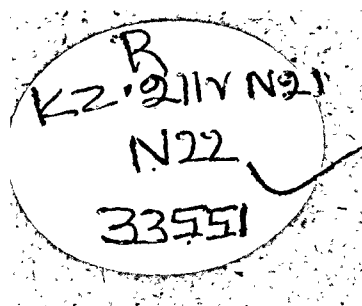


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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR 1921-1922



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OF THE
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MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR
1921-1922

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1922

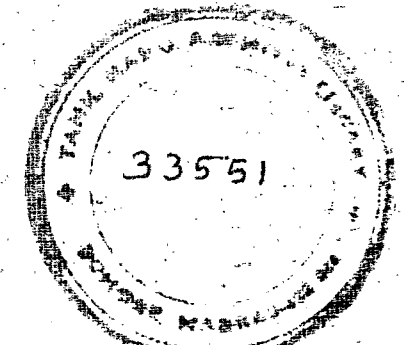
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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR
1921-1922



Read—the following paper :—

Letter from F. WARE, Esq., F.R.C.V.S., Chief Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and Veterinary Adviser to Government, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated 24th July 1922, No. D. Dis. 1035-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 1922.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department,
Madras Presidency, for the year 1921-22.

I.—ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

(a) Chief Superintendent.

Mr. D. A. D. Aitchison was in charge of the office of Chief Superintendent in addition to his own duties as Principal, Madras Veterinary College, until 23rd August 1921, when Mr. F. Ware returned from combined leave.

2. Mr. Aitchison toured for 25 days, while holding charge of this office, travelling 2,100 miles by rail and 47 miles by road. He carried out inspections in four districts and attended the Pony and Cattle show at Tiruppur in May 1921.

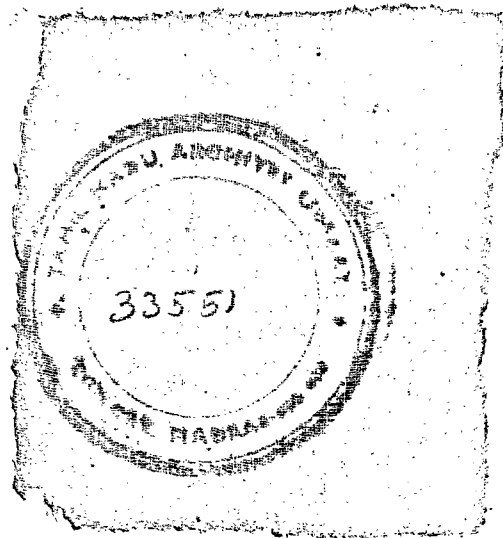
3. Mr. Ware was on tour for 84 days after his return from leave, travelling 5,209 miles by rail and 555 miles by road. He visited 11 districts, inspected the offices of the Deputy Superintendents I, III and IV Circles, attended the Annual Cattle Fair at Samayapuram, Trichinopoly district, selected a building for the office of the Superintendent, I Division at Vizagapatam and a site at Gudalur for quarters for the Touring Veterinary Assistant and, at the instance of the Director, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, toured in the Palnis and the Nilgiris to select a site suitable for a serum-making laboratory in this Presidency.

He served as an examiner at the annual examinations of the Madras Veterinary College in March 1922, and during December 1921 he personally supervised "Serum Simultaneous" inoculations against Rinderpest and examined the students in Animal Hygiene at the Coimbatore Agricultural College.

(b) Superintendent, I Division, Vizagapatam.

4. This division, consisting of the Revenue districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur, Bellary and Chittoor, with the Agency division, was formed during the year.

Mr. McElligott, who was under training in this office at the beginning of the year, was deputed to the Muktesar Laboratory for a three months course on 26th April 1921. At the request of the Director of the Laboratory he was put on special



பா: அ. இ. கெ. ச. வன்
செப்பன்ருவதற்காக ரெக்டர்க்
கொள்வப்பட்ட நாள்
ஏப்ரல் 1922
செப்பன்ரு முடித்த நாள்
மே 1922
செப்பன்ருக்கு
மு. ப. அ. ஏ. உதவியுள்ள
கொள்வப்பட்ட
கொள்வப்பட்ட

duty at the end of his course and did not return to this Presidency until 7th September 1921. After that he was attached to this office again until 28th January 1922 when he opened the new Superintendent's office at Vizagapatam, but on 28th March 1922 he resigned his appointment in this department to take up private practice in Bombay. He handed over charge of the Vizagapatam office to Mr. Narasinga Rao, the Deputy Superintendent, I Circle, who has had to carry on the work of both this and his own office for over three months.

(c) *Deputy Superintendents.*

5. The four Deputy Superintendents' circles were held throughout the year by the same officers as in the previous year. As usual, their routine work was all that could be desired and it is necessary only to mention items of special work performed by each.

6. Mr. Sampath Ayyangar was in executive charge of the "Serum Simultaneous" inoculations against Rinderpest at the Chintaldevi Agricultural Farm, he was responsible for the despatch of a large amount of material from the Bantanahal Sheep Farm to the Muktesar Laboratory and investigated two different obscure conditions which were observed in buffaloes in Bellary and Kurnool districts during the year.

Mr. Kylasam Ayyar was in executive charge of the "Serum Simultaneous" inoculations at the Coimbatore Agricultural Farm, and he also acted as an examiner of the Final year students of the Certificate course at the College of the same name.

Mr. Wilson continued to do the duties of Editor of the "Madras Veterinary Journal" which produced five numbers during the year.

II.—EXECUTIVE STAFF.

7. The strength of the subordinate staff on 31st March 1922 was 17 Veterinary Inspectors, excluding the one lent to the Madras Corporation, and 161 Veterinary Assistants as against 15 Inspectors and 138 Assistants in the previous year. Twenty-six new graduates were taken on in August 1921 and the only casualty was Veterinary Assistant A. S. Subbarama Ayyar, who died.

(a) *Veterinary Inspectors.*

8. Two new ranges were created during the year, with headquarters at Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. Of the 17 Inspectors mentioned in the last paragraph, 13 of them were employed in charge of ranges, two were Lecturers at the Madras Veterinary College, one was working in Madras City as Inspector under the Glanders and Farcy Act, and one was employed at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. The work of these Inspectors in charge of ranges was, on the whole, satisfactory, but the only names which came prominently to the notice of the Chief Superintendent were A. Ramachandra Ayyar and C. Suryanarayanamurthi.

(b) *Veterinary Assistants.*

9. Sixty-four of these officers were in permanent touring billets, 58 in charge of hospitals and dispensaries, 29 on the leave reserve and the rest employed in various special posts as shown in Table VII.

(i) *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*

10. Six new dispensaries were opened during the year at Bandar, Palacole, Chingleput, Kodaikanal, Manjeri and Puttur.

11. Most of the institutions show an increase on the work of the previous year.

In seven of them, however, there was a fall, and this is variously attributed to the introduction of fees, levy of tolls under the new District Municipalities Act on all animals coming into a town, scarcity of fodder, plague, etc.

12. There was a slight fall in the number of castrations performed at veterinary institutions, the figure being 2,617 as compared with 2,648 of the previous year.

13. The following Veterinary Assistants deserve credit for the work performed at their hospital or dispensary during the year:—S. Ananthayya Sastri, G. Avoodanayakam, M. N. Ahmed, P. I. Chakko, R. Jayaram, K. R. Krishna Ayyar,

P. S. Kuppuswami, L. S. Parameswara Ayyar, M. A. Rangaswamy Ayyar, B. Ramalinga Nayudu, E. Ramaswamy, R. Swaminathan, K. Sukumara Rao, J. E. D. Sigamony and K. Samirasimha Rao. A. S. Mahadeva Ayyar also deserves commendation for sticking to his post at Manjeri during the Moplah rebellion.

(ii) *Itinerating.*

14. Thirteen new touring billets were created during the year—11 in the plains and 2 in the Agency division.

15. A comparison of the work done during the past two years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Inoculations.	Contagious cases treated.	Non-contagious cases treated.	Castrations.
1920-21	68,686	13,405	21,163	6,319
1921-22	70,816	18,119	24,718	6,809

16. The names of the following touring assistants are brought to the notice of Government for good work:—

T. L. Anantharaman, J. D. David, A. Krishnaswamy, Noor Ahmed, V. Parameswara Menon, V. Periaswamy, K. Prakasa Rao, K. S. Ramaswamy, H. R. Rangaswami, K. A. Ramaswamy Ayyar, A. Ramasubbu, T. K. Srinivasan, A. Sundara Rao Nayudu and P. A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar.

III.—CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

17. Although there was an increase in the number of deaths reported during the year from Hemorrhagic Septicæmia, Black-quarter and Foot-and-mouth disease, yet the reported total mortality from contagious diseases dropped from 37,066 in the previous year to 34,258 during the year under report.

It is satisfactory to find that the largest decreases in the figures occurred under Rinderpest and Anthrax.

18. *Rinderpest.*—The reported mortality under this head was 10,121, which for this Presidency is a very small figure. The disease was severe only in Ganjam and Kistna districts and in the Agency Division.

Altogether 810 reports of this disease were received, and 763 of them were attended by the staff of this department. "Serum alone" inoculation was undertaken during the course of 430 outbreaks, 61,391 animals being protected by this method. Inoculation by the "Serum Simultaneous" method was revived during the year under report, 98 cattle at the Coimbatore Agricultural Farm and 70 at the Chintaldevi Farm being put through this process without any fatalities.

19. Mr. McElligott arranged to carry out inoculations by this method on private animals at two places in Godavari district during February and March 1922, and, in order to save expense, arrangements were made to get the necessary Rinderpest virus down from the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory at Bareilly by post. Unfortunately, although two attempts were made, the virus was impotent when it arrived in Godavari, probably owing to the fact that it was impossible to keep it packed in ice throughout the journey, so the animals numbering some hundreds which had been collected for the inoculations had to be dispersed.

20. These unsuccessful attempts to obtain the virus seriously jeopardised the success of the three camps which had been arranged for private animals in the Nilgiris during April and May of this year, for it was intended to carry on the virus from one place to the other, but at the last moment a natural outbreak of Rinderpest occurred at Kotagiri, and suitable virus, i.e., free from the organisms of Piroplasmiasis or Tick Fever, was obtained from it, and the inoculations in the Nilgiris successfully carried through.

Details of these inoculations will be included in the report relating to the current year, and they are only referred to here in order to show the urgent necessity there is for a laboratory in the South of India from which suitable Rinderpest virus can be obtained quickly and inexpensively, if these simultaneous inoculations are to supersede the "Serum alone" method, the drawbacks of which are admitted.

21. *Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia*.—The number of deaths reported under this head was 3,840 as compared with 2,758 the previous year. *Ganjam and Kistna were again the districts most affected.

Out of 278 reports received by the staff, 224 were attended, and 7,918 animals were inoculated against it.

22. *Anthrax*.—The reported mortality from this disease was 2,791 as against 3,059 in the previous year. Kistna district has the unenviable distinction of being the most affected by this disease also.

Throughout the Presidency 88 reports of Anthrax were received and 71 of them attended. No inoculations against this disease were carried out.

23. *Black-quarter*.—There was a considerable rise in the figures of this disease, 3,407 deaths being reported as compared with 1,384 the previous year. In all, 264 reports were received and 189 attended.

24. *Foot-and-mouth disease*.—The number of deaths reported under this head was 1,345 compared with 1,186 the previous year.

The staff received 467 reports and attended 426 of them.

25. *Infectious Lymphangitis of cattle*.—This disease, the causal organism of which has recently been described by Sheather from cases in this Presidency, continued to be very prevalent.

An autogenous vaccine from some cases was made at the Madras Veterinary College laboratory, but so far no great success has attended its use.

26. *Glanders*.—Apart from Madras City, one case was detected in Amalapur and the animal was destroyed.

27. *Epizootic Lymphangitis of horses*.—One case was detected at the Veterinary Dispensary, Coonoor, and confirmed microscopically.

28. *Trypanosomiasis*.—Seven cases of Surra were confirmed microscopically during the year, and the affected horses either died or were destroyed and the usual compensation paid.

29. In addition, a large number of cases of Trypanosomiasis in cattle were recorded, and this indicates a line of research which urgently needs taking up in this Presidency, viz., to determine what the species of Trypanosomes affecting cattle are and whether they are identical with the cause of equine Surra.

30. *Piróplasmiasis*.—No case of Tick Fever in any animal came under treatment during the year.

31. *Kumri*.—Fifteen cases of this disease were diagnosed by the staff during the year.

32. *Sheep-pox*.—Four reports of this were received, three being from Ramnad and one from Tinnevely district.

33. *Pleuro-Pneumonia of Sheep*.—The ravages of this disease still continuing at the Bantanahal Farm, the Director of the Muktesaf Laboratory was asked to undertake the investigation of it.

A preliminary report has already been received, but more material is required for its further investigation and this may be difficult to obtain now that the Sheep-breeding Farm has been closed down.

34. *Rabies*.—The brains of 80 dogs, four other domestic animals and one jackal sent by the staff to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for examination were certified to be rabid.

In addition it was unnecessary to seek a microscopical confirmation of the disease in another 48 dogs, 13 other domestic animals and one fox.

35. *Anchylostomiasis*.—As time goes on, it is only natural that our knowledge regarding the different diseases affecting animals in this Presidency should increase, and this year it is found necessary to add yet another to the already long list included in this section.

Anchylostomiasis, commonly known as 'Hookworm disease', is found to be most widely spread amongst dogs in the south of India and undoubtedly seriously affects their health, particularly imported dogs.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

36. *Forest Department*.—Owing to the Moplah rebellion and consequent loss of Government elephants and buffaloes, the post of Assistant Veterinary Inspector in the Forest Department at Nilambur was not filled during the second half of the year.

Mr. Mascarenhas, whose designation has been changed to Inspector of Livestock, with Headquarters at Calicut, and the two Assistant Veterinary Inspectors at Mount Stuart and Gudalur lent from this department, continued in their respective billets.

37. *Criminal*.—The services of this department were not requisitioned by the Police as often as in the previous year—let us hope because crime was not so common. Only 43 post-mortems were made in cases suspected of criminal poisoning and 77 animals examined for malicious injury.

38. The Chemical Examiner reports that he dealt with the viscera of 56 animals suspected for criminal poisoning, of which 32 were sent in by members of this department, and he detected poison in 20 of them.

Twenty-eight prosecutions for criminal poisoning were made, but convictions obtained in only six of them.

As usual, the most common poisons used were Yellow Oleander and Arsenic.

39. *Toxicology*.—Several interesting cases of accidental poisoning in cattle by the plant *Vinca pusilla* were reported from Coimbatore, North Arcot and Tinnevely districts. No description of the poisonous properties of this plant, which belongs to the Periwinkle family, has been found, but they appear to be well known to the ryots, who prescribe tamarind juice as an antidote.

40. *Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals*.—Convictions in 3,304 cases were obtained under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act in this Presidency, excluding Madras City. In 732 cases the animals concerned were sent to veterinary infirmaries for treatment, which is a slight improvement on the percentage of cases sent the previous year.

41. *Municipal*.—For some years past it has been the policy of this department to try and convince municipalities in this Presidency of their obligations in the matter of providing expert veterinary advice for the purpose of looking after the health of their animals and at the same time protecting their human population from the ill-effects of contact between the latter and diseased animals.

42. It has always been maintained that the correct way of doing this is by each municipality appointing its own Veterinary Officer, and it is pleasing to be able to record that the Ootacamund Municipal Council have recently given others the lead by appointing as their whole-time Veterinary Officer an Assistant lent to them by this department for a period of three years to begin with.

43. This officer does their Meat Inspection, maintains their animal mortality register, attends to outbreaks of contagious disease occurring within the municipality and sees to the proper disposal of carcasses, is responsible for the health of the municipal livestock, gives expert evidence in cruelty and other criminal cases, and is available for any other veterinary work of a public nature whenever required.

44. It is to be hoped that some of the other large municipalities will see the advantages of the above and arrange to appoint their own Veterinary Officer for the different duties enumerated instead of using the staff of this department in their spare time.

45. In the meantime 11 more municipal councils have adopted the by-laws proposed by this department under which the owners of animals are responsible for reporting deaths to the Council, which sends on reports of contagious disease to this

department for attendance. The Madras Corporation decided to direct its Sanitary Inspectors to report cases of contagious disease occurring amongst horses and cattle, but the adoption of the aforesaid by-laws, which seems to be the most important step to take if any advance is to be made, was not considered necessary.

46. As regards Meat Inspection, two more municipalities, viz., Nuzvid and Kodaikanal, decided during the year under report to avail themselves of the services of a member of this department for this work, but Tanjore municipality took it away from the Veterinary Assistant who previously did it.

47. *Fairs and Shows.*—The Cattle and Pony Show was held at Tiruppur during 1921, but the once famous Ongole Cattle Show does not appear to have been held since February 1918.

48. The Cattle Disease Act, which is much easier to work since its amendment, was put in force at all the important cattle fairs and throughout the Nilgiri district during the year.

V.—EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

49. The total provincial expenditure of the department, excluding the Madras Veterinary College, rose from Rs. 2,62,000-6-11 in the previous year to Rs. 2,86,979-14-2 during the year under report.

VI.—OFFICE STAFF.

50. As far as one's memory goes, the work of this office has never been so inefficient as during the latter half of the past year, but it is only fair to add that several of the senior clerks, including the Manager, were often on long leave at the same time, and that when the new Superintendent's Division was opened at Vizagapatam in January 1922 the clerical staff of this office was reduced by two, and Doraiswamy Ayyar, another senior clerk of this office, had to be sent to act as Head Clerk in the Vizagapatam office until the end of the official year.

VII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

51. Table XV shows a further decrease in the number of deaths reported amongst animals in the past year compared with the figures of the years immediately preceding. It is reasonable to suppose that a still greater reduction might have been effected if all outbreaks of contagious disease had been reported promptly to this department, for in 241 cases the staff had to complain against village officers for not doing so.

52. Owing to the agrarian trouble in Guntūr district it was decided to discontinue for the present the policy of establishing cattle pounds on the routes of cattle returning from grazing in Hyderabad State.

53. Civil Veterinary Department Leaflet No. 5 on Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia was distributed during the year, and one on Anthrax was in process of compilation.

54. There are now seven posts on the Imperial Cadre of the Civil Veterinary Department allotted to Madras and six of them are already filled.

55. It has always been the opinion of the writer that when this department reached its present size and importance, if not before, it would be necessary to appoint a Director and one of the seven posts mentioned was asked for on those grounds.

A single Head is considered necessary in every other Government department in order to co-ordinate the work of its educational institutions with the executive branch, and also to see that the work of the whole department is divided up amongst the officers available to the best advantage of the public.

In addition it is submitted that in fairness to the whole staff the proper organization of this department deserves the consideration of Government at an early date.

F. WARR,
Chief Supt., Civil Vety. Dept., Madras.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1921-22.

1. *General Administration.*—Mr. D. A. D. Aitchison held charge of the office of Principal throughout the year.

In addition to his own duties, he held charge of the office of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, until 22nd August 1921, during the absence of Mr. Ware on leave, and while holding the two appointments Government were pleased to appoint him Veterinary Adviser to Government.

Mr. J. G. Cattell, who was appointed as Second Imperial Officer in the College, joined duty on 18th July 1921, and held the post of Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology until the end of the year.

Mr. P. T. Saunders, Imperial Leave Reserve Officer, continued to do the duties of Assistant Principal until Mr. D'Silva's return from leave on 1st March 1922, from which date until the end of the year Mr. Saunders held the appointment of Professor of Surgery.

There were no other changes in the teaching staff of the College.

2. *Selection of Candidates.*—For the opening of the new term in July 1921 14 students were selected at Bezvada and 50 in Madras, but only 37 of these remained in class A at the end of the year.

The total number of students at the College on 31st March 1922 was 93, of whom 49 were Brahmans, 20 Non-Brahmans, 13 Indian Christians and 11 Muhammadans.

3. *Professional Examinations.*—The annual examinations were held from 20th March 1922 to 29th March 1922 and the following officers constituted the Board:—

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Mr. K. Hewlett, Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College—President. | |
| 2. Mr. D. A. D. Aitchison, Principal, Madras Veterinary College. | } Members. |
| 3. Mr. F. Ware, Chief Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras. | |
| 4. Capt. P. B. Riley, Officiating Director, Civil Veterinary Department, Bihar and Orissa. | |

The results of the examinations were as follows:—

Class.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.
A	38	24	63.1
B	25	17	68.0
C	30	22	73.3

The Board of Examiners remarked that the results were satisfactory and the standard of knowledge shown by the students was well maintained.

The usual supplementary examinations were held by the Principal for students who had failed in only one subject in the previous years. Four men were examined and all of them passed.

4. *Employment of graduates.*—Of the 22 students who graduated from the College in March 1922, one was deputed by the Madras Forest Service and another by the Coorg administration.

Ten of the rest have recently been given an appointment in the Madras Veterinary Service, but funds do not permit appointments to be offered to the remainder at present.

It has therefore been proposed to Government that these men be released from their obligation to serve this Government for five years.

5. *Work of the Hospital.*—The number of cases treated at the College hospital is shown below:—

	Equines.	Bovines.	Canines and others.	Total.
In-patients	262	229	622	1,113
Out-patients	223	187	1,283	1,693
Total	485	416	1,905	2,806

6. Contagious Diseases in Madras City—

Glanders.—During the year under report, 374 animals were treated with Mallein by the Veterinary Inspector on special duty, but none of them reacted.

Epizootic Lymphangitis and Surra.—No cases were detected.

Rabies.—The brains of 23 dogs which had bitten people were removed and sent to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for examination and report. Of these, 19 were positive, two negative and two unfit for microscopical examination.

One Lecturer and two students of this College were amongst those who went to Coonoor for anti-rabic treatment.

Rinderpest.—No cases were reported last year.

Anthrax.—An outbreak of this disease occurred in Cattle Depots A and B of the Madras Corporation and the Principal visited the depots for the purpose of suggesting remedial measures.

7. **Work of the Laboratory.**—The following table shows the number of specimens received and examined in the laboratory during the year :—

(a) From the staff of the Civil Veterinary Department, Madras	...	323
(b) From the Madras Corporation	...	115
(c) From the Bantanahal Farm	...	6
(d) From the Civil Veterinary Department, Mysore	...	4
(e) From the Hosur Remount Depot	...	3
(f) From the Bellary Remount Depot	...	1
(g) From the Chintaldevi Farm	...	1
(h) From Coorg	...	1
Total	...	454

In addition, 21 samples of hides and skins were examined before export from Madras.

8. **College receipts.**—The receipts from the hospital, etc., amounted to Rs. 9,753-4-0.

9. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure of the College and hospital is shown below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Pay	61,095	10	7
Scholarship	11,958	0	0
Travelling allowance	1,893	8	9
Contingencies	21,746	2	0
Total	96,691	5	4

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

11. **General.**—Mr. Aitchison served as President of the Board of Examiners at the Bombay Veterinary College in December 1921, and he also attended a meeting of the Principals of the Indian Veterinary Colleges held at Bombay in February 1922 to revise the existing curricula at these Colleges.

Five officers from the Bihar and Orissa Veterinary Service underwent a course of training at this College during the year.

Government were pleased to promote Mr. Aitchison to the selection grade of Imperial Officers with effect from 25th April 1921.

The consistently good work of Messrs. D'Silva and Krishnamurthi Ayyar at this College in past years has recently been recognised by promoting both of them to officiate in the Imperial Service.

For the same reason, the name of Mr. Anantanarayana Rao, Second Lecturer, has been proposed for promotion to the Provincial Service.

F. WARE,
Acting Principal.

(3)
Table I.—Statement showing the main results of the Madras Veterinary College during the year 1921-22.

Madras Veterinary College.	Name of course of instruction if more than one course be followed.										Scholarship holders.		Others.		Passed final examination during the year 1922.		Failed to pass the final examination.		Number of students.			Students admitted during the year 1921 classed by educational qualifications.			Receipts.		Expenditure.			Employment of students passed out during the three years preceding.						
	37	1	23	8	In ordinary course.		Instruction prolonged by reason of failure.		Naturalized with higher qualifications.		Knowing English but not instructed.		Knowing English, very little		From fees.		From other sources.		Total.		Salaries of instructing staff.		Other expenses.		Total.		Total number passed.		In service of local bodies or Government.		In service of other bodies.		In private practice.		Number unemployed.	
					A 24 + 3 (provisional), B 17 C 11		A 11 B 7 C 9		38. Certificate holders.						Rs. 9,753-4-0.		Rs. 9,753-4-0.		Rs. 66,097-14-9.		Rs. 41,653-6-7.		Rs. 96,691-5-4.		66 1919 .. 19 1920 .. 27 1921 .. 18		63 1919 .. 19 1920 .. 18 1921 .. 26		2 1920 .. 1 1921 .. 1							

Table II.—Statement showing the number of deaths from contagious diseases amongst animals during the year 1921-22.

Districts.	Equines.					Bovines.					Others.				
	Anders.	Anthrax.	Surra.	Dourine.	Other diseases.	Total.	Bladderpest.	Foot-and-mouth disease.	Hæmorrhagic septicæmia.	Black-quarter.	Anthrax.	Other diseases.	Total.	Rabies.	Plague.
1. Agency ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ganjam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Godavari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Gunter ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Chidambaram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Ramnad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	14	3	..	137	154	10,121	1,345	3,840	3,407	2,791	12,764	31,268	..	..

TABLE III.—Statement showing results of preventive inoculation during the year 1921-22.

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. Agency ..	..	..	18	..	466	..	..	1,155	..	..	3	..
2. Ganjam ..	..	..	52	..	1,399	120	..	5,322	366	..	6	..
3. Vizagapatam ..	..	..	28	..	361	26	..	1,780	152	..	7	..
4. Godavari ..	..	..	40	..	1,061	..	..	7,872	..	..	36	..
5. Kistna ..	..	..	184	..	4,091	..	..	32,586	..	..	90	..
6. Gunter ..	..	..	7	..	105	..	..	1,424	..	..	6	..
7. Kurnool ..	..	..	6	..	34	..	..	746	..	..	1	..
8. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	136	..	..	530	..	..	..	..
10. Chidambaram ..	..	..	8	..	90	..	..	716	..	..	2	..
11. Nellore ..	..	..	16	..	503	..	..	2,424	..	..	8	..
12. Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Chittoor ..	..	..	5	..	92	..	..	363	..	..	2	..
16. Salem ..	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	608	16	..	..	..
17. Coimbatore ..	..	..	22	..	133	..	..	2,959	..	..	1	..
18. Trichinopoly ..	..	..	5	..	103	..	..	320	..	..	3	..
19. Tanjore ..	..	..	9	..	77	..	..	1,273	..	..	4	..
20. Madras ..	..	..	2	..	17	..	..	170	..	..	..	..
21. Ramnad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. The Nilgiris ..	..	..	11	..	53	..	..	440	..	..	1	..
24. Malabar ..	..	..	4	..	48	..	..	431	..	..	2	..
25. South Kanara ..	..	..	4	..	57	..	..	182	..	..	..	..
26. Madras City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	430	..	8,838	146	..	61,391	534	..	175	4
Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	1	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	..	..	1	..
Ganjam ..	..	..	3	..	169	..	..	918	..	..	6	..
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	2	..	45	..	..	293	..	..	..	..
Godavari ..	..	..	1	..	22	..	..	247	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	..	..	1	..	38	..	..	187	..	..	..	..
Gunter ..	..	..	7	..	136	..	..	2,146	..	..	4	..
Kurnool ..	..	..	8	..	32	..	..	813	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	..	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	814	..	..	1
Nellore ..	..	..	3	..	37	..	..	721	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	7	..	104	..	..	556	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	..	..	2	..	30	..	..	241	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	13	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	1	..	21	..	..	284	..	..	2	..
Tanjore ..	..	..	10	..	67	..	..	692	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	..	..	10	..	195	..	..	537	..	..	1	..
Ramnad ..	..	..	2	..	62	..	..	771	..	..	2	..
Total ..	..	..	58	..	929	6	..	7,918	614	..	15	1

* Chintaladevi, commenced on 8th December 1921.

† Coimbatore, commenced on 25th November 1921.

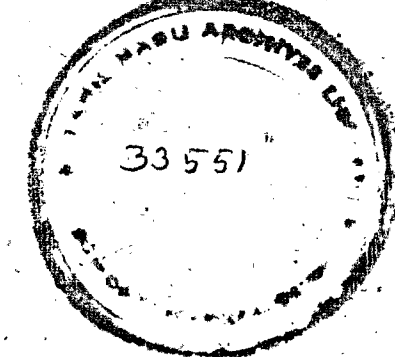


Table IV.—Statement showing the number of animals treated and castrated on tour during the year 1921-22.

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	Agency	6	635	4	410	31	445	28	1,005	145	1,150	51	1,041	67	1,159	3,072
2	Ganjam	3	662	1	1,128	21	1,150	2	1,005	3	1,008	50	1,083	40	1,073	4,368
3	Vizagapatam	2	476	1	102	11	113	1	305	5	354	19	1,028	99	1,146	1,613
4	Godavari	2	302	1	135	3	139	1	641	8	649	109	836	21	966	1,764
5	Kistna	7	1,353	2	264	41	337	4	3,462	14	3,480	90	2,514	59	2,663	8,451
6	Guntur	4	532	4	67	42	113	4	761	3	768	101	1,267	48	1,416	2,297
7	Kurnool	3	552	7	111	26	144	1	267	10	277	48	1,371	20	1,439	1,860
8	Bellary	4	530	4	288	16	308	1	1,487	35	1,472	104	1,291	118	1,511	3,291
9	Anantapur	3	628	4	674	80	668	1	273	18	291	96	1,002	80	1,778	2,737
10	Cuddapah	2	321	2	72	34	108	1	475	4	480	21	743	19	783	1,374
11	Chittoor	2	517	1	92	23	116	1	260	38	328	47	628	47	732	1,166
12	Nellore	2	304	1	38	1	40	1	3,136	61	1,877	27	588	13	628	3,858
13	Chingleput	2	372	1	287	13	250	1	132	6	138	16	664	8	688	1,076
14	South Arcot	2	226	1	369	19	389	1	28	2	30	32	453	9	494	733
15	Trichinopoly	1	224	1	142	16	160	1	47	13	371	10	394	10	394	691
16	Tanjore	1	229	1	101	3	112	1	164	2	169	24	474	12	510	787
17	Madura	1	241	1	68	10	78	1	146	3	149	45	393	13	451	668
18	Ramnad	1	227	1	52	11	63	1	80	74	80	44	554	28	626	767
19	Tinnevely	2	267	1	214	7	231	1	202	78	280	19	800	33	852	1,363
20	Coinbatore	3	361	5	116	70	251	1	827	3	830	55	562	39	626	1,267
21	The Nilgiris	2	234	2	46	24	72	1	211	7	218	98	468	60	600	716
22	Salem	2	522	2	146	22	170	1	283	156	846	163	685	64	912	1,928
23	North Arcot	2	437	1	153	33	221	1	230	12	243	40	853	18	911	1,375
24	Malabar	3	380	1	722	16	737	1	684	89	772	42	692	78	812	2,321
25	South Kanara	2	368	1	417	16	434	1	837	20	847	17	513	40	572	1,843
Total		64	10,950	84	8,891	9	8,900	44	18,161	1,871	22,300	1,041	22,300	1,041	22,300	69,847

Table V.—Statement showing the number of animals treated and castrated at the Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries during 1921-22.

Number.	Districts.	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- and out-patients treated during the year.	Total number of cases supplied with medicines but not brought to the institutions.	Castrations performed.			Receipts.	Expenditure.
			Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.			Equines.	Bovines.	Others.		
1	Agency Division	6	21	54	184	259	54	370	1,938	1,998	1,938	369	3	38	1	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 13 2
2	Ganjam	3	37	42	184	263	42	1,047	3,455	2,977	3,455	332	1	21	1	3,255 12 0	2,450 18 2
3	Vizagapatam	2	44	206	149	400	468	2,064	5,060	2,977	5,060	209	24	23	45	5,033 6 3	7,638 6 5
4	Godavari	2	12	468	331	811	683	1,710	8,140	6,227	6,227	1,783	13	20	45	1,133 6 0	7,638 6 5
5	Kistna	7	23	293	37	353	293	1,710	8,140	6,227	6,227	1,783	13	20	45	1,133 6 0	7,638 6 5
6	Guntur	4	25	189	21	235	189	1,710	8,140	6,227	6,227	1,783	13	20	45	1,133 6 0	7,638 6 5
7	Nellore	2	19	403	55	558	403	1,710	8,140	6,227	6,227	1,783	13	20	45	1,133 6 0	7,638 6 5
8	Bellary	4	9	316	12	337	316	1,710	8,140	6,227	6,227	1,783	13	20	45	1,133 6 0	7,638 6 5
9	Anantapur	3	7	163	36	206	163	332	1,011	1,065	1,065	28	2	6	8	1,532 12 0	3,723 11 7
10	Cuddapah	2	3	97	17	117	97	590	1,031	1,065	1,065	131	2	15	43	2,736 8 0	2,736 8 0
11	Chittoor	2	58	150	333	541	150	681	1,211	1,211	1,211	12	7	26	24	1,785 7 7	6,334 7 10
12	Chingleput	2	34	164	35	233	164	699	1,046	1,046	1,046	43	13	46	38	1,672 15 11	2,913 14 1
13	South Arcot	2	46	179	33	258	179	1,436	2,008	2,008	2,008	44	21	19	35	300 0 0	4,147 0 1
14	Trichinopoly	1	13	243	37	293	243	1,695	4,869	2,732	2,732	244	53	69	121	2,871 3 8	8,898 6 1
15	Tanjore	1	6	241	31	278	241	976	1,801	1,832	1,832	132	13	10	25	1,044 13 7	5,901 1 2
16	Madura	1	6	206	12	224	206	641	1,301	1,301	1,301	33	46	82	78	2,084 5 11	9,984 5 10
17	Ramnad	2	23	110	34	167	110	2,383	4,459	3,742	3,742	103	132	18	153	4,545 0 11	9,267 4 11
18	Tinnevely	2	79	326	67	472	326	2,767	1,439	4,252	6,237	61	13	46	128	4,545 0 11	9,267 4 11
19	Coinbatore	3	6	17	102	125	125	428	956	1,625	1,625	114	24	9	33	241 0 0	2,300 1 7
20	The Nilgiris	2	47	285	3	335	285	1,063	556	1,844	1,844	22	7	21	6	155 6 9	2,614 11 6
21	Salem	2	23	38	368	429	429	2,473	616	3,554	3,554	151	90	100	100	3,991 2 3	11,251 3 10
22	North Arcot	2	31	242	66	339	242	1,948	1,092	3,282	3,282	427	3	99	16	3,857 3 4	8,428 12 10
23	Malabar	3	7	127	15	149	127	1,374	833	2,334	2,334	3,055	5	56	41	180 0 0	2,684 10 3
24	South Kanara	2	646	6,305	4,462	11,413	6,305	41,974	20,426	68,507	72,669	14,323	118	2,028	471	39,231 7 6	1,50,984 4 4
25	Madras City	1	262	187	622	1,071	262	1,283	1,098	2,806	2,806	14	2	1	9	9,673 4 0	96,691 6 4
Total		64	908	6,628	5,575	12,111	6,628	42,161	21,511	70,900	75,775	14,337	120	2,029	480	48,804 11 6	2,47,375 9 8*

* The figures for the Veterinary Institutions at Ruse-konda, Pittapuram and Kumbakonam have not yet been received and are therefore not included.

Table VI.—Discontinued.

Table VII.—Statement showing the strength of the subordinate veterinary staff on 31st March 1922.

Provinces.	How occupied.	By whom paid.	Veterinary Inspectors.	Veterinary Assistants.
Madras Presidency.	Itinerating	Government	13 *	64
	Office			
	Reserve staff			
	Veterinary College, Madras			
	Agricultural College, Coimbatore			
	Corporation of Madras			
	Forest Department			
	Ootacamund Municipality	Corporation of Madras	1	2
	Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar	Forest Department	1	1
		Ootacamund Municipality	1	1
		Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar	1	1
	In charge of Veterinary institutions—			
	Government	Government	..	12
	Local funds	Local bodies concerned	..	34
	Municipal	Municipalities concerned	..	8
Private	Private employers	..	4	
	Total	18	161	

* 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.

Table VIII.—Return of stud-bulls for the year 1921-22—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 1921-22—Nil.

Table XI.—Service and produce of each class of horse, pony and donkey stallions under Government during the year 1921-22—Nil.

Table XII.—Average cost of feed, keep, attendance, etc., of horse, pony and donkey stallions during the year 1921-22—Nil.

Table XIII.—Abstract of particulars regarding horse fairs and shows held during the year 1921-22.

[illegible]

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.	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.	Total.	Amount actually awarded.	Number of medals.	Number.	Remarks.	
<i>Fairs.</i>																									
Hirehadagalli ..	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malara ..	1	250	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnati ..	1	5,000	4,000	200	700	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pungavoor ..	1	..	400	100	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sardhibanoor ..	1	..	400	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kebabcheruvu ..	1	1,000	500	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madra ..	1	19,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salapinar ..	1	500	8,500	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neechanallur ..	1	1,000	7,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanised ..	1	1,000	11,000	500	500	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sirillipattur ..	1	..	15	14	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pannayaduti ..	1	15	550	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manayapuram ..	1	8	2,300	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manayapuram ..	1	300	18,000	14	150	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manayapuram ..	1	800	3,500	..	200	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manayapuram ..	1	1,000	9,500	..	600	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karumalai ..	1	1,000	17,500	300	200	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stradepati ..	1	200	6,500	60	60	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alwarthirumgiri ..	1	60	800	120	1,000																				

Major heads.	Provincial.			Local.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Superintendence	82,101	8	5	...	...	...
Subordinate establishment	1,58,190	13	3	...	...	...
Establishment for the inspection of cattle for export to Ceylon	62	14	0	...	...	...
Hospitals and dispensaries	46,624	10	6	...	...	...
Total ...	2,86,979	14	2	...	...	...
Veterinary Instruction ...	96,691	5	4	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	3,83,671	3	6	...	...	...

Table XV.—Comparative statement of cattle mortality for five years ending 1921-22.

Table XV.—Comparative statement of cattle mortality for five years ending 1921-22.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths among cattle for the year ending				
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
<i>Diseases.</i>					
Rinderpest	30,783	44,164	31,237	17,273	10,121
Anthrax	7,601	3,713	3,817	3,069	2,791
Hæmorrhagic septicæmia	7,962	3,798	3,398	2,758	3,840
Black-quarter	5,483	2,953	2,317	1,384	3,407
Foot-and-mouth disease	2,068	2,627	2,198	1,186	1,345
Other contagious diseases	16,081	18,959	16,310	11,406	12,754
Total	70,018	76,114	69,297	37,036	34,258
Other causes	7,337	7,874	8,173	8,400	9,048
Snake-bite	1,269	822	894	860	728
Wild animals	8,619	6,789	7,990	8,644	8,140
Criminal poisoning	24	73	69	65	214
Total	17,239	15,358	17,016	17,957	18,125
Grand Total	87,257	91,472	76,313	55,023	52,383

(4)

Programme of work of the Principal, Madras Veterinary College for the year 1922-23.

I. 1. Teaching.

1. Teaching.
2. Supervision of the work of the College, the hospital and the laboratory.
3. Control of contagious diseases in the City of Madras.
4. Reporting on cruelty cases remanded by the Presidency Magistrates.
5. Inspection of Police and Corporation animals.
6. Inspection of horses imported from Queensland.
7. Quarantining of cattle imported from other countries without valid certificates of health.

II. Since the submission of the programme for 1921-22, the second and third Imperial officers have been appointed to the College and the necessary establishment for the laboratory has been sanctioned.

III. A post-graduate course was instituted on 1st July 1922, and will continue throughout this term until Christmas, 1922.

(5)

Programme of work of the Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, for 1922-23.

A third Imperial officer joined the department early in April 1922, and is now under training. It is intended that this officer shall open another Superintendent's division next year.

At the commencement of the year, the executive staff consisted of 17 Veterinary Inspectors and 161 Veterinary Assistants. Ten new graduates were entertained in July 1922 and it is proposed to create about 6 new touring billets during the year.

A veterinary dispensary was opened at Tiruppur on 15th May 1922, and a hospital will be opened at Ootacamund in August.

Statement showing the receipts and charges of the Civil Veterinary Department of the Province of Madras for the year 1921-22, final.

Receipts.				Rs. A. P.			
Veterinary and stallion receipts	...	...	...	334	9	6	
College receipts	...	...	...	10,412	4	5	
Fees for the inspection of cattle for export to Ceylon and Straits Settlements	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Contribution from local bodies	...	...	...	4,920	13	5	
Other receipts	...	...	...	2,420	15	11	
				18,138	11	3	
Deduct refunds transferred (voted)	...	...	...	159	14	4	
Net total	...	...	...	17,978	12	11	
Charges.				Rs. A. P.			
Superintendence	...	...	...	83,771	0	10	
Veterinary instruction	...	...	...	96,708	12	9	
Subordinate establishment	...	...	...	1,93,742	7	11	
Hospitals and dispensaries	...	...	...	49,651	10	10	
Expenditure incurred on Veterinary buildings—				4,23,874	0	4	
Original works	...	...	...	53,048	0	4	
Repairs	...	...	...	4,561	9	0	
				57,609	9	4	
Total	...	...	...	4,81,483	9	8	

N.B.—The figures under 'Local' may be obtained from the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

Order—No. 1278, Development, dated 25th September 1922.

Recorded.

2. Seven appointments have been sanctioned in the Imperial Service of the department, four for the Executive Branch and three for the College. Only two of the former and three of the latter were filled during the year, but towards its end, the second officer in the Executive Branch resigned the service. All the six posts in the Madras Veterinary Service, i.e., four in the districts and two at the College were held by the same officers as in the year previous.

The subordinate staff consisted of 17 inspectors and 161 assistants on 31st March 1922, against 15 and 138 in the previous year. The additions to the grade of assistants included 13 new appointments for touring work.

3. Of the seven institutions mentioned in paragraph 3 of the last year's review, all except the one at Tiruppur were opened during the year. A dispensary at Tiruppur has been opened since the close of the year.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries working on the last day of the year was 64. It has been impossible, for financial reasons, to adhere to the programme hitherto kept in view, of opening at least six institutions a year; and it is expected that for similar reasons, it will be possible to open only two new institutions during the current year.

4. The mortality from contagious diseases has further decreased, the total number for the Presidency having decreased from 37,066 in 1920-21 to 34,258. As in the previous year the northern districts continue to be the worst affected, mortality being very high in Ganjam, Kistna and Agency districts. The Chief Superintendent is requested to report what special steps should be taken to combat on a more effective

scale the diseases in these districts as well as in Anantapur, Nellore, Vizagapatam and Godavari. The Government observe with regret that the laxity of village officers in reporting the outbreak of disease has again given ground for complaint by the Chief Superintendent who points out that a still greater reduction in mortality would have resulted had outbreaks been more promptly reported to the Veterinary staff. The attention of the Collectors is once again drawn to the importance of immediate reports of outbreak of diseases in the villages.

5. The 'serum simultaneous' method of inoculation against rinderpest has been definitely gaining ground as a prophylactic against the disease, and the inoculations already carried out by the Chief Superintendent have met with considerable success. It is however matter for regret that an operation of this kind, which it was intended to carry out on a large scale in the Circars had to be abandoned at the last stage as the rinderpest virus obtained from the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory at Bareilly proved to be impotent owing, it is reported, to the impossibility of transmitting it in good condition from so great a distance. As the Superintendent points out, this circumstance emphasises the need for a laboratory in the south of India for the supply of suitable virus. It is understood that a proposal in this connexion has been under the consideration of the Government of India but this Government have had no official information on the subject, and desire to have a full report from the Chief Superintendent on the question with any views or suggestions he may have to offer.

The Government note with satisfaction the action of the Ootacamund Municipal Council which, it is reported, has appointed a wholetime veterinary officer of its own and trust that other councils will follow the example thus presented.

6. Altogether 22 municipalities have up to the end of March 1922, adopted the model by-laws relating to the maintenance of cattle mortality registers. An important and salutary provision of these rules is that they lay upon owners of animals the duty of reporting deaths to the council, thus enabling the Veterinary department to deal promptly with outbreaks of contagious disease. The importance of the measure has already been sufficiently impressed on the councils, and the Government hope that before the end of the current year the majority of the councils will take the necessary steps in the matter.

7. Notwithstanding the decrease in mortality during the year, it is satisfactory to note that the subordinate touring staff treated a large number of animals as will be seen from the following figures:—

Items of work.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
1. Inoculations	110,772	131,871	90,614	68,633	70,816
2. Contagious diseases treated	11,546	13,044	15,676	13,405	18,119
3. Non-contagious diseases treated	11,013	14,492	16,979	21,153	24,718
4. Castrations	3,034	4,816	5,768	6,319	6,809

The hospital assistants performed a slightly lesser number of castrations as compared with 1920-21, the numbers being 2,629 in 1921-22 against 2,668 in 1920-21. They treated 75,775 cases during the year thus showing an increase of 12,468 over the figure of last year.

8. Only one cattle-show—that at Tiruppur—was held during the year. A special report on this show has already been published for general information. The Government notice with regret that the Ongole cattle-show has not taken place since 1918. The Director of Agriculture will be requested to report the reason and advise as to whether it may not be desirable to take steps to revive this once well-known show.

9. The College produced satisfactory results but the percentage of passes was lower than that of 1920-21. The expenditure on the College and hospital attached to it increased owing apparently to the employment of two additional Imperial officers. The receipts have however shown a decline. The Principal is requested to explain this fall in receipts from Rs. 16,060-3-2 in 1920-21 to Rs. 10,412-4-5 in 1921-22.

10. 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	10,412	4	5	Superintendence	83,771	0	10
Contribution from local bodies ...	4,920	13	5	Subordinate establishment ...	1,93,742	7	11
Other receipts	2,805	9	5	Hospitals and dispensaries ...	49,651	10	10
				Veterinary instruction ...	96,708	12	9
Total	18,138	11	3	Total	4,23,874	0	4

The figures of expenditure exclude

- (i) a sum of Rs. 57,609-9-4 spent on works by the Public Works Department; and
- (ii) the expenditure incurred by local bodies on account of hospitals and dispensaries.

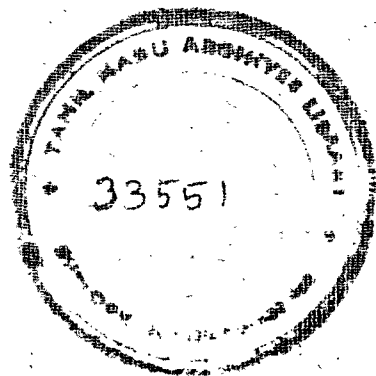
(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

H. G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.
 „ the Principal, Madras Veterinary College.
 „ the Director of Agriculture.
 „ the Local Self-Government Department.
 „ the Revenue Department.
 „ the Public Department.
 „ the Accountant-General.
 „ all Collectors.

Copy to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (with C.L.).
 „ Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
 „ Agricultural Adviser (with C.L.).
 „ Publicity Officer.

Editors' Table.



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