

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1920-1921

READ—the following papers :—

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Letter—from D. A. D. AITCHISON, Esq., M.R.C.V.S., I.C.V.D., Acting Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

To—the Secretary to Government, Development Department.

Dated—the 21st July 1921.

No.—D.Dis. 1370-A.

I have the honour to forward herewith the annual administration report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, including that of the Madras Veterinary College, for the year ending 31st March 1921.

ENCLOSURE.

Annual Administration Report of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras Presidency, for the year 1920-21.

I.—ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

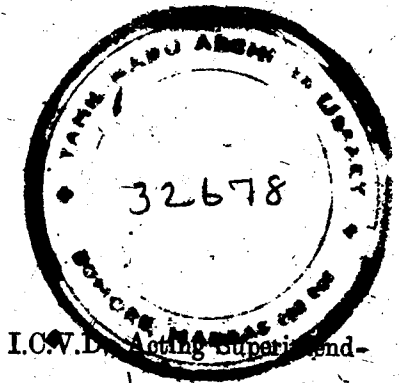
(a) *Superintendent.*

Mr. F. Ware was in charge of the Office of Superintendent up to 21st August 1920 when he proceeded on combined leave for one year, handing over charge to Mr. D. A. D. Aitchison who held charge till the end of the year in addition to his own duties as Principal, Madras Veterinary College.

2. Mr. Ware was on tour for 51 days, travelled 2,816 miles by rail and 258 miles by road. He visited seven districts and inspected the offices of two Deputy Superintendents, three Inspectors, seven veterinary institutions, ten Touring Assistants and the Government elephants belonging to the Forest Department in Mudumalai range. He also visited the Agricultural Farm at Bantanahal with the Second Superintendent to find out the cause of the frequent outbreak of Pleuropneumonia among sheep. He toured in the Palni hills to investigate the possibility of starting a second Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory there and selected a building at Kodaikanal for a veterinary dispensary.

3. Mr. Aitchison was able to be on tour only for nine days without detriment to his duties as Principal. He visited Ootacamund to peg out sites for the various structures of the proposed veterinary hospital and Coonoor to select a site for a permanent hospital. He also inspected the veterinary dispensary at Coonoor, the Touring Veterinary Assistant at Ootacamund and the Veterinary Inspector, Calicut Range.

4. Mr. G. McElligott, an Imperial Officer, who joined duty at Madras as Second Superintendent of this department on 31st May 1920, was on tour for 90 days during the year and covered 5,648 miles by rail and 592 miles by road. He visited Bellary and Kurnool districts with Mr. Ware and after some training toured independently in eight other districts and inspected the office of one Deputy Superintendent, three Inspectors, fifteen veterinary institutions, sixteen Touring Assistants



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and the Government elephants and other live-stock in Nilambur, Nedungayam, Chedleth and Russellkonda. He acted as an examiner at the annual examinations of the Madras Veterinary College held in March 1921 and at the promotion examination for Veterinary Assistants held in July 1920.

Illness prevented him from going on tour in January and February 1921 and he was on privilege leave from 22nd February to 6th March 1921, both days inclusive.

(b) *Deputy Superintendents.*

5. M.R.Ry. R. Narasinga Rao Avargal was in charge of the First Circle throughout the year. M.R.Ry. H. C. Sampath Ayyangar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent, Second Circle, was on privilege leave for five months from the 13th June 1920, when Mr. W. J. D'Costa acted for him. Mr. Wilson, Deputy Superintendent, Third Circle, was on privilege leave for six months from 27th July 1920 owing to ill-health and M.R.Ry. C. Suryanarayanamurthi Pantulu Garu held charge of the Circle from 27th July 1920 to 20th November 1920 and Mr. W. J. D'Costa from 21st November 1920 to 26th January 1921. M.R.Ry. K. Kailasam Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent, Fourth Circle, was on privilege leave from 16th April 1920 to 5th June 1920 and on combined leave from 12th July 1920 to 11th October 1920 on account of illness, and Mr. W. J. D'Costa and M.R.Ry. A. Ramaachandra Ayyar Avargal held charge of the Circle during the absence of the permanent incumbent, the former from 16th April 1920 to 5th June 1920 and the latter from 12th July 1920 to 11th October 1920.

6. The touring work performed by the Deputy Superintendents, permanent and acting, is given in the table below:—

Name of officer.	Circle.	Number of days on tour.	Miles travelled by	
			Rail.	Road.
M.R.Ry. R. Narasinga Rao Avargal	I	213	4,462	835 plus 479 by boat.
H. C. Sampath Ayyangar Avargal	II	107	2,293	559
Mr. W. J. D'Costa	III	94	2,822	597
Mr. A. J. Wilson	III	81	1,351	437
M.R.Ry. C. Suryanarayanamurthi Pantulu Garu	III	81	1,688	366
Mr. W. J. D'Costa	III	42	1,068	162
M.R.Ry. K. Kailasam Ayyar Avargal	IV	92	2,271	576
Mr. W. J. D'Costa	IV	38	646	130
M.R.Ry. A. Ramaachandra Ayyar Avargal	IV	84	1,116	574

7. All the subordinate officers in each circle were inspected by the Deputy Superintendents concerned during the year, several of them more than once. The work of the Deputy Superintendents has increased owing to the opening of new dispensaries and the creation of new touring billets, but all the officers worked hard and continued to perform their routine inspections and other duties required of them as satisfactorily as before.

M.R.Ry. K. Kailasam Ayyar Avargal served as an examiner in Animal Hygiene at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, for the final year class, and Mr. A. J. Wilson continued to do the duties of Editor of the Madras Veterinary Journal even during the period he was on leave.

II.—EXECUTIVE STAFF.

8. The strength of the subordinate establishment as it stood on 31st March 1921 was 16 Veterinary Inspectors and 138 Veterinary Assistants as against 15 Inspectors and 121 Assistants on 31st March 1920. Eighteen new graduates were entertained during May 1920. There were no casualties during the year.

(a) *Veterinary Inspectors.*

9. One new range was created with headquarters at Gooty. Of the 16 Inspectors, eleven remained in charge of ranges, two were Lecturers at the Madras Veterinary College, one was 'Glanders' Inspector in the Madras City, one was employed at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, and one lent to the Corporation of Madras.

10. T. S. Alagappa Pillai deserves mention for his work during the year. A. L. N. Somayajulu Pantulu performed 120 castrations which is the largest number done by an Inspector.

(b) *Veterinary Assistants.*

11. Fifty-one of these officers were in permanent touring billets, 51 in charge of hospitals and dispensaries, 26 on leave reserve and the rest employed in various special posts as indicated in Table VII.

(i) *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*

12. Six new dispensaries were opened during the year at Tiruvālūr, Nuzvid, Pārvatipur, Hospet, Gudivada and Virudupatti. The veterinary dispensary at Tinnevely was shifted to the new hospital buildings which were completed during the year.

13. The hospital at Trichinopoly shows the largest number of admissions excluding castrations, the number being 2,252. There is however a decrease in the number of cases treated at this hospital when compared to that of the previous year, and this was due to a considerable drop in the number of cruelty cases sent by Magistrates for treatment, the cases sent in 1919-20 and 1920-21 being 500 and 250 respectively. But for this, there is an increase in admissions.

The institutions which show an appreciable increase over the previous year's figures are:—Coimbatore, Nellore, Cocanada, Madura, Vellore, Cooroor, Mangalore, Cuddalore, Sivagiri, Saidapet, Bellary, Tanjore, Kuppam, Palghat, Negapatam, Devakottai, Kumbakonam and Nandyal. In 16 institutions there was a fall in the number of admissions, and this is attributed to various causes such as introduction of fees, levy of tolls on animals coming into the town, scarcity of fodder, prevalence of Rinderpest, advent of motor vehicles, etc.

14. The total number of castrations performed at veterinary institutions, excluding the Madras Veterinary College Hospital, was 2,648 as against 2,246 in the previous year. The number of animals castrated at the veterinary hospital, Berhampur, alone was 1,138. The number done there in the preceding year was 1,031.

15. The number of cases supplied with medicine but not brought to the hospital was 5,261 as against 5,825 in the previous year. This system of supplying medicine without seeing the patients and diagnosing the disease is unsatisfactory, and the decrease under this head should therefore be considered a good sign. The staff, of course, impress on the owners the undesirability of this practice, and it is hoped that the number of such cases will gradually be reduced to a minimum.

16. The Veterinary Assistants who deserve mention for satisfactory work while in charge of a hospital or dispensary are—

P. S. Kuppaswami, R. Swaminathan, M. Ponnayya, M. A. Rangaswami Ayyar, P. I. Chakko, K. Samirasimha Rao, R. Jayaram, N. Muniyappa, M. S. Sastri, G. Avudanayagam, Krishna Rao Nilkar and M. N. Ahmad.

(ii) *Itinerating.*

17. Eight new touring billets with headquarters at Dharmavaram, Madanapalle, Kavali, Vaniyambadi, Gudalur, Kollegal, Krishnagiri and Koilpatti were created during the year. The total was 51.

18. The work done by the touring staff is indicated in the following table:—

Year.	Inoculations	Contagious cases treated.	Non-contagious cases treated.	Castrations.
9-20	90,614	15,676	16,979	5,788
0-21	88,686	13,466	21,158	6,319

The decrease in the number of inoculations performed and contagious cases treated is due to contagious diseases being less severe in most of the districts than in the previous year. It has also been brought to the Superintendent's notice that more

inoculations could have been performed, had there been no delay in reporting outbreaks, for, in a large number of instances, the disease had run its course before the Veterinary Assistant reached the scene of outbreak.

19. The following Touring Assistants are mentioned for good work :—S. Seshadri Ayyangar, K. Achanna Shetty, P. Subrahmanian, M. Venkatasubbarayadu, K. R. Lakshminarayana Ayyar, G. Theophilus, K. P. Duraiswami, K. A. Ramaswami Ayyar, P. G. Rozario, C. N. Subbaraman and P. A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar.

III.—CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

20. It is gratifying to note that according to table II, the mortality amongst cattle from contagious diseases dropped from 59,297 in 1919–20 to 37,066 during the year under report, and that there was a fall under every head as will be seen from table XV.

At the same time it is regrettable to note that Ganjam district has returned the largest number of deaths under foot-and-mouth disease, black-quarter and hæmorrhagic septicæmia and stands second in severity in respect of rinderpest and anthrax and yet the number of outbreak reports received by the staff was 'nil' for anthrax and black-quarter, only 9 for hæmorrhagic septicæmia and 8 for foot-and-mouth disease. Two hundred and three rinderpest reports were received, but it is reported that the Veterinary Assistants experienced the greatest difficulty in carrying out inoculations for want of co-operation on the part of cattle owners.

21. Although most of the Municipalities expressed to Government their willingness to take over the work of maintaining registers of mortality and reporting to this Department outbreaks of contagious diseases among animals, so far only eleven Municipal Councils seem to have adopted the by-laws proposed for the purpose. The Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras was addressed with a view to have the by-laws introduced in the city, and he has recently informed the Superintendent that the by-laws will be placed before the Standing Committee and the Council for adoption.

22. Section 42 of the Village Officers' Manual containing a description of the contagious diseases of animals was revised by Mr. Ware, and printed copies of it have been distributed to the Chairmen of all Municipal Councils for guidance.

23. *Rinderpest*.—This disease accounted for 17,273 deaths as against 31,237 in the previous year. It was severe in Anantapur, Ganjam and Kistna districts, the number of deaths being 2,602, 2,581 and 2,485 respectively. Assistants on the reserve staff were posted to these districts to help the permanent staff in combating the disease. Guntur and Vizagapatam districts were almost free from rinderpest.

In the course of 533 outbreaks, 65,080 bovines were inoculated, of which 18,161 belonged to Kistna district. Altogether 1,363 reports of rinderpest were received and 1,169 of them were attended; the figures of the previous year being 1,730 and 1,497 respectively. In the case of a large number of reports not attended, the reason given for non-attendance is that the disease was subsequently reported to have subsided, while some had to be left unattended for want of sufficient staff.

24. It is to be regretted that it was not possible to carry out "Serum Simultaneous" inoculations against rinderpest during the year. Arrangements were made to protect the cattle at the Agricultural Farm at Chintaladevi by this method during the last cold weather, but the Second Superintendent who was to have supervised the inoculations fell ill at that time and the operation had to be postponed as it should not be done in the hot weather. It is hoped to carry out this method of inoculation here and in other places during the coming cold weather.

25. *Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia*.—The number of deaths recorded was 2,758 against 3,388 in the previous year. Ganjam, Kistna and Chingleput districts were badly affected. The disease was threatening to become severe in Chingleput district and necessitated the posting to that district of an additional assistant until it was brought under control.

Out of 199 reports received, 168 were attended and in the course of 27 of them, 2,654 bovines were inoculated. Unlike rinderpest, hæmorrhagic septicæmia and anthrax are not infectious but contagious only; consequently in outbreaks, nothing like the same number of animals is affected and hence the number of inoculations

against these diseases is smaller. Outbreaks of this disease also subside quicker than is the case in rinderpest; naturally the same necessity for anti-serum inoculation is not so frequent.

26. *Anthrax*.—The reported mortality was 3,059 as against 3,317 in 1919–20. Kistna district returned the largest number of deaths, viz., 529. One hundred and seventy-nine reports were received and 106 attended and the number of inoculations carried out was 199.

27. *Black-quarter*.—The mortality was 1,384 as against 2,317 in the preceding year. In all 59 reports were received and 39 attended.

28. *Foot-and-mouth disease*.—The number of deaths recorded was 1,186 as against 2,198 the previous year. The staff received 325 reports and attended 290 of them. In India this disease is mild in its severity and in its contagious and infectious nature, when compared with its existence in Western countries, and deaths from the disease itself in this country must be of comparatively rare occurrence if the patients are nursed and attended to. That so many deaths as 1,186 have occurred indicates want of treatment, and in all probability the animals succumbed from complications due to neglect or the deaths have been wrongly classified.

29. *Glanders*.—We are fortunate in having had no cases of this disease. In the year 1917–18 a bad centre of the disease was discovered in the Nellore district through a pony with the disease coming from there to Madras where it was detected. It is estimated that the owner lost Rs. 20,000 in valuable ponies which had to be destroyed. This knowledge must make a thinking man realise how fortunate it was that this centre of the disease was discovered and dealt with before the disease got disseminated widely through the district and country by infected animals being sold, an occurrence which might easily happen owing to the disease being often only sub-acute or latent when there is very little indeed to draw the attention of the uninitiated man.

30. *Dourine* or horse syphilis—so called from its method of transmission—fortunately as far as we know does not exist in Southern India, and no case of the disease has yet been detected. It is common however in Northern India, especially in Rajputana, where it recently brought Army Remount horse breeding to a standstill.

31. *Surra*.—Seven cases were confirmed microscopically during the year.

32. *Epizootic Lymphangitis*.—One case in the veterinary hospital at Cuddalore was detected and microscopically confirmed. This being another disease scheduled under the Glanders and Farcy Act, it may be considered satisfactory that no more than one case occurred in the Presidency during the year.

33. *Piroplasmiasis*.—Some years this disease is very much worse than in others chiefly due to weather conditions which affect the number of ticks about, these creatures providing the source of transmission of the disease from one animal to another. Indigenous cattle are practically immune and cases are met with in imported dogs and horses. Only five cases were detected.

34. *Kumri*.—Fourteen cases were detected by the staff. Unfortunately the cause of this disease has yet to be discovered, and in its existence lies a field for research.

35. *Sheep-pox*.—Only one outbreak was reported from Ramnad, but it was not severe.

36. *Rabies*.—The brains of 81 dogs, eight other domestic animals and two jackals sent by the staff to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for examination were certified to be rabid. In the previous year, the figures were 71 dogs and two other domestic animals. During the year in addition to the number mentioned above, a diagnosis of rabies was made in 50 dogs and 15 other domestic animals. Confirmation of the disease microscopically in these cases was not necessary owing to the advanced stage of the symptoms.

37. *Pleuro-pneumonia of sheep*.—This disease has long been giving trouble at the Agricultural Farm at Bantanahal. Mr. Ware visited the Farm and left certain instructions with the Manager for guidance. At an outbreak which caused about

16 deaths all the animals at the Farm were inoculated against hæmorrhagic septicæmia. The organism of this disease was found in the heart blood of some of the sheep after death. Investigations on the disease are still in progress.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

38. *Forest Department.*—In 1920 the mortality among the newly-captured elephants and those in working condition was serious and at the request of the Chief Conservator of Forests, suggestions were offered by the Superintendent to prevent such heavy mortality in future.

39. *Police.*—The staff of this department held post-mortem examination on 55 cases of suspected criminal poisoning as against 46 in the previous year. In 32 cases viscera, etc., were sent to the Chemical Examiner for report, and poison was detected in eight of them. The staff also examined 139 animals for malicious injury and gave evidence when called upon to do so.

40. The Chemical Examiner, Madras, dealt with 64 cases of suspected criminal poisoning in animals during the year and detected poison in 30 of them. Guntūr supplied the largest number of cases, 11 proving positive. The chief poisons detected were yellow oleander and arsenic in some form or other.

41. Ninety-one prosecutions were made for criminal poisoning and in 26 of them convictions were obtained.

42. *Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*—3,256 convictions were obtained under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act in this Presidency excluding the Madras City, but only in 659 cases the animals concerned were sent to veterinary infirmaries for treatment. The figures for the previous year were 3,549 and 1,035 respectively. It is obvious from these figures that the convicting magistrates have shown greater disinclination than in the past year to order the animals to be treated in a veterinary institution.

43. *Cattle Quarantine Depot.*—The Ceylon Government decided on the abolition of the system of quarantining animals intended for export to Ceylon under the supervision of a Veterinary Inspector of this department and decided to employ an Inspector of their own at Tuticorin. In accordance with this decision the temporary depot which was under the control of this Department was abolished on the 4th July 1920.

44. *Meat inspection.*—This was being carried out by an officer of this Department in the following towns:—Cuddalore, Coonoor, Calicut, Trichinopoly, Erode, Coimbatore, Adōni, Ranipet, Parlākimedi, Guntūr, Palghat, Nellore, Tiruvālūr, Tanjore, Madanapalle, Kumbakōnam, Hospet and Salem. In the last seven places Veterinary Assistants were employed to do this work during the year under report. The Salem Municipality had removed this work from the Veterinary Assistant in the preceding year, but re-employed him during 1920–21.

45. *Fairs and Shows.*—The Cattle and Pony Show at Tiruppur was not held in 1920 as rinderpest and plague were prevailing in the district. A few annual and weekly cattle fairs in other places were recommended to be closed on account of rinderpest. The biennial cattle show at Ongole, which was held the last time in February 1918, has not since been held. The reason for this is not known.

46. The Cattle Disease Act was enforced at all important annual cattle fairs as usual. To stop the prevalence of rinderpest the Act was also put in force in the Nilgiris throughout the year, in the Conjeeveram taluk of Chingleput district for three months, and in Bukkapatnam town of Anantapur district for about a month.

47. Sections 6 and 15 of the Cattle Disease Act make it obligatory on the keeper of the hospital pound to impound every animal found to be suffering from a contagious or infectious disease. In certain cases however, it has been found impracticable to impound all such animals, and in the case of a disease like rinderpest it is desirable to avoid movement as far as possible. To remedy this defect in the law, Mr. Ware proposed certain amendments so as to give discretion to the keeper of the hospital pound in the matter of impounding animals and Government have brought in a Bill during the year to amend the Act accordingly.

V.—EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

48. The total Provincial expenditure of the department excluding Veterinary instruction rose from Rs. 2,31,783–12–5 the previous year to Rs. 2,62,000–6–11.

VI.—OFFICE STAFF.

49. The strength of the office establishment remained the same as in the previous year and the work of the staff including the Office Veterinary Assistants was, as usual, satisfactory. The staff feel that they reasonably expected more favourable treatment in respect of the revision of their pay, and as there are some grounds for their disappointment, it is hoped that Government will give due consideration to the representations recently made by the Superintendent on their behalf and thus remove the grievance which they have felt for some years.

VII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

50. The statistics according to table XV show that the year has been a comparatively healthy one for live-stock. Rinderpest, however, was severe in a few districts.

The itinerating staff has recently been somewhat strengthened and it was possible for Veterinary Assistants when reports were received in time, to attend outbreaks and take necessary action quicker than it could be done in the past. If the village officers were prompt in reporting outbreaks, the mortality could, no doubt, be lessened but many do not appear to have yet realized their responsibility in the matter, for during the year the staff made 257 reports against them for slackness in this direction.

51. Owing to lack of staff and want of information regarding cattle routes and the absence of efficient legislation, diseases like rinderpest in the past could only be checked by inoculations at the seat of outbreaks of the disease. The first two drawbacks have of late been removed to some extent and this has enabled Mr. Ware to make an effort to check, as far as possible, the importation of rinderpest from the Hyderabad State by opening cattle pounds on the routes by which cattle going to the Native State for grazing usually return. As Kistna and Guntūr districts are usually affected first, and as the animals return from grazing in November and December, the sanction of Government was obtained to establish cattle pounds on the two important routes in those districts, viz., Sattenapalle-Guntūr road and Nandigama-Bezwada road and to enforce the Cattle Disease Act for three months from 1st November 1920 in Bezwada and Guntūr taluks.

The hospital pound on the Sattenapalle-Guntūr road was ready for use only on 20th December 1920, although the Veterinary Assistant posted as poundkeeper was on duty on 5th November 1920. It was reported that the cattle began to return from grazing by this route earlier than usual for want of fodder. Three thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight animals were inspected, but no cases of rinderpest were detected. It is mentioned elsewhere in this report that Guntūr district was almost free from rinderpest during the year, the deaths recorded being only six. It is remarkable that the animals that returned from grazing brought no rinderpest with them.

The pound on the Nandigama-Bezwada road was opened on 23rd November 1920 and the poundkeeper inspected 6,892 cattle and 3,981 sheep and goats. Of the cattle, six animals were suspected for rinderpest and the necessary action taken. It is reported that most of the cattle examined came from the grazing areas in British territory.

From the information given in the foregoing paragraphs, it may be inferred that the year has been a healthy one for cattle in the Hyderabad State also.

52. It appears that, owing to the scarcity of fodder, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have decided to permit in future cattle from outside their dominions into the grazing areas in the State only when there is surplus grass available after the requirements of the cattle in the Dominions have been satisfied. If cattle in the British territory were prohibited from entering into the Hyderabad State, hospital pounds on the cattle routes might not be necessary.

53. The rules framed for the quarantining of cattle imported from other countries came into force from 16th January 1921. The object of the rules is to prevent the importation of tuberculosis into this country.

54. Leaflet No. 5 on Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia was being printed when the year closed.

55. The usual promotion examination for assistants was held in July 1920. Of the 17 men who appeared, nine passed.

D. A. D. AITCHISON, I.C.V.D.,
Acting Supt., Civil Vety. Dept., Madras.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1920-21.

1. *General Administration.*—Mr. F. Ware, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, held charge of the office of Principal in addition to his own duties from 1st April until the 26th of June 1920, when Mr. D. A. D. Aitchison, the permanent Principal who had proceeded on leave, again took charge. Mr. Aitchison also acted for the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, in addition to his own duties of Principal, Madras Veterinary College, during the absence of Mr. F. Ware on leave from 23rd August 1920 to the end of the year.

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

Mr. P. T. Saunders, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., Imperial Leave Reserve Officer who arrived in Madras on 30th December 1920, was posted to the College to assist the Principal in his teaching work and to do the duties of the Assistant Principal during Mr. G. T. D'Silva's absence on leave from 1st April 1921.

The following changes were made in the teaching staff of the College during the year:—

M.R.Ry. C. Venkatratnam Chetti, the permanent third lecturer, was transferred to the Corporation of Madras as acting Chief Superintendent of the Cattle Depôts on 30th April 1920, and Veterinary Inspector, T. P. Swaminatha Ayyar, was appointed to act in his place. Assistant lecturer M. A. Rangaswami Ayyar was reverted to the department and was relieved by Veterinary Assistant M. Sundaranathan on 21st July 1920.

Veterinary Assistant P. K. Devanayakam Pillai who was House Surgeon in the College Hospital, was also reverted to the department at his own request, and Probationary Veterinary Assistant K. N. Krishnan took his place on 3rd July 1920.

Veterinary Inspector G. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar continued in his appointment of Special Veterinary Inspector on Glanders work in the city of Madras until 23rd March 1921 when he was reverted to the department and was succeeded by Veterinary Inspector K. S. Natesa Ayyar.

2. *Selection of Candidates.*—It has always been necessary to select about twice as many candidates as there are vacancies in order to make allowances for defections which occur shortly after admission. These are probably due to the students discovering that they have no real bent towards a Veterinary career, or finding some other line which attracts them more. Some students subsequently secure admission to the Engineering College or the Medical School. Want of hostel accommodation is also a factor. The present hostel accommodation is inadequate and plans for another hostel are being submitted for the approval and sanction of Government.

To meet these conditions, 73 students were selected last year, 15 in Bezwada and 58 in Madras; of these, 34 men continued to attend throughout the year in class A.

The total number of students on the rolls of the College on 31st March 1921 was 94, including 51 Brahmans, 21 Non-Brahmans, 14 Indian Christians and 8 Muhammadans.

3. *Professional Examinations.*—The annual examinations were conducted from 22nd to 31st March 1921. The following were the officers who constituted the examining Board:—

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Mr. K. Hewlett, Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College | } President. |
| 2. Mr. D. Quinlan, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bihar and Orissa. | |
| 3. Mr. D. A. D. Aitchison, Principal, Madras Veterinary College. | |
| 4. Mr. G. McElligott, Second Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras. | |
| } Members. | |

Class C—the final year—with a pass of 79.4 per cent succeeded in beating Class B by a bare margin only, the latter being represented by a pass of 78.5 per cent. Class A was somewhat less successful with 65.6 per cent which, however, is a good average. On these results the teaching staff have every reason to consider that their efforts during the year were to some degree rewarded. The report of the Board of Examiners would not seem to deny them some credit either, for they considered that the results were satisfactory and that the successful candidates showed a good knowledge of their work.

The usual supplementary examinations for candidates who had failed in one subject only were held by the Principal. Three students presented themselves and all passed.

4. *Employment of graduates.*—Twenty-seven students graduated from the College in March 1921. Twenty-six are awaiting orders of appointment in the Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, and one student who was deputed by the Coorg Administration entered service in Coorg.

5. *Work of the hospital.*—The number of cases treated in hospital during the year was 2,945 as detailed below:—

	Equines.	Bovines.	Canines and others.	Total.
In-patients	342	385	543	1,270
Out-patients	276	214	1,185	1,675
Total	618	599	1,728	2,945

6. *Diseases under the Glanders and Farcy Act in Madras City.*—

(1) *Glanders.*—Two cases were detected and destroyed and 491 other animals were tested.

(2) *Epizootic Lymphangitis.*—Only one case—a mule—of this disease was discovered and destroyed.

(3) *Surra.*—Seven cases in all were met with and destroyed.

Rabies.—Four patients were put through the Anti-rabic treatment in the hospital. In 24 suspicious cases where it was necessary to have a microscopical diagnosis in the interest of the people bitten, the brain of the animal was sent to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor. Twenty-two of these cases proved positive.

Rinderpest.—This disease broke out in January 1920 and continued until June. Over 800 animals were inoculated by the College staff.

7. *Work of the Laboratory.*—

(a) The number of specimens received from the staff of the Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, for examination and report during 1920-21 amounted to	267
(b) Number of specimens received from the Madras Corporation	25
(c) Do. do. Bellary Remount Depot	26
(d) Do. do. Hosur do.	6
(e) Number of smears submitted by the Glanders Inspector	73
(f) Number of specimens received from Coorg	1
(g) Do. do. Pudukkottai	2
(h) Do. do. private parties	1
Total	401

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Table II.—Statement showing the number of deaths from contagious diseases amongst animals during the year 1920-21.

Districts.	Equines.				Bovines.				Others.			
	Glanders.	Anthrax.	Surra.	Dourine.	Other contagious diseases.	Total.	Root-and-mouth disease.	Hæmorrhagic septicæmia.	Blackquarter.	Anthrax.	Other contagious diseases.	Total.
1. Ganjam ..	..	1	2	..	5	8	2,581	209	412	248	331	2,332
2. Visagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	7	51	62	53	412
3. Godavari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	10	3	3	111	201
4. Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,486	40	363	132	629	4,819
5. Gunter ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	26	26	96	127
6. Karnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	312	41	47	131	287	1,377
7. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	59	78	65	107	1,883
8. Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	512	28	102	102	160	3,686
9. Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	635	13	74	80	179	3,071
10. Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,789	62	377	67	316	2,775
11. Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,297	49	211	80	644	2,409
12. South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,194	79	65	21	58	1,849
13. North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	916	15	20	92	472	1,980
14. Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	476	37	31	43	244	941
15. Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194	18	20	50	244	818
16. Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	340	147	26	117	41	666
17. Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	254	2	80	78	229	837
18. Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	46	19	85	250	723
19. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	261	6	..	..	68	373
20. Ramnad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	393	36	..	79	243	681
21. Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	2	3	76	105
22. Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Agency District (February and March 1921 only).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	8	9	..	104	116	17,273	1,186	2,758	1,384	3,059	11,406
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,066

Table III.—Statement showing results of preventive inoculation during the year 1920-21.

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.	54	..	1,030	..	..	3,248	10	..	18	..
2. Visagapatam ..			15	..	169	..	..	1,555	..	..	9	..
3. Godavari ..			22	..	260	..	..	3,592	147	..	11	..
4. Kistna ..			76	..	2,377	..	..	18,161	..	..	67	..
5. Gunter ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Karnool ..			2	..	29	..	..	113	..	..	1	..
7. Bellary ..			7	..	18	..	..	693	..	..	1	..
8. Anantapur ..			46	..	934	..	..	3,617	..	..	7	..
9. Cuddapah ..			19	..	504	..	..	1,719	..	..	3	..
10. Nellore ..			22	..	746	..	..	3,145	..	..	4	..
11. Chingleput ..			57	..	760	..	..	3,335	..	..	28	..
12. South Arcot ..			16	..	145	50	..	1,459	247	..	6	..
13. North Arcot ..			40	..	405	..	..	2,180	..	..	19	..
14. Chittoor ..			19	..	884	..	..	6,557	..	..	51	..
15. Salem ..			25	..	237	..	..	4,586	42	..	18	..
16. Coimbatore ..			25	..	326	..	..	2,742	10	..	32	..
17. Trichinopoly ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Tanjore ..			28	..	255	..	..	1,950	..	..	16	..
19. Madras ..			12	..	108	..	..	867	..	..	..	..
20. Ramnad ..			13	..	47	..	..	1,409	..	..	..	..
21. Tinnevely ..			10	..	59	..	..	656	..	..	5	..
22. Malabar ..			10	..	68	..	..	695	..	..	2	..
23. The Nilgiris ..			10	..	57	..	..	798	..	..	3	..
24. South Kanara ..			4	..	21	..	..	182	..	..	..	..
25. Madras City ..			7	..	13	..	..	821	..	..	7	..
Total ..	..	..	583	..	9,450	50	..	65,080	456	..	293	..
Godavari ..	Hæmorrhagic septicæmia.	Serum alone.	1	..	11	..	..	144	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..			1	..	14	..	..	817	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..			1	..	84	..	..	297	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..			1	..	52	..	..	76	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..			17	..	158	..	..	1,655	..	..	2	..
North Arcot ..			1	..	5	..	..	29	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..			3	..	87	..	..	295	..	..	..	..
South Kanara ..			2	..	52	..	..	188	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	27	..	379	84	..	2,654	297	..	2	1
Chittoor ..	Anthrax ..	Serum alone.	1	..	20	..	..	199	..	..	..	..

Table IV.—Statement showing the number of animals treated and castrated on tour during the year 1920-21.

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	661	..	793	42	835	1	1,191	9	1,201	15	2,271	30	2,316	4,352
2. Visagapatam ..	..	3	546	..	99	13	118	10	536	67	613	67	1,184	137	1,338	2,069
3. Godavari ..	..	4	719	..	776	14	793	6	523	13	542	60	1,312	32	1,404	2,739
4. Kistna ..	..	5	1,002	..	402	29	433	9	1,767	25	1,801	186	2,154	70	2,660	4,594
5. Gunter ..	..	3	518	..	97	40	139	2	690	12	704	46	1,006	45	1,097	1,940
6. Karnool ..	..	3	542	11	153	24	188	8	908	25	936	68	1,513	18	1,597	2,731
7. Bellary ..	..	4	718	5	274	70	349	3	97	10	110	141	1,636	68	1,845	2,804
8. Anantapur ..	..	3	601	..	448	120	568	1	226	10	237	87	721	44	852	1,657
9. Cuddapah ..	..	1	219	1	112	27	140	..	338	10	348	35	350	89	405	893
10. Nellore ..	..	2	226	1	24	2	27	1	1,626	1	1,628	19	525	20	564	2,219
11. Chingleput ..	..	1	546	..	253	2	255	..	292	2	294	16	215	7	238	787
12. South Arcot ..	..	1	122	..	80	21	101	13	211	5	229	..	81	1	82	412
13. North Arcot ..	..	2	362	..	92	8	100	..	324	3	327	36	514	21	571	998
14. Chittoor ..	..	2	339	..	36	30	116	..	514	17	531	24	357	10	393	1,040
15. Salem ..	..	2	394	2	244	46	292	4	867	5	876	87	976	31	1,093	1,761
16. Coimbatore ..	..	2	418	4	195	53	252	2	920	14	936	48	520	21	589	1,777
17. Trichinopoly ..	..	1	172	..	180	30	210	..	90	1	91	24	545	8	577	878
18. Tanjore ..	..	1	412	..	27	..	27	..	289	..	289	32	430	27	489	805
19. Madras ..	..	1	174	1	52	4	57	..	324	17	341	24	282	16	322	720
20. Ramnad ..	..	1	224	..	108	6	114	..	214	29	243	43	457	50	549	906
21. Tinnevely ..	..	2	285	..	101	6	107	..	378	4	377	26	700	48	774	1,258
22. Malabar ..	..	2	338	..	675	15	690	..	859	32	857	32	687	32	701	2,250
23. The Nilgiris ..	..	2	423	18	63	8	79	..	249	8	257	110	420	51	581	917
24. South Kanara ..	..	1	157	1	817	11	329	1	122	13	135	20	357	39	416	880
Total ..	..	51	10,128	52	5,651	616	6,319	57	13,019	305	13,405	1,197	19,142	844	21,153	40,877

Table V.—Statement showing the number of animals treated and castrated at the Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries during 1920-21.

Number	Districts	Number of veterinary institutions.	Number of veterinary assistants employed.	Number of in-patients treated during the year.			Number of out-patients treated during the year.			Grand total of in-patients and out-patients treated during the year.	Total number of cases supplied with medicines to the institutions but not brought to the institutions.	Castrations performed.			Receipts.	Expenditure.
				Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.			Equines.	Bovines.	Others.		
1	Ganjam	4	3	33	73	27	403	1,813	974	3,190	445	3	1,396	11	257 10 6	8,358 4 10
2	Vizagapatnam	..	3	59	37	63	304	1,108	1,144	2,556	191	2	21	22	159 7 3	6,716 9 0
3	Godavari	..	3	36	257	65	472	3,836	2,114	6,422	1,088	11	65	8	284 15 0	15,009 1 0
4	Kistna	..	6	10	45	7	632	1,665	1,157	3,453	720	10	31	13	218 2 11	7,634 1 6
5	Guntur	..	2	22	150	12	332	1,665	713	2,710	222	12	28	10	1,814 0 10	7,093 10 0
6	Kurnool	..	2	40	53	49	320	1,002	393	1,717	93	12	20	9	18 12 0	4,411 8 5
7	Bellary	..	3	9	44	9	328	1,002	798	2,128	119	6	40	24	4,563 5 9	7,144 2 11
8	Anantapur	..	1	1	1	1	55	485	218	756	95	1	21	8	5 10 0	1,812 8 6
9	Nellore	..	1	1	1	1	101	691	147	939	11	2	14	2	663 4 1	2,742 8 8
10	Cuddapah	..	1	1	1	1	205	711	626	1,542	902	2	13	3	7 7 0	1,830 10 4
11	Chingleput	..	1	1	1	1	106	325	291	1,003	46	2	14	1	1,357 7 4	3,838 13 3
12	Seawaroot	..	1	1	1	1	150	665	215	1,030	48	3	26	12	1,788 0 1	3,139 0 5
13	North Arcot	..	4	104	238	39	533	2,392	562	3,487	58	6	94	7	2,985 9 1	10,030 15 6
14	Chittoor	..	1	6	15	2	145	676	187	1,007	110	19	6	25	821 2 3	2,209 15 6
15	Salem	..	1	22	29	8	356	1,015	495	1,866	29	5	9	9	1,894 0 8	2,559 6 5
16	Coimbatore	..	4	53	634	75	762	398	1,246	4,295	43	7	51	14	3,263 6 1	8,124 11 3
17	Tiruchinopoly	..	1	60	285	34	380	1,272	441	1,872	62	5	9	14	741 12 6	3,269 13 6
18	Tanjore	..	4	31	198	39	298	2,177	1,054	3,510	216	4	24	38	2,007 9 6	9,654 4 6
19	Madura	..	1	15	126	13	122	806	495	1,423	58	7	18	1	1,048 13 0	3,490 13 2
20	Raman	..	4	19	120	19	160	2,151	502	2,813	176	19	11	11	835 0 0	6,553 15 5
21	Tinnevely	..	3	41	141	10	117	2,383	851	2,851	175	13	98	42	2,590 15 3	8,410 13 16
22	Malabar	..	2	8	52	62	283	1,498	832	2,613	274	1	122	14	2,690 15 3	5,959 19 6
23	The Nilgiris	..	1	1	14	95	121	875	774	1,270	80	7	10	13	157 15 0	2,919 0 4
24	South Kanara	..	1	10	42	6	153	555	578	1,266	71	1	32	19	180 0 0	1,737 14 1
Total		57	57	766	2,862	797	4,415	6,133	16,304	55,947	5,261	86	2,180	382	27,708 2 6	1,84,141 15 10
Madras City		1	1	342	385	543	276	214	1,186	1,675	25	5	1	14	16,141 9 2	76,112 1 3
Total		58	58	1,108	3,247	1,330	6,409	33,724	17,499	63,307	5,286	91	2,181	396	43,849 11 8	2,10,254 1 1

Table VI.—Discontinued.

Table VII.—Statement showing the strength of the subordinate veterinary staff on 31st March 1921.

Province.	How occupied.	By whom paid.	Veterinary Inspectors.	Veterinary Assistants.
Madras Presidency.	Itinerating	Government	11	51
	Office		2	2
	Reserve staff		26	3
	Veterinary College, Madras		3	..
	Agricultural College, Coimbatore		1	..
	Corporation of Madras		1	..
	Civil Administration, Bagdad		..	1
	Forest Department		..	3
	Coorg Veterinary Department		..	1
	In charge of veterinary institutions—			
	Government	Government	..	10
	Local funds	Local bodies concerned	..	30
	Municipal	Municipalities concerned	..	6
	Private	Private employers	..	5
Total ..			16	138

* Includes one Veterinary Assistant who is sub. *pro tem*. Veterinary Inspector in the place of a permanent Veterinary Inspector who is employed in the Corporation of Madras.
 Note.—The Veterinary Assistants in charge of the Veterinary hospitals at Amalapuram, Madura, Tanjore, 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 1920-21—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 1920-21—Nil.

Table XI.—Service and produce of each class of horse, pony and donkey stallions under Government during the year 1920-21—Nil.

Table XII.—Average cost of feed, keep, attendance, etc., of horse, pony and donkey stallions during the year 1920-21—Nil.

Table XIII.—Abstract of particulars regarding horse fairs and shows held during the year 1920-21.

Name.	Number of horse fairs and shows held.		Total number of animals present.	Total number competing for prizes.	Total number of horse stock (not including branded mares) present.	Number of remounts purchased.				Price paid for remounts.			Number of mules purchased.			Price paid for mules by Government.			Total number of animals sold.	Prize money provided.						Amount sanctioned by Government of India for next year's fair or show.	Remarks.				
	Year under report.	Previous year.				Year under report.	Previous year.	Belonging to breeders.	Belonging to dealers.	For Remount depot.	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.
Kottapalli, Godavari district.	1																														
	330																														
	504																														
	..																														
	..																														
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Table XIV.—Abstract of particulars about annual cattle fairs and shows held during the year 1920-21.

Name.	Number of cattle fairs and shows.	Total number of stock present.						Average price of animals sold.						Prizes awarded.										
		Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Young stock.	Buffaloes.	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.	Total.	Amount actually awarded.	Number of medals.	Number.	Remarks.	
<i>Fairs.</i>																								
Sevalapet	1	20,000	150	81	..	1,200	5	Rs. ..	Rs. 350	Rs. 95	Rs. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Alwarthunigudi ..	1	6,471	4	4	..	179	..	..	150	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Santharanyashakoyil.	1	400	..	..	..	20	..	..	300	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Kilavatangavapuram	1	2,100	40	..	..	200	..	..	300	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Thiruchendur	1	90	30	..	..	70	..	..	540	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Kalingumalai	1	1,000	10	..	..	60	..	..	250 per pair	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Thiruvannamalai ..	1	600	50	..	..	50	..	..	300	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Kecchtharvelur ..	1	800	60	..	..	800	..	..	100	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Kethalam	1	100	2	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Samayapuram	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	300 per pair.	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Kilbeddagalli	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Kulthar	1	250	30	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Kuruviti	1	250	10	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Molmalyanar	1	4,000	10	..	..	..	..	..	300	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Molmalyanar	1	5,120	120	..	..	..	..	..	250	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Madurai	1	16,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Kulgaonda	1	..	18,000	..	..	..	..	Rs. 310	Rs. 340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Punyatiipetti	1	100	1,250	250	50	..	..	200-300 per pair.	300-800 per pair.	50 to 50	50 to 80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Kilmer	1	1,800	1,500	250	1,000	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
<i>Shows.</i>																								
Parakkimedi	1	50	100	40	10	120	10	50	40	50	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Asur	1	10	10	5	..	..	..	70	85	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

Table XIV-A.—Statement showing the cost of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Province of Madras during the year 1920-21.

Major heads.	Provincial.			Local.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Superintendence	69,870	11	7	...	...	...
Subordinate establishment	1,55,987	12	7	...	...	...
Establishment for the inspection of cattle for export to Ceylon	787	4	8	...	...	...
Hospitals and dispensaries	36,254	10	1	...	...	...
Veterinary instruction	75,309	9	8	...	...	...
Grand total	3,37,310	0	2	...	...	...

NOTE.—Figures under "Local" have not yet been furnished by the Accountant-General, Madras.

Table XV.—Comparative statement of cattle mortality for five years ending 1920-21.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths among cattle for the year ending				
	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Diseases.					
Rinderpest	26,215	30,788	44,164	31,237	17,273
Anthrax	7,900	7,691	3,713	3,817	3,059
Hæmorrhagic septicæmia	8,685	7,982	3,798	3,388	2,758
Black-quarter	6,927	5,483	2,958	2,317	1,384
Foot-and-mouth disease	2,687	2,068	2,527	2,128	1,186
Other contagious diseases	16,274	16,081	18,959	16,840	11,406
Total	68,558	70,018	76,114	59,297	37,066
Other causes.					
Snake bite	8,790	7,337	7,674	8,173	8,400
Wild animals	1,330	1,259	822	894	860
Ornimal poisoning	8,689	8,619	6,789	7,890	8,644
Other	49	24	73	59	53
Total	18,858	17,239	15,358	17,016	17,957
Grand total	87,416	87,257	91,472	76,313	55,023

II

Memorandum No. 2018-III/21-1, Development, dated 3rd August 1921.

The Accountant-General is requested to furnish a statement showing the receipts and charges of the Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, for 1920-21 under "Provincial" and "Local" and also the amount of expenditure incurred on works done by the Public Works Department during the same year on behalf of the Civil Veterinary Department. The figures are required for incorporation in the administration report of the Veterinary Department. An early reply is requested.

(By order)

K. NAGESWARA RAO,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.

III

Statement showing the receipts and charges of the Civil Veterinary Department of the Province of Madras for the year 1920-21, final.

Heads.	Amount under Provincial.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Receipts.			
Veterinary and stallion receipts	684	11	2
College receipts	16,060	3	2
Fees for inspection of cattle for export to Ceylon and Straits Settlements	...	...	...
Contributions from local bodies	5,531	14	6
Other receipts	2,182	9	5
Total	24,459	6	3

Statement showing the receipts and charges of the Civil Veterinary Department of the Province of Madras for the year 1920-21, final—cont.

Heads.	Amount under Provincial.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Charges.			
Superintendence	73,591	4	3
Veterinary instruction	78,316	12	11
Subordinate establishment	1,54,889	14	9
Establishment for the inspection of cattle for export to Ceylon	167	10	7
Breeding operations	...	...	...
Hospitals and dispensaries	40,685	10	6
Expenditure incurred on veterinary buildings	...	...	...
Original works	43,318	0	0
Repairs	2,534	0	0
Total	3,95,503	5	0

REMARKS.—Local.—The figures under "Local" are not available at present as the local boards' accounts are not received yet. The Examiner, Local Funds, may be addressed to furnish the figures after a month of the receipt of this statement.

A. A. KUPPUSWAMI AYYANGAR,
Assistant Accounts Officer.

24th August 1921.

To the Under Secretary to Government, Development Department.

Order—No. 2174, Development, dated 23rd November 1921.

Recorded.

2. The superior staff of the department was strengthened during the year by the addition of a second Superintendent who arrived in May 1920. An Imperial Leave reserve officer was also posted to Madras in December 1920 and he has been deputed to work at the college. A second officer for the college has since arrived while sanction has been obtained for the employment of two more executive officers and a third officer at the college. The number of Deputy Superintendents remained the same as in 1919-20. The subordinate staff increased from 15 inspectors and 121 assistants on 31st March 1920 to 16 inspectors and 138 assistants on 31st March 1921.

3. Orders have been issued for the opening of new veterinary institutions at Palacoli, Manjeri, Puttur, Tiruppur, Kodaikanal, Chingleput and Masulipatam in 1921-22.

4. The year has been a comparatively healthy one for the cattle of the Presidency. The total number of deaths from contagious disease was 37,066 and is the lowest on record for the last twenty years. There is a decrease under every disease. Rinderpest which usually claims the largest toll accounts for 17,273 deaths as compared with 31,237 in 1919-20, 44,164 in 1918-19 and 30,788 in the year previous. Mortality from the disease was high in Anantapur, Ganjam and Kistna districts while Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot come next in order. Ganjam suffered heavily and the attention of the Collector of the district is invited to paragraph 20 of the report of the Superintendent and he is requested to instruct his revenue subordinates to supervise more effectively the work of the village officers in the matter of reporting outbreaks. It is regrettable to find that in most districts village officers are still far from prompt about sending reports of outbreaks.

It is reported that only eleven municipalities have thus far adopted by-laws proposed in connection with the maintenance of cattle mortality registers and the sending of reports of outbreaks of diseases to the Veterinary department and that a scheme for the maintenance of mortality registers and report of outbreaks by the Madras Corporation with reference to paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 2946, Revenue, dated 10th December 1920, is still under discussion. It is a matter for regret that the local bodies should have evinced so little interest in a matter closely affecting the public health and the Government trust that earnest endeavours will soon be made to give effect to the arrangements already proposed in this regard.

5. The assistants in charge of the veterinary institutions performed 2,668 castrations and treated 63,307 cases during 1920-21 as against 2,246 castrations and 58,392 cases respectively in the year 1919-20. The work of the touring staff in the last four years has been as shown in the subjoined statement:—

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Inoculation	110,772	181,871	90,614	68,686
Number of contagious diseases treated ..	11,546	13,044	15,678	13,405
Number of non-contagious diseases treated ..	11,018	14,492	16,979	21,168
Castrations performed	8,034	4,816	5,768	6,819

The decrease in the number of inoculations performed and contagious cases treated is reported to be due to the diseases being less severe in the year under review. The increase in the number of non-contagious cases treated in a comparatively healthy year is satisfactory and indicates the growing appreciation by the cattle owners of the opportunities of veterinary relief afforded by the department.

6. The Superintendent in paragraph 42 of the report brings to notice the falling off in the number of cases sent to veterinary infirmaries by the subordinate magistrates under section 6 (3) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890. The District Magistrate's attention has been drawn to this subject in the correspondence.

Paragraph 9 of G.O. No. 3217, Revenue, dated 11th October 1917.

Paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 8054, Revenue, dated 26th August 1918.

Paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 2189, Revenue, dated 23rd September 1919.

noted in the margin and the Government desire that they should again impress on the subordinate and honorary magistracy the need for making full and free use of the provisions of section 6 (3) of the Act.

7. The Veterinary College continued to do very satisfactory work during the year. Good results were shown at the professional examinations held in March 1921.

8. The total receipts and charges of the department as reported by the Accountant-General are shown below:—

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
College receipts	16,060	3	2	Superintendence	78,591	4	8
Contribution from local bodies	5,531	14	6	Subordinate establishment	1,54,889	14	9
Other receipts	2,867	4	7	Hospitals and dispensaries	40,685	10	6
				Veterinary instruction	78,316	12	11
Total	24,459	6	3	Total	3,47,483	10	4

The figures of expenditure exclude

(i) a sum of Rs. 47,852 spent on works by the Public Works Department; and

(ii) the expenditure incurred by local bodies on account of hospitals and dispensaries.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

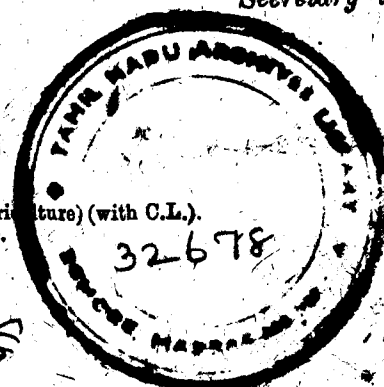
J. M. TURING,
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.
" Principal, Madras Veterinary College.
" Director of Agriculture.
" Local Self-Government Department.
" Public Department.
" Law (General) Department.
" Revenue Department.
" Accountant-General.

Copy to the Government of India (Revenue and Agriculture) (with C.L.).

" Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement).
" Agricultural Adviser (with C.L.).
" Publicity Officer.

Editors' Table.



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