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THE INDIAN VETERINARY JOURNAL

(The Journal of the Indian Veterinary Association)

*A Monthly Record of
Veterinary Science*

Special Number of

The XV Indian Veterinary Conference
and
The XXI U. P. Veterinary Conference
Mathura



(ESTD. 1924)

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J. Vinayaka Mudaliar,
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Vol. 39

February, 1962

No. 2

THE INDIAN VETERINARY JOURNAL

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY



A Monthly Record of Veterinary Science
Devoted to the cause of the
Veterinary Profession



EDITOR

Rao Sahib T. VINAYAKA MUDALIAR, G.M.V.C.,
Office:—7, First Street, Vidyodaya East, T'Nagar,
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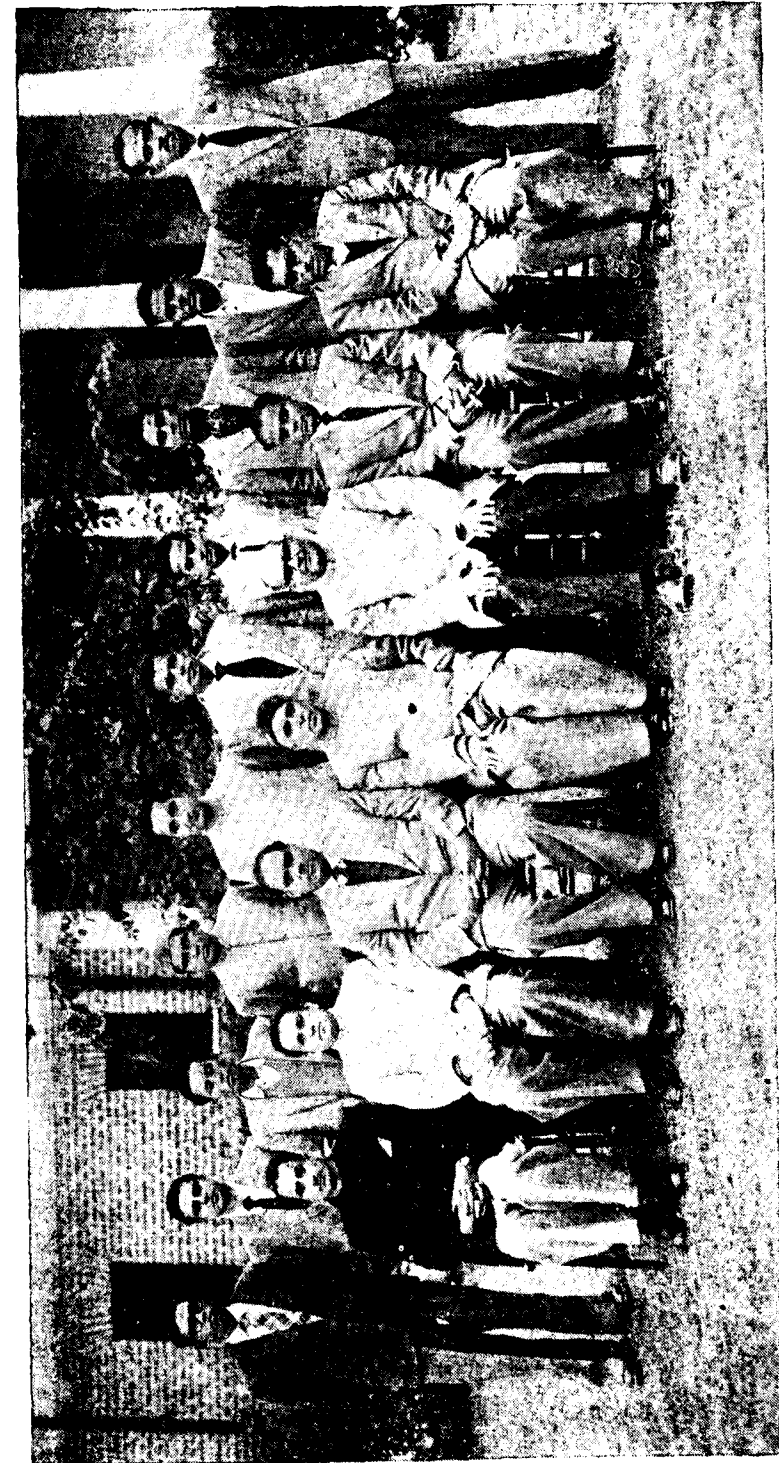
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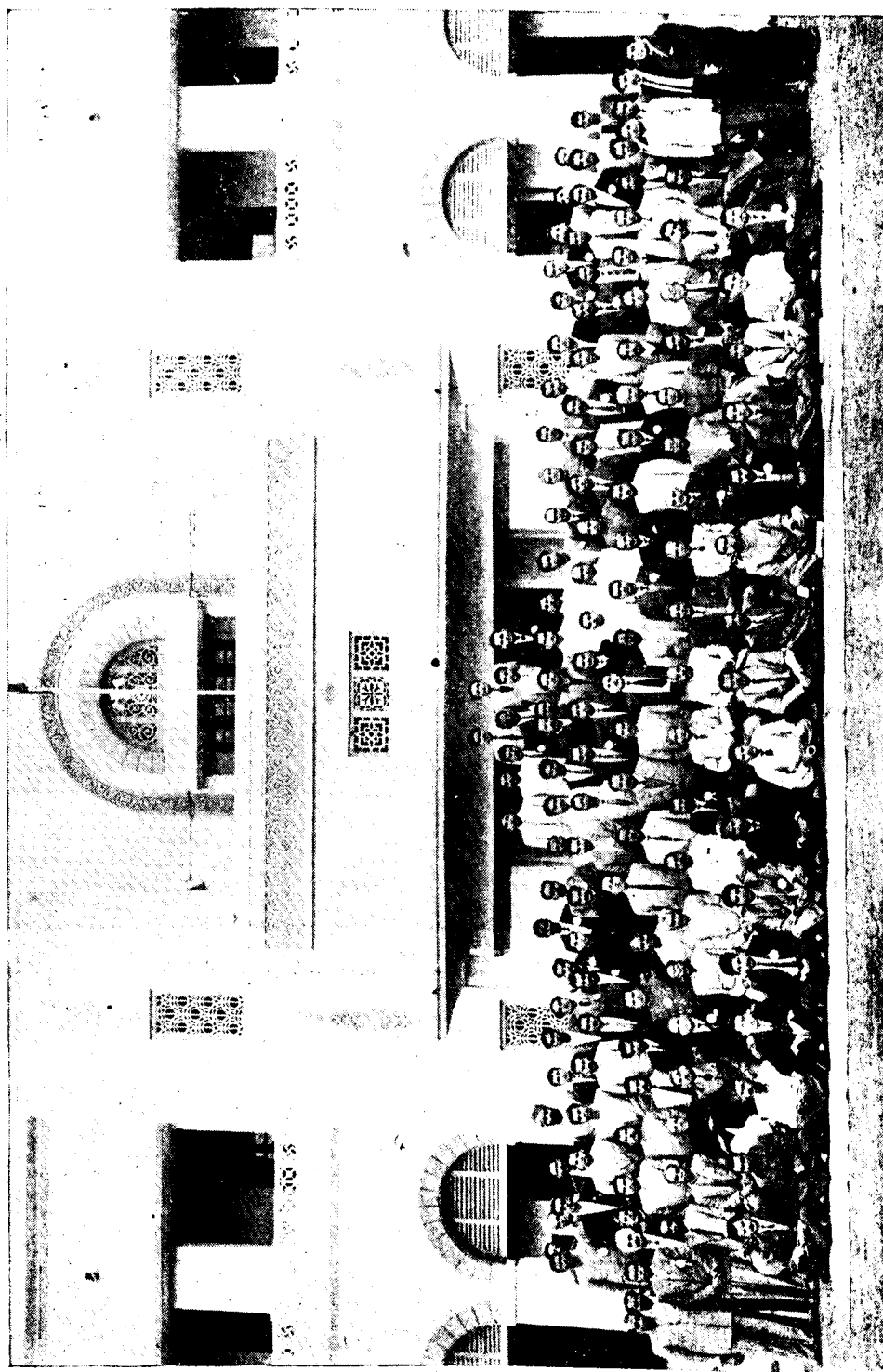
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The XV Indian Veterinary Conference
MATHURA, U. P. (January 1962)



DELEGATES.

THE Indian Veterinary Journal

(The Journal of the Indian Veterinary Association)

Vol. 39

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No. 2

Editorial

THE MATHURA SESSION

Uttar Pradesh has lived up to her reputation. We said before and we repeat it again that Uttar Pradesh has always been in the vanguard of progress from the dawn of history of our profession. It has been her peculiar good fortune to have had dynamic and devoted workers as Secretaries of their State Veterinary Association from time to time. We say so after having watched their work from the unforgettable days of Khan Sahib S. M. Raza Hussain of revered memory. All honour to them! It is equally true to say that she has had highly sympathetic Officers as heads of the Department in all her hours of need. From all accounts the Conference at Mathura was a tremendous success. From the students to the topmost officials, there was a spirit of service and a desire not to let down the fair name of U. P. Meeting for a second time after a lapse of 38 years, the Conference was as exuberant as the first one, nay as historic as the first one. This very Journal has had its birth in the form of a resolution at the Lucknow Conference in 1924 and it has made history ever since. And now we find a resolution for the starting of an Indian Journal of Veterinary Research, has been sponsored by the Mathura session. Let us hope it will be as successful as the first resolution. Nothing will be wanting on our part to render all possible assistance. But we insist that the ground so far gained in our professional journalism, should be consolidated before we venture upon new undertakings. The proposed Journal is bound to make its appearance in the not distant future. Let us have patience until then and not do anything in a hurry which might prove abortive. In fact it was we ourselves, who mooted this question editorially in our November '61 issue. We shall certainly pursue it with great vigour as and when

time is opportune. For the present, let us house this *I. V. J.* in a suitable abode, befitting this great country and this great profession and thus ensure its future. Thus entrenched, it can hold out its helping hand to the new venture and guard it against all infantile disorders. Let us move on then with caution and circumspection, even though slowly but steadily.

Now turning to the addresses delivered at the Conference, we make no secret of the fact we feel proud of them. Speaking of the Indian Veterinary Association the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Dr. C. V. G. Choudary pays a very graceful tribute. He says "Ever since this noble organisation has been labouring hard under heavy odds, to serve the cause of the Veterinary profession at large with devotion. It is on account of the unceasing and relentless efforts of this Association that the Veterinary profession to-day has earned for itself a place of honour and dignity among the learned professions of the country." To those who had gone through the mill to establish this Association and the Journal, such words of appreciation are really highly consoling. They are sign-posts to our rising generation of men, on their road to progress, to be ever vigilant to keep the Association and the Journal going without any let or hindrance.

Referring to the increased provision made under the Third Five Year Plan, Dr. Choudary very rightly points out "This naturally casts a heavy burden of responsibility on Animal Husbandry workers. Effective implementation of all these schemes needs the services of a band of sincere and honest workers devoted to their duty and imbued with a spirit of national service". Often times we miss such candour and effective advice in public utterances. As a person who had practically spent a life time in the field of Veterinary Education, his comments on the present position in that field deserve the careful consideration of the Government and the profession.

The inaugural address by Shri Shriman Narayanji as an extempore speech, is really a master-piece. Who can ever dispute his statement when he says "Agriculture is now universally accepted as the foundation of economic planning in India. Animal Husbandry, in turn, is the foundation of a sound system of agriculture in the country". So it is the foundation of foundations and as such he indicates that the right type of personnel only can implement effectively the various schemes proposed under the Third Five Year Plan. He further adds that "Unless the State Governments are able to invite the

services of competent persons in these spheres, it would be futile to expect spectacular results and outstanding performance." I am however sorry to find that very few State Governments have taken any definite action in improving the salary grades of technical personnel in these important Departments".

The Presidential Address of Dr. Lakshmi Sahai is as usual of a very comprehensive and illuminating nature and of correct leadership. Here is a sample. "It must be remembered that the inclusion of bigger programmes in the Plan is a great challenge to us and it is, therefore, the sacred duty of every member of this profession to try to understand and implement these programmes in the desired manner with zeal and devotion". In a rapid survey he has given us to understand that the Key Village Scheme, the main prop of all our livestock development work, is to be further expanded and certain ancillary schemes are also to be undertaken. It is heartening to learn that a Jersey Farm has already been started in Himachal Pradesh and another one is likely to be started in Mysore State. He touched upon Fodder banks to be established and on the work of the four Regional Nutrition Research stations. A sheep and Wool Research Institute has been planned for under the Third Five Year Plan. The Poultry development programme is being intensified in every possible way. Nor has the disease side been neglected. A large number of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries are to be opened and the scheme for the eradication of Rinderpest is to be completed and vigilantly guarded.

In his concluding remarks, he comes out with his clarion call to the profession to be united and march on. "In every profession the dignity of the members depends upon their brotherhood and their desire to form themselves into a well-knit organisation. The Indian Veterinary Association ever since its birth about 40 years ago has done a great deal to foster the *esprit de corps* among the members of the profession. Its Organ, the Indian Veterinary Journal has rendered valuable service in advancing their professional knowledge and safeguarding their interests." It is the good fortune of the profession in India to get such bold leadership.

Mathura session was a memorable one indeed. The response to the Reserve Fund of this Journal was quite heartening and more is expected from Uttar Pradesh.

THE
INDIAN VETERINARY JOURNAL

A New Year Resolve

The *Journal* is suffering from lack of a permanent abode. The management has asked the Government of Madras and the Corporation of Madras for free grant of a piece of land to put up a building. It is likely they may consider our request favourably. But we must be prepared with the necessary finance to start work immediately. It is the sacred duty of every Veterinarian in India to send in his contribution to the Reserve Fund immediately. Let us put our shoulders to the wheel and raise this monument which is bound to attract, in years to come, members of our profession both from within and without India. Let every one of us be worthy of this noble profession. Let it not be said that we as a profession have failed her, in her hour of need. Come then, come quick, with your contribution and let us house this national *Journal* of ours in an abode of its own, before the end of 1962. Let this be our New Year resolve. Let us take a pledge to achieve this object before the new year is out.

We intend publishing a consolidated list of all contributors as a supplement to the *I.V.J.* in suitable time or as a special number with photos of all those who pay Rs. 100/- and above. May God help us in our attempt!

G. Vinayaka Rao

President, Indian Veterinary Association
and
Editor, Indian Veterinary Journal.

MADRAS, }
10-11-61. }

General Articles

OCCURRENCE OF LARVAL *MULTICEPS MULTICEPS*
OVER THE HEART OF A GOAT

By

N. P. BHALLA and M. S. NAGI

*Division of Pathology and Bacteriology, Indian Veterinary
Research Institute, Mukteswar - Kumaon, U.P.*

The larval stage of *Multiceps multiceps* Leske, 1780, is known to occur mostly in the central nervous system of its intermediate host. However, the authors found it over the heart of a goat. Its occurrence in an unusual site, together with a short description of it, is recorded in this paper.

A goat succumbed after experimental infection with contagious caprine pleuro-pneumonia organism and its post-mortem examination revealed the presence of a coenurus over the heart. The cyst was situated over the anterior part of the base of the heart. The adhesions of the fibrous capsule of the cyst extended from the dorsal aspect of the anterior coronary groove to the anterior aspect of the left auricle and to the pulmonary artery. The cyst was somewhat oval in shape, measuring 45×35 mm. and showed several groups of multiple scolices scattered over the germinal epithelium. There were more than 150 scolices in the cyst. The size of these scolices varied from 0.7 mm. to 2.5 mm. in length from their point of attachment on the epithelium to the end of the rostellum.

A few pieces of the germinal epithelium with the scolices were removed from the cyst, dehydrated, cleared and mounted in balsam for microscopic examination. The scolices possessed a double crown of hooks, the large hooks of one crown alternating with the small hooks of the other crown. Hooks from 20 different scolices were studied under the microscope. The number of hooks in each scolex varied from 26 to 32. In the case of small hooks only one measurement was taken but three different measurements were taken in the case of large hooks.

The measurements of the hooks were:—

Large hooks, whole length	 138-151 μ
Large hooks, Dorsal side blade length	... 104-117 μ
Large hooks, Ventral side blade length	... 61-65 μ
Small hooks, whole length	 102-119 μ

According to Lapage (1956) the embryos of *M. multiceps* hatch in the intestine of the intermediate host and reach the different organs

with the blood stream, but only those which reach the central nervous system develop further. The larva of *M. multiceps* may also be found in the intermuscular connective tissue, the abdominal cavity, the thoracic cavity and the pericardial sheath of the intermediate host (Clapham, 1942). During the extensive work on the identification of the species of *Multiceps* by the measurement of the large hooks, Clapham (1942) stated that the genus *Multiceps* contained not more than six species and all of them could be identified by the total length of the large hooks and their blade length which were regarded as diagnostic features.

Due to the presence of multiple scolices, and number and size of hooks in each scolex, the present material has been identified as the larval stage of *M. multiceps* according to the diagnosis given by Clapham (1942).

Acknowledgments

Thanks are due to Dr. Kr. Suresh Singh, Professor of Parasitology, Post-Graduate College of Animal Sciences, I.V.R.I., for confirming the findings and to Dr. G. L. Sharma, Research Officer (Pathology), I.V.R.I., for encouragement and help in various ways.

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INTRAVENOUS UROGRAPHY WITH DIAGINOL 50% W/V IN DOGS

By

CAPT. AJIT SINGH
Professor of Surgery,

and

K. B. SABHARWAL
Assistant Professor of Surgery,
Punjab College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry, Hissar.

In order to visualize the urinary tract Intravenous Urography is undertaken. Since these organs lie deep in the abdominal cavity and have the same density as the adjacent tissues, they cannot be well visualized on a normal radiograph. Suitable contrast medium is therefore administered intravenously to show the anatomical conditions and

Occurrence of Larval *Multiceps multiceps* over the Heart of a Goat

By N. P. BHALLA and M. S. NAGI



Fig. 1

Left side of heart showing the
coenurus at top left.

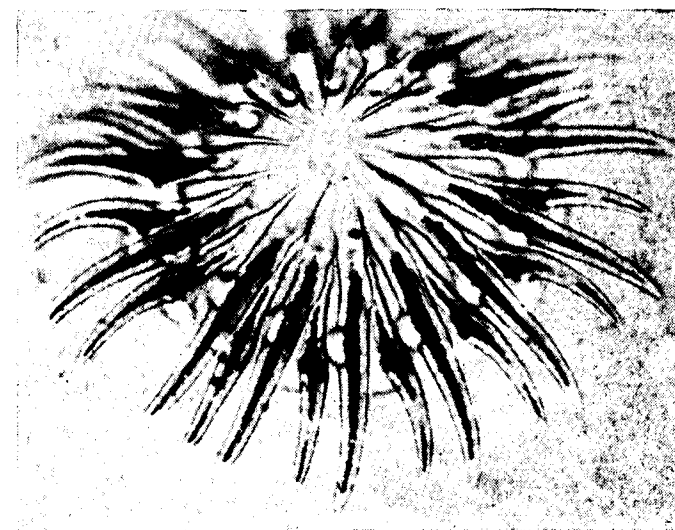


Fig. 2

Rostellar hooks,
permanent
preparation X 428

Intravenous Urography with Diaginol 50% W/V in Dogs

By CAPT. AJIT SINGH and K. B. SABHARWAL



Fig. 1

Showing dog in ventro-dorsal position on X-ray table with compression band on.



Fig. 3

Film taken after 15 minutes of injection. Kidneys, kidney pelvis and ureters seen.



Fig. 2

Showing venipuncture of cephalic vein.



Fig. 4

Film taken after 30 minutes of injection. Kidneys, kidney pelvis, ureters and bladder seen clearly. Urinary bladder is displaced due to compression.

also to reveal the functional picture of the kidneys. The greatest advantage by this method over the Retrograde pyelography is total elimination of the use of catheters. Real advances in Urography were made after the year 1930, when it was made possible to combine iodine firmly with an organic nucleus into a compound from which it could no longer be split off during its transportation through the urinary system. Thereafter different firms in various countries put up several contrast media under their respective proprietary names i.e. Diodrast, Iodo chlorol, Hippuram, Neo-IPax, ioduron. In an advanced country like U.S.A. Diodrast and Renografin were mostly employed for intravenous urography in small animals. These were however not available in India.

Several organic water soluble iodine compounds are now available in the country and are in use in human practice. As far as Veterinary literature is available it seems that no attempts have been made in Veterinary practice in India. Accordingly the authors tried Diaginol 50% W/V (Sodium Acetrizoate solution)* for intravenous urography to visualize the urinary tract in dogs. Diaginol 50% was selected because of the fact that sodium Acetrizoate contains three iodine atoms in the molecule and give a higher degree of radio-opacity. The trials were made on several normal country dogs of different sizes and sex to prove its efficiency.

Technique :—Food and water should be withheld for atleast 8 hours. An enema should be given before the animal is administered a general anaesthetic. General anaesthetic (Barbiturates) should now be administered to effect, in order to facilitate the proper restraint of the animal and to keep the dog on its back with compression on the abdomen for an hour or so. Before administering Diaginol 50% the dog should be properly secured on its back on the X-Ray table (Ventro-Dorsal position) and compression band should be drawn across the abdomen (Fig. I.) and a film taken and processed to ascertain the suitability of factors, freedom of abdomen from gas and other shadows. Diaginol 50% should now be administered slowly in the cephalic or recurrent-tarsal vein (Fig. II). Allow one minute after injecting 2-3 c.c. to watch for any untoward effects and then inject the rest of the medium taking 3-4 minutes. The dose should be adjusted as suggested below. Time should be noted as soon as the injection is started. The compression band with the medium sized inflated volley ball bladder (interposed between the abdomen and the band) should now be tightly drawn to ensure proper pressure. Take the films in V. D. position at intervals of 5, 15, 30 & 45 minutes since the commencement of the

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administration of Diaginol 50%. The compression should be released and reapplied between films to force retention of contrast medium containing urine in the ureters and kidneys pelvis. After the last film, release the compression and take the film in lateral position as early as possible.

A portable X-Ray unit being available with us the following factors were used.

60-65 K. V. P., 10 M.A., 1/2 second, 20 inches focal film distance. Kodak X-Ray (Blue brand) films were used in Cassettes fitted with Kodak intensifying screens (ultra speed).

Dosage of Diaginol 50% W/V for intravenous urography in dogs.

<i>Weight of the dog.</i>	<i>Dosage.</i>
5 lbs	... 5 c.c.
10 lbs.	... 10 c.c.
10-20 lbs	... 15 c.c.
20-30 lbs	... 20 c.c.
30 lbs and above	... 25 c.c.

Observations:—The motive of taking film in ventro-dorsal position prior to administration of Diaginol was to ascertain the suitability of factors, freedom of abdomen from gas and other shadows. Film taken after five minutes of the administration of Diaginol 50% in V. D. position showed details of one or both kidneys. The fifteen minute film showed the appearance of dye in both kidneys, kidney pelvis and ureters. (Fig. III). The thirty minute film showed the appearance of contrast medium in kidney, kidney pelvis, ureters and bladder (Fig. IV). In the forty five minute film bladder was fully opaque while there was faint opacity in the kidneys and ureters.

If however opacity is seen in the bladder and details of kidney or ureters are absent in the five or fifteen minute film, it means the compression is not complete and needs to be reapplied with uniform pressure. In cases where the contrast medium fails to appear in the urinary tract in five, fifteen and thirty minute films, it points to poor renal function and in all such cases it is suggested that films after intervals of sixty, ninety, and one hundred and twenty minutes should be taken.

In the series of films taken during these trials on normal dogs the kidneys appeared bean shaped with their hilus directed medially, located in the region between the thirteenth thoracic and third lumbar vertebrae. The renal pelvis on either side of the renal crest appeared to be divided into subdivisions which varied from four to seven.

Bladder may be displaced from its normal position in some dogs as a result of compression.

Conclusion:—Intravenous Urography is the easiest and the best method of visualizing the urinary tract in dogs.

Acknowledgment

The authors are thankful to the Principal, Punjab College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry, Hissar for all facilities, and to May & Baker (India) Private Ltd., New Delhi for supplying the initial samples for conducting the trials on some dogs.

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VARIATION IN BIRTH WEIGHT OF BIHAR AND BIKANERI SHEEP, AND THEIR CROSSES.

By

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and

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Sheep population in Bihar may be broadly divided into two categories: (a) the plain type and (b) the hill type. The plain type sheep are found in North Bihar and are of medium size, weighing from 58 to 78 pounds. The hill type sheep are habitant of hilly tracts of South Bihar, comprising of Chotanagpur area. They are small in size, weighing from 30 to 40 pounds (Singh et al, 1951). Of the approximate 10 lakhs of sheep in Bihar 4 lakhs may be said to be of the plain type and 7 lakhs of hill type (1956 census).

Bikaneri rams have been used to grade up sheep of Bihar. A flock of pure Bikaneri are maintained at sheep breeding farm, Gaya, to produce acclimatised rams for distribution to the shepherds. In addition, a flock of plain type sheep of the state are kept and bred at the farm to

serve as control, and another flock of the type is graded up with Bikaneri to investigate the economics of grading up under farm condition.

Birth weight of lambs had been observed to be an important factor for consideration in sheep production (Phillips and Dawson, 1940). Lambs heavier at birth were found to survive in significantly higher proportion than those lighter at birth. In addition, positive relationships between birth weight and body weights during different periods of growth have been reported.

In this study, the birth weight of Plain type Bihar sheep, Bikaneri sheep, and their crosses have been investigated and heritability of birth weight determined.

Materials and Methods

Birth weights of 228 lambs under study were taken for September and October lambing season of 1958 to 1960 at the Sheep Breeding Farm, Gaya (Bihar). The feeding and management condition of the flock were more or less similar during the years of study. The lambs were 79, 30, 39 and 70 of plain type Bihar, pure Bikaneri, F₁ Bikaneri and F₂ Bikaneri sheep respectively. Lambs born single were only included in the study, as the number of twin births were only a few.

The analysis of variance was used to separate the total variance into different components due to various sources (Snedecor, 1950). The estimates of heritability for birth weight of different types of sheep were made by paternal half-sib correlation method.

Results

The average birth weight of 228 lambs of different types of sheep under study are given sexwise in table 1. The mean birth weight for lambs was 5.19 ± 0.07 pounds. It was 5.35 ± 0.09 pounds for male lambs whereas 5.02 ± 0.09 pounds for female lambs. The lightest lamb weighed 3 pounds while the heaviest weighed 8 pounds at birth (F₁ Bikaneri male lamb.) Plain region type sheep of Bihar had the lowest average birth weight. The pure bred Bikaneri and F₁ Bikaneri lambs were comparable in weight and were 0.62 pounds and 0.63 pounds heavier than the mean weight of the lambs of Bihar Sheep. The average of F₂ Bikaneri lambs deviated from lambs of Bihar Sheep by 0.51 pounds in birth weight.

Analysis of the data was carried out to study the effect of breed and sex on birth weight and is presented in table-2. The differences in birth weight of different types of sheep were significant at the one percent level (table-2), which serves to indicate that birth weight is

characteristic of breed or type of sheep and the birth weight of lambs of each breed fluctuates closely around its average, when parturition is normal. The mean birth weight of F₁ Bikaneri lamb was a little above the weight of pure bred Bikaneri lambs which indicates a heterotic effect from crosses. Mean birth weight of pure Bikaneri, F₁ Bikaneri and F₂ Bikaneri lambs differed highly significantly from plain region type lambs of Bihar but the average birth weights of F₁ Bikaneri and F₂ Bikaneri lambs were not found to be significantly different from each other.

TABLE I
Birth weight of lambs in pounds

	Male	Female	Average	Difference
Plain region type sheep	5.04 ± 0.06	4.64 ± 0.13	4.82 ± 0.08	(Male-Female) 0.40
Bikaneri sheep	5.51 ± 0.81	5.35 ± 0.25	5.44 ± 0.21	0.20
F ₁ Bikaneri	5.68 ± 0.24	5.15 ± 0.20	5.45 ± 0.16	0.53
F ₂ Bikaneri	5.34 ± 0.16	5.31 ± 0.15	5.33 ± 0.11	0.08

TABLE II
Analysis of variance of birth weight of lambs.

Source of variation	D. F.	M. S.	F.
Total	227		
Bet. sex (S)	1	4.029	5.595 **
Bet. breed (b)	3	5.106	7.091 **
Interaction (sxb)	3	0.688	
Error.	220	0.720	

** Significant at 1% level.

Differences in mean birth weights of male and female lambs of each type of sheep are also presented in table-1. The male lambs, on the average, weighed more than the female lambs. Analysis of variance of data revealed highly significant difference between the birth weights of the two sexes (table-2). Further statistical analysis of data revealed that highly significant difference in birth of male and female lamb

existed in plain type Bihar sheep and F_1 Bikaneri sheep. The interaction of sex and breed, as seen in table-2, did not have significant effect on birth weight of lambs.

TABLE III
Percent of lamb births in relation to birth weight

Birth weights	Plain type Bihar sheep		Bikaneri sheep.		F_1 Bikaneri		F_2 Bikaneri	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Up to 4 lbs.	28	34.4	6	15.0	5	12.8	10	14.3
4 lbs. to 5 lbs.	32	40.5	9	22.5	8	20.5	16	22.8
Above 5 lbs.	19	24.1	25	62.5	26	66.7	44	62.9

Distribution of lambs in relation to their birth weight is given in table-3. Larger percent of births in Bihar sheep observed to fall under lower birth-weight groups, whereas it was the reverse for the births in Bikaneri sheep and their crosses. In the highest birth-weight group, lambing percent was highest for the F_1 Bikaneri of all the sheep.

Estimates of heritability

Estimates of heritability for birth weight were made within sex and types of sheep as these factors were found to have significant effect on it (table-2). The data were pooled together for F_1 and F_2 Bikaneri sheep for this study. Records on the progeny of 32 rams were used. Distribution of rams of different type or breeds used for studying the birth weight of lambs of the two sexes are given in table-4.

TABLE IV
Distribution of rams

	Male lambs study	Female lambs study
Plain type Bihar sheep	6	6
Bikaneri sheep	4	4
Grade (F_1 and F_2)	6	6

The heritability estimates by paternal half-sib correlation method of birth weight by type and sex of lambs are presented in table-5.

TABLE V
Heritability estimates of birth weight.

	Bet. sires		Within sires		Heritability
	D.F.	M.S.	D.F.	M.S.	
Plain type Bihar lambs					
(a) Male	5	0.772	32	0.869	0.073
(b) Female	5	0.350	37	0.340	0.016
Bikaneri lambs					
(a) Male	3	1.843	19	1.639	0.145
(b) Female	3	1.250	13	1.020	0.335
Graded Bikaneri lambs					
F_1 and F_2					
(a) Male	5	1.604	53	0.921	0.234
(b) Female	5	0.746	87	0.707	0.296

Table 5 shows negligible differences in variances for Sires and their offsprings (both for male and female) in plain region type sheep of Bihar, which serves to indicate that the rams in these flocks were having, on the average, very little effect on birth weight of their offsprings, and thereby resulting into practically zero value for heritability estimate. But data on Bikaneri and graded lamb gave medium heritability estimate for birth weight. There appears to be sex difference in heritability with little high positive values for female lambs.

Summary

Data from the breeding project on grading up of Bihar Sheep with Bikaneri rams and also on selective breeding of Bihar Sheep and Bikaneri Sheep carried out at Sheep Breeding Farm, Gaya were studied to determine the influence of varying degrees of Bikaneri inheritance on birth weight.

The average birth weight for lambs studied were plain region type Bihar lambs 4.82 ± 0.08 lbs., Bikaneri lambs 5.44 ± 0.21 lbs., F_1 Bikaneri lambs 5.45 ± 0.16 lbs. and F_2 Bikaneri lambs 5.33 ± 0.11 lbs. Mean birth weight of each type of lambs, pure Bikaneri, F_1 Bikaneri and F_2 Bikaneri differed highly significantly from plain region type lamb of Bihar.

The mean birth weight of all the lambs studied was 5.19 ± 0.07 , and male lambs weighed 0.33 lbs. more than female lambs. Effect of sex on birth weight was found to be highly significant.

The heritability estimates of birth weight of male lambs were 0.073, 0.145 and 0.234, whereas for female lambs they were 0.016, 0.335 and 0.296 for Bihar Sheep, Bikaneri Sheep and Graded Bikaneri Sheep respectively.

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QUANTITATIVE BIO-CHEMICAL STUDIES ON CAMEL'S BLOOD PART-I: SUGAR & CHLORIDE CONTENT

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Introduction

Normal values of the constituents of the blood of most of the domestic animals have been worked out by various workers but the information on this aspect of camel's blood is rather meagre. The authors could not find from the available literature any systematic data on the chemical compositions of the blood of this species, except for a few scattered references here and there. This led them to the present investigations.

The present part of the series deals with the normal sugar and chloride level of blood.

The ranges of blood sugar and chloride (expressed as sodium chloride) contents of various domestic animals have been worked out by many investigators.

Albritton (1952) has quoted the blood sugar level of the camel as 48 mg/100 ml. of whole blood and 108 Mg./100 ml. of serum. The value of blood sugar of the Arabian camel reported by McCandless and Dye (1950) is 99 mg./100 ml.

Materials and Methods

35 blood samples were collected from healthy adult male Indian one humped camels (*camelus dromedarius*) in the month of March,

1961. Sampling was done during early morning hours, before the animals were fed or left for exercise. Blood was obtained from the jugular vein in scrupulously clean, dry, sterile tubes containing sodium fluoride powder as anticoagulant. Method of Folin and Wu employing Klett-Summerson Photoelectric colorimeter as described by Aawk *et al* (1954) (3) was followed for the determination of glucose.

The chlorides were precipitated from the blood filtrate by means of silver nitrate in the presence of nitric acid (Method of Whitehorn as described by Hawk *et al.*).

Results and Discussions

The results obtained are given in table No. 1 below:—

Sl No.	Constituents.	Values of sugar & chlorides in Mgs./100 ml. of whole blood					
		Minimum	Maximum	Average	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	90% Range
1.	Blood Sugar	86.3	128.4	110.1	+10.7	+1.8	99.4-120.8
2.	Chlorides (as NaCl)	418	473	440	+14.8	+2.5	425.2-454.8

The sugar level of 86.3 to 128.4 mgs./100 ml. of whole blood is significantly higher than the established values for the other domestic animals and slightly lower than those for laying and non-laying chicken. The values for the human subject reported by Hawk *et al.* (1954) and Todd *et al.* (1954) are 90 to 120 mgs./100 ml. of whole blood (3 & 5). These closely approximate the figures obtained for the camel. The values of 99 mgs/100 ml. reported by McCandless & Dye (1950) (4) falls within the range of the values reported here. The values obtained in this study and those observed by McCandless & Dye (4) are closer to the non-ruminants like dog and human beings and much higher as compared to ruminants like cattle, sheep and goat. The authors at this stage are unable to give explanation for the higher levels of blood glucose noted in this species.

The level of chlorides ranging from 418 to 473 mgs./100 ml. whole blood of the camel is similar with values reported for other domestic animals but the interval between lower and upper limits in this species is significantly lesser. This interval is also less in man.

Summary

A study has been commenced to establish the normal biochemical constituents of the blood of one humped Indian camel. This, first part, deals with glucose and chloride contents of whole blood, the averages for which were found to be 110.1 mgs/100 ml. and 440 mgs/100 ml. of whole blood respectively.

Acknowledgments

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COLI - BACILLOSIS IN BROODER CHICKS

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Introduction

E. coli infection in fowls causing mortality is not uncommon. Isolation of the coliform group of organisms from septicaemic infections in fowls has been reported by a number of investigators since 1894 (Biester and Schwarte, 1952.)

Sojka, *et al* (1957) have referred to the work of Wramby (1948) who isolated *E. coli* in granulomatous conditions in fowls. They have also cited the work of Edwards & Ewing (1954) where 30 different strains of *E. coli* from the internal organs of fowls were isolated and studied serologically. All these belonged to the 02:Kr:H5 group and tended to be invasive but only some produced infection. Chatterjee & Mukherji, (1958) also reported a severe outbreak of an acute infection due to *E. coli* among chicks in Bengal.

Heavy mortality in chicks under one to four weeks of age in the brooders was observed in one of the poultry farms of this State in October 1960 which was investigated by the authors.

Symptoms & Lesions

A daily average mortality of more than 50 to 60 chicks was noticed. The symptoms observed were droopiness, closing of the eyelids, isolating themselves from the flock, inappetence and death in a few hours. White pasty diarrhoea and blocking of the vent with dried-up faeces and matting of the surrounding area was noticed in about 30 per cent of the chicks.

No noticeable lesions were found at autopsy except for a slight to severe congestion of lungs, intestinal m. m., and other internal organs chiefly liver and spleen. Large unabsorbed yolks were observed in about 23 per cent of the chicks examined at post-mortem. Absence of enlarged livers with necrotic foci (Davis 1938 cited by Biester & Schwarte 1952) or granulomatous condition was a feature in all these cases.

Materials and Methods

Examination of smears from heartblood, lungs, spleen, and liver of the chicks revealed characteristic bipolar organisms both with Leishman's and Giemsa's stains. These organisms were found to be Gram-negative when stained by the Gram's method, using aqueous Crystal Violet (0.5 per cent) as well as alcoholic solution of Crystal Violet (2 per cent). The bipolar staining was noticed in this method of staining also.

Materials from unabsorbed yolks, heartblood and lungs from the chicks were sown on nutrient broth and nutrient agar media. There was a fair amount of growth in 24 hours. No haemolysis was observed on blood agar plates. Quick growth in 24 hours and fermentation of lactose was noticed on McConkey agar medium. No growth was observed in Tetrathionate broth. On solid media, the colonies were smooth, circular, convex with an opaque centre.

The organisms were motile, non-capsulated and produced acid and gas readily in Sucrose, Maltose, Mannite, Dextrose, and Lactose in 24 hours. Acid and gas were seen in Xylose after 48 hours. Salicin was not fermented. The organisms were M. R. positive but negative to Indol and V. P. reactions.

A culture of the organisms on a blood agar slant sent to the Central Veterinary Laboratory, Weybridge, for typing received confirmation as a "Non-haemolytic strain of *E. coli*".

Pure culture of the organisms from heartblood, lungs, and from the materials from unabsorbed yolks were inoculated into chicks, rabbits and Swiss mice as shown in the table. Pasteurellosis was eliminated by inoculating a susceptible healthy pigeon and by the cultural and biochemical tests.

TABLE

Details of experimental inoculations made:

Group	Nature of inoculum	Species of animals used			Result
		Chicks	Rabbits	Mice	
I	Heartblood culture 0.25 m.l. to each s/c.	2	2	—	Only one chick died.
II	Culture from the materials from unabsorbed yolks. 0.5 m.l. to each s/c.	2	2	—	Both chicks died
III	Culture from lung tissue. 0.5 m.l. to each	2 s/c 2 i/m 2 oral	1	2	Both mice died. One chick of s/c lot & one chick from i/m lot died.

Discussion

The literature on *E. coli* infections in fowls reveals septicaemic infections as well as granulomatous and other conditions. The wide variety of strains of *E. coli* and atypical strains encountered are, perhaps, responsible for the different disease syndromes observed. In the present outbreak under discussion, the mortality in the brooder chicks is due to a non-haemolytic strain of *E. coli*.

In the I group of experimental chicks and rabbits inoculated with a heartblood culture, only one chick died in about 16 hours after inoculation, and similar bipolar organisms were isolated from the heartblood and lung of the dead chick. The two rabbits showed only a thermal reaction in about 10 hours after inoculation. In the II group, the rabbits remained refractory to inoculation but both chicks died (one in 16 hours and the other 40 hours after inoculation) and similar organisms could be recovered in pure culture from the heartblood of the dead chicks. In the III group, the same organisms were recovered from both the mice dead in 24 hours after inoculation, as well as from the chicks dead in this group. The rabbit remained unaffected. It may thus be seen that the organisms were pathogenic to Swiss mice and of variable pathogenicity to chicks irrespective of the source of the organisms in the dead chicks on experimental inoculation, but they have been responsible for a large mortality in the flock. This might perhaps be due to the low vitality of the flock in the particular brooders. The large percentage of cases of unabsorbed

yolks in the very young chicks and cases of white pasty diarrhoea associated with the blocking of the vents with dried-up faeces appear to be due to the same infection.

Summary

A non-haemolytic strain of *E. coli* causing severe mortality in brooder chicks of one month of age is recorded.

Acknowledgment

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ESTIMATION OF LACTATION YIELD IN BUFFALOES FROM PRODUCTION FOR SHORT INTERVALS IN A LACTATION

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Introduction

For selecting an individual to be culled or to be retained from a group or while purchasing or selling dairy animals, a knowledge of the real ability of animal in that group to produce, is essential. However, the recording of milk at each milking for each animal throughout the lactation period is not feasible in most herds because of high cost of labour requirement. Computing lactation-yield on the basis of recording milk production once or twice or thrice a month instead of daily, will be one of the best labour saving devices.

Under Dairy Herd Improvement Association (D. H. I. A.) in the U. S. A., dairy cows are tested once a month for their milk yield and it is found that the estimated production on periodical testing are within 2 to 5 per cent from the actuals. The method has proved to be economical because it reduces the labour and expenditure to 1/30th of that

involved in daily recording. In order to find the range of variation in buffaloes in such periodical and daily testing, the present project was taken up.

Review

A number of workers, Gifford (1929), Ivan & Seath (1944), McCarthy & Boyle (1946), Campbell (1946), Jardas *et al* (1947), Alexandra & Yapp (1949), Devuyt & Van Roy (1949), Lauprecht (1950) and Bayley *et al* (1952) have studied the accuracy of milk recording at various intervals in foreign cattle.

In India similar work has been reported by Narayan *et al* (1937), Desai & Sharma (1959) & Tandon (1959),

According to Desai & Sharma (1959), the monthly milk yields estimated on the basis of once a month testing differ 1.34 to 8.00 per cent in cows and 4.6 to 7 per cent in buffaloes from actuals.

Tandon (1959) with Jersey-Red Sindhi crosses of Allahabad Agricultural Institute calculated the co-efficient of linear correlation of estimated yields with that of actual yield calculated by taking days production at weekly, fortnightly, 4 weekly intervals, on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each calendar month as 0.862, 0.855, 0.848, 0.868, 0.863 & 0.856 respectively each with 146 degrees of freedom. He also observed that as the interval between the recordings increases the accuracy of prediction decreases.

Source of Data & Method of Estimation

The data for this study were taken from the records of the Allahabad Agriculture Institute Murrah Buffalo herd over the period from 1941 to 1959. In all 107 lactations were included in this study. Actual lactation yields were available since the actual weight of milk from each milking for each buffalo is being recorded in this herd. The estimated lactation yields were computed by testing once, twice or thrice a month with equal intervals between two testings in each case. The coefficient of linear correlations between each of these estimated lactation yields and the actual yield jointly and separately for 3 levels of production were then calculated following the technique of Snedecor (1957).

Results & Discussion

The coefficient of linear correlation (r) between each of these estimated yields and the actual yields are given below in Table I.

TABLE I
Coefficient of Linear Correlations (r) Between Estimated & Actual Lactation Yields.

Yields Estimated from Testing.	Levels of Lactation Production			Irrespective of Levels of Production
	Less than 2000 lbs	2000 to 4000 lbs	Over 4000 lbs	
1. One day in a month (after every 30th day)	0.8404**	0.9844**	0.9443**	0.8260**
2. Twice in a month (after every fortnight)	0.9390**	0.9648**	0.9500**	0.9739**
3. Thrice in a month (after every 10th day)	0.9790**	0.9390**	0.9090**	0.9850**
No. of lactations included	23	57	27	107

** Highly Significant

From Table 1, last column (vertical) it can be derived that accuracy of prediction for lactation yields increases as the interval between the recordings decreases. In general according to this study the accuracy of prediction with thrice a month recordings in a lactation production, is the most reliable. With the increase in production from less than 2000 lbs. to over 4000 lbs. per lactation and with period between recordings once in 30 days, the accuracy of prediction also increases. However, the reverse is true when recordings between two milkings become 10 days apart. Twice a month recording follows more or less the former pattern. Accuracy of prediction irrespective of period between recordings & levels of lactation production, is highly significant.

Summary

In a buffalo herd of Allahabad Agricultural Institute, coefficient of linear correlations between actual and estimated lactation yields were calculated. In all 107 lactations scattered over a period from 1941 to 1959 were included. It was found that irrespective of levels of production the value of (r) increased as the interval between the recordings decreased. Recording milk production after every 10 days for predicting the lactation yields was found to be the most reliable.

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHYSICAL CHARACTERS & MILK YIELD IN HARIANA CATTLE

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Introduction

The cattle dealers and other interested parties in this country have their transaction of milch animals either on the actual milk yield test or on certain features which are supposed to be indicative of yielding ability. Of the various methods adopted for the purpose, those relating to the thickness and pliability of skin and the length, size and curves of the milk vein and tail enjoy comparatively wider popularity. The present work was undertaken with a view to making an analytic study of the respective efficacy of the aforesaid methods.

Methods & Material

83 Haryana milch cattle maintained at the District Dairy Demonstration Farm, Mathura and the State Livestock-cum-Agricultural Farm, Madhurikund (Distt. Mathura) have been considered for the study of relationship between the milk yield on the one hand and thickness of skin, length, size and number of curves of milk vein and tail length on the other. Observations for the determination of

relationship between the yielding capacity and pliability of skin were made on the 43 Haryana milch cattle of District Dairy Demonstration Farm, Mathura.

In order to safeguard the results from the vitiating effects of fluctuations in the yield during various lactations and different stages of the same lactation, only the probable yielding capacity of a cow calculated according to the following formula (Lush 1945) was taken into account.

$$\text{The milk producing ability of the cow} \\ = \text{Herd average} + \frac{nr}{1+(n-1)r} \left(\frac{\text{Cow's average} - \text{herd average}}{\text{herd average}} \right)$$

The repeatability of milk yield "r" in this herd was 0.4 (Singh, 1959).

Vernier caliper was used to measure the skin fold at middle of neck, chest, back, caudal fold and rear portion of udder. The recorded measurements of skin thickness are, therefore, double the actual thickness at these various points. Because the pliability of skin cannot be measured, the feel of skin at middle of neck, chest and caudal fold was graded as follows -

Grade	Score
Hard	... one.
Coarse	... Two.
Lacking softness	... Three.
Soft	... Four.
Most pliable chamois like tender feel	... Five.

Individual reading of a team of five observers, pertaining to the grading and scoring of the pliability of skin of assorted animals, were synchronized collectively. Every cow was then graded and scored by every member of the team and the individual results thus obtained were rounded into an average. This involved process, of grading and scoring of the pliability of skin, was resorted to with the object of minimising possibility of error to its utmost.

The length of milk vein was measured from the milk well along its length to the point where it emerges into the substance of udder. Record was also made of the thickness of the vein and number of curves thereon.

The length of tail was measured from the root of tail, being exactly the point, where the caudal fold joins the tail to its last coccygeal vertebra.

Results & Discussions

(1) *Skin Thickness*: The averages of thickness of the skin at various points of animals in different lactations are given in Table I and their analysis of variance in Table II.

TABLE I
Average thickness of Skin at different body parts and in different Lactations.

Name of Body parts	No. of lactations					
	I (mm.)	II (mm.)	III (mm.)	IV (mm.)	V (mm.)	VI (mm.)
Neck	·619	·540	·634	·523	·537	·580
Chest	·391	·670	·771	·600	·596	·614
Back	1·077	1·045	1·077	·979	1·003	1·098
Caudal fold	·615	·519	·620	·605	·591	·654
Udder	·575	·545	·686	·527	·523	·547
Over all	·709	·678	·727	·648	·649	·710

TABLE II
Analysis of Variance of Skin Thickness.

Source of Variation	D.F.	S.S.	M.S.	F.
Total	414	21·780		
Between groups	29	11·5627	0·3987	1·50*
Between lactation groups	5	0·5273	0·1055	0·39 N.S.
Between body parts of same lactation group	24	11·0354	0·4598	1·87**
Variation in the skin thickness of same part of different animals	385	10·2243	0·2656	

** P < 0·01

* P < 0·05

N.S. Not significant

It would be evident from the above figures that the average skin thickness varies very little in different lactations. Table II of Analysis of variance also proves this fact but shows that skin thickness varies significantly at various parts of the body.

The correlation coefficients between skin thickness at neck, chest back, caudal fold and udder and the probable milk yield were found to be +0·36, +0·127, +0·258, -0·123, -0·015 respectively.

Thus barring at the neck where there is somewhat noticeable positive tendency, there is no correlation of any consequence between the yielding capacity and thickness of skin, discernible in other parts of the body of a cow.

This finding, as it stands, puts at discount the very concept of the serviceableness of this method in so far as it is supposed to be indicative of the probable yielding capacity. Whether or not thickness of skin has a positive or negative correlation with the yielding capacity has been a matter of serious conflict thus far, but the existence of correlation between the two factors in either direction has been largely conceded. Stakalic (1954) observed in Ukrainian cattle that high yielding cows have thinner skin. Unpublished report of I. V. R. I. (1954) revealed that the skin thickness of Haryana cattle has positive relationship with the milk yielding capacity. Julius *et al* (1947) in their book "Livestock judging hand book" mentioned while describing the score card that for judging cattle, skin of medium thickness and pliability is recognised as a good indicator.

The present finding, however, shares the privilege of concurrence with the views of Chiodi (1953), Taneja *et al* (1960) who did not find significant correlation between skin thickness and milk production in cattle and buffaloes respectively.

(2) *Skin Pliability*: The correlation coefficient of skin pliability at neck, chest and caudal fold and the milk yield were found to be as +0·709, 0·635 and +0·655 respectively and all are uniformly positive being highly significant.

In can, therefore, be safely inferred that pliability of skin by itself and independent of thickness constitutes a reliable indicator of the yielding capacity. In the light of the previous results pertaining to the thickness of skin, it may be further observed that it is not the thickness of skin but its pliability which provides an effective guidance towards working up a fair estimate of the yielding capacity. Surprisingly enough, there is little literature available on this method wherewith to compare notes in respect of this judging.

(3) *Milk Vein*: The correlation coefficients between thickness, length and curves of milk vein and the probable milk yield were calculated to be +0·213, +0·308, +0·198 respectively. This relationship is significant at 5% level only in case of thickness and length of milk vein.

The significance of length and size of milk vein can be interpreted that these determine the volume of the blood, which after having gone through milk secreting tissues' passes through the veins.

The amount of blood that passes through udder is an essential feature for high milk secretion. The volume of udder with numerous secreting cells would be addingly indicative feature but volume with fatty and fleshy tissue would not have long and big milk veins.

It may be noted in passing that similar type of relationship was also expected between the number of curves along with the milk vein and the milk yield. The non-significant relationship of it can be interpreted to mean that the number of curves may only indicate the pressure of blood in veins and not the volume.

This approach relating to the length and size of milk vein forms an effective helpmate to the pliability of skin method. These two methods together may be expected to make possible a comparatively more reliable estimate of the yielding capacity.

(4) *Tail Length*: Correlation coefficient between tail length and milk yield was found to be +0.114 and this is non-significant.

The tail length is not correlated with yielding ability of a cow and so can be interpreted not to have any direct relationship with milk production. A well set tail only adds to the beauty of a cow having a well carried and balanced body with light elevated head. The general appearance of such animal is very attractive so far dairy quality of a cow is concerned.

Conclusions

This study of various body measurements of Haryana cattle was conducted to evaluate them for their yielding ability. The followings are the conclusions:

(1) The pliability and softness of skin is a good and sure indication of milk yielding ability and not the thickness of skin.

(2) The length and thickness of milk vein is another good and sure indication of this function.

(3) Long set tail is not directly related with milk yielding ability and so it need be given no weight in judging or selection.

Acknowledgment

The authors are grateful to Shri C. V. G. Choudary, Principal, Veterinary College, Matura for his keen interest in this work. Thanks are due to Shri B. Bahadur, Farm Manager, D. D. D. Farm, Mathura and Shri Atar Singh, Farm Manager, State Livestock cum-Agricultural Farm, Madhurikund, for providing facilities for this work. Authors are also thankful to Shri M. L. Sinha, Research Assistant, Shri

N. K. Hatwal, V. A. S. and Shri G. N. Chaurasia, Research Asstt., for their kind co-operation in measuring pliability of skin.

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The XV Indian Veterinary Conference
and
The XXI U.P. Veterinary Conference, Mathura
29th, 30th, and 31st January 1962

Proceedings

First Day, Monday 29th January 1962.

The Conference was held in a specially erected and tastefully decorated shamiana in the lawns of the Uttar Pradesh College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Mathura. In the morning the Delegates were taken round the several Departments of the College, where the members of the staff explained to the visitors the various phases of research work in progress in the institution.

The combined session commenced on the arrival of Shri Shriman Narayan Agarwala, Member, Planning Commission, Govt. of India at 3 p.m. The Chief guest was received by Dr. M. R. Mahajan, the Patron of the U.P. Veterinary Association and Director, Animal Husbandry Dept. Uttar Pradesh and was introduced to Dr. Lakshmi Sahai, the President of the Conference, Dr. C. V. G. Choudary, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Dr. V. S. Alwar, General Secretary, I.V.A. Dr. H. P. Kapoor, the Conference Secretary, Dr. K. A. Raza, the Conference Treasurer, Shri J. N. Bali, a renowned cattle breeder and Dr. H. K. Lall, Additional Director of Animal Husbandry, U.P. and was then conducted to the dais.

Shri Shriman Narayan Agarwala and Dr. Lakshmi Sahai were then garlanded amidst tumultuous cheers. The large shamiana was packed to its full capacity with the Delegates from Madras, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Delhi, East Punjab, West Bengal, the host State of Uttar Pradesh, staff and students of the U.P. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry and local dignitaries. (*Appendix VIII*).

The proceedings started with the singing of *Vandana* by the students of the College and the welcome song by girls of the Clancy Junior High School.

Dr. C. V. G. Choudary, Chairman, Reception Committee read the welcome address (*Appendix I*) in which he touched upon Veterinary education, research and extension and finally requested Shri Shriman Narayanji to inaugurate the Conference.

The XV Indian Veterinary Conference
MATHURA, U. P.



DR. LAKSHMI SAHAI, M.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.,
Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India,
who Presided over the XV Indian Veterinary Conference,
Mathura, U. P.

The XV Indian Veterinary Conference

MATHURA, U. P.



SHRI SHRIMAN NARAINJI,
Member, Planning Commission, New Delhi,
who inaugurated the Mathura Conference.

Shri Shriman Narayanji, inaugurated the Conference with an inspiring extempore speech (*Appendix II*) which was listened to with rapt attention and was loudly cheered. Next Dr. Lakshmi Sahai, Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India, read his presidential address (*Appendix III*) which was comprehensive, informative and instructive and was highly appreciated by the entire gathering. The absence of Dr. T. Vinayaka Mudaliar, the President of the Indian Veterinary Association and the Editor of the Indian Veterinary Journal, due to sudden illness, gave rise to a good deal of moving references in all the speeches made at the time of the inauguration. As one "who had contributed so much to the present stature of the Association" he was missed very much by one and all at the conference.

This was followed by reading of messages received by Dr. Kapoor, the Conference Secretary (*Appendix IX*).

Dr. Mahajan, Director of Animal Husbandry, Uttar Pradesh, and Patron of the U.P. Veterinary Association, while proposing a vote of thanks replied to some of the points raised by the chief guest.

With the singing of the National Anthem by the students of the Veterinary College the inaugural session came to an end.

A well got up souvenir to mark the inaugural function was also released.

Shri Shriman Narayanji the chief guest and the Delegates were then conducted to a highly educative technical exhibition arranged in connection with the Conference. (*Appendix X*)

Messrs. Cirugia De Lux (Private) Limited, Calcutta, were 'at home' to all the guests and delegates in the evening.

The Delegates reassembled after Tea and elected unanimously the following members to constitute the Subjects Committee.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. Dr. L. Sahai | ... President of the Conference. | } Ex-officio. |
| 2. „ C. V. G. Choudary | ... Chairman, Reception Committee. | |
| 3. „ H. C. Joshi | ... President, U.P. Veterinary Association. | |
| 4. „ V. S. Alwar | ... General Secretary, I.V.A. | |
| 5. „ C. I. John | ... Jt. Secretary, I.V.A. | |
| 6. „ H. P. Kapoor | ... Conference Secretary. | |
| 7. „ M. R. Mahajan | } ... U.P. | |
| 8. „ M. R. Dhanda | | |
| 9. „ Bertie A. D'Souza | } ... Madras. | |
| 10. „ A. R. Vedanayakam | | |
| 11. „ Anupam Chatterjee | } ... West Bengal. | |
| 12. „ Saroj Mohan Dhar | | |
| 13. „ Madhusudhan Rath | ... Orissa. | |
| 14. „ K. G. Manur | ... Gujarat. | |

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 15. | Dr. A.N. Krishnamoorthy | } ... Mysore. |
| 16. | „ M. Narayanasamy | |
| 17. | „ M. Y. Mangrulkar | ... Madhya Pradesh. |
| 18. | „ S. L. Manjrekar | } ... Maharashtra. |
| 19. | „ A. S. Kaikini | |
| 20. | „ J. S. Shrivastava | } ... Delhi. |
| 21. | „ S. D. Sharma | |
| 22. | „ Ajit Singh | ... East Punjab. |

The Subjects Committee met at 5-30 P.M. and considered some of the resolutions received.

In the night, the Delegates were entertained to a cultural programme which included a Puppet show and the popular "Rasleela". This was followed by a grand dinner arranged by the U. P. Veterinary Association to the Delegates.

Second Day, Tuesday 30th January 1962.

The Subjects Committee met again at 9 A.M., and finalised the resolutions to be placed before the General Body. The Scientific Session of the Conference started at 11 A.M., under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. R. Dhanda, Dean of the College of Veterinary Science and Argicultural University, Pantnagar, U. P. After a brief introductory remarks by the Chairman, in which he thanked the organisers of the Conference for giving him an opportunity to associate himself with the technical session, the following professional papers were read:—

1. Inherent potentiality of a cow and its valuation by Dr. R. N. Desai, Professor of Animal Genetics and Breeding, U. P. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Mathura.
2. Studies on pleuro-pneumonia like organism in relation to chronic respiratory disease of poultry in India by Dr. C. M. Singh, U. P. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Mathura.
3. Solve breeding problems (infertility) with the help of the farmer—By K. L. Sahni, Veterinary Officer, Animal Husbandry Dept., U.P., Lucknow.
4. Animal Husbandry Plan by S. N. Bakshi, Animal Husbandry Dept., U. P. Lucknow.
5. Studies on human physiology by H. C. Pant, Lecturer in Physiology, U. P. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Mathura.
6. Biometrics of Spermatozoa of cattle by Dr. V. Venkatasamy and A. R. Vedanayakam, Dept. of Dairy Science, Madras Veterinary College.

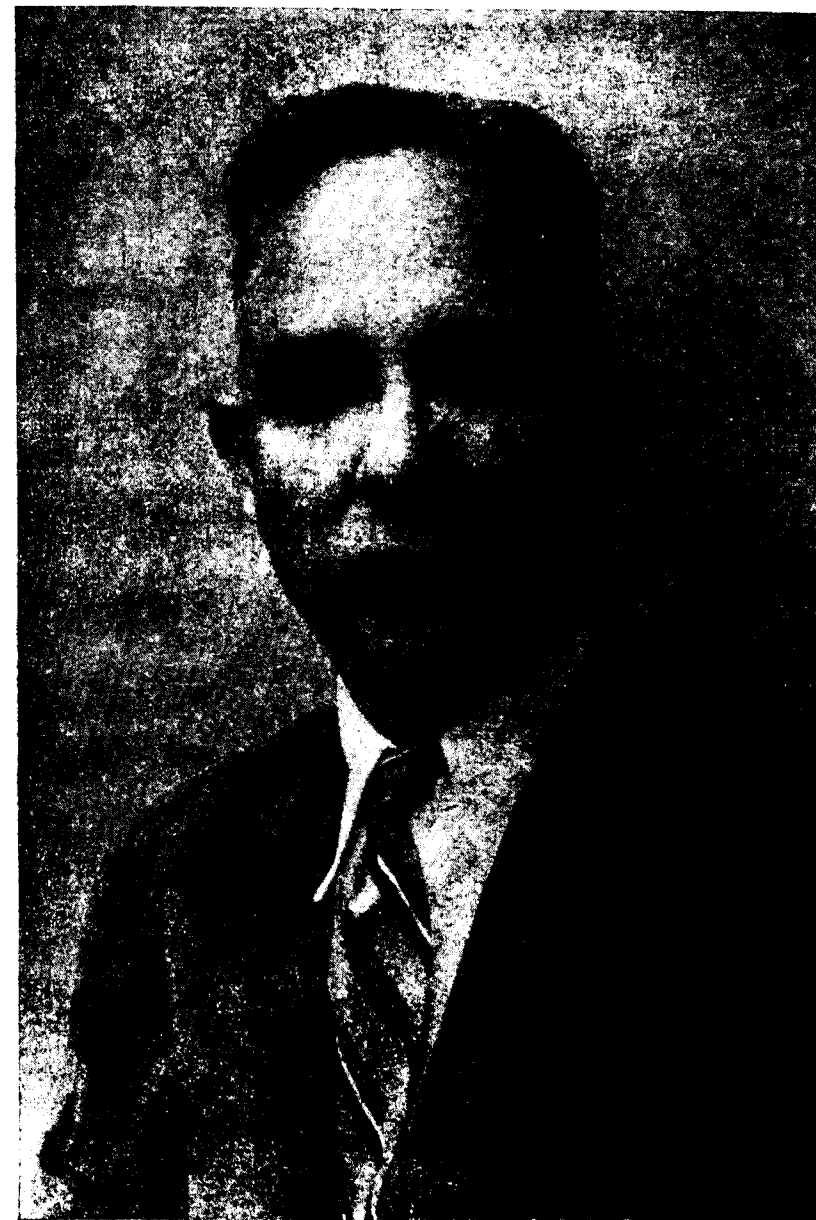
The reading of each paper was followed by a lively discussion and an illuminating comment by the Chairman.

The following two papers were taken as read as the contributors were not present:—

7. Vitamin A in avian nutrition and its role in resistance to infection by B. Panda, Dept. of Poultry Husbandry, University of Maryland, U.S.A.
8. A Preliminary report on studies on Nebulization method of protecting chicks against Newcastle disease using indigenous vaccine strains of virus,—By Dr. U. K. Menon, Professor of Bacteriology, Madras Veterinary College.

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MATHURA, U. P.



DR. M. R. MAHAJAN, M.R.C.V.S.,
Director of Animal Husbandry, U. P. and
Patron of the U. P. Veterinary Association.

The XV Indian Veterinary Conference MATHURA, U. P.



Dr. C. V. G. CHOUDARY,
B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.,
Principal, Veterinary College, Mathura and
Chairman, Reception Committee.



Dr. M. R. DHANDA, L.V.P., M.S., DIF. BACT.,
Dean, College of Veterinary Science,
Agricultural University, Pantnagar, U.P.,
who presided over the Technical session.

At the end, the Chairman complimented the authors of the papers and those who participated in discussion for the high standard exhibited. He however felt that it would be more useful if in future meetings, only two or three papers are read to give ample time for a thorough discussion of each paper.

Technical demonstrations arranged in the Anatomy and Gynaecology Departments of the College were then witnessed by the delegates. The meeting then adjourned for a community lunch arranged by the organisers of the conference.

The plenary session met after lunch at 3 P. M. with Dr. L. Sahai in the Chair. The following resolutions which were finalised by the Subjects Committee were passed unanimously (*Appendix IV*)

Dr. V. S. Alwar, the General Secretary of the I. V. A., then requested Dr. A. L. Sahai the Conference President to preside over the business meeting of the I. V. A., also in the absence of Dr. T. Vinayaka Mudaliar, the President of I. V. A. The Report of the Managing Council of I. V. A., for the years 1960 and 1961 was presented by the Jt. Secretary and Treasurer Dr. C. I. John. (*Appendix V*)

The report of the Editor, Indian Veterinary Journal for the years 1960 and 1961 was presented by the Associate Editor Dr. V. S. Alwar. (*Appendix VI*) Both the reports were duly adopted by the House.

The election of Office-bearers was then taken up. The following were proposed by Dr. V. S. Asthana, (U. P.) seconded by Dr. S. L. Manjrekar (Maharashtra) and elected unanimously :—

President	... Dr. T. Vinayaka Mudaliar
Vice-President	... „ H. C. Joshi
General Secretary	... „ V. S. Alwar
Jt. Secretary and Treasurer	... „ C. I. John.
Council Members	... { „ H. P. Kapoor, (U.P.) „ A. Chatterjee (Bengal) „ M. Rath (Orissa)
Editor	... „ T. Vinayaka Mudaliar

The President in his concluding remarks paid glowing tributes to Dr. T. Vinayaka Mudaliar's work as President of the I. V. A., and Editor of the I. V. J. He remarked that of late Government have come to realise the vital Role of the Veterinary profession in rural economics and that has increased our responsibilities. He said that it was highly necessary to have active State Veterinary Associations. These in turn would serve as pillars to the Indian Veterinary Association. Incidentally he said that the example of Madras Veterinary

Association was worth emulating. Referring to the popularity of the Indian Veterinary Journal he said that it could be seen in most of the Libraries in the world along with other leading scientific journals. He instanced his seeing that journal in Paris Library where publications of similar nature from this country were not available. Referring to the resolution that was passed earlier about the starting of a new journal "Indian Journal of Veterinary Research" by the Association he said that it was a laudable venture and wished it all success. He added that the success of such a journal depended on the members of the profession and the less one looked to assistance from the Government the better it was. He drew the attention of the members to what General Secretary and the Associate Editor, Dr. Alwar had spoken emphasising the need for placing the journal on firm foundation. This included housing of the journal in its own building and a sound finance. Hence he exhorted each and every one of the profession to contribute to the I. V. J. Reserve Fund to help to achieve the objective at an early date. He thanked the organisers of the Conference for giving him an opportunity, for the third time in succession, to preside over this important session.

Dr. G. N. Subba Sastry (Mysore), Dr. A. Chatterjee (West Bengal) and Dr. M. Ranganathan (Madras) felicitated the organisers of the Conference for the excellent arrangements made both for the conduct of the session, and the creature comforts of the delegates.

An unforgettable scene again

The General Secretary I. V. A., and the Associate Editor I. V. J., Dr. V. S. Alwar with the permission of the President made an appeal to the assembly to make *on the spot* contributions to the I. V. J. Reserve Fund. There was a spontaneous response from the Director of Animal Husbandry, U. P., the Deputy Directors, Principal, staff and students of the U. P. Veterinary College, Officers of the Animal Husbandry Department, U. P., Delegates from other States and some of the exhibitors. One by one they came up to the platform to announce their handsome contributions. The audience loudly applauded each announcement. Some of the donors paid cash on the spot. In all, within 30 minutes, the contributions announced amounted to over Rs. 2000/-. It was indeed a day to remember and rejoice about, as was the case at Bangalore Conference. (*Appendix VII*)

The Uttar Pradesh has certainly made history and stood shoulder to shoulder with Mysore.

Rising amidst applause, the Conference Secretary Dr. H. P. Kapoor proposed a vote of thanks. He said it was a privilege and an honour to have been associated with such a successful conference,

The XV Indian Veterinary Conference

MATHURA, U. P.



Arrival of the Chief Guest
SHRI SHRIMAN NARAYAN AGARWALA.



INTRODUCTION

The XV Indian Veterinary Conference

MATHURA, U. P.



A SECTION OF THE GATHERING.



AT TEA.

He confessed that he felt a certain amount of justifiable pride in being the Secretary of such a conference. He thanked Shri Shrinan Narayanji for inaugurating the Conference. He then conveyed his respectful thanks to Dr. Sahai for the most brilliant example of leadership exhibited throughout the Conference. He next thanked the U. P. Government for the handsome donation of Rs. 1,500/- towards the expenses of the Conference and the Director Dr. M. R. Mahajan for all his help in the matter. He further thanked Dr. M. R. Dhanda for presiding over the scientific Session of the Conference and conducting it in such a masterly way. He acknowledged gratefully the sum of Rs. 1,000/- from I. C. I. (India) Private Ltd., Calcutta. He thanked Messrs. Cirugia De Lux (Private) Ltd., Calcutta, for the 'At Home' given on the inaugural day. He thanked several other firms as well, for all their co-operation.

Finally he thanked the Delegates assembled from all parts of the country, whose presence in no small measure contributed to the success of the conference. He requested them to forget and forgive the short-comings if any, which were unintentional and beyond their control. He was very appreciative of all the help and co-operation received from the Principal, Staff and students of the U. P. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry and the field staff of the Animal Husbandry Department, Uttar Pradesh. He made mention of the help received from the U.P. Information Department and the B.D.O., Veterinary College Mathura in connection with the cultural programmes arranged. He admitted that there had been occasions when he felt helpless and frustrated but on those occasions he readily got the encouragement from Dr. Mudaliar, the President, I.V.A., Dr. Joshi, President, U.P. Veterinary Association, Dr. Raza, the financial Secretary, U.P. Veterinary Association and members of the Executive Body of the State Veterinary Association. This encouragement helped him to cross many hurdles. He acknowledged with gratitude the unstinted and whole-hearted support he received from the Chairman and Members of the Reception Committee.

After this the President announced the conclusion of the Conference.

The Delegates adjourned at 4-30 p.m. to a grandly got up Tea party by the kind courtesy of the Staff Club of the U.P. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Mathura. There was then a group photo of the Delegates. In the night the Delegates were entertained to a highly hilarious Film show arranged by the courtesy of U.P. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry.

Third Day, Wednesday 31st January 1962.

After the strain of two days' session, this day was set apart for visits to some of the places of interest in and around Mathura. The Delegates formed themselves into two batches, of which one was taken to holy places like Brindaban, Barsana, Nandgaon and Goverdhan as well as artificial insemination centres at Chhata and the Government Livestock Farm at Madhurkund, while the other group visited the historic Agra Fort and Taj Mahal. Thus came to an end this memorable session. All honour to the organisers of the Conference! Long live the Uttar Pradesh Veterinary Association! Long live the Indian Veterinary Association!

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UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL!

APPENDIX I

Welcome Address

BY

SHRI C. V. G. CHOUDARY, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.,

Chairman, Reception Committee.

Respected Shriman Narayanji, Dr. Lakshmi Sahai, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Veterinary profession in Uttar Pradesh and the Reception Committee of the 15th Indian Veterinary Conference, I have great pleasure in extending to you all, a most warm and cordial welcome to this joint session of the 15th Indian Veterinary Conference and the 21st Annual Meet of the U. P. Veterinary Association. It is a matter of immense pleasure and pride to us all and a great honour to this institution in being chosen as the venue for this historic conference. When you come to think of it, which other city in U. P. can have a better claim for this conference of veterinarians than this sacred city of Mathura, the birth place of Lord Krishna with its traditional fame for cattle wealth from time immemorial? To most of us assembled here the mere mention of the name of this ancient city holds a spontaneous attraction and enchantment compelling personal homage to the sacred temples of Mathura and Vrindaban.

Moreover professional conferences of this type naturally offer an excellent opportunity for making contacts with leading scientists in the field and exchanging ideas and experiences for the development of the profession. It serves as a source of inspiration and encouragement to the young veterinarian. It gives the research worker not only more general knowledge but puts him and his work in a proper perspective, as well as, provides him possibly with new line of thought and approach in his work.

We are indeed, fortunate in having amidst us this afternoon Shriyut Shriman Narayan, Member Planning Commission to inaugurate this function. Your presence here, Sir, on this happy occasion is a clear indication of the affection and sympathy which you entertain for this humble profession. We are all aware of your genuine love and concern for the rehabilitation of the cow which is fast deteriorating due to its long neglect at the hands of the farmer under the stress of economic circumstances. The fact that the cow milk is now fetching the same price as the buffalo milk in all organised milk supply schemes is a matter of great satisfaction to all of us here. I believe that you are in no small measure responsible for this vital decision.

This measure, we are happy to say, is a right step in the direction of restoring the cow to its due place in the agricultural economy of the country.

We are happy that Dr. Lakshmi Sahai, our worthy Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India has been able to come here to-day to preside over the 15th Indian Veterinary Conference.

We are very sorry to learn that Dr. Vinayaka Mudaliar, the Veteran leader of the profession and the President of the Indian Veterinary Association who has earned the gratitude of the entire profession by virtue of his long years of devoted service to the cause of this organisation, has suddenly taken ill and is unable to be with us to-day here. The Indian Veterinary Journal which occupies an honoured place among the professional journals of the world to-day, owes its present position of glory to the ceaseless and herculean efforts of Dr. Mudaliar. We pray Almighty for his speedy recovery.

It is after a lapse of nearly 38 long years that the Indian Veterinary Association is holding its Annual Conference in Uttar Pradesh. You are probably aware that it was in the year 1922 that the All India Veterinary Association was conceived and formed in U. P. at Moradabad. Subsequently the Second All India Veterinary Conference was held at Lucknow in March, 1924 under the Chairmanship of Col. H. T. Pease. Ever since, this noble organisation has been labouring hard, under heavy odds, to serve the cause of the veterinary profession at large with devotion. It is on account of the unceasing and relentless efforts of this association that the Veterinary profession to-day has earned for itself a place of honour and dignity among the learned professions of the country.

Ours is an humble but a noble profession long neglected under an alien rule. In the post independent era, the National and State Governments have recognised the importance of livestock industry in the agricultural economy of the country. Consequently a number of developmental schemes aimed at increasing the animal production has been launched during the successive five year plans. It is gratifying to note that the total outlay on the Animal Husbandry development during the Third Plan is definitely more than the amount provided during the Second Plan. This naturally casts a heavy burden of responsibility on Animal Husbandry workers. Effective implementation of all these schemes needs the services of a band of sincere and honest workers devoted to their duty and imbued with a spirit of national service. I am confident that sincerity and honesty of purpose shall not be wanting on our part. Let us continue to make sustained efforts to foster the speedy development of livestock wealth in the country which forms the hard core of the Agricultural Industry.

Being associated with Veterinary Education I would like to say a few words in this regard. There has been appreciable expansion of Veterinary Education within the last 14 or 15 years. Prior to independence there were only five Veterinary colleges in the country whereas today we have 19 Veterinary Colleges including the Post-graduate college of Animal Science at Indian Veterinary Research Institute. Nearly five thousand students are undergoing training in these various colleges with an annual output of something like 1100 graduates a year.

The U.P. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Mathura came into existence in the year 1947 in the wake of independence. Strangely enough a vast state like Uttar Pradesh did not have any facility for veterinary education till then. The State Government used to depute candidates for training in Veterinary Science to Bihar and Bengal Veterinary Colleges, Realising the great paucity of suitably qualified veterinarians to look after the rapidly expanding animal husbandry activities, the U.P. Government established the college at Mathura on an extensive Livestock farm. A notable event in the history of this college happened in the year 1956 when regular post graduate courses leading to the award of M.V.Sc. degree were instituted in six subjects. The Government of India recognised this institution as a regional centre for post-graduate education in 1958 setting apart 50% of the seats for outside candidates.

The U.P. candidates are permitted by the State Government to undergo the training on deputation at State expense. This generous gesture on the part of U.P. Government facilitated the selection of only the meritorious students. As the M.V.Sc. Course is partly by research there has been a marked increase in the volume of research work being handled at this institution.

Linked with the college is a Livestock Research Station of Animal Genetics, Animal Nutrition and Diseases and Pests sections. Four zonal research stations are to be established during Third Plan Period to tackle problems of regional interest. A separate section of fodder and forage research division with a field sub-station is also being organised at the Livestock Research Station. Besides the above, 9 research schemes including 4 financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are functioning under the various professors and research officers.

Attached to the college is a Community Development Block with 74 Gaon Sabhas. The college runs an ambulatory clinic at 3 important village centres in the Block. Final Year students accompanied by clinical staff visit these centres regularly thrice a week to render veterinary aid to the livestock owners in the area. This has become a

regular feature of practical training at this college for senior students. It has afforded the students and staff an opportunity to serve the rural public besides getting a chance to acquire clinical experience. The establishment of an extension wing which is in progress will offer further training facilities to the students in the philosophy and practice of extension.

With the object of bringing about effective coordination and ultimate integration of Animal Husbandry teaching, research and extension, the Veterinary College, the Livestock Research Station and the Community Development Block are on the same campus under a single administration.

You are all aware that the U. P. Government has set up an Agricultural University at Pant Nagar, Rudrapur on the lines of the Land Grant Universities in U.S.A. A college of Veterinary Medicine and a college of Agriculture have started functioning for the last two years.

Apart from the Five Regional Post-Graduate Veterinary Colleges financed by the Government of India, two more Veterinary colleges have recently instituted Post-Graduate courses on their own. Some more are likely to follow suit within the next year or two. Veterinary Education appears to be proceeding somewhat on sound lines. There is certain amount of uniformity regarding content, quality and duration of Veterinary Education in the country, thanks to the lead given by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in formulating model syllabus. There is already a pressing demand for research facilities leading to Doctorate degrees and I am glad to say that a few institutions including ours have already been recognised for the purpose. This is a great achievement for the profession. With the availability of highly qualified scientists it should be possible for us to sponsor more research schemes of both fundamental and applied nature. Considering the rapid expansion of Veterinary Post-graduate education that is taking place in the country today, the problem of finding suitable avenues of employment to these highly qualified young men is likely to crop up soon. Apart from the Post-graduates that are coming out from the colleges within the country, a number of foreign returned specialists are also seeking positions befitting their academic achievements. Except for a few posts in higher ranks created in connection with the Third Five Year Plan, there appears to be not many other situations which provide a reasonable wage to such specialists. I personally feel that award of qualification pay ranging from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/- p.m. on the analogy of the Medical Post-graduates in U. P. appears to be a possible solution to this difficult

problem. Such a step is bound to hold an everlasting attraction for veterinary graduates to pursue higher education.

Similarly with the establishment of 14 more new veterinary colleges in the country since independence most of the States have become self-sufficient regarding veterinary personnel. Considering that there is practically very little scope for private practice in the foreseeable future, the veterinary graduates have no other alternative but to seek Government or Quasi Government employment. It costs nearly Rs. 5000/- and takes not less than 4 years to produce a Veterinary Graduate. Future planners must, therefore, keep in view the possibility of unemployment among veterinarians, unless admissions to veterinary colleges are properly regulated according to departmental needs.

I may be permitted to state that one of the greatest deficiencies in our profession has been the lack of adequate facilities for undertaking research work in the State Animal Husbandry Organisations, particularly in the pre-independent era. I am glad to say that most of the States have now established Livestock Research Organisations for tackling problems of local interest. But unfortunately there is acute shortage of funds for the purpose. It is a recognised fact that livestock research is a long range commitment and therefore necessarily expensive and needs liberal grants. This I am certain will receive the kind attention of the Planning Commission in future plans.

I may be forgiven if I take this opportunity to place before this conference another problem which must be agitating the minds of all thinking men. We have far too many unproductive animals in the country with too little land to support them. The steep rise in human population over the last decade or two resulted in increased pressure on land. Consequently every inch of available land is being brought under plough to step up food production which unfortunately does not appear to keep pace with the growing demand. The price of food grains including animal feeds is all the time on the increase. Under the circumstances Dairy or any other type of animal farming is not a remunerative occupation. There is not much incentive to take to animal production on a commercial scale as it is not free from economic hazards. Therefore the protective foods so essential for optimum health are in short supply and too expensive to find a place in the dietary of common man. What steps would induce the farmer to take to Animal Husbandry on a large scale so as to make it possible for the country to have abundance of wholesome milk, butter and Ghee and other animal products at reasonable prices in order to ensure a balanced diet for one and all?

Finally I would like to urge the early creation of an All-India Veterinary Service to give the profession its due recognition. Similarly the establishment of a National Veterinary Council with statutory powers in place of the present Interim Council is a measure which is long over due, whatever might be the bottle necks.

I know there are many other puzzling problems facing the profession which I have no doubt, will receive careful consideration of this conference. I am also fully aware that the solution of such problems is not an easy task. However, no worthy cause has ever triumphed in any field of human endeavour without enduring trials and sustained efforts.

In the end I once again extend a hearty welcome to you all, to this sacred city of Mathura, the cradle of ancient civilisation. I hope all the delegates who have taken the trouble of attending this Conference from far off corners of this vast country will have an opportunity of visiting the famous temples, at Mathura, Vrindaban, Gokul, Dauji, Govardhan, Nandgaon Barasana, during their brief stay here. There is a fine archaeological museum which deserves a visit.

I should like to ask for your forbearance, for any inconvenience you, as our esteemed guests, may suffer during your brief stay on our campus. I hope all of you will be comfortable and have a useful and pleasant stay. If there is anything that we can do to make it more pleasant please do not hesitate to let us know. If the arrangements made for your stay are not perfect and upto your expectation it is not for want of effort or desire on our part, but due to the inevitable limitations within which we have to work. I earnestly hope that this joint session of the U. P. Veterinary Association and the Indian Veterinary Association will be the most memorable and successful one in the history of this profession.

In conclusion, I once again thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for having so kindly responded to our invitation and honoured with your presence here this afternoon.

I now request Shri Shriman Narayan to kindly inaugurate the Conference.

APPENDIX II

Inaugural Address

BY

SHRI SHRIMAN NARAYAN AGARWALA,

Member, Planning Commission, Government of India.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As a result of the experience gained during the last ten years of economic planning in India, it is now admitted on all hands that the development of Animal Husbandry and Dairying must be regarded as an integral part of a sound system of diversified agriculture. The cow in India has been regarded from time immemorial as a sacred animal. I am convinced that the proper development and protection of cattle is absolutely necessary in order to secure an all-round progress of agriculture in our rural economy. The cow not only gives us milk for providing a balanced and protective diet but also enables us to secure the services of good bullocks for draught purposes. She also gives us valuable farm-yard manure for increasing the yield of our crops. That is why the Third Five Year Plan lays great emphasis on the need for developing in various regions "dual purpose" animals which can fulfil both the requirements of draught work and milk production. The buffalo may serve both the purposes in a few rice tracts. But it is quite apparent that the cow alone can be used as a multi-purpose animal in India by the rural population. It is, therefore, imperative to take special care for her welfare and development.

Most people try to tend the cow for bullocks and the buffalo for milk. Such a wasteful and unscientific rural economy can never prosper. India is already over-populated and it cannot afford to maintain two sets of animals, one for milk and another for draught purposes. We must recognize that our lasting economic welfare is closely linked with the evolution and development of "dual purpose" cattle in various parts of the country.

It is also wrong to think that in India bullocks can be dispensed with for agricultural purposes by persuading the Indian farmer to use modern machines and tractors. Economic studies and research throughout the world have proved beyond doubt that through the mechanisation of agriculture we cannot raise the yield of crops per acre. Machines and tractors can increase the *productivity per unit of labour* but not *per unit of land*. In a country like India with a high density of population, it is, therefore, essential to utilise our existing animal and human resources to the full before thinking of introducing

APPENDIX III

Presidential Address

BY

SHRI LAKSHMI SAHAI, M.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.,

Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India.

Shri Shriman Narainji, Shri Mahajan, Shri Choudary, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Indeed, I regard it as a great privilege that I have been asked to preside over this, the 15th session of the All-India Veterinary Conference. The honour is all the greater as I have already had the privilege of presiding over the previous two Conferences held at Bangalore and Calcutta. As I had already shouldered this responsibility twice before, there was some hesitation on my part in accepting the responsibility once again, but this was dissipated when I recalled the consideration and indulgence that had been shown to me on the previous two occasions and I readily accepted the invitation extended to me. I am grateful to the Association for honouring me in this manner.

This Conference has an added importance as it is being held at a time when our country has entered the third phase of its developmental programme, i.e., the Third Plan. I am glad to say that in this effort for providing a sound foundation for our sustained economic development, greater recognition is now being accorded to livestock development. There is now better appreciation of the fact that livestock development forms an integral part of the agricultural development programme in the country and that it is directly related to increased food production, both of plant and animal origin. This realisation has led to higher allocations being made for animal husbandry in the Central and State Plans. As it should be, there are comprehensive projects on almost all aspects of livestock development included in the Third Plan. Some of these are new, while, the others are a continuation of the First and Second Plan schemes. While we feel happy over the recognition by Government of the important place that livestock occupy in our economy, it must be remembered that the inclusion of bigger programmes in the Plan is a great challenge to us and it is, therefore, the sacred duty of every member of this profession to try to understand and implement the programmes in the desired manner with zeal and devotion.

It does not appear necessary for me to go into the details of the progress of the Second Plan schemes and the new schemes which

have been included in the Third Plan, but, I am sure, most of you would be interested in knowing broadly what the Third Plan is.

Among the cattle improvement programmes, the Key Village scheme which is a multi-faceted scheme for the rapid multiplication of the available germ plasm, continues to be the major development project. In the Second Plan, besides the establishment of new blocks, a good number of existing blocks were expanded so as to cover a larger cattle population. In the Third Plan the main emphasis under the scheme is on the consolidation of the work already done in the previous two Plans. Only a small number of new blocks will be established. Besides these, in the areas in which good results have been obtained a further expansion of the size of the blocks so as to cover about 10,000 head of cattle is envisaged. The artificial insemination work which is an integral part of the Key Village scheme is also to be reorganised to ensure fuller utilisation of the available superior bulls. This is intended to be achieved by the centralisation of semen collection centres into semen banks which would be responsible for the collection, preservation and distribution of semen over a large area. As you perhaps know the Key Village scheme was examined by a Special Committee which has made a number of recommendations to improve its working with a view to achieving the desired objective in the minimum possible time. The Committee's recommendations are now being examined by the Government.

As a corollary to the Key Village scheme several other important projects have been or are to be taken up to increase the availability of improved bulls. A comprehensive scheme for the production of progeny tested bulls of the Haryana and Murrah breeds has already been started in the Punjab. Two new schemes, one for the Ongole breed in Andhra Pradesh and the other for the Kankrej breed in Gujarat, are to be taken up in the Third Plan. Another important scheme in this connection is the one for the registration of high quality animals in the villages, particularly in the breeding tracts. Under this programme the cattle breeders in the main breeding tracts will be encouraged to organise themselves into cattle breeding societies. The intention is to milk record and register high yielding animals as a basis for selection of superior bulls. This scheme is being initially taken up in the home tracts of the Haryana, Gir and Ongole breeds among cattle and the Murrah breed among buffaloes. Besides these schemes, the availability of bulls is to be stepped up by setting up bull rearing farms in the breeding tracts, the subsidized rearing of a large number of bull calves and the expansion of herd strengths at a number of the existing Government Cattle farms, to improve their management and thus help production of a larger number of superior bulls.

large-scale mechanisation in the sphere of Agriculture. It is true that machines can be utilised for reclaiming waste lands of certain categories. But to use tractors and other mechanical devices for ordinary cultivation in India would be a wrong step. There is very little scope now for reclaiming new lands in our country and our main problem, therefore, is to intensify our agricultural processes. This intensive cultivation requires *chemical* rather than *mechanical* devices. The use of compost, green manuring as well as chemical fertilisers, the production and distribution of improved seeds and hand-driven or animal-driven implements, popularisation of various insecticides or pesticides and the fuller and more scientific utilisation of our irrigational resources are some of the programmes which must receive a high priority. From this standpoint "dual purpose" animals and specially the cow, will remain for many years to come the true friend of Indian peasants.

The Third Five Year Plan has rightly given a high priority to various programmes of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, both in the Central as well as the State sectors. As against the total expenditure of about 32 crores during the Second Plan, the Third Plan has provided Rs. 90 crores for different programmes of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development in different parts of the country.

It is also desirable to link our dairy schemes in bigger cities with the collection of surplus milk from the rural areas. It is totally unscientific and wasteful to keep cattle in the cities for running our dairies. The Planning Commission has, therefore, asked the State Governments to organise their dairies during the Third Plan period in such a manner that milk is collected through Co-operative Societies in the rural areas and is transported to the towns for processing and distribution. Such a scheme would enable the cattle to live in the natural rural surroundings and help the peasants with good bullocks for cultivation and also with milk for supplementing their meagre income through the organisation of sales in the urban areas. Even the bigger dairies in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras have been asked to re-organise their production and distribution in this manner.

The programme for feeding and nutrition which has been included in the Third Plan should also be pursued with full vigour in different regions. It is quite evident that without the production of adequate fodder for cattle it would be impossible to improve their quality both for draught as well as milk purposes. During the next five years we should establish a number of forage demonstration blocks in villages, distribute planting materials, conserve surplus fodder through ensilaging, and adopt improved cultural practices. In periods

of scarcity fodder banks will have great utility. One such bank was established during the Second Plan. It is proposed to set up two more fodder banks during the Third Plan period. It has also been decided to set up a Forage and Grass-Land Research Institute. Suitable areas will be selected in different States for the development of mixed farming so that the requirements of both foodgrains as well as fodder may be adequately met. Although the policy of mixed farming has been accepted by the State Governments all these years, it must be admitted that the progress in this direction has not been satisfactory.

The question of surplus and stray cattle has also to be tackled in a systematic manner. Our planning should be realistic enough to concede that there is a strong sentiment in the country against cow slaughter; it is no use brushing widespread public opinion aside and planning our Animal Husbandry schemes as if the people do not matter. It is, therefore, essential to prepare schemes for *Gosadans* in different parts of the country and work systematically for their success. In the Third Plan it is proposed to set up 23 more *Gosadans* in addition to 59 *Gosadans* which have already been established during the last decade. In addition, there must be a large-scale programme for mass castration of scrub bulls. The scheme of catching, taming and disposing of wild and stray cattle should also be implemented in an organised way.

Above all, it must be recognized by the State Government that various schemes connected with Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services could be implemented effectively only if we have the right type of personnel. The Agricultural Administration Committee had made a number of recommendations in this regard about two years ago. I am, however, sorry to find that very few State Governments have taken any definite action in improving the salary grades of technical personnel in these important departments. Agriculture is now universally accepted as the foundation of economic planning in India. Animal Husbandry, in turn, is the foundation of a sound system of Agriculture in the country. From this point of view it stands to reason that the State Governments must improve the administration of their Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Departments without any further loss of time. Unless they are able to invite the services of competent persons in these spheres, it would be futile to expect spectacular results and outstanding performance. I do hope, therefore, that the State Governments, soon after the General Elections would pay their urgent attention to this aspect of rural planning in the country.

In the hilly areas where the cattle are specially poor and their milk yield low, a cross-breeding programme with Jersey bulls, which has already been initiated on an experimental basis at certain selected Centres in the country, will be taken up. Since this scheme would cover a very large area in the hills, it would be necessary to provide a large number of bulls of the Jersey breed. To meet this demand recently a Jersey Farm has been established in Himachal Pradesh. We have imported the foundation stock for this farm from the United States of America through the courtesy of the Heifer Project. These animals arrived in this country recently and have been shifted to the Kataula farm in Himachal Pradesh. A second similar unit of Jerseys is proposed to be established soon in the south, most probably at Hassarghatta Farm, near Bangalore. These two units, it is hoped, would make us self-sufficient in our requirements of bulls of the Jersey breed and it would be possible for us to undertake the programme for the development of hill cattle in a planned and systematic manner.

It is well known that the greatest stumbling block in achieving quick improvement in our livestock is the inadequacy of feed resources and deficiencies in their feeding. This combined with the steady increase in their numbers has been responsible for deterioration in the quality of our livestock. This has to be overcome by the development of grazing areas, wherever available, increased fodder production, improved arrangements for preservation of fodder and better utilisation of agricultural by-products. In the Third Plan much emphasis has been placed on this important aspect. The proposed measures include work on forage improvement at the Livestock farms, the setting up of forage demonstration units in the villages, distribution of seeds, fertilizers, etc., and introduction of improved cultural practices. As you know, there have already been established four Regional Nutrition Research Stations which conduct research on various nutritional problems met with in their respective regions and which render advice on scientific methods of feeding of livestock. In addition, in order to overcome the shortage of feed stuffs in times of famine or scarcity a fodder bank has been established in the State of Maharashtra. Two more such banks will be established in the Third Plan. A scheme for the establishment of a Central Forage and Grassland Research Institute is also under consideration. It is also felt that the introduction of mixed farming would go a long way towards raising the income of our livestock owners. In the Third Plan, accordingly, mixed farming is to be tried in selected areas as a part of the Animal Husbandry programme.

In formulating our proposals the animal health aspect has not been ignored, as disease control is a pre-requisite to the success of any

livestock development programme. A large number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries have already been established in the Second Plan and in the Third Plan their number is proposed to be increased to about 8,000 which will be nearly double the number at the end of the Second Plan. It is envisaged that every development block will have at least one such hospital or dispensary. I must mention in this connection also the scheme for the control of Rinderpest. This scheme was started in the First Five Year Plan and in the beginning it appeared almost as an impossible undertaking in view of the magnitude of the problem involved. However, I am glad to say that our efforts have borne fruit and we have now been able to achieve remarkable success under this campaign. Already the mass immunisation programme has been completed in the States of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and the rural areas of the Delhi State and it is in progress in the States of Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Manipur and Tripura. Judging from the pace of progress of the scheme, it is hoped that it will be possible to complete the mass immunization campaign throughout the country by the end of third year of the Third Plan. The field campaign is being provided with vaccine from the six Vaccine Production centres which have been specially set up as a part of the eradication programme. Though it is expected that the immunization work will be completed by the end of 1963-64, it will be essential to take up the follow up programme in all the States in selected areas as well as to set up check-posts and immune belts along the country's international frontiers. This step is very important as the disease still continues to exist in some of the adjoining countries, and unless we maintain a high herd immunity in the border areas there would always be a great danger of the disease infiltrating into our country. I must pay, in this connection, my tribute to the large number of veterinarians and vaccinators working under this scheme, as it is only their devotion to duty and hard work under very trying circumstances that has made this success possible.

You are aware that next to cattle, sheep and goats are important livestock in our country. We have 39.25 million sheep and 55.41 million goats which are the main source of livelihood of millions of people in the rural areas. These small animals provide wool, meat, milk, skins, etc. The wool clip of the country increased from 56 million lbs to 72 million lbs during the Second Plan period. Products from sheep and goats earn Rs. 400 to 450 millions in foreign exchange annually and are only second in importance to tea among the agricultural products. Although the country is in a position to export considerable quantities of wool, it has to import a substantial quantity of this commodity for apparel manufacture. Imports of wool and wool

tops cost the country's exchequer annually about 86 million rupees in foreign exchange.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research had sanctioned many years ago research schemes in different States for studying the potentialities of the principal sheep breeds and for undertaking trials with some exotic breeds. As a result of the experience gained in these initial trials, the Council decided on a broad policy of conducting research on a regional basis. For this purpose, the sheep raising areas were divided into 4 regions and the approach to sheep improvement defined for each region.

In the Himalayan region comprising the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and the hill districts of the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, the emphasis is on the introduction of fine-wooled breeds such as the Merino, Rambouillet, Polwarth, etc. Experimental breeding with the local flocks as a foundation has been taken up in all these States. Considerable success has been achieved under this programme and there are now a large number of cross-bred sheep with fine wool.

In the dry Northern region comprising of Rajasthan, Gujarat and the Southern part of Punjab the policy followed is selection among the existing important breeds with a view to producing superior type of carpet wool. The work of improving the Chokla breed with a view to obtaining finer fleeces is in progress at a sheep breeding farm near Bikaner. Selected flocks of the other Rajasthan breeds are being maintained at other farms.

In the Southern region comprising the States of Maharashtra, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and parts of Madhya Pradesh, emphasis is on the breeding of sheep with white non-hairy wool. The objective is to evolve better types of sheep by selection as well as by cross-breeding. At the sheep breeding farm, Poona, cross-bred flocks of Marino origin are being stabilised with a view to evolving new strains. The work of crossing the Deccani sheep with Rambouillet rams is also in progress. At the sheep breeding farm at Ooty, the local sheep are being bred to Romney Marsh rams.

Trials carried out in different parts of the country have shown that the country can produce fine wool in selected areas provided we have exotic sheep in sufficient numbers.

A co-ordinated research scheme for studying the potentialities of sheep breeds from the point of view of mutton production has been undertaken in the Eastern peninsular region.

In view of the destructive habits of goats, the approach to improvement of this species of animal is limited to evolving milch

breeds. Cross-breeding of the local Gaddi goats with Angoras with a view to production of mohair is in progress in the Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh.

Taking into consideration the experience gained during the First and Second Plans it has been decided to expand the existing sheep breeding farms in a number of States during the current Plan period. The sheep and wool extension work taken up during the Second Plan period is proposed to be expanded considerably, both with regard to the number of centres and the scope of such centres. This work was taken up at 300 centres among a million sheep in the previous plan period. It is proposed to increase the number to about 600 centres covering a sheep population of 6 million during the Third Plan.

You will be glad to know that during the Third Five Year Plan it has been decided to set up a Sheep and Wool Research Institute (partly financed by the United Nations Special Fund) which will be devoted entirely to work on sheep and wool and which will co-ordinate and guide the work of sheep and wool development throughout the country. This Institute will also have a training wing for the training of personnel, both superior and other, in all aspects of sheep and wool production, such as sheep breeding, sheep nutrition, wool testing, wool processing, shearing, grading etc. This Institute will be located at Malpura, some 50 miles from Jaipur. A site measuring 3,500 acres has already been made available to us by the Rajasthan Government and active steps are being taken to set up the Institute as early as possible. The Institute will have two sub-stations for work on exotic sheep, one in the north and one in the south. Once developed this Institute will be a great landmark in the development of sheep and wool work in this country and contribute materially to the improvement of sheep and wool production. The total estimated cost of this Institute is Rs. 1.3 crores, but a sum of Rs. 78 lakhs has been provided in the 3rd Plan, of which the United Nations Special Fund's share would be Rs. 37 lakhs.

There is a growing realisation of the fact that poultry are an important source of animal protein in our diet. It is also appreciated that there is enormous potentiality for development of poultry in this country and that this industry is an important source of raising income, particularly of the less favoured sections of the community. Poultry development work was first initiated on a pilot basis in the First Five Year Plan and expanded considerably in the Second Plan, during which 5 Regional Poultry farms were established and equipped for production of superior birds for breeding purposes. Chicks were distributed from these farms to the State Poultry Farms, Extension Centres and poultry breeders. Nearly 270 poultry extension centres were also

established during the Second Plan. Encouraged by the results obtained in the Second Plan the poultry development programme in the Third Five Year Plan has been considerably enlarged. It provides for the expansion of 60 State Poultry Farms, 3 Regional Poultry Farms and 50 Extension-cum-development centres. Provision has also been made for the establishment of food processing units, grant of loans and subsidies, to prospective poultry keepers to set up poultry business, for their training, for the organization of marketing facilities, etc. That the poultry development programme is having an impact on the people is shown by the fact that the population of poultry has increased according to the latest census from 97 million to 125 million and the per capita per annum availability of eggs from 5 to 7. It is hoped that by the end of the Third Plan this figure would have been increased to 16. Our efforts should, therefore, be to intensify this important development work which would go a long way towards helping the people to increase their income and improve their nutrition.

This large developmental programme has highlighted the need for a larger number of Veterinary Graduates. Necessary steps have, therefore, been taken to meet the increasing demand for such personnel. From 5 Veterinary Colleges which existed some years ago the number has now increased to 18 and now practically every State in the country, except Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Territories has at least one Veterinary College each. The States of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have two Colleges each. In the Third Plan, one more new Veterinary College will be opened (Gujarat). The output from these institutions which is estimated at about 1,200 a year would, it is expected, be adequate to meet our requirements in the Third Plan.

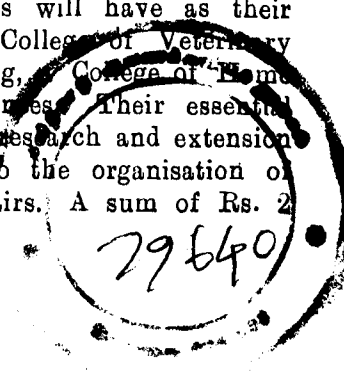
Our attention to Veterinary education has not been merely confined to increasing the numerical output of graduates. A number of other important steps have been taken in this direction. The standards of training have been improved from time to time by raising the minimum qualifications for admission, by revising the course of study, increasing the duration of the course and affiliating Colleges to Universities for granting degrees. The teaching staff at most of the Colleges has been augmented and provision for their post-graduate and refresher training has been made. Provision has also been made for expanding the laboratory facilities by providing additional equipment and buildings as well as for equipping the libraries with books and journals. In this connection a reference must be made to the Foreign Aid Programmes, especially the Inter-Institutional arrangements with the Land Grant Colleges in the U.S.A. Under this programme, much assistance has been provided in the shape of books,

journals, laboratory equipment, etc. Training facilities have been provided for our staff in the U.S.A. and the services of technicians from that country made available to our Colleges. It is, however, realised that there is always scope for effecting further improvement and whenever possible the educational programmes are examined and changes, if necessary, made so as to fit the training to meet the needs of our field workers. The Third Plan provides for the creation of an Extension Wing in each of the Veterinary Colleges. This would help the students to acquire adequate field experience and enable them to understand and handle field problems much more efficiently.

Our efforts in the direction of veterinary education are not limited to the under-graduate level only. Already facilities for Post-graduate training to the level of Master's degree have been provided at the four Veterinary Colleges at Madras, Bombay, Mathura and Patna, while a Post-graduate College of Animal Sciences has been established at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute. With these institutions it has now become possible to produce personnel with higher training for meeting research and teaching requirements. In addition to these, the Indian Veterinary Research Institute and some of the States have also instituted courses for the post-graduate training of field workers. These facilities have been availed of by a large number of State workers from time to time. The courses at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute have now been reorganised into post-graduate diploma courses. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research have provided 34 Senior and Junior Research Fellowships for giving an incentive to the members of the profession for undergoing post-graduate studies and conducting research. These Fellowships have considerably helped in increasing the post-graduate training facilities in the country.

In this connection it would not be out of place to make a mention of Agricultural Universities. As you are perhaps aware, one Agricultural University has already been set up at Pantnagar in the U. P. and a new Veterinary College established as an integral part of it. It is likely that a few more such Universities will be set up in the Third Five Year Plan. Punjab has already enacted legislation for the setting up of such a University with head-quarters at Ludhiana. These Agricultural Universities will have as their integral parts a College of Agriculture, a College of Veterinary Science, a College of Agricultural Engineering, a College of Home Science and a school of basic arts and sciences. Their essential feature will be that they will combine teaching, research and extension and will be fully autonomous with regard to the organisation of their courses and the management of their affairs. A sum of Rs. 2

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crores has been provided for the establishment of Agricultural Universities in the Third Plan.

I need hardly mention that as the tempo of our work increases, our work is getting more and more specialised. While basically we need men with allround knowledge of animal husbandry and veterinary work, we also need specialists, men who have specialised in various disciplines, such as bacteriology, pathology, nutrition, genetics or in sheep husbandry, poultry husbandry, swine husbandry, etc.

In connection with veterinary education one cannot help mentioning that one feels heartened by the fact that our student community is showing increasing awareness of its responsibilities and keenness to equip itself adequately for the tasks that it will have to face. Students at many Colleges have organised themselves into Associations and many such Associations are bringing out journals which contain valuable articles by themselves and others aimed at advancing their professional knowledge. In fact, there is also an All-India Veterinary Students Association. One would wish all such efforts well.

The research facilities in the country are being gradually expanded. The Third Five Year Plan of the I. V. R. I. provides for the establishment of two new Divisions, viz., one of Virology and one of Physiology. Some States have also set up Livestock Research Stations; others have plans for the setting up of such stations in the Third Plan. The Government of India proposals include a scheme for assisting the States in equipping and expanding the State Centres. The principle of integrating teaching and research at the Veterinary Colleges has now been generally accepted. However, facilities that exist today or that may be provided in the near future are and will be grossly inadequate considering the problems awaiting solution, but we are moving in the right direction and it is hoped in times to come these will be further expanded.

Now I will turn to matters which affect you personally as a profession.

In every profession the dignity and the prestige of the members depend upon their brother-hood and their desire to form themselves into a well-knit organisation. Of course, the service that the profession renders is an important factor in the respect and esteem that it wins among members of the public. The All-India Veterinary Association ever since its birth about 40 years ago has done a great deal to foster the *esprit de corps* among the members of the profession. Its organ, the Indian Veterinary Journal has rendered valuable service in advancing their professional knowledge and safeguarding their interests

The holding of periodic Conferences, like the present one has a far-reaching significance in helping discussion of problems and finding solutions to them. I hope it will be possible for the members of the profession to continue to meet annually at the All-India level under the aegis of the All-India Veterinary Association. The selection of Mathura for the holding of the 15th meeting of the All-India Veterinary Association in conjunction with the 21st meeting of the U. P. Veterinary Association is a very appropriate one. As you are aware, Uttar Pradesh was the first State to set up a Statutory Veterinary Council. It was actually on the basis of the U. P. Act, that we had drawn up a model draft bill which was later circulated to the States for guidance in framing their own bills. I understand the U. P. State Veterinary Association has now a very large membership and that it has done good work in improving the conditions and status of its members.

As you are aware, in the past in conjunction with the two sessions of the Conference of the All-India Veterinary Association we had held meetings of the Indian Interim Veterinary Council. Unfortunately, this time it has not been possible to hold a meeting of this Council due to certain difficulties. You will, however, recall that at the last meeting of the Interim Indian Veterinary Council it had been recommended that the All-India Veterinary Association, being the professional body of veterinarians, should be given a representation on the Interim Veterinary Council. You will be glad to know that the Government of India have accepted this recommendation.

However, even though it has not been possible to hold a meeting of the Interim Veterinary Council, I am sure, you would like to know the progress that has been made towards the establishment of Statutory Veterinary Councils in the States and an All-India Council at the Centre.

As you are aware, the Interim Veterinary Council has been set up as a fore-runner to the National Veterinary Council. The functions and objectives of the Interim Veterinary Council are:—

1. To serve as a liaison body between Government and the Veterinary profession and between the Government of India and the World Veterinary Association.
2. To help in the formation of State Veterinary Council.
3. To advise the Central and State Governments on all matters concerning the veterinary profession.
4. To maintain a recognized register of veterinary practitioners in the country.

From its very inception the Interim Veterinary Council has been doing its best to discharge the responsibilities assigned to it. In its early stages with a view to helping the State Governments in forming State Veterinary Councils it had prepared a model Bill with model rules and supplied them to all the State Governments for guidance. A model Code of conduct for the members of the profession has also been prepared and forwarded to the State Governments as a supplement to the model rules sent earlier. In spite of this, however, all the State Governments have not so far been able to set up Statutory State Veterinary Councils. According to the available information, in the U.P. Maharashtra and Madras and West Bengal necessary Acts for the purpose have been passed, but the respective State Veterinary Councils are still to be formed except in Madras and West Bengal. In Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore, Rajasthan and Orissa, draft Bills for the purpose have been prepared and are under examination by the respective State Governments. Assam, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir have yet to move in the matter, while the Punjab and Madhya Pradesh Governments have so far not agreed to the enactment of legislation for this purpose. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is, however, pursuing the matter with the State Governments and it is hoped that they would accept the recommendation and take necessary steps for the formation of State Councils. In other States also, I hope the State Veterinary Associations and the State Directors of Animal Husbandry would take active steps to see that the Statutory Veterinary Councils are set up as soon as possible.

I am sorry to find that the President of the Indian Veterinary Association, Shri T. Vinayaka Mudaliar, has been unable to come due to sudden illness. I am sure you will join me in wishing him a speedy recovery. He has been the life and soul of the Association and much of the success that it has achieved within recent years has been due to his untiring efforts and devotion to its cause.

Before I conclude, I would also like to congratulate the organising Secretary of the U.P. Veterinary Association on making excellent arrangements for holding this Conference.

The XV Indian Veterinary Conference

MATHURA, U. P.



Dr. H. P. KAPOOR, B.Sc., G.B.V.C., B.V.Sc., & A.H.,

Conference Secretary,

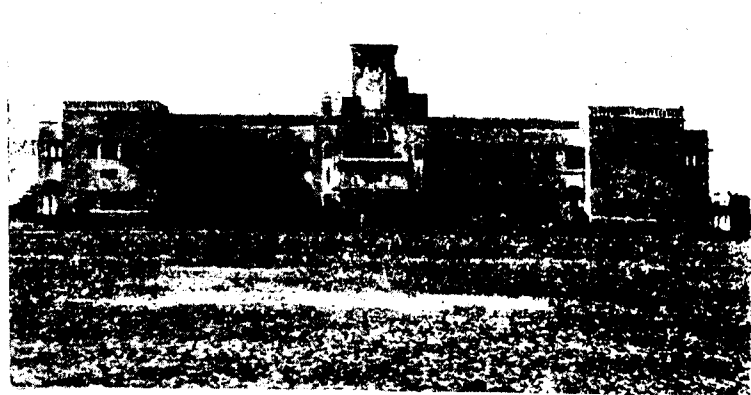
*who has been elected to the Managing Council
of the I. V. A.*

The XV Indian Veterinary Conference

MATHURA, U. P.



VOTE OF THANKS BY DR. M. R. MAHAJAN,
Director, Animal Husbandry Department, Uttar Pradesh and
Patron of the U. P. Veterinary Association.



THE VETERINARY COLLEGE BUILDING, MATHURA,
where the Conference was held with such pomp and grandeur.

APPENDIX IV

The XV Indian Veterinary Conference, Mathura U.P.

29th, to 31st January '62.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

1. This Conference places on record its profound sense of sorrow at the sad demise of (1) Dr. Dhakmarwalla, Ex-President Indian Veterinary Association (2) Dr. Pangal Srinivasa Rao, former Editor, Indian Veterinary Journal, (3) Col. Sir Arthur Oliver, Ex. Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Government of India (4) Dr. M. Mohamudulla, Retired Director of Veterinary Services, Hyderabad, and (5) Dr. M. Anant Narayan Rao, Retired Principal Madras Veterinary College, and resolves to convey its heartfelt condolences to the members of the bereaved families.
(From the Chair)
2. This Conference views with grave concern the action of the West Bengal Government in transferring the Animal Husbandry Section which was annexed to the Veterinary Department after mature consideration in 1959, to the Directorate of Dairy Development and resolves to request the Government of West Bengal to retransfer the Livestock Section, to the Veterinary Department in the interest of Livestock Development.
(Dr. S. M. Dhar; Dr. A. Chatterjee)
3. This Conference while reiterating resolution No. 4 passed at the XIV All India Veterinary Conference held at Calcutta in 1960 requests the State Governments to constitute State Veterinary Councils on a Statutory basis to enable the Central Government to take action to set up the Statutory Indian Veterinary Council.
"Resolution No. 4: This Conference requests the Central Government to constitute at an early date the Indian Veterinary Council on a statutory basis in place of the present Interim Indian Veterinary Council"
(Dr. M. V. Mangrulkar, Dr. Bertie A. D'Souza)
4. Resolved to request the Central Government to establish an All India Veterinary Service on par with other All India Services such as I. A. S., I. P. S. and those instituted for Economics and Statistics, Forests and Public Health Services.
(Dr. M. Rath; Dr. A. R. Vedanayakam)
5. As the present system of imparting instruction in Animal Husbandry subjects in Veterinary Colleges has given satisfactory results, this Conference resolves to request the State Governments to see that instruction in Animal Husbandry subjects is imparted only in Veterinary Colleges in the Agricultural Universities making it obligatory for the students to take instruction in all the Animal Husbandry subjects.
(Dr. D. K. Murthy; Dr. H. P. Kapoor)
6. The Conference, after taking into consideration the progress made in the different fields of Veterinary Research in the country during the past decade, resolves that a research Journal to be called the Indian Journal of Veterinary Research, be started by the Indian Veterinary Association as a Quarterly in the first instance on the same lines as has been done by the Veterinary Associations in some other countries. While the Indian Veterinary Journal will include articles of interest to the clinicians and practitioners, the Indian Journal of Veterinary Research will include articles of research nature in different fields of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry. In order to

ensure a high standard of the Research Journal, all research workers in different research institutions and in the Veterinary Colleges are requested to contribute research articles to the Indian Journal of Veterinary Research and thus make this new journal a success.

(Dr. D. K. Murthy; Dr. C. M. Singh)

7. This Conference resolves to request the State Governments to give effect to all the recommendations of the Nalagarh Committee about the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services and to raise the status of the Veterinary graduates to a gazetted one.
(Dr. A. Chatterjee; Dr. M. Rath).
8. This Conference notes with anxiety the problem of unemployment of Veterinary graduates in some of the States and requests the Central and State Governments to look into the matter and to take such remedial measures as may be necessary.
(Dr. V. S. Alwar; Dr. H. C. Joshi).
9. This Conference requests the Government of Gujrat State to create a separate department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Service to ensure proper development of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Work.
(Dr. H. P. Kapoor; Dr. K. G. Manur).
10. The Conference regrets to note that in some States unqualified personnel have been appointed as full-fledged Veterinary Officers and hence resolves to request those Governments to appoint to such responsible posts only persons with recognised Veterinary qualifications.
(Dr. K. G. Manur; Dr. D. K. Murthy).
11. As the Veterinary Colleges in India have at present either Senior Division N. C. C. Infantry Units or Senior Division N. C. C. Rifle Units only, this Conference resolves to request the Central Government, to start "Veterinary Technical Units of Senior Division N. C. C." in these Colleges on the lines of other technical N. C. C. Units.
(Dr. A. S. Kaikini; Dr. S. L. Manjrekar).
12. The Conference resolves to request the Directorate of N. C. C., New Delhi to grant the same concession in age to the students of Veterinary Colleges in the matter of admission to the O.T.U. (Officers Training Unit) of Senior Division N. C. C. as is being granted at present to the students of other professional colleges.
(Dr. A. S. Kaikini; Dr. S. L. Manjrekar).

APPENDIX V

THE INDIAN VETERINARY ASSOCIATION

Report of the Managing Council for the Years 1960 and 1961

The General Body of the Indian Veterinary Association met at Calcutta on 4-2-60 with the President of the Association Dr. T. Vinayaka Mudaliar in the Chair. The following new Office-bearers were duly elected :—

President	... Rao Sahib T. Vinayaka Mudaliar.
Vice-President	... Dr. M. R. Ghosh (West Bengal).
General Secretary	... Dr. V. S. Alwar (Madras).
Jt. Secretary and Treasurer	... Dr. C. I. John (Madras).
Editor	... Rao Sahib T. Vinayaka Mudaliar.
Council Members	... { Dr. R. Y. Pande, (Bihar).
	... { Dr. K. N. Nayar (Kerala).
	... { Dr. Anupam Chatterjee (West Bengal).

The XV Indian Veterinary Conference

MATHURA, U. P.



Rao Sahib Dr. T. VINAYAKA MUDALIAR

*who has been re-elected as President of the
Indian Veterinary Association and Editor of the
Indian Veterinary Journal.*

The XV Indian Veterinary Conference

MATHURA, U. P.



Dr. V. S. ALWAR, G.M.V.C., B.V.Sc., M.Sc.,
who has been re-elected as the General Secretary of the
Indian Veterinary Association.



Dr. H. P. JOSHI, G.B.V.C.,
Dy. Director of Animal Husbandry Dept., U. P.
who has been elected as Vice-President of the
Indian Veterinary Association.

The resolutions passed at the 14th All-India Veterinary Conference held at Calcutta, were duly communicated to the authorities concerned with suitable explanatory notes. Some of them have acknowledged and some have replied. The Managing Council met four times during the period under review and such of the absentee members who could not attend, due to time and distance involved, had sent in their opinions on the subjects of the agenda. Whenever, matters of high importance were on the agenda, the President, under the powers vested in him, duly co-opted the Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras, the Principal of the Madras Veterinary College or the Secretary of the State Veterinary Association so as to ensure safety in the multitude of counsel. This procedure worked quite satisfactorily and the Council wishes to place on record its grateful thanks to all such co-opted members, who very readily consented to serve at our meetings. The proceedings of all such meetings were duly published in the I.V.J. from time to time for the information of members. It would have been noticed that the Council was quite alive to all matters of professional importance and allowed nothing to go by default. The Council wishes to draw pointed attention to a few of our requests made from time to time and the response received from the Government.

At Calcutta Conference a resolution was passed requesting the Central and State Governments to up-grade as many Veterinary Colleges as possible to the Post-graduate level. The Veterinary Colleges at Bombay, Jabalpur, Mhow and Patna have since been up-graded. We are thankful to those State Governments for the response made. We only hope that the other State Governments will also take this progressive step at an early date, as and when circumstances permit.

But our requests to place the Indian Veterinary Council on a statutory basis; nomination of a member of our profession to Rajya Sabha and to State Legislative Councils and to institute an All-India Cadre of Veterinary services, have not borne fruit so far. We hope Mathura Conference will once again reiterate those requests and that the Central and State Governments will begin to see the justice of our claims. The West Bengal Government have since brought into existence a State Veterinary Council, following the lead given by Madras in this matter. We appeal to the other States to move in the matter without any further delay.

State Veterinary Associations should start functioning with greater vigour. This a matter which is in our own hands and yet we don't seem to take sufficient interest in the matter. Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have started recently their State Associations and we only hope that such of those States where there are no Associations or

where they are defunct, will take necessary efforts to fall in line with other States. The West Bengal Veterinary Association had paid an affiliation fee of Rs. 100/- for 1960. May we appeal to other States to send in their dues as well.

In West Bengal the Animal Husbandry work, which was transferred from the Agricultural Department to the Veterinary Department only in 1959, was again transferred to the newly formed Directorate of Dairy Development in 1960. The Managing Council raised its emphatic protest against this retrograde step. The relevant correspondence is released along with this report for the information of the members (*Appendix A*).

The Managing Council also represented to the Government of India the futility of appointing persons other than Veterinary Specialists, as Livestock Development Advisers. The correspondence on the matter is also released (*Appendix B*).

Vigorous steps are being taken to place the I. V. J. on a sound and substantial basis. As a first step, the posts of an Associate Editor and an Assistant Editor were created to give the much needed relief to the Editor, who has been toiling hard single handed. Dr. V. S. Alwar and Dr. M. S. Jayaraman, the staff members of the Madras Veterinary College, were chosen to these two honorary posts from 1-4-1961, with the concurrence of the Government of Madras (*Appendix C*). The profession is deeply thankful to this fine gesture of the Government of Madras, and to the Departmental Officers, without whose co-operation, it would not have been possible to achieve this object.

The next step is to approach the Government of Madras and the Corporation of Madras for a suitable plot of land within the City of Madras, free of cost to put up a building for the I. V. J. worthy of this great profession. The cost may come up to Rs. 50,000/-. It is now left to the profession to contribute liberally and make this long standing ambition, an accomplished fact.

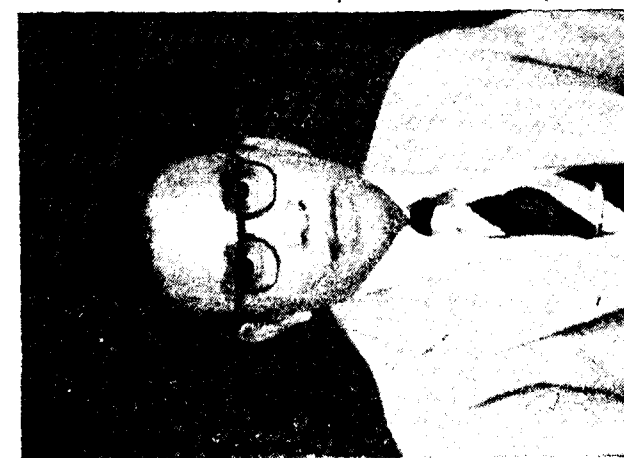
In order to stimulate further interest in the I. V. J. the Council decided to offer the journal at a concessional rate of Rs. 6/- per annum to the students of the Veterinary Colleges in India. Though the response was poor initially, the students of the Colleges at Bhubaneswar, Nagpur, Tirupati, Madras and Bikaner have enrolled themselves recently in large numbers. While thanking the authorities of those Colleges for the interest taken in the matter, the Managing Council looks forward to similar response from other Colleges as well.

A prize in the name of late Rao Bahadur R. Swaminatha Iyer was instituted for the best clinical article appearing in the I. V. J.

The XV Indian Veterinary Conference MATHURA, U. P.



DR. A. CHATTERJEE,
B.A., G.V.Sc., D.N., Dip. A.I. & G.,
Secretary, West Bengal Veterinary Association,
who has been re-elected to the
Managing Council, I.V.A.



DR. C. I. JOHN, G.M.V.C., A.I.D.I.,
Chief Veterinary Officer, Corporation of Madras
who has been re-elected as Jt. Secretary and
Treasurer, I.V.A.

The XV Indian Veterinary Conference MATHURA, U. P.

Vol. 39

THE INDIAN VETERINARY JOURNAL

No. 2

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

109



DR. K. A. RAZA,
*Financial Secretary,
The XV Indian Veterinary Conference
Mathura, U. P.*



DR. MADUSUDAN RATH,
*Retired Deputy Director, A. H. Orissa
and President, Orissa Veterinary Association,
who has been elected to the Managing Council of the
Indian Veterinary Association.*

in each year, commencing from January 1962. The details of this prize are published in the I. V. J. The Managing Council hopes that this award will stimulate contribution of clinical articles.

The Council requested the I. C. A. R. for an annual recurring publication grant of Rs. 5,000/- to the I. V. J. They replied that the request could be considered only in case the journal is run on a loss. The Council again pointed out that the grant is intended to effect several improvements in the quality of the journal and their reply is awaited.

It is gratifying to note that the Government of India have asked this Association to elect a representative to serve on their Animal Welfare Board. The Council met on 17-1-62 and accordingly elected Dr. V. S. Alwar, the General Secretary to represent this Association (*Appendix D*).

The Council has also addressed all State Governments to treat the period of attendance at the Conference, of all their State officials as on duty without any financial commitment to the Government so as to enable those Officers not to infringe on their casual leave, which is intended for emergencies. Their replies are awaited.

The Managing Council wishes to place once again on record their grateful thanks to the Railway Board for so promptly granting the railway concession asked for this Conference.

It is rather painful to remind the State Veterinary Associations that they have not been regular in the payment of their affiliation fees. Unless all the affiliated Associations stand by the central body firmly and render all necessary assistance, the Indian Veterinary Association will start lacking in necessary strength to safeguard the profession, against the several in-roads that keep on making their appearance from time to time.

Jai Hind!

V. S. ALWAR,
General Secretary.

APPENDIX - A

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the Managing Council meeting held on 14-8-60, communicated to the Government of West Bengal on 23-9-60.

Read the correspondence from West Bengal about the transfer of animal Husbandry Section from the Veterinary Department to the Directorate of Dairy Development and resolved to communicate to the West Bengal Government the following resolution on the Subject :—

This meeting of the Managing Council views with grave concern the transfer of the Animal Husbandry Section, which was after mature consideration, annexed to the Veterinary Department only in 1959; to the newly formed Directorate of Dairy Development and feels that this action is not a step in the right direction. Instead, the Council is strongly of the opinion that both Animal Husbandry and Dairying should form part and parcel of the Veterinary Directorate. The Council wishes to bring to the notice of the Government the following resolution passed at the 14th All India Veterinary Conference held at Calcutta in February 1960 under the Presidentship of the animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India. Hence the managing Council requests the Government of West Bengal to continue to have the animal Husbandry work under the Veterinary Directorate.

*Resolution No. 3:—*This Conference resolves that in view of the great success so far achieved in the development of livestock in this country since its transfer to the Veterinary Department after careful consideration, the existing arrangement should be allowed to continue without disturbance; further resolves to request the Governments of the States in which the livestock development work is still entrusted to departments other than the Veterinary Department to transfer the livestock section to its rightful custodian — the Veterinary Department.

Reply to Indian Veterinary Association.

Government of West Bengal,
Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.
Veterinary-Branch

No. 7272-Vety./120-24, 60. Calcutta 14th January, 1961.

From: Shri S. MUKHERJEE,
Special Officer & Ex-Officio Assistant Secretary to the Government of West Bengal.

To
THE PRESIDENT, INDIAN VETERINARY ASSOCIATION,
MADRAS-17.

Sub: Merger of Livestock and Veterinary Section under the Veterinary Directorate.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 23-9-60 on the subject mentioned above, I am directed to say that in this State, activities on Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Veterinary Sciences are entrusted to two different Directorates viz. Directorate of Dairy Development and Animal Husbandry and Directorate of Veterinary Services. Although the Animal Husbandry activities had been entrusted tentatively last year to the Director of Veterinary Services, the same have been separated from that Directorate from the 21st July 1960 to the Directorate of Dairy Development and Animal Husbandry in view of the fact that the success of Dairy programme depends as much on efficient collection, processing and distribution of milk as on its

efficient production. The Dairy Development programme involves all types of activities from the stage of production to the stage of consumption. Work for intensive cattle development has, therefore, to be undertaken in Dairy Development areas and the Dairy Development staff are required to take up the Animal Husbandry work in those areas so that the development work may be done in an integrated manner. Apart from its undertaking milk and milk products, the Directorate of Dairy Development is entrusted with research and developmental work on all types of livestock, such as cattle, poultry, goat and pig. It was, therefore, felt that the activities of the Directorate of Dairy Development should be allowed to spread so that the knowledge gained in the Research Station could be applied in the field and the problem of the field brought to the Research Station for solution. This objective can be achieved only when the different types of work relating to research, development and marketing are fully integrated under a single Directorate. The Directorate of Veterinary Services deals with the treatment of diseases which is considered sufficiently heavy for this Directorate which did not deal with the Animal Husbandry Wing before.

Yours faithfully,

Sd./- S. MUKHERJEE,
Special Officer and Ex-officio
Asst. Secretary to Govt. of W. Bengal.

Reply from the Indian Veterinary Association.

THE INDIAN VETERINARY ASSOCIATION.

7, First Street, Vidyodaya East,
T. Nagar, Madras-7.
17th April 1961.

From: Rao Sahib T. VINAYAKA MUDALIAR, G.M.V.C.,
President,
The Indian Veterinary Association,
Madras-17.

To
THE SPECIAL OFFICER AND EX-OFFICIO
Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of West Bengal, Calcutta.

Sir,
Ref: Your letter No. 7272-Vety./120-24/60. dated 14-1-61.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your above reference, which was duly considered at a meeting of the Managing Council of the Indian Veterinary Association, held at "Hotel Ashoka" in Madras on 26-3-61. The proceedings of the above meeting are printed in April 1961 issue of the Indian Veterinary Journal, a copy

of which is sent to you by separate registered post, along with reprints of other Editorials published from time to time on the subject under reference. We request you to go through them carefully and place our point of view before the entire Cabinet of Government of West Bengal.

It seems to us that Bengal is at cross-roads where the development of livestock wealth of the land is concerned. The future of her prosperity in livestock wealth should naturally depend on the turn she takes at this juncture. This Association is a national body of professional men in Animal Husbandry Science and has a glorious record of service of well over 38 years. Its primary objects have been defined as "development of the livestock wealth of the land" and "to enable the Veterinary Practitioner function efficiently as the Doctor of the Farm and a guarantor of the Nation's food supply". As such, we feel it as a national duty to place our views on such an important matter. Bengal is as much a part of our country as any other State and we have a right to open out our mind when we feel that the present pattern of livestock development in that State is not on correct lines. We assure the Government of West Bengal that we are not interested in individuals but are mainly concerned with the development of Animal Husbandry Science on proper lines in our country.

Livestock development is the main plank in any scheme of Animal Husbandry work. It involves the work of preserving the livestock both in *health* and *disease* and planning for their proper development. This a single piece of highly integrated scientific work, which does not admit of artificial division between Departments or 'Directorates'. What we say is nothing but Scientific truth and not politics. If this indivisible work is divided and distributed, we sow the seed for fissiparous tendencies and inter-departmental quarrels. Each Department will say, thus far and no further and as Sir Frank Ware says we soon find them at "logger heads". It is the bane of all artificial partitions or divisions and we cannot escape it.

You say the Veterinary Department should confine itself to disease side. But diseases are to be tackled not after their full manifestation, but at their very source, in the field of nutrition, in the field of hereditary transmission, in the field of environmental hygiene, in the field of incipient infection of various viral, bacterial and parasitic diseases, in the care and management of animals from day to day and in taking timely preventive steps in way of protective vaccinations and inoculations. We stop there to ask with what Science is the livestock development work more integrated, with Veterinary Science or with Dairy Science? How can a Dairy Science man bring about livestock development, if he is up against the thousand and one breeding hazards

that one normally comes across in this country, from 'not coming on heat' to the spread of Brucellosis, Vibriosis, Trichomoniasis, etc. The one man who goes through the entire gamut of Animal Science, from genetics to disease control, is the Veterinarian. Just a casual comparison of the two curricula even, will convince anybody how well suited is the present day Veterinarian to engage himself fully and well in livestock development work. That is so far as fundamental science is concerned. Now let us see what applied science has achieved in our land. Wherever the Veterinarians have been in charge of livestock development work from the very beginning of organisational control, as in the Punjab and the Uttar Pradesh, the milk yield of animals has gone up and they are even today the home of fine specimens of cattle, buffaloes, horses, goats, sheep and pigs. The other States, more particularly Madras, have shown galloping development after the transfer of the livestock development work to their respective Animal Husbandry Departments. The Veterinarians take to it like fish to water and the Veterinary Graduates are undoubtedly "the best basic material from which to recruit animal husbandmen" (Sir Frank Ware). "Their training is concentrated entirely upon animal health and disease in all their aspects. There is no equivalent form of training for any other class of technical or professional officer" (Mr. Wm. C. Miller). Facts stare us in the face and we cannot afford to close our eyes.

We do not in the least belittle the great Science of Dairying. Its work begins the moment the milk leaves the udder and not earlier. If you tag on the livestock development work to that specialist's job of Dairy Science, neither one of them will develop, as it has been our experience till to-day in this country. Nothing worth the name has so far been achieved in Dairy Bacteriology, Dairy Chemistry, Dairy Technology and even in the matter of ordinary processing and distribution of clean milk to the populace. That is the real field of the dairy scientist. Is enough attention being paid to all such aspects? Let the unprejudiced answer.

The one answer that is often given is that there is not enough milk to go round in our animals. We agree. But which agency can bring about an improvement in this direction, much sooner than others, is indeed a moot point. As indicated above, science, basic training, actual experience and opinions of eminent Scientists as quoted in the accompanying pamphlets, all point to the Veterinarians. We go even so far as to say that for purposes of unified control, it would even be a better plan to place the dairying aspect under the Veterinary Directorate. The success in all fields will then be phenomenal.

To put in more milk in our animals is a fundamental scientific work, which has to be tackled at several levels, viz., breeding, nutri-

tional feeding, creating suitable environments, care and management, detection and prevention of incipient diseases, etc. We can only say that the Veterinary Directorate is the best suited.

As for the work-load you refer to, it cannot be anything more than what is obtaining in much bigger States and yet the Livestock Development work is with the Animal Husbandry Department all over there. We have placed all the facts before you and we only appeal to the Government of West Bengal to fall in line with other States.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd/-) T. VINAYAKA MUDALIAR,
President.

APPENDIX - B

Extract from the proceedings of the Managing Council held on 14-8-60 communicated to the Government of India.

"The Managing Council regrets to note that persons other than Veterinary specialists are appointed as Livestock Development Advisers to the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India and requests the Government to recruit only Veterinary Specialists for such posts as the work involved is of a highly specialised nature necessitating laying out of policy matters not only with regard to breeding and livestock development but of giving necessary guidance to the Directors of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services in the States."

Reply from the Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 13-31/61-ID
GOVT. OF INDIA
Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
(Deptt. of Agriculture).

New Delhi,
31st July 1961.

From Shri K. C. Sarkar, M.A.,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To The President,
Indian Veterinary Association, Madras-17.

Subject:—Appointment of non-veterinarians to Veterinary and Livestock posts at the Centre.

Sir, I am directed to refer to your letter dated 18th April 1961 the and Resolution No. 7 passed at the Association's Managing Council

meeting on 14-8-60 and to say that recruitment to the post of Livestock Development Adviser was made through the Union Public Service Commission who have the discretion to relax qualifications in deserving cases. I am to add that the Government of India attach equal importance to development in the veterinary as well as animal husbandry fields under the conditions prevalent in the country.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) K. C. SARKAR,
Under Secretary.

APPENDIX - C

Government Servant's Conduct Rule - Sri V. S. Alwar and Sri M. S. Jayaraman - permission to serve as Assistant Editors of the Indian Veterinary Journal, Madras - Accorded.

Food and Agriculture Department.

G. O. Rt. No. 1961.

Dated 3rd February 1961.

Read the following :—

From the President, The Indian Veterinary Association, Madras, letter dated 14-10-1960.

From the Director of Animal Husbandry, Roc. No. 75538 C4160 dated 30-11-1960.

ORDER :

The Government permit Sri V. S. Alwar, Reader in Parasitology, Madras Veterinary College and Sri M. S. Jayaraman, Lecturer in Bacteriology, Madras Veterinary College to serve as Associate Editor and Assistant Editor respectively for the Indian Veterinary Journal, Madras in an honorary capacity without detriment to their official duties.

2. The officers should restrict themselves to scientific side of the work and should not in any way be responsible for the editorial policy of the journal.

3. The permission hereby granted will be revoked if it is found that the private work interferes with the official duties of Sri V. S. Alwar and Sri M. S. Jayaraman or otherwise proves undesirable.

(By order of the Governor).

RAGHIB SINGH,
Deputy Secretary to Government of Madras.

To the Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras,
Copy to Public (Services) Department.

Copy to the President, Indian Veterinary Association,
7, First St., Vidyodaya East, Madras 17.

Forwarded/by order.

(Sd.) T. S. GOPALAKRISHNAN,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX - D

No. 9-1/61-ID

GOVT. OF INDIA

Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Dept. of Agriculture.

New Delhi

23rd December 1961.

From

Shri K. C. Sarkar, M.A.,

Under Secretary, to the Govt. of India.

To

The Hony. Secretary, Indian Veterinary Association,
7, First St., Vidyodaya East, T. Nagar, Madras-17.

Sub:—Prevention of Crueldity to Animals Act 1960 -
Animal Welfare Board to be set up under -

Sir,

I am directed to say that sub-section (1) (c) of Section 5 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, (1960), (59 of (1960) (copy enclosed) provides that the Animal Welfare Board shall *inter alia* consist of "one person to represent such Association of Veterinary practitioners as in the opinion of the Central Government ought to be represented on the Board, to be elected by that Association in the prescribed manner." The Government of India has decided that the Indian Veterinary Association, Madras should be represented on the Board under this sub-section. A copy of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal (Election of Members to the Animal Welfare Board) Rules indicating the procedure for election of the representative of the Association is enclosed. I am to request that the Association may now kindly proceed to elect a representative in accordance with the Rules and intimate the name, address, etc., of the representative elected by them. The members of the Board will receive such travelling and daily allowances as are determined under sub-section (6) of Section 6 of the Prevention to Cruelty to Animals, 1960. As it is desired to constitute the Board as early as possible, it will be appreciated if the full particulars, etc., of the elected representative are sent to this Department by the end of January, 1962.

Receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd./-) K. C. SARKAR,
Under Secretary.

APPENDIX VI

THE INDIAN VETERINARY JOURNAL

Report for the Years 1960 & 1961.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Indian Veterinary Journal has particular reason to be proud of to present its report this year, before a session held in the State of Uttar Pradesh. It was in this State in March 1924, that a decision was taken at the Second All-India Veterinary Conference at Lucknow to start a professional journal in English as the Official Organ of our Association. Madras was entrusted with the highly responsible task of making it an accomplished fact. How well she has discharged that duty is now a matter of history. 38 years have rolled on and the I. V. J. has attained its adulthood and feels proud to present its report before this dynamic State, which had played so conspicuous a part in the early days of our profession.

As you all know the I. V. J. was born as a quarterly and was run as such for the first fifteen years. For the next eighteen years, it was run as a bi-monthly. It was only in January 1958 it was converted into a monthly. Thus it is now on the threshold of its fifth year as a monthly. The fears of any break-down either financially or in the matter of articles received, have receded away and the journal is able to maintain its steady progress.

As is to be expected, work at the I. V. J. office has considerably increased and unless we take immediate steps for better accommodation, increased staff, improved facilities, etc., we will be only giving room for complaints. The Editor is painfully aware, that in spite of his working over 14 hours a day, there are several short-comings in the publication of the journal. He can only apologise here and now and seek the indulgence of the profession to put up with such short-comings, for a little more time, when we expect to make better arrangements.

The annual contribution of Rs. 500/- from the National Institute of Sciences has not been received for 1960-61. The matter is said to be still under the consideration of the Government of India.

The total number of subscribers has increased from 3000 to 3400 during the period under report. A concessional rate of Rs. 6/- was fixed by the Managing Council, for the students of the Veterinary Colleges in India. As many as 192 students have so far enrolled themselves. The idea behind it is to catch them young and make them journal-minded. The Rajasthan College tops the list with 103

THE INDIAN VETERINARY JOURNAL, MADRAS-17.
Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31st December 1961.
(Vol. 38)

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
	Rs. nP.		Rs. nP.
To Balances on 1-1-1961 :—		By Expenses :—	
On Hand	0-97	Journal Printing Charges (including paper)	15,378-93
Postage Account	14-64	Postage (including Rs. 40/- of the General Secretary AIVA)	1,830-09
With General Secretary AIVA	40-00	Rent	1,628-65
With Bank	12,685-72	Salaries	3,169-12
Subscriptions		Honorarium to Editor	1,500-00
" Advertisements		Bank Charges	71-41
" Other Receipts :—		Telephone	234-05
Reprints, Back Volumes & Blocks	1,072-36	Repairs to Cycle	44-03
Sale of old paper	45-44	" to Furniture	17-50
Sale of old cycle	75-00	" to Typewriter	16-00
Affiliation Fees	100-00	Conveyance	65-91
Interest on Bank Account		Newspapers & Periodicals	99-64
" Reserve Fund Collection		Audit Fees	75-00
		Tea Party to Assistant Editor	115-00
		Printing & Stationery	127-09
		Sundries	42-67
		Purchase of a Cycle	218-37
		" of a Weighing Balance	19-52
		Transfer to Reserve Fund (including Rs. 23-30 of 1960)	33-30
		By Balances as on 31-12-1961 :—	
		On Hand	7-85
		Postage Account	30-95
		With Bank	22,691-09
			22,729-89
	47,415-07		47,415-07

10/11, Thambu Chetty Street,
Madrās-1.

Examined & Found Correct.

(Sd.) P. GOPALKRISHNA RAO,
Chartered Accountant.

student subscribers. Our thanks are due to the authorities concerned. The Final year students of the Orissa Veterinary College while on a visit to Madras paid a courtesy call on the Editor and 21 of them got themselves enrolled on the spot as subscribers. The Editor thanked them suitably. Similarly 21 students of the Nagpur Veterinary College have sent in their subscription. The Andhra Veterinary College has so far come out with ten student subscribers and the Madras Veterinary College with 27 subscribers and we appeal to the remaining Colleges to persuade the students to take advantage of this concessional rate.

Our last year's appeal over the question of arrears has had its effect and it is pleasing to record here that much of the old arrears has been duly collected. We are thankful to all the subscribers who have co-operated with us on this matter. It will go a long way to help the I. V. J. if the subscription is paid well in advance within the year of its due and not allowed to accumulate.

The response for the Reserve Fund appeal is still not very encouraging, even though some of our professional brothers have in recent months very gracefully sent in their contributions. Our thanks are due to them. We appeal once again to the members of the profession to patronise this Fund without fail, so as to enable us to put up a building for the I. V. J. The total amount collected up-to-date is Rs. 6924.05. Of this amount, Rs. 6,000/- are in Fixed Deposit and the balance of Rs. 924.05 in current account.

The audited statement of accounts for 1960 was published in the I. V. J., in April 1961. The balance in the Bank at the end of that year was Rs. 12,701.33. The audited statement of accounts for 1961 will be published in the I. V. J. along with this report.

The Editor wishes to record the invaluable help rendered by both the Associate Editor, Dr. V. S. Alwar and the Assistant Editor Dr. M. S. Jayaraman. It is a matter of pride that Dr. M. S. Jayaraman should have been chosen for Nuffield Scholarship and he is expected back by October or November 1962.

The Editor thanks once again the entire profession for putting up with all his short-comings which are mainly due to his advancing age and poor health.

T. VINAYAKA MUDALIAR,
Editor.

APPENDIX VII

List of Contributors to the Reserve Fund of the I. V. J.

	Rs.	nP.
1. U.P. Veterinary Association	...	201 00
2. Dr. M. R. Dhanda, Dean, College of Vety. Sc. Pantnagar	...	200 00
3. „ M. R. Mahajan, Director of Animal Husbandry, U.P.	...	151 00
4. „ C.V.G. Chaudary, Principal, U.P. Veterinary College	...	101 00
5. „ C. M. Singh, Prof. U.P. Veterinary College	...	101 00
6. „ D. K. Murthy, V.I.O., U.P. Veterinary College	...	101 00
7. „ Gursaran Lal, Dy. Director, A. H., Meerut	...	101 00
8. „ Tulsi Ram Singh, Madras Since paid	...	101 00
9. West Bengal Veterinary Association, Calcutta	...	100 00
10. The British Book Depot, Lucknow	...	101 00
11. Capt. S. Subramanyam, RVC., Equine Breeding Stud, Babugarh	...	75 00
12. Dr. S. N. Singh, Dy. Director, Animal Husbandry Deptt. Agra	...	51 00
13. „ R. S. Gupta, VAS., Brindaban, U.P.	...	51 00
14. „ R. N. Desai, Prof. U.P. Veterinary College	...	51 00
15. „ M. P. Johri, Prof. U.P. Veterinary College	...	51 00
16. „ V. S. Asthana, Gen. Manager, C.D.F. Aligarh	...	51 00
17. „ H. C. Joshi, Dy. Director, Animal Husbandry, Lucknow	...	51 00
18. „ J. S. Srivastava, Planning Commission, New Delhi	...	51 00
19. „ K. A. Raza, Principal, Model Hide Flaying Centre, Lucknow	...	51 00
20. „ M. L. Verma, Dy. Dr. Animal Husbandry, Bareilly	...	51 00
21. „ B. S. Karnatak, V.I. Govt. Stallion Depot, Moradabad	...	51 00
22. „ Ganshyam Singh, Lecturer, U.P. Veterinary College	...	25 00
23. „ H. P. Kapoor, Chak Ganjaria Farm, Lucknow	...	25 00
24. „ M. L. Bhargawa, C.D.F., Aligarh	...	25 00
25. „ M. Rath, Orissa	...	25 00
26. „ K. Prakash Rao, M.V. Sc. Previous, U.P. Veterinary College	...	5 00
	...	1,948 00

Paid on the spot

1. Dr. P. S. Chauhan, VAS., Animal Husbandry Dept., U.P.	...	101 00
2. „ H. P. Srivastava, Dy. Dr. Key Village Scheme, U.P.	...	11 00
3. „ B. K. Singh, V.O., Nilgaon, Sitapur	...	11 00
4. „ R. Panduranga Rao, M.V. Sc., Final, Mathura	...	5 00
5. „ B. C. Raizada, M.V. Sc., Final, Mathura	...	5 00
6. „ V. K. Srivastava, M.V. Sc., Final, Mathura	...	5 00
7. „ B. S. Pradhan, VAS, Fatehpur	...	5 00
8. „ J. C. Katiyar, M.V. Sc. Previous, Mathura	...	5 00
9. „ Giri Raj Singh, M.V.Sc. Previous Mathura	...	5 00
10. „ Kulkarni, M.V. Sc. Previous, Mathura	...	5 00
11. „ K. N. Naidu, M.V. Sc., Final, Mathura	...	5 00
12. „ J. M. Khanna, M.V. Sc., Previous, Mathura	...	5 00
13. „ D. N. Gupta, Lecturer, U.P. Veterinary College, Mathura	...	11 00
	...	179 00

APPENDIX VIII

Delegates Who Attended the Conference

MADRAS

„ D'Souza.	Dr. C. I. John.
„ V. S. Alwar.	„ Thulasiram Singh.
„ A. R. Vedanayakam.	„ C. Satchidhanandam,
„ M. Ranganathan.	„ S. Seshiah.
„ V. Venkataswamy.	„ C. R. Krishnamurthy.

MAHARASHTRA

Dr. S. S. Manjrekar.	Prof. A. S. Kaikini.
----------------------	----------------------

BENGAL

Dr. A. Chatterjee.	Dr. Saroj Mohan Dhar.
Mrs. Chatterjee.	„ B. J. Banerjee.
Dr. L. K. Biswas.	„ Sudhir Chandra Roy.
	„ Kuruvilla,

DELHI

Dr. L. Sahai.	Dr. (Capt.) Sharma.
„ Dewan.	„ J. S. Srivastava.

PUNJAB

Dr. Ajit Singh.

ORISSA

Dr. Madhusudan Rath.

GUJRAT

Dr. K. G. Manur.

MYSORE

Dr. A. N. Krishnamurti.	Dr. Y. S. Shamanna.
„ N. Narayanaswamy,	„ H. H. Nageshbrao.
„ G. N. Subbasastry.	„ B. M. Kuppuswami.

UTTAR PRADESH

Dr. M. R. Mahajan.	Dr. Awatar Singh.
„ C. M. Singh.	„ S. K. Srivastava.
„ H. K. Lall.	„ M. R. Sarkar.
„ H. P. Kapoor.	„ R. S. Gupta.
„ K. G. Rao.	„ S. N. Bakshi.
„ M. R. Dhanda.	„ N. C. Agarwala.
„ H. C. Joshi.	„ O. P. Saxena.
„ R. N. Desai.	„ S. P. Sinha.
„ K. A. Raza.	„ R. S. Misra.
„ P. S. Chauhan.	„ R. P. Singh.
„ Gursaran Lal.	„ J. S. Panwar.
„ Rao.	„ R. P. Choudhary.
„ G. C. Sharma.	„ J. S. Srivastava.
„ S. N. Chosar.	„ B. S. Srivastava
„ M. D. Gaur.	„ B. M. Sood.
„ R. P. Dhama.	„ M. K. S. Sidhu .
„ P. C. Joshi.	„ O. P. Singh.
„ C. P. Yadava.	„ B. B. Singh.
„ B. C. Verma.	„ Ramesh Chandra.
„ K. B. Tripathi.	„ Shruti Dhar.
„ B. B. Naithani.	„ B. K. Singh.
„ T. P. Pande.	

UTTAR PRADESH

Dr. B. S. Pradhan.	Dr. C. P. Singh.
" K. N. Deva.	" Bhopal Singh.
" M. C. Goel.	" H. C. Pant.
" R. N. Srivastava.	" C. V. G. Choudary.
" B. S. Ahlawat.	" D. K. Murty.
" R. S. Srivastava.	" R. N. Dixit.
" S. P. Srivastava.	" S. R. Dwivedi.
" H. M. Badola.	" L. N. Singh.
" D. N. Gupta.	" O. B. Agnihotri.
" Nawab Singh.	" B. P. Pande.
" R. P. Garg.	" R. D. Sharma.
" Gladwyn Brave.	" J. U. Siddiqui.
" B. S. Masey.	" P. C. Jain.
" R. P. Katara.	" E. P. Singh.
" J. C. Gupta.	" R. B. Upadhyay.
" J. N. Pande.	" H. L. Saini.
" R. N. Naithani.	" M. C. Sharma.
" A. K. Kulshrestha.	" M. P. Johri.
" R. R. Singh.	" S. P. Mathur.
" J. K. Pande.	" V. B. Singh.
" S. K. Dhawan.	" Ram Janam Singh.
" R. C. Upadhyaya.	" A. K. Pundir.
" T. K. Murti.	" H. K. Srivastava.
" S. C. Sharma.	" S. C. Joshi.
" K. P. Lathey.	" G. S. Varma.
" R. D. Sharma.	" S. A. H. Jaffri.
" S. C. Gupta.	" H. P. Srivastava.
" N. S. Malik.	" B. D. Gupta.
" R. B. Lal.	" V. S. Asthana.
" J. S. Srivastava.	" P. S. Rawat.
" J. M. Khanna.	" H. M. Mathur.
" S. N. Singh.	" I. S. Mathur.
" R. P. Agarwal.	" N. N. Koksai.
" B. Bhushan.	" R. V. Nair.
" B. L. H. Dohre.	" S. P. Sinha.
" S. C. Gupta.	" V. K. Talwar.
" B. K. Mathur.	" M. C. Gautam.
" R. C. Saxena.	" Ram Autar Singh.
" K. C. Manur.	" G. M. Asthana.
" V. C. Goel.	" B. K. Misra.
" P. C. Joshi.	" R. S. Baliyan.
" V. D. Sharma.	" Dharam Pal Singh.
" V. S. Gobardhan.	" Sadhu.
" A. S. Khan.	" (Capt.) S. Subarnanayam.
" B. R. Singh.	" Mandhande.
" R. Srivastava.	

APPENDIX IX.

Messages wishing the Conference all success
were received from:

1. Dr. P. S. Desmukh, Minister for Agriculture, Government of India.
2. Sri M. K. Krishnappa, Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India.
3. Vice-Chancellor, Jabalpur University.
4. Prime Minister, Jammu & Kashmir.
5. The Governor of Maharashtra.
6. The Governor of Punjab.
7. Dr. K. C. Mukerjee, Director of Veterinary Services, West Bengal.
8. Dr. P. S. Brar, Director of Animal Husbandry, Punjab.
9. " D. Pattabiraman, Director, A. H., Madras.
10. The Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.
11. The Principal, The Punjab Veterinary College.
12. Dr. T. Vinayaka Mudaliar, President, Indian Veterinary Association, Madras.
13. " Y. Sharma, Bereilly.
14. " M. S. Sastry, Ex-President, I. V. A., Bangalore.
15. " P. G. Date, Jabalpur.
16. " M. S. Jayaraman, Asstt. Editor, I.V.J. London.

APPENDIX X

Participants in the Technical Exhibition

1. The Animal Husbandry Dept. U. P.
2. The Animal Nutrition Section. U. P. Veterinary College.
3. Messrs Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd.
4. " Cirugia De Lux (Private) Ltd., Calcutta.
5. " British Book Depot, Lucknow.
6. " Omnia Pharma, Bombay.
7. " Associated Instruments Manufacturers India Ltd., New Delhi.
8. " Central Scientific Instrument Corporation, Agra.
9. " Technical Corporation (Private) Ltd., Lucknow.
10. " Khalsa Stores, Lucknow.

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MUSINGS ON MATHURA CONFERENCE

By

A MADRAS DELEGATE

"Mathura Challo!" wrote the Editor. The call was irresistible. It had the ring of "Delhi challo!" of that un-forgettable leader, Subash Chandra Bose. The cry was evidently taken up from State to State and as many as nine States were represented at the Conference. But to the great regret of many, the Editor himself could not obey his own order, due to sudden illness. We can understand that, as he is 71 and has been of indifferent health in recent months. His presence would have made all the difference. But his General Secretary rose equal to the occasion and managed things exceedingly well. "You should have arranged for his Air passage and brought him and not expected him to withstand this tortuous Railway journey" cried out Mr. M. R. Mahajan the Director of Animal Husbandry, U. P. Poor Alwar! had no answer to offer.

For courtesy and consideration, U.P. seems to have no equal. It is the Jamuna-Gangetic culture I think. From the time of arrival to the time of departure, the Delegates were looked after in a remarkable manner. The boarding and lodging arrangements left nothing to be desired. There was always a student volunteer close at hand to attend to the needs of the Delegates. The Shamiana put up was magnificent and it was a sight to see at the time of the Plenary Session, so full of life and so full of colour. Dr. C. V. G. Choudary's address was carefully worded and brilliantly delivered. Dr. Choudary is ordinarily a soft-spoken gentleman and retiring by nature but yet the great cause of the profession has made him rise to great heights. Shri Shriman Narayanji held the audience spell-bound with his brilliant oration. Planning Commission is really lucky to have him on that body. Dr. Sahai's Presidential Address is a mine of information, which only a person in his position is capable of. His speech was throbbing with love for the profession and it was a treat to hear him speak. Dr. Mahajan's vote of thanks was a fine piece of utterance, measured and dignified. Dr. M. R. Dhanda proved himself to be an ideal Chairman for a Technical Session. He controlled the discussion with great tact and patience and came out with his own illuminating remarks at the end of each subject.

The Business meeting of the Indian Veterinary Association brought out the nobility and good sense of the profession to a very great extent. Elections were not contested. Resolutions were not disputed. The General Body endorsed unanimously whatever the Subjects Committee had decided after serious deliberation, lasting over

half-a-day and a night. It was a fine piece of discipline and the profession deserves highest credit for this.

When Dr. Alwar made an appeal for the I. V. J. Reserve Fund, Dr. Mahajan, the Director, gave a splendid lead by announcing his contribution and calling upon others to contribute liberally. Delegate after Delegate walked up to the dais to announce his contribution. One moving incident requires to be recorded. One Veterinary Assistant Surgeon came up and said "I am a poor Veterinary Assistant Surgeon but yet I contribute Rs. 101/- to the great cause". And he paid the amount in cash on the spot. Applause rent the air and many an eye was wet with tears. Such incidents are enduring examples of all that is best in our noble profession. His name must be available in the list of contributors. All honour to him! This evoked the remark from the President of the Conference "I thought the days of Pandit Malavayaji for such inspired collections were over. Evidently we have our own Malavayajis." There was a whispering campaign of students presenting a purse to the Editor but that was probably dropped as the Editor could not be present in person.

Dr. H. P. Kapoor, was the model of a Conference Secretary—genial and pleasant with an eye for details. He was never sparing himself and I wonder if he ever slept during the conference days. Dr. H. C. Joshi and Dr. K. A. Raza were his relentless help mates.

The Tea-party by the Staff Club of the College was a new innovation which was appreciated by everybody.

"Make it as historic as the first U. P. Conference in 1924" was again the call of the Editor and the U.P. saw to it that it was so. A decision on a second journal has been taken. It is again a land mark in the history of our profession in India. The credit goes to the U. P. session. Mathura session will ever remain green in the minds of all those who attended it and we are deeply thankful to our U.P. colleagues for making it such a big success.

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Association News

The Indian Veterinary Association

THE RESERVE FUND

An event of great importance to the Veterinary profession in India, took place in August 1924. It was the birth of the *Indian Veterinary Journal*. Circumstances were positively hostile and yet the profession took that bold step and the lion-heartedness of the early pioneers cannot be too highly praised. Ever since then, the *I.V.J.* has toiled hard under very adverse circumstances. The *I.V.J.* lives to-day so that the profession could prosper and Science advance.

And now the hat is sent round so as to place this journalistic venture on a sounder and firmer basis. The *I.V.J.* is a priceless possession of our profession. It has placed the Indian Veterinary Surgeon, on the map of the scientific world. Just pause and ponder over, how much we owe to the *Journal* both individually and collectively. Is it too much then to expect the profession to respond to the appeal issued for a Reserve Fund? We hope not.

Some enquiries have come to us asking us to indicate the extent of help expected. We do not want to put the members of the profession to any undue financial strain in these hard days. At the same time, a certain amount of sacrifice is needed to make this fund a great success, so as to make it worthy of our profession. So we feel that the following scale of contribution will be quite reasonable. It could even be paid in two or three instalments.

Class I Officers	...	Rs. 100/- and above.
Class II Officers	...	Rs. 50/- and above.
All others	...	Rs. 25/- and above.

It is our ambition that no Veterinary Surgeon in this land should remain without contributing to this fund. Brick by brick, this great edifice of ours should begin to rise higher and higher. On the success or otherwise of this venture, the solidarity of our profession depends. "Pay and Prosper" is the slogan we pass on to the members of our profession.

Jai Hind!

T. VINAYAKA MUDALIAR,
Editor, *The Indian Veterinary Journal*.

THE I. V. J. RESERVE FUND

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**THE XXI U. P. VETERINARY CONFERENCE HELD AT THE
VETERINARY COLLEGE, MATHURA, on 30-1-62**

General Secretary's Report

Mr. President and my dear colleagues,

At the very outset, I deem it my duty to offer you my most sincere thanks for having elected me as General Secretary of our Association at our 20th Annual Conference held in Meerut, on 26th February 1958. I consider it a great honour since the house had elected me then to this post in my absence.

With the confidence placed in me, by my friends, I have tried my best to carry out the responsibilities of my office during the last four years.

The activities of the Association and its achievements have not only been regularly brought to the notice of the members through circular letters sent to the District Officers but also through the Indian Veterinary Journal.

In order to stimulate the active co-operation of the members in all Association activities, sub-committees were formed at Circle levels with further request to form similar Committees at District levels. But in spite of repeated attempts this scheme could not be run successfully at all and failed miserably for one reason or other.

The wishes of the House to revive our journal 'The U. P. Veterinary Magazine' could not be fulfilled by this Executive Committee. Sri K. G. Rao who was elected as the Chief Editor expressed his inability to shoulder this responsibility. The Executive Committee then requested Sri H. K. Lal for the same, and he also expressed his unwillingness in this connection. It may not be out of place to state here that the main reason for this failure is lack of regular flow of material needed for publication. I may add here that publication of a journal is a very responsible and difficult job and before we reconsider its publication, the question should be thoroughly examined and studied.

We are fortunate that our new Director, Dr. M. R. Mahajan, has been pleased to accept to be the Patron of our Association. We have had the privilege of his able advice and guidance in all our numerous problems. He has always been sympathetic and our achievements need no repetition here.

For more than a year now, we have been trying to hold our 'Annual Meet', but it had to be postponed for one reason or other. The present Executive Committee decided early last year to invite the All-India Veterinary Conference to our State and after a number of postponements we have been able to meet here to-day amidst our all-India colleagues. The Executive body entrusted me with the tremendous task of organising the All-India meet as well. I am

grateful to my colleagues both in the Executive body and outside who have helped me in this huge task. There might have been many short-comings in the arrangements made and in the discharge of my duties during the last four years as Secretary, but I assure the House that I have tried to serve the Association to the best of my ability and I beg to be forgiven for all short-comings. I deem it my duty to convey my deep gratitude to the members of the Executive body for their co-operation and confidence shown in me and particularly to my President, Sri H. C. Joshi and the Financial Secretary Sri K. A. Raza for their kind help and guidance.

It is my privilege now to announce here the unanimous election of Sri Munnal Lal Verma as our next President.

Once again I thank all my colleagues for the confidence and co-operation extended to me.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

1. This Conference places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sad demise of the following members of the Profession during the last two years:—

Sri S. N. Mathur.	Sri H. N. Kapoor.
Sri Rao Musuddi Singh.	Sri C. D. Roy.
Sri R. D. Singh.	

Passed unanimously, all members standing and observing two minutes' silence.

2. The U.P. Veterinary Association expresses its most sincere thanks to the U.P. Government for their magnificent gesture in giving a special grant of Rs. 1,500/- to meet the expenses of the combined session of the twenty-first U.P. and the fifteenth Indian Veterinary Conferences at Mathura and assures the Government to strive harder still in its endeavours for the development and preservation of livestock wealth of this state:—

Proposer—Sri H. P. Kapoor.
Secunder—Sri K. A. Raza.

3. The Conference after taking into consideration the low price of milk offered to the producers, which is not commensurate with the cost of production, in view of the high cost of feeds, resolves that the price of milk should be adjusted in such a manner that a reasonable margin of profit is ensured to the producer:—

Proposer—Dr. S. N. Singh.
Secunder—Sri G. S. Lal.

4. Resolved that the Bachelor of Veterinary science of other Universities be treated on a par with the veterinary degree holders of the Agra University with regard to pay and other emoluments:—

Proposer—Sri S. P. Sinha.
Secunder—Sri O. B. Agnihotri.

5. This Conference keeping in view the importance of research in all branches of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry for the progress and development of the country, resolves to request the Government that a separate permanent cadre of Research workers be created with suitable and attractive scales of pay.

Proposer—Sri S. N. Bakshi.

Seconder—Sri D. K. Murty.

6. (i) The Conference after careful consideration of the duration of Veterinary studies, increased work and responsibility of veterinarians at various levels and also scales of pay in other States, resolves that the scales of pay need urgent reconsideration of the Government and suggests the following scales for various cadres :—

	RS.
1. Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	... 200-500
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(ii) The Conference further resolves that to provide incentive to veterinarians for higher studies, Government may be pleased to provide Post-Graduate and foreign-qualification-allowances, on lines given in the Medical Department.

(iii) Selection grade posts as recommended by Nalagarh Committee may be created in Animal Husbandry Department without further delay.

7. The Conference resolves that all the staff of Animal Husbandry Department posted at various institutions including farms, etc., where their services are essential and are required either at odd hours or for all twenty four hours should be provided with rent free accommodation or house rent in lieu thereof.

Proposer—Sri B. D. Sharma.

Seconder—Sri R. S. Banyan.

8. The Conference resolves that a reserve fund be created to put up a building for the association at Lucknow with provision for suitable accommodation for the members of the Association, whenever they visit Lucknow.

Proposer—Sri H. C. Joshi.

Seconder—Sri M. L. Verma.

Election of Office Bearer

The following were elected as Office bearers of the Association :—

1. Vice-President	... Sri V. S. Asthana.
2. General Secretary	... " H. P. Kapoor.
3. Joint Secretary	... " R. S. Gupta.
4. Financial Secretary	... " K. A. Raza.
5. Chief Editor	... " M. R. Dhanda.
6. Joint Editor	... " C. M. Singh.

Executive Body

1. Sri B. S. Pradhan.	11. Sri O. P. Agarwala.
2. " R. B. Lal.	12. " J. S. Panwar.
3. " P. C. Joshi.	13. " B. K. Singh.
4. " R. C. Upadhiya.	14. " S. N. Chojari.
5. " B. S. Karnatak.	15. " K. L. Sahani.
6. " M. C. Goel.	16. " K. P. Tripathi.
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9. " A. N. Dwivedi.	19. " M. P. Johari.
10. " B. D. Doharey.	20. " R. N. Desai.

Contributions were then invited for the Reserve Fund for the building (vide Resolution No. 8 above) and the response was so heavy that on the spot collections and promises amounted to about Rs. 4,500-00.

The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks by the outgoing President, Sri H. C. Joshi.

H. P. KAPOOR,
General Secretary.

The Bombay Veterinary Medical Association.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT

To suit the convenience of Members of the Bombay Veterinary Medical Association, the 35th Annual Conference of the Bombay Veterinary Medical Association which was to be held in the 2nd week of February 1962 stands postponed and will be held in the first week of May 1962. The details of the Conference will be announced later.

Parel, Bombay-12, }
6th February 1962. }

M. G. KALE,
Honorary Secretary.

CONFERENCE ON PARASITES AND PARASITIC DISEASES

(A report from the I. C. A. R.)

For the first time in the history of India, Veterinary Parasitologists met at a conference held at Madras from 19th September, 1961 to 22nd September, 1961. Some of the expert parasitologists engaged in research on human parasites were also present. The conference was held under the aegis of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and was inaugurated by Shri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Madras State. Shri L. Sahai, Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India, presided over the deliberations.

In his inaugural address, Shri. Bhaktavatsalam said that one of the foremost problems facing livestock in a tropical country like India was that of keeping the livestock healthy. Animals affected with parasitic diseases of one kind or another were a drain on the resources

of the individual who owned them; further the fact that human beings live in close association with animals and consume their products, were also susceptible to such parasites which are communicable from animals to man and *vice versa*.

Shri Sahai in his presidential address said that I. C. A. R., ever since its inception, had been conducting conferences on special subjects and a few years ago it was decided to widen the scope of such conferences to bring within the field not only the Animal Husbandry Research Workers but also others engaged in allied work. Until about three or four decades ago, the attention was concentrated, in the fitness of things, on the bacterial and viral diseases. Since then methods of control had been developed with the result that they were fairly in a comfortable position now so far those diseases were concerned. While much headway has been made in studying the life history of parasites they had not been able to do much by way of controlling the parasitic diseases. It required not only a huge organisation but enormous financial resources. He expressed the hope that the States would do whatever was possible in this regard within the limited resources available with them.

The conference discussed in detail different aspects relating to the diseases caused by Schistosomes, Coccidia, Toxoplasma and Immature Amphistomes. A critical assessment of the etiology of cerebrospinal nematodiasis and its occurrence in India was also made. Stress was laid on the need for carrying out research in India on the transmission of arthropod borne infections of livestock and also on the incidence of parasites common to the domestic animals and men. With regard to the occurrence of Schistosomes, the conference recommended that further investigations regarding the pathogenicity of these parasites and the efficacy of different therapeutic agents against this malady may be undertaken. Similarly, for coccidiosis the conference recommended that investigations might be undertaken on the life-cycle, pathogenicity and chemo-therapy of such coccidia of sheep, goats and cattle as have not been studied so far. Chemo-therapeutic measures which had been found successful at other places and also the effect of the nutrition of poultry on this infection might be elucidated. Intensive survey of the incidence of toxoplasma both in men and animals in certain localities was desired. Studies on the pathogenicity, diagnosis and treatment of amphistomiasis were also recommended.

ERRATA

Vol. 38, No. 12 (December 1961)

Page 630:—Late Col. U. C. Misra was M.Sc. M.R.C.V.S. and not B.Sc. M.R.C.V.S. The error is regretted.

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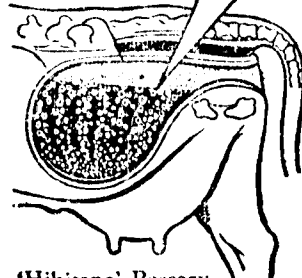
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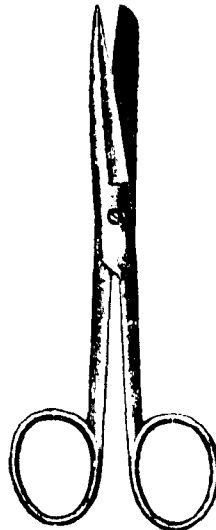
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