to, because of the conditions prevailing in Madras just at the moment due to the Indian National Congress. I request them all to excuse us for all short-comings. Then there are delegates from Andhra and Madras States. They are our men and practically our hosts. I request them also to excuse all short-comings.

Next I thank the Director of the Animal Husbandry Department, Madras State, for his splendid co-operation and the Principal of the Madras Veterinary College for his unstinted support, and for placing at our disposal this beautiful pandal and the furniture, mike, etc. Then there are the splendid band of volunteers who helped us in a magnificent manner. Our thanks are due to the hostel students who placed their rooms at our disposal at great personal inconvenience to themselves and for the Warden of the hostel for looking after the delegates so nicely and without any complaint.

Our thanks are specially due to Dr. M. R. Mahajan and Dr. K. S. Nair for initiating the discussion on two important subjects. Each one is an expert in his respective field of work in view of their past experience.

I thank you all, ladies and gentlemen, for your presence on these Conference days.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

These Golden Jubilee Celebrations were interspersed with social functions and amusements, which added gaiety and lustre to the entire proceedings. Thus in addition to the Lunch already mentioned on the first day of the Jubilee Celebrations, there were the following items, which contributed very much for the mirth and merriment of the distinguished gathering. No words are too great for the excellent teamwork shown by the Principal and his staff. This is one of the greatest of shows ever put up by Madras in recent years and it is no exaggeration to state that the consensus of opinion of all those who were present at these celebrations, was that it was an unqualified success.

The part played by the State Minister for Agriculture, Hon'ble Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam and his Deputy Secretary Sri Rao Sahib N. Murugesu Mudaliar was not a little responsible for this tremendous success. They completely identified themselves with the Madras Veterinary College and the Hon'ble Minister in particular was planning and directing from the very beginning and his Deputy Secretary was ever vigilant over all details and very helpful in his suggestions. The profession owes them a deep debt of gratitude.

We offer our thanks and our congratulations to all concerned.

List of functions

- | | | |
|---------|-------------------|---|
| 17-1-55 | 1 P.M. | Lunch at the Hostel along with the students. |
| | 8 P.M. | Buffet Dinner in the Jubilee Pandal itself. |
| | 9 P.M. to 11 P.M. | Mono-acting of Shakespearean Dramas by Sri Sundaram. |
| | | Dance performance of six items by Sri Roy Chowdry and party. |
| 18-1-55 | Afternoon | College Annual Sports and prize distribution by Sir A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University. |
| | | Laying of the foundation stone for an Open-Air Theatre under the Youth Welfare Scheme by Sri Ajit Prasad Jain, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture. |
| | | There was a Garden Party for over 1000 persons, visitors and Delegates, where Tea on a lavish scale was served. |

19-1-55

Cattle Show.—Sri O. Alagesan, Deputy Minister for Communications, Government of India, declared open the Show. About 300 animals were exhibited. The Director of Animal Husbandry spoke on the work of the Department and on the several Livestock improvement schemes working in the State. The Zamindar of Chunnampet, distributed the prizes.

There was again a Fare-well Dinner at 8 P.M., on a grand scale in the spacious brilliantly-lit Jubilee Pandal itself and it was largely attended.

The Celebrations closed with a Film show on "Sheep Husbandry" by the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., which was very much appreciated.

Special features

The entire College buildings were illuminated on three consecutive nights and the Exhibition was thrown open to the public for four days. It was remarkable how popular this Exhibition was, in spite of an entrance fee of four annas imposed. Over the 4000 people attended this Exhibition and it was a marvellous piece of co-operative effort on the part of the entire College staff, which came in for a good deal of appreciation.

A Golden Jubilee Souvenir was issued in an attractive book form. It records the genesis and progress of this glorious institution during the past 50 years and gives the salient features of the work done in the several Departments of the College. If anything, the accounts of work done err on the side of modesty. We consider this Souvenir as a model in many respects but with a little more effort and imagination, it could have been made better. As usual, perhaps it was finance, that was the limiting factor.

We once again offer our congratulations to the Director of Animal Husbandry and the Principal of the Madras Veterinary College and their staff for the very strenuous efforts taken by them to make these Jubilee Celebrations such a great success.

MADRAS VETERINARY ASSOCIATION

Proceedings of the General Body Meeting of the Madras Veterinary Association held on 19-1-1955 at the Madras Veterinary College

After the night dinner and the film show by the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., the General Body of the Association met in the Jubilee pandal at 10-30 p.m. Thirty members were present. Sri Bertie A. D' Souza was proposed to the chair and he then conducted the proceedings. Sri K. P. Chandrasekharan, Secretary, read the report of the Managing Committee of the Madras Veterinary Association from 15-12-53 to 16-1-55 including the audited statement of receipt and expenditure.

Sri U. K. Menon moved for the adoption of the report and Sri P. Satyenadra Rao seconded it. The report was then adopted unanimously by the members.

A resolution from Sri U. K. Menon requesting the Government to recognise the Dairy Officer, Madras also as an analyst under the Food Adulteration Act of 1918 was discussed. As the mover of the resolution could not in a convincing manner state the full implications of the resolution, it was decided by the General Body to defer consideration of this resolution. Sri U. K. Menon was requested to furnish full particulars on this topic and to place the same before one of the Managing Committee meetings to be held later. Sri U. K. Menon agreed to the same.

The General Body then proceeded to elect the office bearers of the Association.

Sri Bertie A.D' Souza proposed the name of **Sri S. V. Mudaliar** for the Presidentship and Sri A. R. Vedanayakam seconded. This was unanimously agreed to by all the members.

The following Managing Committee members were then elected by the General Body :

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Sri Bertie A.D' Souza. | 8. Sri M. Ranganathan. |
| 2. „ P. Sreenivasa Rao. | 9. „ V. S. Alwar. |
| 3. „ G. O. Khan. | 10. „ C. Bharadwajan. |
| 4. „ M. N. Menon. | 11. „ M. Anantapadmanabhan |
| 5. „ M. S. Ganapathi. | 12. „ D. Pattabhiraman. |
| 6. „ K. P. Chandrasekharan | 13. „ J. C. Victor. |
| 7. „ S. Sourirajan. | 14. „ D. A. Victor. |

With a vote of thanks by Sri K. P. Chandrasekharan, the meeting terminated at 11. 30 p.m.

Report of the Managing Committee of the Madras Veterinary Association from 17th December 1953 to 16th January 1955.

Membership: Membership on roll on 16-12-'53 was 119 (including 35 Life Members) and the total number on roll on 16-1-'55 is 71 which includes 34 Life Members).

Sri R. Swaminathan was elected President of the Association at the General Body meeting held on 19-12-'53. Sri K. P. Chandrasekharan and Sri A. R. Vedanayakam were reelected Secretary and Treasurer respectively from among the Managing Committee members. Owing to sudden demise of Sri R. Swaminathan under tragic circumstances on 27-9-'54, the Managing Committee at its meeting held on 8-11-54 elected Sri P. Sreenivasa Rao as the President.

Activity: During the period, Managing Committee met 10 times and discussed various matters pertaining to the profession.

The suggestion relating to the appointment of non-veterinarian to man cattle breeding farms in view of the shortage of veterinarians were discussed and a strong protest was made to the authorities against such a move.

The Government order relating to the change of designation of the teaching staff of Madras Veterinary College was discussed and a representation was made to Government stressing the need for change of designation of the Assistant Lecturers to Assistant Professors in view of the change of designation of the Lecturers to Professors.

Steps were taken to collect funds for Sri Swaminatha Iyer's Memorial Fund. Sri G. O. Khan and Sri C. I. John audited the accounts of the Association. A consolidated statement of receipts and expenditure is herewith appended.

Statement of Receipts and Charges from 17-12-53 to 2-1-1955.

RECEIPTS.		CHARGES.	
Opening balance in the bank...	923 12 6	Conference lunch ...	46 11 0
Cash with the Treasurer ...	4 6 2	Typist & cyclostyling ...	22 0 0
Balance with the Secretary ...	5 10 9	Postage ...	17 3 9
Subscriptions ...	34 0 0	Balance in the Bank *	1075 13 4
Interest on bank deposit ...	14 4 10	Balance with the Secretary ...	0 14 0
Panikkar Memorial Fund ...	69 0 0	Balance with the Treasurer ...	1 11 2
Advertisement charges and donations ...	113 12 0	Stationery ...	0 9 0
	1164 14 3		1164 14 3

* Out of the Bank balance of Rs. 1075-13-4, Rs. 669-0-0 belongs to Panikkar Memorial Fund, Rs. 168-0-0 belongs to Kailasamier Memorial Fund and Rs. 241-6-6 belongs to Association account.

Audited by C. I. John and G. O. Khan.

A. R. VEDANAYAKAM,
Treasurer.

K. P. CHANDRASEKHARAN,
Secretary.

General Articles

A CASE OF PYELONEPHRITIS IN A COW DUE TO A DIPHTHROID.*

By

M. R. DHANDA AND M. S. DAS,

Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar-Kumaon, U. P.

Introduction:—Pyelonephritis of cattle as a specific disease caused by diphtheroids is a recognised condition reported to be fairly prevalent on the Continent of Europe, in the British Isles and in the United States of America. Enderlen (1890-91) described an organism isolated from pus from a cow suffering from pyelitis. He is credited as being the first to cultivate the organism upon artificial media. The same year, Hoflich (1891), independent of Enderlen, isolated and described the same organism. It was Ernst (1905) who first proposed the name *Corynebacterium renale* after a thorough study of the organism.

The disease is usually a chronic one but it invariably terminates in the death of the animal. Main symptoms exhibited are anorexia, emaciation and loss of weight. Perhaps the most constant and characteristic symptom is haematuria. Occasionally urine may look clear and at times it contains large quantity of purulent material. Large amount of albumin is present in the urine which also contains pus cells, erythrocytes, epithelial cells and groups of diphtheroid organisms. There is tenderness in the kidney region and on rectal examination one may feel the swollen kidney and ureters and in some cases the thickening of the vesical mucosa. On post-mortem examination one finds the pelvis of one or both kidneys enlarged and containing large amount of pus. In most cases fairly large areas of focal necrosis with abscess formation are found in the cortical area. The ureter is greatly thickened and assumes the calibre of an ordinary lead pencil. The bladder wall is thickened; its mucosa shows hyperaemic changes and signs of proliferative degeneration. No abscess formation is, as a rule, seen in the bladder wall. Often the bladder is filled with sanguineous purulent material. No other organs seem to be affected.

The Case under report

The subject was a fourteen year old mixed European bred cow and was carrying a three months old foetus. The cow was born and

*Paper read before the Medical & Veterinary Section of the 41st Annual meeting of the Indian Science Congress Association (Proc. Ind. Sci. Cong. (Jan, 1954) part III, pp. 228).

brought up at Mukteswar-Kumaon which is situated at a height of about 7500 ft. above sea level. She died within 6 days of the onset of haematuria. It was this last symptom which attracted our attention. The cow was apparently normal before the onset of haematuria. The condition, thus, appears to have run a fairly acute course. Urine samples at the earlier stages revealed the presence of a diphtheroid both microscopically and culturally. After the death of the animal typical lesions were noticed involving the bladder, the ureters and both the kidneys. A diphtheroid was isolated from the abscess in the kidney.

Bacteriology.

Morphologically, the organism isolated was a typical pleomorphic diphtheroid, showing metachromatic granules. Culturally it was found to be growing slowly on plain agar as well as on blood agar. Only after 48 hours of incubation could the pin-point sized colonies be noted. The colour of the colonies was at first greyish white and later became creamy yellow. The colonies were round, smooth and entire on plain and blood agar. When grown on 10% serum agar, the colonies had irregular edges and an extremely granular surface. These were non-haemolytic. The organism did not liquify gelatin.

Biochemically, the M. R. and V. P. tests were negative; indole was not produced; nitrates were not reduced to nitrites and no H_2S was produced. The organism did not attack any of the common carbohydrates such as glucose, sucrose, maltose, salicin, xylose, lactose, mannitol, sorbitol, galactose, inositol, laevulose, mannose and trehalose. Characteristic changes were noticed in litmus milk, urea medium and 10% milk agar (Lovell, 1946). Litmus milk was turned slightly alkaline and the colour through reflected light was bluish purple and through transmitted light it looked redish in colour. A granular deposit was thrown down after about 10 days and the supernatant fluid was rendered very thin and almost watery. The organism was tested for its capacity to split urea by incorporating 1% urea and 12% thymol blue in broth and a deep blue colour developed due to the liberation of ammonia. No such change was noticed with *C. equi*, *C. ovis*, and *C. pyogenes* which were put up for comparison. The characteristic change in 10% milk agar was manifested by the appearance of a clear halo around the colonies which were pale yellow in colour.

Pathogenicity

The organism was tested for its pathogenicity for rabbits, guinea-pigs, white rats and white mice by intraperitoneal and intravenous injections. Three out of the six mice inoculated intravenously died. In one case no microscopic lesions were present while in the other two, typical

pyelo-nephritic lesions were seen. The pelvis was dilated showing formation of an abscess which descended along the ureter. *C. renale* was isolated from the pelvic abscess.

Summary

A specific disease in cattle known as Pyelonephritis and caused by a diphtheroid is reported for the first time in India. The disease occurred in a 14 year old, cross-bred cow born and brought up at Mukteswar-Kumaon which is situated at a height of about 7500 ft. above the sea level in the foot-hills of the Himalayas. The chief symptom exhibited was severe haematuria.

On post-mortem examination abscesses were found in the pelvis and in the cortical parenchyma of both the kidneys. The ureters were thickened. There was also thickening of the bladder wall and its mucous membrane showed signs of inflammation. The bladder contained foul-smelling sanguineous pus.

A diphtheroid was isolated from urine of the cow as well as from the kidneys. The organism was typed as *Corynebacterium renale* on cultural, biochemical and biological tests. The disease could be reproduced in white mice.

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The Indian Veterinary Journal

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NASAL SCHISTOSOMIASIS IN BUFFALOES

By

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and

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Nasal Schistosomiasis causes granulomatous growths in the nasal cavities of cattle but is said to affect rarely, buffaloes. Rao [4] in 1938 was the first to record the infection in buffaloes. Malkani [3] at about the same time, came to the conclusion that "Nasal granuloma does occur in buffaloes, although rarely, and the species of schistosomes responsible for the condition appears to be identical with the one responsible for the disease in cattle". Sen [6] in 1949 stated that "in about ten thousand cattle and buffaloes", he examined, a good number of buffaloes (87%) had eggs of *Schistosoma nasalis*, Rao, in the nasal discharge but none of them had any symptoms of the disease, whereas, among the cattle, all those with clinical symptoms were positive for eggs of *S. nasalis* and on the other hand, many cattle, not showing any symptom of the disease were positive for eggs of the parasite.

As the investigations of Sen were undertaken in Bengal, his findings were referred to the Principal of the Bengal Veterinary College for opinion, and he has stated (personal communication dated 30-10-52) that "the statistical aspects of the article cannot be corroborated or otherwise of the infestation pointed by Sen" and that "the actual position to the 'Non clinical' cases of Nasal Schistosomiasis in this State is yet, more, to be worked out". A reference on the same subject was also made to the Principal of the Bihar Veterinary College and he has stated (personal communication dated 12-9-52) that the "incidence of 'Nasal granuloma in cattle is common in certain districts of the State (Bihar). But its incidence in buffaloes is very rare, if not totally absent. So the appearance of Schistoma ova in the nasal discharges of buffaloes, showing no clinical manifestation of the disease as reported by Mr. M.R. Sen [1949] is yet to be confirmed". Abdus Salam and Sarwar [1] in 1953 recorded the occurrence of *S. nasalis* in 48.9% of buffaloes in the Punjab, where Nasal granuloma has never been observed in cattle. The lesions seen by them were "millet to pea sized nodules but never large enough to cause any difficulty in breathing or accumulation of nasal discharge". They [2] came to a similar conclusion as that of Sen [6] that "it suggests that a factor other than infestation with *S. nasalis* is required for the

Nasal Schistosomiasis in Buffaloes

By

Dr. N. S. Krishna Rao and Dr. Syed Mohiyuddeen.



Fig. 1

Section of the tissue (degenerated granulomatous tissue) voided during sneezing,
showing the section of the parasite.....

H. E. x 100

Normal Method of Cohabitation in Elephants

By
T. C. Menon.



[Vide article on page 338]

causation of nasal granuloma". Rao [5] has explained the rarity of infestation in the buffalo to be due to his being more prone to infestation of *Schistoma spindalis* of which, it is the normal host, owing to its habit of remaining near water as much as possible and that the initial infestation of *S. spindalis* gives it an immunity against any later infestation of *S. nasalis* or other Schistomes. But, this does not answer satisfactorily the observations made by others that many buffaloes despite exhibiting no clinical symptoms, yet void eggs of *S. nasalis* in their nasal discharge, indicating thereby, the development of the parasite into the adult stage in them. The mere absence of clinical symptoms might be giving the false impression of the rarity of the infestation among buffaloes.

A case record

A buffalo was brought to the Mysore Serum Institute with the complaint that it produces a peculiar sound during nights, while breathing. The animal was said to be sneezing frequently and while doing so, some fleshy matter was seen to be thrown out in the nasal discharge. On further examination, minute ulcers, with nodules of the size of millet seeds were seen in the deeper parts of the nasal cavities, just visible from outside. A peculiar noise was being produced, while breathing, which resembled somewhat, the "snoring" sound of affected cattle. Smears of the nasal discharge, on microscopical examination revealed the typical egg of *S. nasalis*. A piece of the tissue, voided out while sneezing, was sectioned and the microphotograph of the same is shown in Fig. 1. Sections of the parasites were seen in this although from its structure, it could not be definitely identified as that of *S. nasalis*. What are popularly known as 'actino bodies' were also seen in a degenerated condition in the sections. This act of sneezing out the tissues (granulomatous growths) observed in this buffalo, is in conformity with the observation made by Malakani [3] that "after a time such growths (Nasal granuloma) usually undergo disintegration and are discharged through the nostrils".

From the appearance of the typical egg in the nasal discharge and from the histology of the section, it was concluded to be a case of infestation of *S. nasalis*.

Four weekly injections of Sodium antimony tartarate at a dosage of 7 grains to start with and ending with 10 grs. were given. The symptoms gradually subsided and no eggs were found in the nasal discharge after the 3rd injection.

Conclusions

(1) A case of infestation of the buffalo with *Schistoma nasalis*, Rao having some definite symptoms and lesions is recorded. (2) Probably,

the lesions of the disease in the buffalo are in the deeper parts of the nasal cavities, which may not be visible from the outside in many cases.

A detailed investigation for the presence of *S. nasalis* infestation among buffaloes in the Nasal granuloma endemic areas of the State is under contemplation.

Acknowledgement

We are thankful to Sri V. S. Alwar of the Madras Veterinary College for examining the smears and the sections and confirming our diagnosis. We are highly grateful to our Director, Dr. P.M. Narainswamy Naidu, for his constant guidance in all our research work.

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NORMAL METHOD OF COHABITATION IN ELEPHANTS

By

C. T. C. MENON, B.V.Sc.,

Veterinary Surgeon, Kozhinijampara, T. C. State.

There is a strong misconception among the public and even among some of our professional men about the method of crossing in elephants that the she-elephants generally lie on the back extending sideways the hind limbs and the male elephants cohabit sitting on their haunches. Hence I think that the enclosed pictures taken during the different stages of the process, if given publicity, would help to remove such false notion.

Notes and News

Dr. Balbir Krishna Soni, B.V.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Washington) writes:—

Professeur C. Bressou, Director of Ecole Veterinaire de Alfort (France) & Secretary-General, Academie Veterinaire de France informs that **Major A. C. Aggarwala, B.Sc.(Hons.), M.R.C.V.S., A.I.R.O.**, previously Director of Veterinary Services, Punjab, and now Principal, Rajasthan College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Bikaner, was elected on 4th November, 1954 as Member Correspondant Etrangere de l'Academie Veterinaire de France, Paris. This signal distinction is the first of its kind to be conferred upon an Indian Veterinarian and we take this opportunity to congratulate Major Aggarwala on this.

* * * *

We are happy to note that **Sri Y. S. Alwar, B.V.Sc.**, Lecturer in Parasitology, Madras Veterinary College, has taken the M.Sc., degree of the Madras University. We most heartily congratulate him on this well deserved distinction and we wish him all success in life!

* * * *

Dr. K. C. Gupta, B.V.Sc., Jabalpur writes:—

M. Y. Sapre, B.V.Sc., who qualified from the M. P. Veterinary College, Jabalpur in 1953 is proceeding to Australia for higher studies in Veterinary Medicine. He is the first student from the State College to proceed abroad for higher studies.

* * * *

Treating hides and skin. Effective control of leather beetle.—

Research has shown an effective way of protecting hides and skins in store from damage caused by the leather beetle.

Annually, the hide and skins trade loses enormous amount of money because of the beetles damaging the hides and skins store and reducing their market value.

The method of treatment is not only effective but also cheap. Gammexane powder at 2.5 per cent in talc powder dusted to form a thin film on the fleshy side of hides and skins infested with the leather beetle killed 85 to 90 per cent of the pests. The dusting, repeated after 10 days, protects the skins and hides from re-infestation.

Four ounces of Gammexane powder mixed in talc is considered to be enough for dusting about six cow or ox hides or about 15 goat hides. Treating 100 hides or double the number of skins will cost about about rupees four.

'Wet curing' of raw stock with an adequate quantity of common salt, proper aeration and periodic exposures to day light also go a long way in preventing the beetle attack.—ICAR. No. 7.

* * * *

Selecting a dairy cow. Points to be remembered.—In selecting a cow for milk production the milk record of her mother and the kind of bull to which she is born are the factors which should receive attention. When these are not known, however, the farmer will have to look to certain physical points which will enable him to say whether the cow is going to be a good yielder or not.

A dairy cow should have an attractive general appearance, show vigour and a graceful gait. The head should be comparatively small. The body should be well-formed with no excessive fat and having a wedge-shaped appearance with the greatest width between the hips and with the apex at the point of the withers.

The udder should be well-developed, extending well forward with the rear attachment high and wide. The quarters of the udder should be evenly balanced, symmetrical and free from lumps of hard tissue. The teats should be uniform, of convenient length and size, well-apart and squarely placed. The udder veins should be long tortuous, prominent and branching. The udder should shrink after milking.

The skin should be of medium thickness, loose, pliable and and having fine hair over it.—ICAR. No. 9.

* * * *

Feeding for milk. Dairy cows need proper rations.—Dairy experts point out that proper feeding is one important factor in increasing milk yield in cows. Many good cows remain poor producers, they say, because of the poor feed given.

Fixing up the feed requirements of a milch cow depends upon her needs for maintenance and milk production. But generally speaking, a seer of grain mixture (equal parts of crushed grams, oil cakes and wheat bran) is enough for maintenance. An extra amount of half a seer for every seer of milk yield is considered sufficient. The total quantity, however, should be adjusted to what the cow can actually consume and digest.

Heifers should get two to four pounds of grain mixture from one year onwards, in addition to the green fodder given to them. If the fodder is of an ordinary quality, the grain can be increased by one to two pounds. Those that calve early should be fed more liberally during their first lactation so that their growth may not be effected.

Pregnant animals should be given an additional half a seer of grain to help them nourish the unborn calf.

The addition of an ounce of common salt per day to the feed given is also essential. A liberal supply of clean water given three times a day, and more frequently during the hot season, is also a necessity.—ICAR. No. 10.

* * * *

Cowpea as fodder for increasing milk production in dairy cows.—Cowpea (*Lobia*) has been found to be a highly nutritious fodder, increasing the flow of milk in dairy cows, especially when fed in the green pod stage.

The crop can be grown pure in the early summer, or mixed with non-legumes like maize or *jowar* in the main summer season. It can either be fed green or converted into silage.

Cowpea is especially useful when green forage is generally scanty. It is quick-growing and likes a hot and humid climate. It grows up well on medium to fertile loamy soils. All types of soils excepting sandy or dry soils, if well-drained, can be used for growing cowpea.

Seed is sown in plough furrows with 1 to 1½ ft. spacing. Ten to 15 seers of seed will be required for sowing. The crop will be ready for forage in 60 to 80 days and gives an acre-yield of 300 maunds of green stuff.—ICAR. No. 12.

* * * *

Urine is a good manure. Practical way of using it in villages.—The country can produce over 15 million tons of extra grain, if all human urine is utilised for manuring crops, according to agricultural scientists. Human urine is a very rich source of nitrogen, but no attempts are being made by farmers to conserve it for the crops.

Special designs of urinals are being recommended to farmers to serve the dual purpose of sanitation and conservation of the urine as manure.

The idea in the design of the commonly recommended urinals, is below-surface soaking of urine in a variety of materials. Commonly available absorbing material like soil, sand, ash, charcoal dust, sawdust, dry leaves, paddy husk, spent tea leaves, chopped straw, dry dung and waste paper are used. Bad smell is reduced to the minimum.

A drum type urinal can be easily put up. The drum is filled with any of these materials. The voided urine is conveyed from the mouth of the urinal through a tube buried six to nine inches deep inside the drum. When the entire material is thoroughly saturated with urine, it

is removed and spread out in a thin layer to dry in the sun. Or better, dumped in a pit and covered with loose earth. The drum is filled again with fresh material.—ICAR. No. 13.

* * * *

Getting more returns from phosphates.—When phosphates are added to the soil, the full value of this plant-food is not realized on the crops grown. This is so because a major part of the phosphates get converted into insoluble and unavailable forms in the soil. Usually, crops are able to make use of only about 10 to 12 per cent of the quantity of phosphates added.

Lately, two new methods tried at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, makes a greater quantity of phosphates available of plants, thus raising the yields of crops.

It was found by one method that mixing superphosphate with about 20 to 50 times its weight of compost or farmyard manure and applying the mixture to the field permitted a greater return from the phosphates. By the second method, even better results were obtained by 'composting' the superphosphate with actively fermenting organic refuse. This is done by spreading the superphosphate powder in thin layers of about one-fourth inch thick over alternate layers of about six inches of mixed cattle-shed refuse or other compost material. The heap or trench so filled up is allowed to ferment for the usual period of four to six months after which the manure is well-mixed and applied to the field.

The compost ferments quicker and better if to the refuse cattle urine or ammonium sulphate is added.

This method can also be used for 'composting' rock phosphate and bone-meal, which contain insoluble phosphates. However, these fertilizers should be ground to a fine powder before 'composting' them.

At the Institute, four to six months after fermenting these fertilizers it was found that 50 to 70 per cent of the insoluble phosphates were converted into the more soluble forms plants could absorb.—ICAR. No. 14.

* * * *

Farm Fillers.—One cheap and effective way of preventing river bunds being washed away by seasonal floods is planting such grasses as *Kusha*, Giant Star and Thin Napier. The grasses bind the soil and keep the bunds intact.—ICAR.

Eggs meant for hatching should be stored in a room free of smell such as of onions, kerosene oil, etc. The eggs should be stored with their large end up.—ICAR.

Serving a cow soon after calving results in a low conception rate. The best way would be to avoid mating the cow during the two heat periods following calving.—ICAR.

There are 1.51 million acres under cocoanut in India annually producing coconuts valued at Rs. 78 crores. Two-thirds of the area is in Kerala.—ICAR.

Under the monsoonic conditions in India the nitrogen of the soil is lost both by washing down into the sub-soil and by a surface run off when heavy showers fall.—ICAR.

In the present day crop production over 70 per cent of the cultivated area is cropped with cereals as against less than 5 per cent with pulses. Pulses are nitrogen recuperating crops, and should be included in the cropping programme to a greater extent.—ICAR No. 16.

Treating lesions. More rapid cure for foot and mouth.—A rapid cure can be effected in cattle suffering from Foot and Mouth disease, if the lesions in the mouth and the feet are treated with antiseptics.

Foot and Mouth is one of the most common diseases affecting cattle in the country, and spreads very fast.

The common antiseptics recommended for treating lesions in the mouth are potassium permanganate solution in the proportion of 1 : 1000 or three per cent alum solution and for the lesions in the feet a mixture of coal tar and copper sulphate.

Infected premises should also be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with 1.2 per cent caustic soda or 4 per cent washing soda, and as far as possible, all contaminated material should be burnt.—ICAR. No. 17.

* * * *

Sun as sterilizer. Easy treatment of seed against disease.—The sterilizing effect of the sun can be made use of for keeping the smut disease of wheat in check. The disease is found wherever wheat is grown and causes heavy loss of grain.

In the sun treatment the infested wheat grain is immersed in water at ordinary room temperature for four hours. Infested wheat comes from field in which black heads have appeared.

The seed thus soaked is spread out for drying in the sun. The grain is thoroughly dried and stored till required for sowing. The practice gives excellent results wherever the temperature of the sun is high. Where it is low, the seed after soaking in water should be spread

on a concrete surface, which is hot enough to kill the fungus causing the disease.

This treatment of seed is successfully applied to control loose smut in barley and grain smut of *jowar* with good results at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.—ICAR. No. 19.

* * * *

Checking White Ant attack. Method of using Repellant with Irrigation.—Farmers having white ant trouble in their field will get good relief if they use crude oil emulsion with irrigation water.

Crude oil emulsion is used in the form of a solution in the proportion of one pound of the emulsion in four gallons of water. This can be used for irrigating the infested plants, also the semi-solid emulsion can be placed in the irrigation water by putting the oil in a gunny cloth and placing it in the flowing current. Since the repulsive smell of the emulsion lasts only for a few days, the operation has to be repeated after eight to ten days. Instead of crude oil emulsion, five per cent kerosene emulsion may also be used.

Clean cultivation, removing the stubbles away from the field after harvest, deeper ploughing and following crop rotations are other methods suggested that help in removing the white ant trouble.—ICAR No. 20.

* * * *

Ensuring good calves. Attention should go to the mother.—If you want healthy vigorous calves to be born, you must give the best attention to the pregnant cow, say dairy experts.

The dry period of a pregnant cow, experts point out, should be at least 60 days. This will ensure her getting sufficient rest and putting on better flesh and more milk.

Attention must go to the proper feeding of the cow during the dry period so that she may meet the nutritional requirements of the growing calf and also keep sufficient reserves in store for further milk production.

Poor condition at calving time lowers milk production and affects badly the health of the new born calf. Other disorders may also follow.

The dry pregnant cow should get plenty of good green fodder. A combination of legume hay with a concentrate mixture such as wheat bran, oil cake and gram is advised. Three to six pounds of concentrate mixture with plenty of hay or green fodder will meet her requirements.—ICAR. No. 22.

* * * *

Making Eggs last longer. Lime water Treatment.—Villagers engaged in the egg trade suffer heavy losses, especially in the hot weather, due to the eggs going bad in transit. This happens because of the development of the embryo inside them. Eggs will not go bad as quickly if they are treated with lime water, it has been found at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.

Lime water is prepared by mixing freshly slaked lime with plenty of water diluting it to form a thin white wash. Stirring it frequently for two or three days, and then pour off the thin milk of lime suspension.

Eggs are kept completely immersed in earthen-ware or similar containers holding the thin liquid. The excess lime which settles down to the bottom will serve to keep up the strength of the solution. Water is added as it is lost by evaporation from time to time and the eggs are kept completely submerged.

By this method eggs will remain good in Northern India for up to four months in the winter and up to about ten days in the summer, depending upon the intensity of the heat.

The shell pores are sealed in eggs stored for a day in lime water. This improves keeping quality.—ICAR. No. 24.

* * * *

Tobacco seed need not be wasted. Profitable utilization by farmers.—Research has found many uses for tobacco seed which is generally allowed to waste. India annually produces about 5,000 tons of this seed.

Among some of the new uses, Research has shown that if ground into a fine paste a good cattle feed can be prepared out of tobacco seed. The feed does not contain nicotine or any other harmful substance.

Tobacco seed oil, like the seed can be used for culinary purposes and as a semi-dry oil for paints and varnishes. The oil is better than linseed oil because it does not turn yellowish on keeping.

The oil burns readily, giving a mild and smokeless light. It also is a deterrent, to a small extent, to white ants.

The oil cake is cheaper than other cakes. It is good as a feed for cattle and horses or for manuring sugarcane or rice.

Like the seed, tobacco dust and waste have been shown to be useful in other ways. The dust when applied to the tobacco crop over a basal dose of groundnut cake increases yield and makes the crop mature early. Applying the stem dust to the field increases the organic matter in the soil.—ICAR. No. 25.

Association News

WEST BENGAL VETERINARY ASSOCIATION, CALCUTTA

There was a meeting of the Veterinary Surgeons of West Bengal at 32, Jhantalla Road, Calcutta, on the 21st November 1954 at 5-30 P.M.

The following were present :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Dr. P. Bose (in the Chair), | 8. Dr. A. Ahad, |
| 2. „ S. Giri, | 9. „ B. J. Banerjee, |
| 3. „ S. B. Bahaduri, | 10. „ R. K. Sen, |
| 4. „ M. R. Sen, | 11. „ M. Ahmed, |
| 5. „ S. Ghosh, | 12. „ B. K. Banerjee, |
| 6. „ G. M. Banerjee, | 13. „ K. M. Y. Khan, |
| 7. „ A. K. Gupta, | 14. „ S. P. Chakravarty. |

The meeting first took up the question of the name of the Association and after some discussion, it was finally decided to name the Association as West Bengal Veterinary Association.

Next the election of office-bearers was taken up and the following were elected unanimously as office-bearers for 1955 :—

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Dr. A. Ahad, | ... <i>President</i> |
| „ M. R. Sen, | } ... <i>Vice-Presidents</i> |
| „ P. Bose. | |
| „ B. J. Banerjee, | ... <i>Secretary</i> |
| „ R. K. Sen. | ... <i>Jt. Secretary and Treasurer</i> |
| „ S. B. Bahaduri, | } ... <i>Committee Members</i> |
| „ S. Ghosh, | |
| „ S. C. Giri, | |
| „ G. M. Banerjee, | |
| „ P. K. Gupta, | |
| „ B. K. Banerjee, | |
| „ K. M. Y. Khan. | |

Dr. B. J. Banerjee next read out the draft constitution and it was resolved to form a sub-committee to frame the rules and regulations. The following sub-committee was constituted for the purpose :—

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. The President, | 4. Dr. S. C. Giri, |
| 2. The Secretary, | 5. „ R. K. Sen. |
| 3. Dr. S. K. Bahadury, | |

A finance sub-committee with the following members were formed :—

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. The President, | 4. Dr. K. M. Y. Khan, |
| 2. The Secretary, | 5. „ G. M. Banerjee. |
| 3. Dr. S. C. Ghosh, | |

A select committee consisting of Dr. B. K. Banerjee and Dr. A. K. Gupta was also formed.

Calcutta, }
15th December 1954. }

B. K. BANERJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

THE MADRAS VETERINARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS' SERVICE ASSOCIATION

Proceedings of the Annual General Body Meeting held at the Madras Veterinary College, in the Jubilee Pandal on the night of 17-1-1955.

There were 31 members present.

Dr. N. K. Kuppusamy Sarma, B.A., G.M.V.C., Vice President of the Association was elected to the chair.

After the President's introductory speech Dr. N. Balasubramanian, G.M.V.C., Joint Secretary of the Association presented the report of the Managing Committee for the period from 27-12-1952 to 16-1-1955 which was adopted.

Resolutions affecting the service conditions of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons as well as of the profession in general were considered and adopted.

The following office bearers were elected for the year 1955.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Dr. V. S. Alwar, G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc. | ... <i>President</i> |
| „ N. Balasubramanian, G.M.V.C. | ... <i>Vice-President</i> |
| „ V. Satchidanandam, B.Sc., B.V.Sc. | ... <i>Secretary</i> |
| „ P. K. Venkatesalu Naidu, B.V.Sc. | ... <i>Joint Secretary</i> |
| „ R. H. Sundaram, G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc. | ... <i>Treasurer</i> |
| „ K. Trivikrama Rao, G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc. | } <i>Managing Committee Members</i> |
| „ M. Ranganathan, G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc. | |
| „ R. Rangamannar, G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc. | |
| „ V. R. Hedge, G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc. | |

After the President's concluding remarks, Dr. N. Balasubramanian, G.M.V.C., the outgoing Joint Secretary, thanked the Principal, Madras Veterinary College, for permitting the conduct of the meeting in the Jubilee Pandal.

APPENDIX Statement of Receipts and Expenditure Balance Sheet from 15-12-52 to 30-9-53

RECEIPTS			EXPENSES		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
19-12-25 to 30 9 53			Conference & General Body meeting	412	1 9
Opening Balance	548	10 2	Donation for Cattle show	25	0 0
Subscription	214	2 0	do Andhra Cyclone relief fund	25	0 0
Savings Bank	6	13 0	Cyclostyling	10	0 0
			Postage	45	6 0
			Stationary	45	12 6
			Closing balance	206	4 11
	769	9 2		769	9 2

The accounts were audited by Dr. K. T. K. Nambiar, G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc., and Ganti A. Sastry, G.M.V.C. B.V.Sc.

Balance Sheet from 1-10-53 to 31-12-54

RECEIPTS			EXPENSES		
Opening Balance	206	4 11	Amount		
Subscription	68	0 0	apportioned to Andhra		
Savings Bank Interest	4	3 0	Association	110	4 0
			Postage	17	4 0
			Closing Balance	150	15 11
	278	7 11		278	7 11

M. RANGANATHAN, G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc.,

Dated 1-1-55.

Treasurer.

PUNJAB STATE VETERINARY ASSOCIATION

The Seventeenth Annual Conference of the above Association was held in the Health Centre Hall of the new capital, Chandigarh, at 10 A.M., on 30th May 1954 under the presidency of Dewan Alakh Dhari of Ambala.

Delegates from all over Punjab and Delhi States gathered in large numbers and there was great enthusiasm prevailing.

Dr. D. D. Khurana read a paper on "Milking of buffaloes and cows after the death of their calves".

Dr. B. N. Kapur read a paper on 'Animal and man'.

Spirited poems describing the sad plight of Veterinary Doctors in the Punjab were read by Dr. S. D. Akhtar and Dr. Kundan Lal and they were very much appreciated.

Shri Gurdial Singh Dhillon, Speaker of the Punjab Assembly, who inaugurated the Conference said that he felt sorry that the Veterinary Doctors, the real pioneers of constructive work in rural areas were so far ignored but was hopeful that they would be accorded their due status before long.

The only resolution passed was on the question of pay.

It demanded a scale of Rs. 160-10-330/15-450 for Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Rs. 160-10-200 for Veterinary Surgeons.

It was further resolved that all other resolutions may be kept in abeyance as a mark of protest till such time as this urgent demand is conceded to.

The following office-bearers were unanimously elected for the year 1954-55.—

Shri S. Gurdial Singh Dhillon,	{ ...	Patron
Speaker, Punjab Assembly.		
Dean Alakh Dhari, Ambala.	... President	
Dr. Karnail Singh,	{ ...	Vice-Presidents
„ J. S. Chetwal		
„ D. D. Khurana.		
„ S. D. S. Sharma,	... Hony. General Secretary	
„ Sadhu Singh.	... Jt. Secretary	
„ J. G. S. Mohindra.	... Propaganda Secretary	

The whole proceedings have been brought out as a Conference Manual. We regret to note that on page-23 of this Manual, it is alleged that it was the All-India Veterinary Association that originated the suggestion of placing the Livestock Farms, Dairy Farms, etc., in charge of I.D.D's and Stockmen to tide over the shortage of duly qualified Veterinary personnel. This was evidently due to a mis-reading of a reference sent by the All-India Veterinary Association in December 1953. The attention of Secretary of the Punjab State Veterinary Association has since been invited to this grave mistake and it is hoped that it will be duly rectified.

Correspondence

[The views and opinions expressed in correspondence are those of the writers themselves and are not always endorsed by the Editor. Ed. I.V.J.]

Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar

Your article, on page 285 of the *Indian Veterinary Journal* (January 1955) gives the key to the character of this great scientist in the sentence: "he refused to believe in slowness of action". His organisational record since Independence testifies to this belief.

His amazingly wide and detailed knowledge of all problems confronting India gave him the scientific 'altitude' required for an overall view. What he saw augmented his natural speed of thought and action. He saw that the race between production and need is going to be closely run, and that the result depends on one factor more than on any other namely, the application of known scientific facts and methods to the problems of the factory and the field. Knowing what he did we can understand his intolerance of departmental thrombosis, and the delays associated with it. He strove constantly to infuse others with his sense of urgency, and once told me how he hated to see a "Pending", or "For

Future Consideration" slip on a file. He thought such slips would be more fittingly attached to the collars of those concerned.

Unlike many men of driving energy he was always courteous and fully sympathetic with others' difficulties in the most practical way, in that he was very often able to suggest immediately, or to find out later, a way of overcoming them. He never gave up. He never admitted that a problem was insoluble. To him the existence of a problem meant that we had not looked in the right place or in the right way for the solution that was awaiting us.

He once said to me: "Our trouble is that we tend to live in the past, and look in the past for the solution to our present problems. We cannot afford to do that. India is a country of the future, the future begins today, and it is past noon already. We know what must be done, yet, like timid bathers, we shiver on the edge of reality. We must plunge in today for tomorrow the water will be colder and the currents stronger".

If we would honour his memory, in the way he would have wished, let us each try to emulate his spirit of urgency and determination to apply what is known, and to search unswervingly for what yet remains hidden.

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G. V. SHORT,
For Director, I.C.I. (India) Ltd.

" Prophylactic Value of 'Antrycide' Pro-Salt against *Trypanosoma Evansi* "

With reference to this article in your January, 1955 number Professor Ramanujachari agrees that an explanatory note is required in applying his findings to the treatment of clinical trypanosomiasis in large animals. It is interesting to note the tolerance of small animals for the 'Antrycide' Methyl Sulphate content of the Pro-Salt, which is higher than field experience with cattle has shown.

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15-1-1955 }
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G. V. SHORT,
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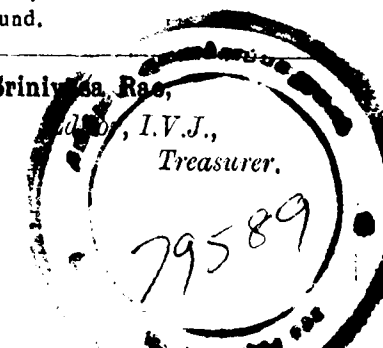
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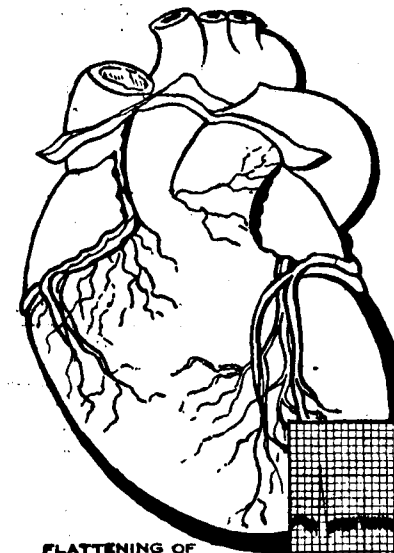
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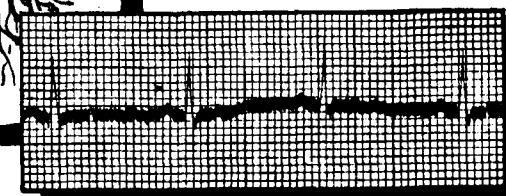
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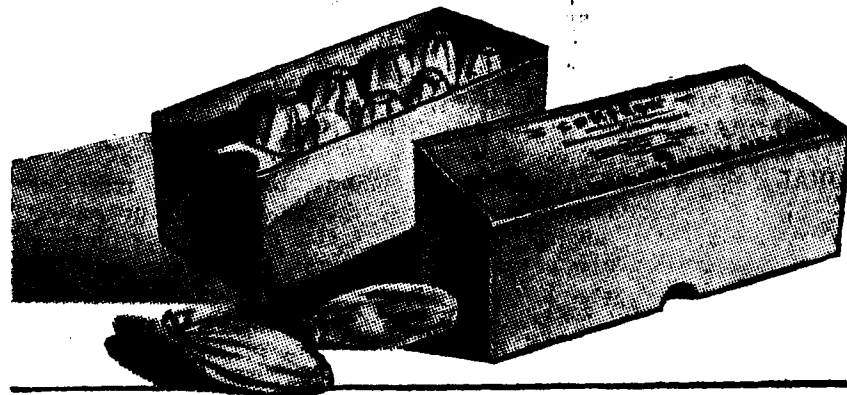
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