

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

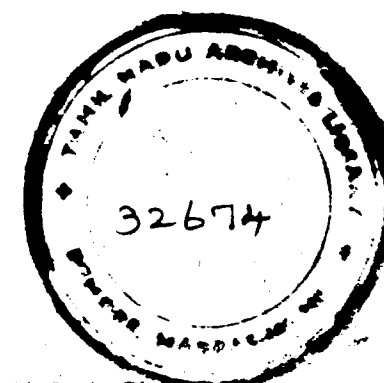
OF THE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1919-1920



READ—the following paper:—

I

Letter—from F. WARE, Esq., M.R.C.V.S., I.C.V.D., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Dated—the 20th August 1920.

No.—D. Dis. 1735-A.

I have the honour to submit herewith the annual administration report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, including that of the Madras Veterinary College, for the year ending 31st March 1920.

2. The delay is due to the labour strike in the Government Press. The report was sent for printing on 10th July 1920 but proof copies of it were not received until 18th August 1920.

ENCLOSURE

Annual Administration Report of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras Presidency, for the year 1919-20.

I.—ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

(a) Superintendent.

Mr. F. Ware held charge of the office of Superintendent throughout the year under report, and acted as Principal, Madras Veterinary College, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. Aitchison on leave from the afternoon of 2nd October 1919 until the end of the year.

2. He spent 105 days on tour, travelled 7,329 miles by rail and 379 by road.

He inspected the offices of each of the four Deputy Superintendents, six Range Inspectors and the Special Veterinary Inspector with the Forest Department. He visited 14 districts, inspecting 17 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, the same number of touring assistants, and the Government elephants and other live-stock at Russellkonda and Nilambur.

He attended the annual Pony and Cattle show at Tiruppur, selected sites for Veterinary Hospitals at Nandyal and Ootacamund, and toured in Musnigudi taluk of the Nilgiris with the object of finding a suitable site for a horse-breeding farm of private enterprise. He also acted as an examiner at the annual professional examinations of the Madras Veterinary College, and at the final examinations of the Coimbatore Agricultural College.

(b) Deputy Superintendents.

3. M.R.Ry. R. Narasinga Rao Avargal was in charge of the I Circle throughout the year.

He spent 216 days on tour, travelled 4,482 miles by rail, 898 by road and 348 by boat.

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In addition to inspecting the staff and Government live-stock in his circle, he visited several towns for the purpose of deciding whether they were suitable for the opening of a veterinary dispensary, and also collected material from cases of bovine lymphangitis for the Director of the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Ritani.

4. M.R.Ry. H. C. Sampath Ayyangar Avargal held charge of the II Circle for the same period. He was 214 days in camp, travelled 6,049 miles by rail, and 1,043 miles by road. He carried out most of the necessary routine inspections, but a great deal of his time was taken up in investigating the causes of the heavy mortality amongst sheep and lambs at the agricultural farms at Hagari and Bantanahal in Bellary district.

5. Mr. A. J. Wilson held charge of the III Circle during the whole period under report. He was on tour for 219 days and travelled 4,163 miles by rail and 1,661 by road. He inspected all the subordinate staff in his circle, in several cases more than once, and in addition successfully performed the duties of Editor of the *Madras Veterinary Journal*. He was confirmed in his appointment with effect from 1st October 1918.

6. M.R.Ry. K. Kylasam Ayyar Avargal was in charge of the IV Circle throughout the year. He spent 176 days in camp, during which time he travelled 5,167 miles by rail and 1,156 by road. He was in charge for more than a month of the Serum Simultaneous inoculations against Rinderpest at the Agricultural Farm at Coimbatore, his headquarters; hence the smaller number of days spent in camp.

All the subordinate offices in his circle were inspected during the year at least once.

He was confirmed as Deputy Superintendent with effect from 24th August 1918.

II.—EXECUTIVE STAFF.

7. On the 31st March 1920 there were 15 Inspectors and 121 Assistants in the department, as against 16 Inspectors and 124 Assistants the previous year.

The manner in which they were employed is shown in Table VII. One Inspector had to revert as Assistant owing to the return on 9th March 1920 of Veterinary Inspector W. J. D'Costa, who had been on military duty in Mesopotamia since November 1914. Of the four Assistants to be accounted for, one resigned to set up private practice in Madras, one was dismissed for leaving his charge without permission, and the services of two were dispensed with as they were found to be unsatisfactory. As the annual examinations of the Madras Veterinary College have now been put forward to March no new graduates were entertained during the year under report.

(a) Veterinary Inspectors.

8. No new Inspector's ranges were created during the year. Thus ten remained in charge of ranges, two were employed at the Madras Veterinary College, one at the Cattle Quarantine Depot, Tuticorin, one as Glanders Inspector in Madras City, and one at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. The names of the following Inspectors working in this department are considered worthy of mention for good work performed:—

C. Suryanarayanamurti, A. L. N. Somayajulu, A. Ramalinga Mudaliyar, K. S. Natesa Ayyar, A. Ramachandra Ayyar and T. S. Alagappa Pillai.

(b) Veterinary Assistants.

9. Forty-six of these officers were in charge of hospitals and dispensaries, 43 in permanent touring billets, 21 on the leave reserve, and the rest seconded to other departments or employed in special posts.

When men on the leave reserve were available they were posted to districts where Rinderpest was most severe, to help the permanent touring staff.

(i) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

10. Seven new institutions were opened by this department during the year at Bezwada, Cuddapah, Jaggayapeta, Kurnool, Polavaram, Russellkonda and Narasaraopet.

It will be observed that the policy of first strengthening the Veterinary staff along the borders of Hyderabad has been followed.

In addition, a Veterinary hospital was opened in November 1919 at Virakeralampudur in the Uttumalai estate and a Veterinary Assistant of this department lent to be in charge of it. The figures of the Veterinary hospital attached to the Coimbatore Agricultural Farm have been included in Table V for the first time this year.

11. As there are now 51 veterinary institutions open in the Presidency, excluding the Madras Veterinary College hospital, Table V has been arranged in this report by districts, as is done in the other large provinces. By doing this, readers of this report are prevented from comparing the figures of any particular institution for the year under review with those of previous years, but it seems necessary to make this alteration in future reports for the sake of economy.

12. Owing to a large increase in the number of cruelty cases sent for treatment by the Magistrates, the hospital at Trichinopoly takes first place during the past year with 2,454 admissions, excluding castrations.

Other institutions which show an appreciable increase over the previous year's figures are:—Salem, Erode, Berhampur, Amalapur, Nellore, Vellore, Madura, Vizianagram, Coonoor, Mangalore, Madanapalle, Bellary, Saidapet, Sivagiri, Guntur, Adoni, Palghat, Bhadrachalam, Nandyal and Srivilliputtur.

13. The following assistants belonging to this department deserve praise for their work while in charge of a veterinary hospital or dispensary:—R. Jayaram, M. Abdul Gaffur, B. Ramalingam Nayudu, N. Muniappan, K. R. Krishnier, C. V. Padmanabhan, P. K. Devanayakam, P. S. Kuppuswami, P. I. Chakko, M. Sundara-nathan, K. Raghavendra Rao, S. S. Theetharappa Mudaliyar, P. A. Parthasarathi, K. Ramiengar, M. Ponnayya, H. Visvanath, R. Swaminathan, and K. Sukumara Rao.

14. In 13 institutions a fall in the number of admissions occurred, and in five of these the introduction of fees is assigned as the chief cause.

In most of the others the decrease is put down to a smaller number of animals in the town due to varying causes, such as prevalence of rinderpest, scarcity of fodder, advent of motor-cars, etc.

15. It is pleasing to be able to report that the new Zamindar of Sivagiri has decided to run the veterinary hospital at that place at his own expense, and that there is a decided improvement in consequence.

16. No report has been received from the Raja's hospital at Pithapur, but the figures for the year have been collected from the monthly statements furnished to this office, and included in Table V.

17. A temporary shed, to be used as an in-patients' ward for cattle, was constructed at the Srivilliputtur dispensary during the year at the expense of Mr. Taiylour, Superintendent of the Labour Depot there.

18. The total number of castrations performed at veterinary institutions during the past year was 2,246, of which the Veterinary Assistant in charge of the Berhampur hospital alone did 1,031. The total figure for 1918-19 was 1,990.

19. The number of cases supplied with medicine but not brought to a hospital rose from 2,824 in the previous year to 5,825 during the year under report.

(ii) Itinerating.

20. The number of permanent touring billets remained the same as in the previous year.

A new post of Touring Veterinary Assistant, Jeypore, was created for the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam, but with the opening of a veterinary dispensary at Polavaram the post of Touring Veterinary Assistant, Polavaram, was abolished. The Veterinary Assistant in charge of the dispensary now attends to the outbreak reports received from Polavaram taluk.

21. The following table shows the total work done by the touring staff during the year under report as compared with that of the previous year:—

Year.	Inoculations.	Contagious cases treated.	Non-contagious cases treated.	Castrations.
1918-19	1,31,071	13,044	14,492	4,816
1919-20	90,614	15,676	16,979	5,768

It will be observed that there is a considerable increase in the number of cases treated and castrations performed on tour, while there is a decrease in the number of inoculations done.

The number of Rinderpest reports received was less than in 1918-19, but more inoculations would have been performed against this disease if serum could have been obtained in the quantities indented for.

22. The following touring assistants are mentioned for good work :—M. Venkata-subbarayadu, B. Hanumantha Rao, P. N. Sivarama Ayyar, K. Mallikarjuna Rao, C. N. Subbaraman, K. A. Ramaswami, A. Krishnaswami, T. A. Ratnaswami, A. S. Mahadeva Ayyar, M. Noor Ahmad, C. Madhavan Nambiyar, B. Ramayya and P. Subrahmaniam.

III.—CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

23. According to Table II the number of deaths amongst cattle from contagious diseases dropped to 59,297, as compared with 76,114 of the previous year.

From Table XV it will be seen that there was a decrease under every head except Anthrax, in which however the rise was negligible.

24. Government having commended the proposal of the Superintendent on the subject, most of the municipalities in the mufassal have expressed their willingness to take over the work of maintaining registers of mortality and reporting to this department outbreaks of contagious disease occurring in horses and cattle in municipal areas, and also cases of sheep-pox in sheep and rabies in dogs, so that it is to be hoped that in future years the figures of animal mortality reported from municipal towns at least will be more reliable than they have been before. Government have also expressed the wish that the other municipalities will shortly fall into line with the majority in this matter, but as far as is known the question has not yet been raised in the most important municipality of all in this Presidency, viz., the Madras Corporation, in which there is no satisfactory arrangement for reporting cases of contagious disease in animals.

25. *Rinderpest*.—The mortality from this disease fell from 44,164 in 1918-19 to 31,237 in the year under review. South Arcot district again reported the greatest number of deaths, viz., 5,290. Eight thousand two hundred and forty-two inoculations were carried out against this disease in that district, and at the time of writing it has nearly subsided there. Other districts reporting a large mortality are Chingleput, North Arcot, Chittoor, Anantapur and Tanjore.

The number of inoculations performed in each case will be seen in Table III.

In all, 85,364 inoculations were performed against Rinderpest in the course of 671 outbreaks, against 126,087 during 834 outbreaks in the previous year.

26. Altogether 1,730 reports of Rinderpest were received by the staff, and of this number 1,497 were attended.

In the previous year 1,904 reports were received and 1,564 of them attended. A certain number of reports were not attended as the disease was reported to have subsided, but a larger number were left unattended owing to want of time on the part of the staff. Additional assistants were posted to Chingleput, Chittoor, Anantapur and Tanjore districts but they were unable to comply with all demands when the disease was at its height.

27. The District Magistrates concerned were asked to close those cattle fairs which were found to be importing the disease, but again in many cases the people held unauthorized gatherings of cattle, which continued to come in from Mysore, with the result that the disease could not be stamped out in Chittoor, North Arcot and Chingleput districts.

28. In 1914 this Government addressed the Darbars of Hyderabad and Mysore with a view to obtain co-operation in dealing with Rinderpest, but so far it is not possible to report much progress. It is understood that their veterinary staff is being increased but cases have occurred, both in Hyderabad and Mysore, where the existence of the disease in some of the border villages of the States, probably owing to want of staff or inefficient reporting, was first discovered by a member of this department.

29. In accordance with the orders of Government the staff have been directed not to inoculate cattle against Rinderpest unless the owners give a written promise to

produce their animals for reinoculation whenever required. It is found that owners have no objection to give this written promise, but when the time comes to fulfil it they refuse to do so and the Veterinary Assistant has no power to enforce it.

30. During the year a beginning was made in this Presidency with "Serum Simultaneous" inoculations against Rinderpest. Sixty-nine animals belonging to the Agricultural Farm at Coimbatore were subjected to the process with no fatalities, and it is believed that all these animals now have a permanent immunity to the disease. It is hoped that it will be possible to make arrangements to protect the young stock and new purchases at this Farm annually in future by this method, and possibly also some animals belonging to private owners living in the neighbourhood. In this way the method may become popular amongst cattle-owners generally and demands for it arise in other centres.

31. *Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia*.—The reported mortality was 3,388 as compared with 3,798 in the previous year.

The staff received 215 outbreak reports of which they attended 171, and carried out 5,265 inoculations in the course of 26 of them. In 1918-19 the staff attended 135 outbreak reports and performed 4,963 inoculations against this disease. During the year under review Chingleput district reported 636 deaths, the largest mortality, but no inoculations were performed against Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia in this district, owing to the staff being so busy with Rinderpest.

32. *Anthrax*.—The reported mortality from this disease rose from 3,713 in 1918-19 to 3,817 in the past year. In all, 161 reports were received and 95 attended, as compared with 163 received and 85 attended during the previous year. Kurnool, Kistna and Nellore reported the largest mortality. Ganjam reported 313 deaths, but no reports of this disease were received by the staff of this department.

33. *Black-quarter*.—The number of deaths reported from this disease was 2,317 against 2,953 the previous year. Sixty-five outbreak reports were received and 26 of them attended, compared with 124 received and 61 attended the previous year. Chittoor reported 408 deaths, and the staff in this district received 17 reports of this disease but were unable to attend any of them owing to the prevalence of Rinderpest. Ganjam reported 315 deaths, but the staff received only three reports and attended them all.

34. *Foot-and-mouth disease*.—During the year under review 2,198 deaths were recorded from this disease. The staff received 392 reports of which 347 were attended. In the previous year the figures were 2,527 deaths, 252 reports received, and 194 attended. Ganjam reported the greatest mortality, viz., 375. Trichinopoly returned 208 deaths, but no reports were received by the staff, while Chingleput returned 204 deaths, the staff receiving only two reports from this district.

35. *Surra*.—Seven cases of this disease were confirmed microscopically during the year, three in horses and four in cattle.

The cases in horses occurred in Coimbatore and Tinnevely districts and were destroyed under the Glanders and Farcy Act. Several deaths, which were diagnosed as surra, occurred amongst the buffaloes belonging to the Forest Department in South Coimbatore division.

36. *Glanders*.—One case was detected in Tinnevely district and destroyed under the Act.

37. *Dourine*.—No cases of this disease were met with.

38. *Epizootic Lymphangitis*.—One horse, which had been kept in Kodaikānal for some time past, was brought to the Madras Veterinary College hospital for treatment, found to be suffering from this disease, and destroyed under the Act.

39. *Kumri*.—Only 17 cases were met with by the staff during the past year.

40. *Piroplasmiasis*.—This disease was confirmed from blood smears sent to the Madras Veterinary College in eight dogs, two cattle and one horse.

41. *Rabies*.—The brains of 71 dogs and two other domestic animals were sent by the staff of this department to Coonoor for examination and certified to be rabid. In the previous year the figures were 52 dogs and two other animals.

The Veterinary Assistant in charge of the Veterinary Hospital, Guntūr, alone obtained confirmation in the case of 14 dogs. In addition, in 45 dogs and seven other domestic animals, two of which were horses, a diagnosis of rabies was made, but confirmation was not sought. Two elephants belonging to the Raja of Nilambur were put under anti-rabic treatment, as they had been bitten by a rabid dog. One of them subsequently died of rabies confirmed microscopically.

42. *Sheep-pox*.—Nine reports of this disease were received from Rāmṇād district, in which it is reported to have been very severe.

43. *Pleuro-Pneumonia of sheep*.—A heavy mortality amongst the sheep and lambs of the Agricultural Farms at Hagari and Bantanahal in Bellary district occurred during the year and many of the cases showed pneumonic lesions. A complete diagnosis of the causes of the mortality, however, has not yet been made and the matter is still under investigation.

44. *Bovine Lymphangitis*.—This disease deserves separate notice in this Presidency, for in some districts, particularly the northern ones, it causes considerable trouble.

Material has been sent from cases in this Presidency to help the Director of the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory in his endeavours to isolate the casual organism of the disease.

45. *Red-water*.—Acute cases of this bovine complaint were discovered in Nellore district, but the outbreak soon subsided.

46. *Strangles*.—An epidemic of this disease broke out amongst the jutka ponies in Nellore town. Fifty-five animals were inoculated with anti-streptococcus serum with fairly good results.

47. *Silai*.—This is the Tamil name given to a peculiar disease of short duration which frequently occurs in cattle, mostly buffaloes, in Periyakulam taluk of Madura district. Efforts will be made to discover more about the etiology of it during the current year.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

48. *For the Forest Department*.—At the instance of the Superintendent three Government elephants, which were in very poor condition and no longer required in Ganjam, were transferred by rail from that district to the Mudumalai nursery in The Nilgiris. One died while being marched from the railway to the nursery, but the other two have improved considerably and should do sufficient work to justify the trouble and expense incurred in moving them.

49. A second Veterinary Assistant from this department was sanctioned for the Forest Department during the year with headquarters at Gudalur.

50. *For the Police*.—Still further improvement is to be recorded with regard to the use of the members of this department in criminal cases connected with animals.

They held a post-mortem examination on 46 cases of suspected criminal poisoning, and in 33 of them sent the viscera to the Chemical Examiner for report. Poison was detected in ten of them.

In the previous year the staff of this department held only 31 such examinations.

In addition, they examined 130 animals for malicious injury as against 73 the previous year, and gave evidence when called upon to do so.

51. The Chemical Examiner reports that he dealt with 99 cases of suspected criminal poisoning in animals altogether, and detected poison in 44 of them. Guntūr again supplied the largest number of cases, 14 proving positive, and the other districts in which poisoning was most common were also the same as last year, viz., Gōdāvari, Nellore and Kistna.

Yellow oleander was found in 28 of the cases, and arsenic, in some form or other, in 13 of the remainder.

52. Reports as to the number of cases of criminal poisoning dealt with in the courts have been received from all districts except Vizagapatam. Thirty-four

prosecutions were made, but in only seven of them were convictions obtained. This is a very small percentage of the total number of positive cases certified by the Chemical Examiner.

53. *Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals*.—From the figures received in this office it appears that 3,549 convictions were obtained under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act in this Presidency, excluding Madras City, during the last official year, and in 1,035 cases the animals concerned were sent to Veterinary infirmaries for treatment. This is a distinct advance on the previous year, but matters are not yet what they should be, particularly in Gōdāvari district, where 695 convictions were obtained in Cocanada and Rajahmundry and only eight of them sent to the Veterinary hospitals in those towns.

54. There is still a great deal of disinclination on the part of the honorary magistrates, who try these cases, to order the animals concerned to the infirmary; the principal reason given being that if the animals come from an outside village it is considered too severe a penalty to ask the owner to arrange for their feeding at the Veterinary hospital. It is obvious, however, that the objects of the Act are frustrated if an owner is allowed to take his animals back to a village where the Act is not in force.

55. During the year the Veterinary dispensaries at Pollachi and Srivilliputtur were declared infirmaries under the Act.

56. *Cattle Quarantine Depot, Tuticorin*.—During the year 9,918 cattle were passed for shipment to Ceylon against 4,919 the previous year.

There were two deaths from Anthrax in the depot during the year, and three cases of foot-and-mouth disease.

At the request of the Colombo authorities 7,807 animals were inoculated against Rinderpest before they were shipped.

57. *Meat inspection*.—This was being carried out by a member of this department in the following towns:—

Calicut, Coonoor, Adōni, Ranipettai, Trichinopoly, Cuddalore, Parlakimedi, Palghat, Coimbatore, Erode and Guntūr.

It was removed from the Veterinary Assistants in Salem and Negapatam where it had previously been performed by them.

58. *Fairs and Shows*.—The Cattle and Pony Show at Tiruppur was held in June 1919, and two gold medals were awarded by Government for the best bull and best cow in the Show.

59. Owing to the continued prevalence of Rinderpest in some districts, many of the annual and weekly cattle fairs were ordered to be closed, and in those annual fairs which were held the Cattle Disease Act was usually put in force.

This Act was also in force in The Nilgiris throughout the year, in Kodaikanal taluk for three months, and for varying periods in South Arcot and Chingleput districts, Kollegal and Gopichettipalayam taluks of Coimbatore, and Māyavaram and Kumbakōnam taluks of Tanjore.

60. In connection with this Act Government have been asked again to accept the Superintendent's proposal that the impounding of animals by the pound-keeper should be permissive instead of compulsory, but final orders have not yet been received.

61. *Toxicology*.—A village munsif of Dindigul taluk reported 53 deaths among cattle from eating a poisonous grass. Samples of the grass were sent for examination to the Government Agricultural Chemist, who reported it to be Cochin lemon grass, adding that he could detect in it no poisonous alkaloid or glucoside. If the deaths resulted from eating this grass it appears they were due to the irritating properties of the essential oil it contains.

V.—EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

62. The total Provincial expenditure of the department, excluding veterinary instruction, rose to Rs. 2,31,783-12-5 from Rs. 2,09,902-1-0 the previous year. There was a small increase under every head, coincident with the expansion of the

department, except those relating to the Quarantine Depot at Tuticorin, and breeding operations, under which there was no expenditure by this department last year.

VI.—OFFICE STAFF.

63. In November 1919 Mr. Loftus-Tottenham, who had recently been on special duty in connection with the reduction of work in Government offices, inspected this office, and suggested several deviations from the Disposal Number System, under which it had been previously carried on.

As a result a considerable reduction in clerical work was effected and, instead of the four additional clerks asked for, it was found possible to manage with two who have been sanctioned by Government.

At the same time the post of copyist was converted into that of second typist:

64. It becomes monotonous to mention each year the names of the senior clerks of this office, who always do well, and during the year under report the whole office staff worked most satisfactorily.

As a reward it is hoped that Government will consider favourably their prayers for an increase in pay which will place them on a level with the clerks in other offices in the Presidency town.

65. The office Veterinary Assistants V. Janakiraman and A. R. Venkatachallam Ayyar also deserve mention for their work during the year.

VII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

66. Leaflet No. 4 on 'Rinderpest' was distributed during the year by the Publicity Bureau, which has kindly undertaken to distribute the leaflets of this department in future according to a list prepared by this department.

67. The formal sanction of Government was obtained for the publication by this department of the 'Madras Veterinary Journal' and four numbers were issued during 1919-20. It has since been made a bi-monthly publication.

68. Owing to the absence of the Principal, Madras Veterinary College, on leave, the promotion examination for Veterinary Assistants was postponed from March to July of the current year.

69. A class for training Veterinary compounders was arranged to be held at the Madras Veterinary College during the summer vacation of 1919, but, owing to several disappointments at the last moment, only one youth attended it. He and the compounder of the Veterinary Hospital, Berhampur, who was allowed to appear for the examination only, passed the prescribed test.

70. During the year Government sanctioned a revised scale of pay, to take effect from 1st October 1919, for the Inspectors and Assistants of this department, by which the minimum pay of an assistant has been raised to Rs. 45 per mensem, but most of the staff have since petitioned Government for a further increase.

71. Government have sanctioned an allowance of Rs. 2 per mensem to non-Oriya Veterinary Assistants employed in Ganjam district and the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam for passing the colloquial examination in Oriya.

A reward of Rs. 250 is also offered to the Veterinary Assistants employed in the Agency tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam who pass the colloquial examination in the Khond language.

72. As the new Bacteriological Laboratory at the Madras Veterinary College was nearing completion Government were asked to approve of the institution of a post-graduate course there for certain members of this department, but they decided to postpone it owing to the expenditure which would be incurred in providing the necessary extra staff. They have been asked to reconsider their decision.

73. In order that some one may be held responsible for attending to outbreaks of contagious diseases in military cantonments in this Presidency, Government, at the instance of the Superintendent, obtained the consent of the General Officer Commanding 9th Division to issue instructions to the military authorities concerned to send notice of an outbreak of contagious disease to the nearest touring veterinary assistant of this department for action.

74. In writing the section on 'Contagious diseases' endeavours have been made to show how often the number of deaths from a certain disease reported from a particular district bears no comparison with the number of outbreak reports received by the staff of this department, as of course it should do. During the past year village officers appear to have been more slack than usual in reporting outbreaks of disease, for the itinerating staff made 287 reports against them, as compared with 230 the previous year.

75. In spite of the fact that for half the year there was only one Imperial Veterinary officer in this Presidency, the figures given in this report show that not only has it been possible to carry on efficiently under these conditions but in most directions an actual increase in the amount of work done is recorded. A great deal of the credit for this should be given to the four Deputy Superintendents, who have all rendered most loyal help to the Superintendent during a difficult time. Now that the War is over, if sufficient inducement is offered in the matter of pay, it should soon be possible to bring the Imperial staff up to the requirements of this Presidency.

A second Superintendent has recently arrived, a third one has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and proposals are at present with Government for the appointment of a fourth Imperial officer, to take the place of the officer appointed to the Directorship, which post is now considered a necessity to take charge of the whole of the veterinary work in this Presidency.

F. WARE,
Supt., Civil Vety. Dept.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1919-20.

General Administration.—Mr. Aitchison held charge of the office of Principal until the afternoon of the 2nd October 1919 when he proceeded on combined privilege leave and furlough for nine months. During his absence Mr. F. Ware, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, was in charge of the office in addition to his own duties.

The appointment of Assistant Principal was held throughout by Mr. G. T. D'Silva and that of first lecturership by M.R.Ry. V. Krishnamurthi Ayyar Avargal.

There was no change in the teaching staff of the college during the year.

Veterinary Assistant C. V. Vasudeva Rao who was house surgeon in the college hospital was reverted to the Civil Veterinary Department, as Touring Veterinary Assistant and Veterinary Assistant P. K. Devanayakam Pillai was appointed in his place. The latter joined duty here on 28th October 1919.

Veterinary Inspector G. Krishnaswamy Mudaliyar continued in his appointment of special Veterinary Inspector on glanders work in the city of Madras.

2. *Selection of candidates.*—Candidates were selected for class A at Bezwada and Madras. For the year 1919, 53 admissions were made including one student deputed by Coorg Government, but only 37 of these were remaining at the end of March 1919. During the second term, eight students were found unsuitable and were required to leave the college which left only 29 new students to continue in class A till the end of March 1920. The total number of students on the rolls of the college at this time was 88. This number was made up as follows:—

Brahmans	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Non-Brahmans	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Indian Christians	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Muhammadans	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	88

Government in their Order Mis. No. 2005, Revenue, dated 26th August 1919, approved the proposals of the Principal to hold the annual examinations of the college in March and to select new students in July of each year. The selection of students for admission into class A for the year 1920-21 has therefore been arranged to take place at Bezwada on 28th June 1920 and at Madras on 2nd July 1920.

3. *Professional examinations.*—The annual examinations were conducted from the 22nd to 30th of March 1920. The Board of Examiners was constituted as follows:—

Mr. G. Quinlan, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bihar and Orissa—President.	
Mr. G. Taylor, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.	} Members.
Mr. F. Ware, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras Presidency.	
Mr. A. D. Mac Gregor, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal Presidency.	

The results of the examinations were—

Class	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.
A	23	20	68.9
B	28	21	75.0
C	31	19	61.2

The Board of Examiners expressed themselves in their report as follows:—
“We consider the low percentage of passes in the final year an indication of the urgent necessity for an increased staff in order that the general standard of training of the students in the practical subjects may be raised.”

A comparison of the percentage of passes for the last four years is given below:—

Class.	1916.	1917.	1919 (January).	1920 (March).
A	71.4	64.0	60.6	68.9
B	82.6	57.1	65.1	75.0
C	83.3	68.0	73.0	61.2

While the opinion expressed by the Board of Examiners is quite correct, it will be seen from the comparison of passes given, that invariably the final year gains the highest percentage of passes. During the year under review the Principal was on leave for the last six months of the course. His subjects in the final year are veterinary medicine, the examination of horses for soundness, and a portion of meat and milk inspection. During his absence his teaching work in these subjects was taken up by the Assistant Principal and the first lecturer in addition to their own work. It is reasonable to assume therefore that the results of the examinations would not be as good as usual in the final year. Nevertheless in the circumstances existing Mr. D'Silva and Mr. Krishnamurthi Ayyar are to be complimented on having done so well.

4. *Employment of graduates.*—Nineteen students graduated from the college in March 1920. Eighteen of them joined the Civil Veterinary Department and one student who was deputed by the Parlākimedi State entered that service.

5. *Work of the hospital.*—The number of cases treated in this college hospital during 1919–20 is 2,932 as detailed below:—

	Equines.	Bovines.	Canines and others.	Total.
In-patients	548	576	463	1,587
Out-patients	251	195	899	1,345
Total	799	771	1,362	2,932

6. *Contagious diseases—Glanders.*—During the year 881 animals in the city of Madras were tested with Mellein out of which two reacted and were destroyed.

Epizootic Lymphangitis.—One case of this disease was detected in a horse brought to hospital for treatment in February 1920 and was destroyed.

Rabies.—Thirty-seven cases of rabies in dogs were brought to hospital and were destroyed. In 17 of these cases the brains were sent to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for examination and in all of these proved *positive*.

Two dogs and one horse were put through anti-rabic treatment. Three students of the college were bitten by suspected rabid dogs in the hospital during the year and were sent to Coonoor for anti-rabic treatment.

Rinderpest.—There was a severe outbreak of this disease in the city during the year which necessitated the enforcement of the Madras Cattle Disease Act. The necessary inoculations were carried out by the college staff.

Anthrax.—Three cases of anthrax in horses were admitted into hospital.

7. *Bacteriological work.*—

(a) The number of specimens received from the staff of the Civil Veterinary Department for examination and report during 1919–20 amounted to.	275
(b) Number of specimens received from the Madras Corporation	16
(c) " " Hosur Remount Depdt	4
(d) " " Coorg	5
(e) " " private parties	2
Total	302

Twenty-six samples of skins were examined for exporting firms in Madras and the revenue to Government from this source amounted to Rs. 390.

8. *College receipts.*—The receipts of college from hospital charges, etc., amounted to Rs. 15,842–15–10.

9. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure of the college and hospital was Rs. 72,609–11–11 and is accounted for as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Pay	32,769	7	3
Scholarship	13,217	8	0
Travelling allowance	1,205	1	7
Instruments and medicine	2,353	6	6
Contingencies	23,064	4	7
Total	72,609	11	11

10. *Attendance and discipline of students.*—Good.

11. *Hostel.*—Plans and estimates for Rs. 13,600 for adding a second storey to the hostel buildings were submitted to Government in April 1919 but as the Chief Engineer considered that the present building cannot stand the proposed additional storey, it is now proposed to construct a separate new building.

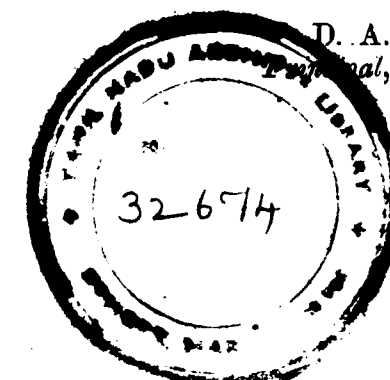
12. *General.*—The laboratory building and the college extensions have been completed and will be taken over from the Public Works Department shortly. The Principal conducted the Diploma examination in ‘Animal Hygiene’ at Coimbatore for the students of the Agricultural College in April 1919.

Six final year students of this college were deputed to attend the Cattle and Pony show at Tiruppur in June 1919.

Two Veterinary officers from Bihar and Orissa underwent a course of training at this college from 14th June 1919 to 7th March 1920.

The post of second European officer sanctioned for the college has not yet been filled. Proposals have been submitted to Government for the appointment of a third Imperial officer to the college.

Mr. Ware would like to record that while he was in charge of the college, he received the most generous help from Mr. D'Silva and the whole of the teaching staff.



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Table I.—Statement showing the main results of the Madras Veterinary College and schools during the year 1919-20.

Madras Veterinary College.	Veterinary college and schools.			
..	Name of course of instruction if more than one course followed.			
36	Scholarship holders.	Admitted during the year 1919.	Number of students.	
1	Others.			
19	Passed final examination during the year 1920.			
12	Failed to pass final examination.			
44	In ordinary course.	Remaining under instruction at the end of the year 1919.		
18	Instruction prolonged by reason of failure.			
36	Matriculated with higher qualifications.			
..	Knowing English but not matriculated.			
..	Knowing very little English.			
Hospital collections Rs. 13,751-4-3.	From fees.		Receipts.	
Rs. 2,091-11-7.	From other sources.			
Rs. 15,842-15-10.	Total.			
Rs. 27,794-14-7.	Salaries of instructing staff.		Expenditure.	
Rs. 44,814-13-4.	Other expenses.			
Rs. 72,609-11-11.	Total.			
55	Total number passed.		Employment of students passed out during the three years preceding.	
54	In service of local bodies or Government.			
1	In service of other bodies.			
..	In private practice.			
..	Number unemployed.			

Table II.—Statement showing the number of deaths from contagious diseases amongst animals during the year 1919-20.

District.	Equines.						Bovines.						Others.					
	Glanders.	Anthrax.	Surra.	Dourine.	Other contagious diseases.	Total.	Rinderpest.	Foot-and-mouth disease.	Hæmorrhagic septicæmia.	Blackquarter.	Anthrax.	Other contagious diseases.	Total.	Rabies.	Plague.	Hæmorrhagic septicæmia.	Gilal.	Anthrax.
1. Ganjam.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,328	376	352	315	313	2,784	5,467	..	..	..	..	..
2. Vizagapatnam.	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	26	76	130	53	563	878	..	..	..	..	..
3. Godavari.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	32	83	48	136	307	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kistna.	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	67	480	44	327	466	1,605	..	..	..	..	..
5. Guntoor.	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	19	339	45	78	93	492	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kurnool.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,978	180	61	165	454	1,068	3,901	..	..	..	..	..
7. Bellary.	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	127	129	134	196	1,109	1,924	..	..	..	..	..
8. Anantapur.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,276	74	23	175	110	1,208	3,866	..	..	..	..	..
9. Cuddapah.	..	..	..	..	..	..	548	17	68	123	292	483	1,320	..	..	..	..	..
10. Nellore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	449	8	357	147	316	483	1,710	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chingelput.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,107	204	636	85	209	669	5,910	..	..	..	..	..
12. South Arcot.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,290	91	126	73	123	669	6,266	..	..	..	..	..
13. North Arcot.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,676	72	68	46	68	208	4,018	..	..	..	..	..
14. Cuddoor.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,481	188	60	408	307	1,663	5,047	..	..	..	..	..
15. Salem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,992	172	80	85	81	1,319	3,679	..	..	..	..	..
16. Coimbatore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,874	102	82	53	204	637	2,687	..	..	..	..	..
17. Tiruchirappalli.	..	..	..	..	..	..	590	208	107	28	98	697	1,738	..	..	..	..	..
18. Tanjore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,095	71	166	29	163	652	3,066	..	..	..	..	..
19. Madurai.	..	..	..	..	..	..	550	152	87	68	168	897	1,907	..	..	..	..	..
20. Haimud.	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	48	6	7	118	695	1,841	..	..	..	..	..
21. Tanjore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	981	48	47	6	118	777	3,376	..	..	..	..	..
22. The Nilgiris.	..	..	..	..	..	..	283	1	6	5	4	77	1,376	..	..	..	..	..
23. Malabar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	663	48	108	25	164	329	1,322	..	..	..	..	..
24. South Kanara.	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	1	71	38	1	2	156	..	..	..	..	..
Total.	..	11	1	..	67	79	31,987	2,196	3,888	2,317	2,317	16,340	59,297	..	..	..	..	..

Table III.—Statement showing results of preventive inoculation during the year 1919-20.

Districts.	Name of disease against which inoculation was carried out.	Method of inoculation followed.	Number of outbreaks in which inoculation was undertaken.	Number of animals which died uninoculated in course of outbreak.			Number of animals inoculated.			Number of animals which died after inoculation.		
				Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.
1. Ganjam	Rinderpest.	Serum alone.	25	..	392	..	..	1,448	8	..	27	..
2. Vizagapatam			1	..	9	..	..	90	..	..	1	..
3. Godavari			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kistna			6	..	66	..	..	1,610	..	..	8	..
5. Guntur			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Karnool			32	..	636	..	..	3,308	..	..	13	..
7. Bellary			12	..	203	..	..	1,023	..	..	9	..
8. Anantapur			40	..	1,009	..	..	4,301	8	..	23	..
9. Cuddapah			10	..	108	..	..	1,596	..	..	13	..
10. Nellore			11	..	108	..	..	4,047	..	..	8	..
11. Chingleput			50	..	949	..	..	4,637	..	..	80	..
12. South Arcot			61	..	1,170	..	..	8,242	..	..	67	..
13. North Arcot			56	..	1,234	..	..	6,166	..	..	18	..
14. Chittoor			62	..	1,459	..	..	9,266	..	..	44	..
15. Salem			50	..	1,233	74	..	9,164	..	..	45	..
16. Coimbatore			33	..	602	..	..	4,630	..	..	5	..
17. Trichinopoly			21	..	848	..	..	1,690	..	..	20	..
18. Tanjore			58	..	913	..	..	7,612	..	..	48	..
19. Madura			26	..	458	..	..	2,807	..	..	9	..
20. Ramnad			17	..	223	..	..	2,699	..	..	2	..
21. Tinnevely			21	..	745	..	..	3,088	..	..	17	..
22. Malabar			43	..	516	..	..	3,742	..	..	15	..
23. The Nilgiris			16	..	110	..	..	1,165	..	..	6	..
24. South Kanara			1	..	1	..	..	20	..	..	..	..
25. Madras City			19	..	111	..	..	2,852	..	..	15	..
Total	..	..	671	..	12,607	..	..	85,294	90	..	443	..
Coimbatore	Rinderpest.	Serum simultaneous.	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	..
Godavari	Hemorrhagic septicaemia.	Serum alone.	2	..	3	..	..	272	..	..	..	..
Kistna			7	..	115	..	..	2,081	..	..	..	..
Guntur			11	..	149	..	..	1,583	..	..	1	..
Nellore	Strangles.	Serum.	6	..	85	..	..	1,329	..	..	1	..
Total	..	..	26	..	352	..	..	5,265	..	..	2	..
Nellore	Strangles.	Serum.	1	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..

Table IV.—Statement showing the number of animals treated and castrated on tour during the year 1919-20.

Number.	Districts.	Number of veterinary assistants employed.	Number of villages visited.	Castrations performed.				Treated for contagious diseases.				Treated for non-contagious diseases.				Total number of castrations performed and cases treated.
				Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	
1	Ganjam	2	519	320	10	830	1,061	26	1,087	39	1,728	92	1,859	3,776	3,776	
2	Vizagapatam	2	491	182	31	318	318	13	342	72	988	145	1,205	1,765	1,765	
3	Godavari	4	647	884	19	903	1,268	47	1,318	99	1,512	158	1,749	3,970	3,970	
4	Kistna	5	935	429	51	488	1,515	22	1,541	143	2,387	68	2,497	4,526	4,526	
5	Guntur	3	431	206	64	274	512	7	523	64	695	43	802	1,699	1,699	
6	Karnool	8	860	211	14	235	1,638	11	1,852	54	665	21	740	3,827	3,827	
7	Bellary	4	632	277	42	327	1,976	222	2,198	118	1,129	76	1,323	3,848	3,848	
8	Anantapur	2	493	192	23	216	242	19	262	56	402	25	483	961	961	
9	Cuddapah	1	180	157	60	218	315	2	317	18	169	7	194	729	729	
10	Nellore	1	257	39	3	42	816	2	820	26	505	9	540	1,402	1,402	
11	Chingleput	1	236	56	..	56	111	..	111	16	205	6	227	394	394	
12	South Arcot	1	648	121	1	122	668	5	677	30	442	11	493	1,382	1,382	
13	North Arcot	1	472	132	28	160	569	8	587	21	260	19	300	1,027	1,027	
14	Chittoor	1	568	168	42	211	684	8	687	18	171	2	186	1,084	1,084	
15	Salem	1	515	101	37	141	896	13	410	32	242	12	286	837	837	
16	Coimbatore	1	304	123	4	128	291	2	294	47	290	10	347	769	769	
17	Trichinopoly	1	167	16	6	24	128	..	128	16	166	5	177	329	329	
18	Tanjore	1	482	70	5	76	397	11	408	27	324	11	362	847	847	
19	Madura	1	286	178	10	192	552	23	578	97	474	33	604	1,372	1,372	
20	Ramnad	1	272	106	4	110	162	275	487	88	383	20	486	1,033	1,033	
21	Tinnevely	1	233	119	2	121	257	1	258	26	443	27	496	875	875	
22	Malabar	2	456	348	18	364	527	8	535	34	752	69	855	1,754	1,754	
23	The Nilgiris	1	400	42	13	57	311	4	316	32	190	38	260	633	633	
24	South Kanara	1	181	245	8	255	6	5	11	28	471	19	518	784	784	
Total	..	43	10,109	5,920	486	5,768	14,910	739	15,676	1,190	14,883	906	16,979	38,423	38,423	

Table V.—Statement showing the number of animals treated and castrated at the Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries during 1919-20.

Number.	District.	Number of in-patients treated during the year.				Number of out-patients treated during the year.				Castrations performed.				Receipts.		Expenditure.		
		Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.
1	Ganjam	31	48	72	151	404	1,731	912	3,047	4	1,129	17	1,150	188	13	6,007	11	6,007
2	Vizagapatam	48	64	35	147	325	1,010	1,037	2,372	3	25	12	40	371	14	5,165	14	5,165
3	Godavari	10	10	66	86	437	3,867	2,008	6,891	13	90	6	109	3,355	13	9,795	6	9,795
4	Kistna	11	131	25	167	247	1,407	760	2,821	5	31	6	41	709	14	4,942	12	4,942
5	Guntur	..	..	..	..	247	1,735	286	1,748	4	5	3	12	892	14	4,222	1	4,222
6	Karnool	54	52	33	139	364	1,102	690	2,156	11	27	53	91	4,123	6	4,630	11	4,630
7	Bellary	4	27	2	33	50	535	308	893	..	..	..	..	1,276	14	1,776	14	1,776
8	Anantapur	37	98	18	153	257	675	522	1,354	3	8	7	15	1,035	1	1,589	15	1,589
9	Cuddapah	38	63	23	124	133	655	252	1,010	18	23	13	38	1,641	8	3,784	1	3,784
10	Nellore	75	165	66	306	621	3,823	523	3,467	23	86	28	127	4,066	5	4,081	2	4,081
11	Chingleput	9	20	2	31	168	685	199	1,052	13	49	10	60	3,916	7	8,780	15	8,780
12	South Arcot	19	21	11	51	307	937	656	1,900	49	19	15	83	744	2	1,030	14	1,030
13	North Arcot	154	573	48	775	449	2,342	947	3,738	65	65	38	109	1,849	4	2,790	14	2,790
14	Chittoor	191	432	17	640	166	1,120	397	1,653	2	10	17	29	318	6	7,386	0	7,386
15	Salem	28	87	43	158	291	1,668	895	2,854	35	35	20	57	3,769	10	8,062	2	8,062
16	Coimbatore	12	16	24	52	219	669	497	1,386	17	10	10	37	3,776	15	7,776	15	7,776
17	Trichinopoly	12	42	7	61	191	2,225	478	2,885	7	7	7	21	1,312	2	3,272	10	3,272
18	Tanjore	3	55	71	130	280	1,037	227	2,555	85	57	25	167	663	15	5,847	0	5,847
19	Madura	44	55	53	152	286	1,167	759	2,858	60	60	9	129	2,633	8	5,161	8	5,161
20	Ramnad	8	27	53	88	149	454	589	1,200	1	17	3	21	1,606	11	2,385	4	2,385
21	Tinnevely	548	576	463	1,587	351	195	899	1,345	..	..	..	..	15,842	15	1,766	0	1,766
22	Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Madras City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	1,515	3,217	1,226	5,958	6,581	30,240	16,013	52,434	103	1,829	314	2,246	51,920	13	1,76,046	15	1,76,046

Table VII.—Statement showing the strength of the subordinate veterinary staff on 31st March 1920.

Province	How occupied.	By whom paid.	Veterinary Inspectors.	Veterinary Assistants.
Madras Presidency.	Itinerating Cattle quarantine depot Office Reserve staff Veterinary College, Madras Agricultural College, Coimbatore On military duty Army Remount Department Forest Department Coorg Veterinary Department In charge of veterinary institutions :— Government Local fund Municipal Private	} Government } Military Department. { Forest Department Coorg Administration	{ 10 1 3 1	48 .. 2 21 3 .. 2 1 2 1 10 28 3 5
	Total ..	Total ..	16	121

NOTE.—The Veterinary Assistants in charge of the veterinary hospitals at Cocanada, Madura, Pithapuram and Kuppam have no lien on this department and are therefore not included in the table.

Table VIII.—Return of stud-bulls for the year 1919-20—Nil.

Table IX.—Statement showing main results of the working of the Provincial Cattle Farms—
Nil.

Table X.—Return of horse, pony and donkey stallions under Government and local bodies for the year 1919-20—Nil.

Table XI.--Service and produce of each class of horse, pony and donkey stallions under Government during the year 1919-20—Nil.

Table XII.--Average cost of feed, keep, attendance, etc., of horse, pony and donkey stallions during the year 1919-20--Nil.

Name.	Number of horse fairs and shows held.		Total number of animals present.		Total number of competing animals for prizes.		Total number of horse stock (not including branded mares) present.		Number of r-mounts purchased.				Prices paid for r-mounts.			Number of mules purchased.				Price paid for mules by Government.				Total number of animals sold.		Prize money provided.							Remarks.
	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Belonging to breeders.	Belonging to dealers.	For Remount department.	For Native Cavalry.	For Police.	Total.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	By Government.	By others.	Total.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	From Imperial funds.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From other sources.	Total.	Amount actually awarded.	Number of medals awarded.	Amount sanctioned by Government of India for next year's fair or show.						
Kotapalli, Godavari district.	1	504	240	Not held.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	
Tiruppur, Coimbatore district.	1	26	504	Not held.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	

Table XIV.—Abstract of particulars about annual cattle fairs and shows held during the year 1919-20.

Name.	Number of cattle fairs and shows.	Total number of stock present.						Average price of animals sold.						Prizes awarded.						Remarks.
		Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Young stock.	Buffaloes.	Camels.	Others.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Camels.	Amount realized in fees.	Total number of animals that competed for prizes.	From Imperial funds.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From other sources.	
1. Kalugumalai	1	1,000	18,000	50	200	100	15	15	350	200	100	80	100	200	100	100	100	100	100	
2. Tiruchendur	1	500	8,500	200	200	150	15	15	200	200	100	80	100	200	100	100	100	100	100	
3. Alwarthirunagiri	1	300	3,580	60	100	200	15	15	150	200	100	80	100	200	100	100	100	100	100	
4. Muthalapuram	1	2,500	28,000	100	200	200	15	15	200	200	100	80	100	200	100	100	100	100	100	
5. Sankaranayinarthoyil.	1	1,500	4,500	6	20	20	15	15	150	200	100	80	100	200	100	100	100	100	100	
6. Kilaviranghavapuram.	1	1,962	1,962	6	40	40	15	15	150	200	100	80	100	200	100	100	100	100	100	
7. Mallars	1	300	200	100	200	200	15	15	150	200	100	80	100	200	100	100	100	100	100	
8. Kuruvatti	1	5,000	8,000	150	200	200	15	15	150	200	100	80	100	200	100	100	100	100	100	
9. Kulgunda	1	1,500	5,000	150	200	200	15	15	150	200	100	80	100	200	100	100	100	100	100	
10. Meencheri	1	1,000	8,000	100	1,000	1,000	15	15	150	200	100	80	100	200	100	100	100	100	100	
11. Samayapuram	1	1,490	5,000	1	1,000	1,000	15	15	150	200	100	80	100	200	100	100	100	100	100	
12. Neerathanelur	1	100	5,900	100	400	400	15	15	150	200	100	80	100	200	100	100	100	100	100	
13. Kattalam	1	1,500	3,000	100	400	400	15	15	150	200	100	80	100	200	100	100	100	100	100	
14. Kezhar	1	1,080	2,750	20	500 cattle.	500 cattle.	15	15	150	200	100	80	100	200	100	100	100	100	100	
15. Tiruvannamalai	1	2,000	2,000	150	3,000 cattle.	3,000 cattle.	15	15	150	200	100	80	100	200	100	100	100	100	100	
16. Madura	1	300	400	150	100	100	15	15	150	200	100	80	100	200	100	100	100	100	100	
17. Mailam	1	300	400	150	100	100	15	15	150	200	100	80	100	200	100	100	100	100	100	
1. Tiruppur	1	300	400	150	100	100	15	15	150	200	100	80	100	200	100	100	100	100	100	

Table XIV-A.—Statement showing the cost of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Province of Madras during the year 1919-20.

Major heads.	Provincial.			Local.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Superintendence ...	55,730	7	2	...	...	...
Subordinate establishment ...	1,37,921	0	8	...	...	...
Establishment for the inspection of cattle for export to Ceylon ...	2,658	10	8	...	...	...
Hospitals and dispensaries ...	35,473	10	4	66,232	12	6
Breeding operations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary instruction ...	72,609	11	11	...	...	...
Grand total ...	3,04,393	8	4	66,232	12	6

Table XV.—Comparative statement of cattle mortality for five years ending 1919-20.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths among cattle for the year ending				
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
<i>Diseases.</i>					
Rinderpest ...	22,268	26,215	30,733	44,164	31,237
Anthrax ...	7,497	7,900	7,691	3,713	3,817
Hæmorrhagic septiciæmia ...	4,951	8,635	7,962	3,798	3,888
Black quarter ...	4,419	6,927	5,483	2,953	2,317
Foot and mouth diseases ...	1,199	2,637	2,068	2,527	2,198
Other contagious diseases ...	17,138	16,274	16,081	18,959	16,340
Total ...	57,472	66,588	70,018	76,114	69,297
<i>Other causes.</i>					
Snake bite ...	11,095	8,790	7,337	7,674	8,173
Wild animals ...	1,611	1,330	1,259	822	894
Criminal poisoning ...	9,688	8,689	8,619	6,789	7,890
...	31	49	24	73	59
Total ...	22,425	18,858	17,239	15,358	17,016
Grand total ...	79,897	87,446	87,257	91,472	76,313

Order—No. 2946, Revenue, dated 10th December 1920.

Miscellaneous

Recorded.

2. During the year under review veterinary institutions were opened at Bezvada, Cuddapah, Russellkonda, Jaggayyapeta, Polavaram, Kurnool and Narasaraopet. The hospital at Anantapur though sanctioned has not yet been opened as no suitable rented building in which it can be located is available. Proposals are under consideration for constructing permanent buildings for the hospital. The Government have sanctioned the opening of new veterinary institutions in 1920-21 at Parvatipur, Hospet, Virudupatti, Tiruvalur, Gudivada and Masulipatam.

3. The number of castrations performed by the touring veterinary assistants and by the assistants in charge of veterinary institutions is satisfactory. The Government observe that the veterinary assistant in charge of the Berhampur hospital performed over 1,000 operations.

4. The number of inoculations performed by touring veterinary assistants during the year under report was 90,614 against 131,071 in the previous year. The Government regret that difficulty in regard to supply of serum tended to restrict the number of inoculations to such a large extent.

5. The possibility of making better arrangements than at present exist in Madras in regard to the maintenance of cattle mortality registers and reports of outbreaks of contagious diseases among horses and cattle should be further examined in communication with the Corporation.

6. Sixty-nine animals of the Agricultural farm at Coimbatore were inoculated against rinderpest by the 'serum simultaneous' method with no fatalities. The Government appreciate the success that has attended the experiment.

7. The total charges of the department as reported by the Accountant-General (exclusive of charges on account of breeding operations and establishment for the inspection of cattle exported to Ceylon) amounted to Rs. 3,10,149-13-1 as shown below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Superintendence	59,299	7	11
Subordinate establishment	1,38,443	12	2
Hospitals and dispensaries	37,971	2	4
Veterinary instruction	74,435	6	8
	<u>3,10,149</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>

This amount excludes the expenditure of Rs. 77,059-2-1 on works done by the Public Works Department and also the sum of Rs. 42,333-13-8 representing the net expenditure incurred by local bodies on account of hospitals and dispensaries.

Veterinary receipts amounted to Rs. 27,458-15-8 made up of—

	RS.	A.	P.
College receipts	15,842	15	10
Contribution from local bodies	6,859	11	4
Other receipts	5,256	4	6
	<u>27,458</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>

(True extract)

E. S. LLOYD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Editors' Table (B class).

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