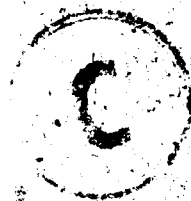


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Annual Administration
Report of the Civil
Veterinary Department
Madras Presidency.

1922-23



ANNUAL
ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE
CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1922-23



MADRAS
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I

ENCLOSURE

I.—ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

He was on tour in his division for 31 days, travelling 4,032 miles by rail and 462 by road. He conducted serum simultaneous inoculations at Chintaladevi and Samalkot and served as an Examiner for the post-graduate course at the Madras Veterinary College.

செப்பவிலுபவர் பெயர்
செப்பவிலுதற்காக எடுத்த
கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள்
செப்பவிலு முடிந்த நாள்
பெயர் மாதம் 1996
சுராய்ச்சி
உதவியாளர்
கையொப்பம்

4. Mr. T. J. Hurley, who arrived from England on 6th April 1922, was under training in the head office until 28th March 1923, when he took charge of the office of Superintendent, I Division, Vizagapatam.

He was on tour for 47 days, travelling 3,594 miles by rail and 232 by road. From July to December 1922 he was attached to the Madras Veterinary College to help with the post-graduate class and acted as an Examiner at the end of it, and during January and March 1923 he conducted serum simultaneous inoculations at Coimbatore and in the Nilgiris.

(b) *Provincial Officers.*

5. Mr. H. C. Sampath Ayyangar held charge of the II Circle, Bellary, throughout the year and spent 159 days on tour.

The investigation by the Muktesar Laboratory of the peculiar form of pleuropneumonia prevalent amongst sheep at the Bantanahal and Hagari Farms was continued with his aid.

6. Mr. R. Narasinga Rao was in charge of the I Circle, Vizagapatam, throughout the year except for a period of three months from 14th August 1922, when Mr. W. J. D'Costa acted for him.

In addition, he held charge of the office of Superintendent, I Division, from the beginning of the year until 8th July 1922, when Mr. Saunders arrived to take charge. Mr. Narasinga Rao toured for 102 days and Mr. D'Costa for 39 days in the I Circle during the year.

7. Mr. K. Kailasam Ayyar held charge of the IV Circle, Coimbatore, during the whole year and spent 168 days in camp. He attended the cattle and pony Show at Tiruppur and served as an Examiner in Animal Hygiene at the Diploma Examination of the Coimbatore Agricultural College.

8. Mr. A. J. Wilson was in charge of the III Circle, Madras, throughout the year and was on tour for 143 days. He continued also to act as Editor of the *Madras Veterinary Journal*.

II.—EXECUTIVE STAFF.

9. The strength of the executive staff on 31st March 1923 was 18 Veterinary Inspectors, excluding the one lent to the Madras Corporation, and 172 Veterinary Assistants, as compared with 17 Veterinary Inspectors and 161 Veterinary Assistants of the previous year.

Thirteen new graduates were entertained during the year, including K. Achuta Menon, a late Deputy Ranger of the Forest Department, who has been taken on the cadre of this department only for the purposes of employment as a Veterinary Inspector in the Forest Department. In addition Government gave employment from 1st April 1922 to A. Venkatasubba Rao, who had worked as a Veterinary Assistant under the Godavari District Board for thirteen years, and S. N. Tammayya was re-transferred to this department from the Coorg Veterinary Department on 14th June 1922 at his own request. Three men, viz, Veterinary Inspector Ayyaswami Pillai and Veterinary Assistants K. S. Sitaraman and S. Ramanathan died during the year.

(a) *Veterinary Inspectors.*

10. As in the previous year thirteen Inspectors were in charge of Ranges. One was employed under the Glanders and Farcy Act in Madras City, and one at the Coimbatore Agricultural College. In addition three were employed as Lecturers at the Madras Veterinary College.

The work of the Range Inspectors was uniformly satisfactory.

(b) *Veterinary Assistants.*

11. The sanctioned cadre was 181, but these were not all filled with a view of effecting some economy in the expenditure of the department.

Table VII shows how the 172 Assistants on the rolls were employed, 60 being in charge of hospitals and dispensaries, 70 on itinerating duty and 28 on the leave reserve.

(i) *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*

12. Two new veterinary institutions were opened during the year, a dispensary at Tiruppur and a hospital at Ootacamund, and both have made a good start.

13. In the following institutions a marked decrease in the amount of work done is observed:—Cocanada, Pithapuram, Ongole, Madura, Virakeralampudur, Parlakimedi, Sivagiri, Nuzvid, Bezwada, Bhadrachalam, Jaggayapet, Gudivada, Adoni, Ranipet and Puttur. The same reasons as in previous years are given for this decrease, but there is no doubt that the personal element in the form of the Assistant in charge has a great deal to do with the amount of work done at any institution, whether medical or veterinary.

14. As a contrast the amount of work done at the majority of the institutions shows an increase, and the number of new cases treated during the year at the institutions at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Erode, Salem, Calicut, Coonoor and Palghat was over 2,000, which is quite satisfactory.

15. There was a slight increase from 2,517 to 2,643 in the number of castrations performed at veterinary institutions during the year. As usual the institutions in Ganjam district did the largest number.

16. The following Assistants deserve credit for the work done at their institutions:—A. R. Venkatachala Ayyar, P. S. Kuppuswami, T. Vinayakam, T. R. Rajagopala Rao, M. Audimula Mudaliar, G. Avudanayakam, L. Subrahmanya Ayyar, M. T. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, P. I. Chakko, S. Anantayya Sastri, V. Janakirama Ayyar, C. V. Padmanabhan, K. A. Ramaswami, A. Krishnaswami, K. V. Raghavan, P. N. Sivaraman, S. Krishnamurthi, P. Kadambavanasundaram, M. A. Gaffur, K. S. Veerabahu, L. Kumaraswami, B. Ramalinga Nayudu and L. Audinarayana Sarma.

17. It was brought to the notice of Government during the year that a good deal of hardship was being caused by the levy of a toll-gate fee on unladen animals proceeding to a veterinary institution. As a result Government invited the attention of local bodies to the Local Boards and District Municipalities Act under which they can exempt persons bringing animals for treatment at veterinary institutions as a class.

As far as is known only the District Boards of Malabar and Madura have taken action on the suggestion from Government.

18. Animals brought to a busy veterinary institution for treatment may be kept waiting for some time and therefore require some sort of protection from the sun or rain. A type-design for a dressing-shed was therefore prepared and has been approved by Government.

(ii) *Itinerating.*

19. Six new touring billets were created during the year with headquarters at Sattur, Karur, Kumbakonam, Tiruvannamalai, Dindigul and Yellamanchilli. Every district in the Presidency is therefore now provided with at least 2 Touring Veterinary Assistants, but some of them are in urgent need of still further subdivision.

20. A comparison of the work done in the last two years by the touring staff is shown below:—

Year.	Inoculations	Contagious cases treated.	Non-contagious cases treated.	Castrations.
1921-22	70,815	18,119	24,718	6,809
1922-23	29,846	10,535	25,593	5,641

21. The large drop in the number of inoculations performed is due to the small incidence of rinderpest during the year and the introduction of fees for inoculation against this disease.

As a retrenchment measure the number of tour days per mensem of Touring Veterinary Assistants was reduced from 20 to 15 from February 1922, so that a reduction in the amount of work done by this agency was to be expected; but the measure appears to have had an effect only on the number of castrations performed.

22. The following Touring Assistants are mentioned for good work :—G. Theophilus, K. N. Krishnan, T. A. Ratnaswami, P. Daniel, D. John, V. Shanmugasundaram, K. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, P. M. Thillanayakam, R. Venkataraman, K. Govindan Nair, S. V. Soundararaja Ayyangar, M. Noor Ahmad, T. K. Srinivasan, M. Lakshmanaraju and C. N. Subbaraman.

III.—CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

23. Table XV shows that there has been a gradual decrease in cattle mortality from contagious diseases in this Presidency for the last five years, the figures in the year under report being 28,178 as compared with 34,258 in the previous year.

24. It will be noticed that while 2,432 deaths were reported from the Agency during 1921–22, only 87 are reported for the year under review. The Agency Commissioner was asked to report separate figures for Zamindari and Government tracts, but he was able to do this for the last three months in 1921–22 only, no distinction being made in the previous nine months.

25. *Rinderpest*.—The number of deaths reported under this head is the smallest for many years, viz. :— 4,279 as compared with 10,121 the previous year. As in the previous year the disease was prevalent only in Ganjam and Kistna districts. Table II shows a few deaths under this head in all the districts of the Presidency, but inasmuch as the staff in the South received only five reports of this disease it is probable that this is merely an instance of faulty recording by village officers.

26. The number of outbreak reports received by the staff was 333, of which 291 were attended, the rest being left unattended as it was reported that the disease had subsided.

27. Inoculation by the “Serum alone” method was undertaken during 130 outbreaks, the number of cattle being protected by this method being 21,159 as against 61,391 in 1921–22.

The small number of inoculations performed by this method is partly due to the levy of a fee, which was brought into force at the latter part of the year.

Government collect a fee of 8 annas for each animal inoculated, and undertake to re-inoculate the same animal as many times as is necessary, during the following six months.

28. Altogether 304 animals were protected by the “Serum Simultaneous” method during the year. One hundred of these belonged to private individuals and the rest to the Agricultural and Forest Departments and the Government Cinchona Estate. Of the privately owned animals 75 were done on the Nilgiris, 22 at Samalkot and 3 at Coimbatore. There was only one fatality, a small calf belonging to a private person on the Nilgiris.

Veterinary Inspector Suryanarayanamurthi was again placed on special duty for about four months in connexion with these inoculations, and a clerk was sent to Bareilly for the virus each time it was required.

29. *Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia*.—The number of deaths reported from this disease was 3,161, compared with 3,840 in 1921–22. The districts most affected were Chingleput, Ganjam, Guntur and Tanjore. The number of reports received was 249, of which 186 were attended, and 6,998 cattle were inoculated. The figures for the previous year were 278 reports received, 224 attended, and 7,918 animals inoculated.

30. *Anthrax*.—Altogether 2,775 deaths were recorded against 2,791 in the previous year. The disease was severe in Kurnool, Kistna, Vizagapatam, Ganjam and Nellore districts. Out of 231 reports received by the staff 139 were attended, and 318 inoculations were performed in the course of ten outbreaks. This is a considerable advance on the previous year when only 88 reports were received from village officers and no inoculations were carried out by this department.

31. *Black Quarter*.—There was again a considerable increase in the reported mortality from this disease, the deaths numbering 4,313, compared with 3,407 the previous year and 1,384 in 1920–21. Chittoor district alone reports 782 deaths, while other districts badly affected were Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Anantapur and Salem. In all 458 reports were received of which 266 were attended. It is extremely difficult

to induce the ordinary ryots to have their animals protected against this disease which is very sudden in onset, but the Pattagar of Palayakottai set a good example by having 256 of his calves vaccinated with Blacklegoids and another 146 were done, at the Chintaladevi Cattle Farm.

32. *Foot-and-mouth disease*.—A large increase in mortality is reported under this head also, the number being 2,403 compared with 1,345 the previous year. North and South Arcot, Vizagapatam and Ganjam returned the largest figures. The staff received 716 reports and attended 560 of them.

33. *Glanders and Epizootic Lymphangitis*.—No case of either of these diseases was detected during the year.

34. *Infectious Lymphangitis of Cattle*.—Specimens were sent from 52 suspected cases of this disease to the College Laboratory, but only 15 were confirmed microscopically.

35. *Trypanosomiasis*.—Altogether 12 animals, 5 horses and 7 cattle, were found to be harbouring these parasites.

The horses either died or were destroyed under the Glanders and Farcy Act, in the latter case compensation being paid.

36. *Piroplasmiasis*.—No mention is made of this disease in the reports from the mufassal, but the College Laboratory confirmed it in 4 dogs, 4 cattle and 2 horses.

37. *Kumri*.—Sixteen cases were diagnosed by the staff during the year.

38. *Sheep-pox*.—Seven reports of this disease were received, 5 from Ramnad and 1 each from Trichinopoly and Tinnevely districts, and 1 was discovered in Anantapur. As the village munsif concerned in the latter outbreak gave as his excuse the fact that the cattle mortality register does not contain a column for this disease, the Board of Revenue was addressed to make the necessary revision, but it did not approve of the proposal. This disease is a serious one amongst sheep, and as it appears to be very prevalent in some districts, e.g., Ramnad, it seems desirable that it should be made notifiable.

39. *Pleuro-pneumonia of sheep*.—This disease broke out again amongst the young lambs belonging to the Agricultural Department at the Hagari Farm and several succumbed. The investigation of it by the Muktesar Laboratory is still proceeding.

40. *Rabies*.—The brains of 84 dogs, 2 other domestic animals and 1 jackal, sent by the staff to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, were declared to be rabid. Confirmation was considered unnecessary in the case of another 83 dogs, and 10 other domestic animals.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

41. *Forest Department*.—There is nothing of interest to record under this head. Veterinary help is still being supplied in the form of an Inspector of Live Stock and three Assistant Inspectors, and this appears to be the absolute minimum necessary.

42. *Criminal*.—During the year 41 post-mortem examinations were held by the staff of this department on animals suspected of criminal poisoning, and 67 animals were examined for malicious injury.

43. The Chemical Examiner reports that he dealt with the viscera of 35 animals, of which only 24 were sent by this department, and detected poison in 19 of them.

Twenty-two prosecutions were made; 11 persons convicted and the rest discharged.

44. *Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals*.—In the whole Presidency, excluding Madras City, 4,185 convictions were obtained under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. The number of these sent to veterinary infirmaries was only 707. The number of cases convicted in Trichinopoly alone was 2,335, of which 316 were sent for treatment to the local hospital.

45. The Veterinary Inspector of the range concerned brings to notice a serious state of affairs in Tuticorin. It is said that since the abolition of the Cattle Quarantine Depot, which was previously maintained there by this department, a great deal of cruelty is being perpetrated while loading cattle and sheep for Colombo. The local Chamber of Commerce is said to have asked for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act to be enforced, but it is difficult to administer this while no veterinary infirmary exists in the town.

46. *Municipal*.—During the year twelve more municipal councils adopted the by-laws proposed by this department, under which the owners of animals are responsible for reporting deaths amongst them, making a total of 34 up to the end of March 1923.

47. As regards meat inspection the unions of Ranipet and Srivilliputtur are now employing Veterinary Assistants of this department for this work, but it has been removed from the Veterinary Assistants in the towns of Palghat, Hospet and Nuzvid. Thus, at present, there are only nineteen towns in the Presidency where the meat inspection is being done by a member of the veterinary profession.

No municipality, other than Ootacamund, appears to be employing a whole-time veterinary officer.

48. *Fairs and shows*.—The usual cattle and pony show was held at Tiruppur in June 1922. The question of reviving the Ongole Cattle Show was discussed during the year, but received little support. The Madras Cattle Diseases Act was put in force at all the important cattle fairs and in the Nilgiri district throughout the year.

49. *Pony breeding*.—No particular help is now given by Government to this industry in this Presidency, so it is interesting to hear from the Veterinary Inspector, Ramnad Range, A. Ramachandra Ayyar, that there are two areas within his range, viz., on Rameswaram Island in Ramnad district and near Tiruchendur in Tinnevely district, where hardy races of ponies live and multiply in a semi-wild state. He states with regard to the former race that they are traceable to some ponies which were brought from the Palnis about one hundred years ago. Periodically some are caught and sold to buyers from the surrounding districts, where they are much sought after for their hardihood and fleetness.

V.—EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

50. The total expenditure of the department, excluding the Madras Veterinary College, rose from Rs. 2,86,979-14-2 to Rs. 4,32,801-12-11 during the year. The chief cause of increase was the provincialization from 1st April 1922 of all veterinary institutions previously managed by local bodies.

VI.—OFFICE STAFF.

51. There was no change in the staff of the administrative offices during the year. The discontent amongst the clerks in the head office still exists and must lead to loss of efficiency.

VII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

52. Civil Veterinary Department Leaflet No. 6 on anthrax was printed and distributed during the year.

53. The first post-graduate "Refresher" course for the staff of this department was held at the Madras Veterinary College for six months from the 1st July 1922. Six Veterinary Inspectors were deputed to it and five of them, viz., G. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, C. Suryanarayanamurthi, A. L. N. Somayajulu, K. S. Natesa Ayyar and T. S. Alagappa Pillai successfully passed the examination held at the end of it.

The subjects of the examination were:—

(a) Pathology and bacteriology.

(b) Parasitology and protozoology.

(c) Preventive medicine and clinical diagnostics.

54. A notification was issued during the year by the Government of India prohibiting the taking by sea of Ongole cattle from any port in the Madras Presidency to any place beyond the limits of British India.

55. The proposal to open a serum-making laboratory in the south of India has been postponed for the present owing to lack of funds.

56. In their order on last year's annual report Government called for a report on the question of contagious diseases in the northern districts like Ganjam and Kistna, which are badly affected every year. It was submitted that to combat these more effectively the following are required:—

(a) Prompt reporting by village officers.

(b) Strengthening of the itinerating staff of this department.

(c) Provision of a peon to each of the latter.

It was also stated that maps, with accompanying notes, have been prepared for the staff to show the routes taken by migrating cattle through this Presidency, and the question of placing cattle pounds or quarantine stations at certain points on these routes was discussed.

57. The staff found it necessary to complain against village officers for not reporting outbreaks of contagious disease in only 93 cases during the year. This is a considerable improvement on the previous year's figures, but it may have been due in part to the small amount of rinderpest prevailing in the Presidency and the restricted touring of the subordinates of this department. In explanation of the latter statement it may be remarked that it is commonly found that when the Veterinary Assistant in charge of a dispensary is responsible for the contagious diseases of the taluk also, but does no touring unless called out, very few outbreaks are reported from his charge. The Veterinary Assistant in charge of the Veterinary Dispensary, Pollachi, is in charge also of contagious disease occurring in Pollachi and Udumalpet taluks. He received only one outbreak report during the year.

58. The Retrenchment Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the expenditure and administration of this department sat in February 1923.

The following were its chief recommendations:—

(a) The appointment of a single Director of the Department, who would be responsible for the veterinary administration of the Presidency in both its executive and educational sides.

(b) The abolition of the distinction between Superintendents' and Deputy Superintendents' charges, the Presidency being divided up into a number of circles, each in charge of a Deputy Director, who might be either an Imperial or Provincial officer.

(c) The abolition of the grade of Inspector and the substitution of a selection grade of Veterinary Assistants, the men holding charge of ranges being placed in executive charges.

The orders of Government on these recommendations had not been received when the year closed.

59. The Chief Superintendent wishes to record his deep appreciation of the loyal and efficient manner in which all the Imperial and Provincial officers who served under him during the year, whether in the Executive branch or at the College, carried out their duties.

F. WARE,
Chief Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1922-23.

General Administration.—Mr. D. A. D. Aitchison held charge of the office of Principal throughout the year except from 31st March 1922 to 4th November 1922 (both days inclusive) when he was on vacation and leave. During this period the following officers held charge in addition to their own duties :—

Mr. G. T. D'Silva, Assistant Professor—31st March 1922 to 29th June 1922.

Mr. F. Ware, Chief Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department—30th June 1922 to 4th November 1922.

Mr. J. G. Cattell held the post of Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology till 4th June 1922. He then went on leave preparatory to retirement.

M.R.Ry. V. Krishnamurti Ayyar Avargal, Senior Lecturer, who has been promoted to the Imperial service with effect from 30th June 1922, succeeded Mr. Cattell as Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology from that date.

Mr. P. T. Saunders was Professor of Surgery from the commencement of the year till 30th June 1922 when he was transferred to the Civil Veterinary Department, and Mr. G. T. D'Silva, Assistant Professor, who was promoted to officiate in the Imperial service from that date, was acting as Professor of Surgery till the end of the year.

M.R.Ry. M. Ananthanarayana Rao, Second Lecturer, has been promoted as Senior Lecturer from 30th June 1922 vice M.R.Ry. V. Krishnamurti Ayyar Avargal promoted to the Imperial service, and he acted as Assistant Professor from the same date till the end of the year during the absence of Mr. G. T. D'Silva on other duty.

2. *Selection of Candidates.*—For the opening of the new term in July 1922, 15 students were selected at Bezwađa and 42 at Madras, but only 33 remained at the end of the year.

The total number of students in the College on 31st March 1923 was 88, of whom 45 were Brahmans, 18 non-Brahmans, 13 Indian Christians, 10 Muhammadans and 2 Anglo-Indians.

3. *Professional Examinations.*—The annual examinations were held from 19th to 30th March 1923, and the following officers constituted the Board—

Mr. K. Hewlett, Principal, Bombay Veterinary College— <i>President.</i>	
Mr. D. A. D. Aitchison, Principal, Madras Veterinary College.	
Mr. F. Ware, Chief Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras.	} <i>Members.</i>
Capt. P. B. Riley, Deputy Director, Civil Veterinary Department, Bihar.	
M.R.Ry. V. Krishnamurthi Ayyar Avargal, Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, Madras Veterinary College.	

The results of the examinations were as follows :—

Class.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.
A	33	23	69.6
B	31	21	67.9
C	24	18	75.0

The Board of Examiners remarked that the results were satisfactory.

4. *Employment of graduates.*—None of the 18 students who graduated from the College in March 1923 has been provided with an appointment in the Madras Veterinary Service on account of temporary financial difficulties. 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.	Others.	Total.
In-patients	268	223	548	1,039
Out-patients	181	187	1,283	1,651
Total	449	410	1,831	2,690

6. *Work of the Laboratory and Contagious Diseases.*—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 ...	570
(b) From the Madras Corporation	347
(c) From the Hosur Remount Depot	8
(d) From the Agricultural College, Coimbatore	2
(e) From the Bantanahal Farm (Hagari)	4
(f) From the Forest Department	2
(g) From the Inspector of Live Stock, Calicut	1
(h) From the Assistant Inspector of Live Stock, Nilambur	1
(i) From the Chintaladevi Farm	1
(j) From the different wards of the College	562
Total	1,498

This routine work has shown considerable increase.

In addition 25 samples of hides and skins were examined before export from Madras.

Glanders.—During the year under report 353 animals were tested with mallein by the Veterinary Inspector on special duty, but no case of the disease was detected.

Rabies.—Fifteen dogs underwent anti-rabic treatment in the college during the year. The brains of fifteen dogs which had bitten people were removed in the College and sent to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for examination and report, and all of them were positive.

Two brains which were removed from dogs killed previous to their being sent to the College were also forwarded, but were found unfit for examination.

With a view to find out a possible method of carrying out a preventive inoculation among dogs for rabies, the College is undertaking a series of experiments in consultation with Colonel Cornwall of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.

Rinderpest.—No cases of this disease in the city were reported during the year.

Trypanosomiasis—Surra.—An outbreak of this disease amongst ponies occurred in the city of Madras during the year under report.

The outbreak was spread over a period of 3½ months from the middle of July to the end of October. The disease was practically confined to one stable and eight ponies were seized and destroyed under the Glanders and Farcy Act. A sum of Rs. 750 was paid to the owners of the animals by way of compensation. Thorough disinfection of the stable was carried out and since then no cases have been reported. The name of Mr. L. S. Parameswara Ayyar, who was acting Glanders Inspector at the time, deserves mention for the work he did in connection with this outbreak.

Surra also continued to be prevalent amongst the cattle of the Corporation of Madras. Twenty-five of them revealed trypanosomes in the blood.

Epizootic Lymphangitis.—The city was free from this disease throughout the year, but three cases were confirmed microscopically in smears sent from the Hosur Remount Depot.

Infectious Lymphangitis in cattle.—This disease continued to be prevalent amongst the cattle of the Corporation of Madras and considerable assistance was given by the College staff in stamping out the disease and in treating the affected cases. The disease has now practically subsided. Badly affected cases, not amenable to simple treatment, were sent to this College Hospital and were treated successfully with a vaccine prepared from the casual organisms. This vaccine was also issued to

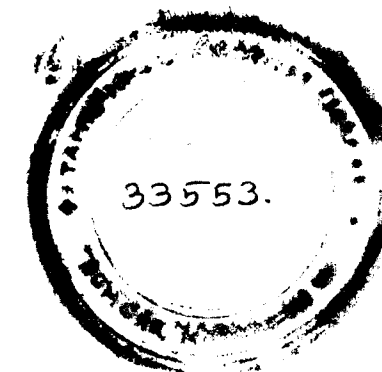


Table II.—Statement showing the number of deaths from contagious diseases amongst animals during the year 1922-23.

Districts.	Equines.				Bovines.				Others.					
	Chandera.	Anthrax.	Sutra.	Dourine.	(Other contagious diseases.)	Total.	Rinderpest.	Foot-and-mouth disease.	Illamorrhagic septicaemia.	Black-quarter.	(Other contagious diseases.)	Total.	Itaiias.	Plague.
	Chandera.	Anthrax.	Sutra.	Dourine.	(Other contagious diseases.)	Total.	Rinderpest.	Foot-and-mouth disease.	Illamorrhagic septicaemia.	Black-quarter.	(Other contagious diseases.)	Total.	Itaiias.	Plague.
1. Agency ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ganjam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Godavari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Gunter ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Madras city (for 6 months only)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table III.—Statement showing results of preventive inoculation during the year 1922-23.

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.
				Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.
Agency ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganjam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gunter ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramnad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agency ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganjam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gunter ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramnad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agency ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table IV.—Statement showing the number of animals treated and castrated on tour during the year 1922-23.

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	3	468	..	722	12	741	1	1,174	51	1,226	30	1,376	78	1,484	3,451
2	Vizagapatnam	3	262	1	81	34	96	..	124	67	191	8	793	116	917	1,204
3	Godavari	2	258	..	81	2	83	..	161	..	161	34	668	26	728	972
4	Kistna	7	923	4	286	82	372	3	1,153	4	1,160	101	2,392	173	2,666	4,198
5	Guntur	4	547	3	55	69	127	..	113	2	115	112	1,607	227	1,946	2,188
6	Kurnool	3	426	2	87	21	115	1	372	5	378	64	1,306	76	1,440	2,131
7	Bellary	4	468	2	256	10	262	2	311	7	320	93	1,086	85	1,264	1,846
8	Anantapur	3	434	3	316	115	464	..	616	89	705	85	1,070	115	1,270	2,439
9	Cuddapah	2	409	2	129	41	175	..	353	7	360	38	827	47	912	1,447
10	Chittoor	2	376	..	77	19	96	1	619	6	626	28	516	44	587	1,309
11	Nellore	2	274	..	316	17	353	21	539	9	568	19	412	85	507	1,428
12	Chingleput	2	245	..	257	29	286	..	633	3	636	22	1,623	11	1,656	2,578
13	South Arcot	2	262	..	246	4	249	6	539	12	567	18	529	23	570	1,376
14	Trichinopoly	2	237	..	88	30	118	..	299	..	299	17	728	19	764	1,188
15	Tanjore	2	234	..	125	..	125	..	100	..	100	13	483	18	514	739
16	Madura	2	146	..	47	4	51	..	124	..	124	12	435	13	460	635
17	Ramnad	2	165	..	65	8	73	..	238	48	286	40	675	58	773	1,132
18	Tinnevely	2	337	..	187	44	231	2	199	3	204	32	1,118	82	1,232	1,667
19	Coimbatore	3	375	7	189	121	317	..	1,251	..	1,251	54	908	56	912	2,480
20	The Nilgiris	2	300	1	49	5	52	..	464	..	464	55	421	20	496	1,012
21	Salem	2	417	1	54	18	73	1	3,208	225	3,834	192	903	39	1,134	5,041
22	North Arcot	3	268	..	126	7	133	..	201	4	205	16	928	6	945	1,283
23	Malabar	3	503	1	404	14	419	..	3,556	9	3,565	14	448	74	536	4,520
24	South Kanara	2	289	..	187	18	205	..	727	3	730	10	277	39	326	1,261
25	Agency	6	534	..	386	41	427	24	1,235	4	1,263	113	1,194	247	1,554	3,244
Total		70	9,201	27	4,836	778	5,641	62	18,509	964	19,585	1,211	22,611	1,771	25,563	50,789

Table V.—Statement showing the number of animals treated and castrated at the Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries during 1922-23.

Number.	Districts.	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 institution.				Castrations performed.		Receipts.	Expenditure.
		Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.		
1	Agency Division	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 4. P.	Rs. 4. P.
2	Ganjam	2	3	3	8	30	1,334	1,368	409	1,400	3,568	3,576	1,430	327	574	1,631	3,538	31	1,137	14 1 9	4,373 7 6
3	Vizagapatnam	3	3	3	9	69	1,612	1,520	1,368	3,500	3,976	3,976	3,766	574	1,631	1,631	1,112	69	1,112	121 14 0	7,150 2 1
4	Godavari	4	4	4	12	13	3,109	2,229	2,229	5,775	6,006	6,006	7,970	463	1,631	1,631	1,112	45	1,112	127 4 0	6,848 6 1
5	Kistna	7	7	7	21	23	4,873	2,261	2,261	7,134	7,134	7,134	7,970	463	1,631	1,631	1,112	18	1,112	185 4 0	9,319 13 0
6	Guntur	8	8	8	24	26	1,684	517	517	2,201	2,201	2,201	2,201	273	1,631	1,631	1,112	13	1,112	14 12 6	14,768 10 8
7	Nellore	1	1	1	3	19	1,770	578	578	1,511	1,511	1,511	1,511	151	1,631	1,631	1,112	8	1,112	134 15 0	7,457 8 0
8	Bellary	2	2	2	6	36	1,348	931	931	2,036	2,036	2,036	2,036	69	1,631	1,631	1,112	19	1,112	73 3 0	2,030 13 0
9	Kurnool	3	3	3	9	316	1,118	592	592	2,026	2,026	2,026	2,026	202	1,631	1,631	1,112	18	1,112	3,513 2 8	7,689 6 6
10	Anantapur	1	1	1	3	66	1,021	406	406	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021	26	1,631	1,631	1,112	11	1,112	11 11 0	4,075 11 11
11	Chittoor	1	1	1	3	127	753	200	200	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	26	1,631	1,631	1,112	11	1,112	2 1 6	2,153 14 1
12	Cuddapah	2	2	2	6	88	777	314	314	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	26	1,631	1,631	1,112	11	1,112	2 1 6	2,153 14 1
13	Chingleput	2	2	2	6	185	1,217	643	643	2,046	2,046	2,046	2,046	146	1,631	1,631	1,112	11	1,112	364 5 6	6,229 6 5
14	South Arcot	1	1	1	3	119	722	227	227	1,688	1,688	1,688	1,688	43	1,631	1,631	1,112	11	1,112	192 1 0	2,108 15 5
15	Tanjore	4	4	4	12	233	3,182	1,846	1,846	5,310	5,310	5,310	5,310	253	1,631	1,631	1,112	11	1,112	744 14 6	8,088 10 10
16	Trichinopoly	1	1	1	3	216	1,463	532	532	2,223	2,223	2,223	2,223	39	1,631	1,631	1,112	11	1,112	482 3 0	2,631 4 7
17	Madura	2	2	2	6	214	1,463	532	532	2,223	2,223	2,223	2,223	39	1,631	1,631	1,112	11	1,112	52 15 0	4,446 15 3
18	Ramnad	4	4	4	12	174	2,776	958	958	3,942	3,942	3,942	3,942	106	1,631	1,631	1,112	11	1,112	47 8 2	4,462 11 6
19	Tinnevely	3	3	3	9	122	2,066	420	420	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	73	1,631	1,631	1,112	11	1,112	24 33 0	6,167 13 0
20	North Arcot	4	4	4	12	373	2,667	600	600	3,510	3,510	3,510	3,510	462	1,631	1,631	1,112	11	1,112	74 4 6	7,154 0 10
21	Salem	1	1	1	3	288	1,039	777	777	2,104	2,104	2,104	2,104	45	1,631	1,631	1,112	11	1,112	110 5 0	7,154 0 10
22	Coimbatore	5	5	5	15	319	3,343	1,808	1,808	5,604	5,604	5,604	5,604	374	1,631	1,631	1,112	11	1,112	71 3 6	2,346 0 11
23	The Nilgiris	2	2	2	6	319	701	1,461	1,461	2,481	2,481	2,481	2,481	138	1,631	1,631	1,112	11	1,112	672 0 6	9,872 9 4
24	Malabar	3	3	3	9	194	2,484	1,593	1,593	4,951	4,951	4,951	4,951	178	1,631	1,631	1,112	11	1,112	15 12 0	4,534 14 9
25	South Kanara	2	2	2	6	127	1,336	927	927	2,264	2,264	2,264	2,264	186	1,631	1,631	1,112	11	1,112	329 11 0	6,200 4 9
Total		65	609	2,364	1,017	4,590	43,113	24,212	24,212	73,544	73,544	73,544	73,544	7,550	107	1,888	648	2,613	7,313	0 4	1,39,460 1 6
26	Madras City	1	268	223	548	1,039	187	1,283	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	1,652	9	9	9	9	7	7	12 14 16	12 1 1
Total		66	877	3,187	1,565	5,629	43,300	25,495	25,495	76,206	76,206	76,206	76,206	7,559	108	1,891	655	2,655	21,439	12 5	2,42,933 14 6

Table VII.—Statement showing the strength of the subordinate veterinary staff on 31st March 1923.

* 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 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 1922-23—Nil.

Table XI.—Service and produce of each class of horse, pony and donkey stallions under Government during the year 1922-23—Nil.

Table XII.—Average cost of feed, keep, attendance, etc., of horse, pony and donkey stallions during the year 1922-23—Nil.

Table XIII.—Abstract of particulars regarding horse fairs and shows held during the year 1922-23.

[illegible]

Table XIV.—Abstract of particulars about annual cattle fairs and shows held during the year 1922-23.

Name.	Number of cattle fairs and shows.	Total number of stock present.					Average price of animals sold.				Prizes awarded.					Remarks.
		Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Young stock.	Buffaloes.	Camels.	Others.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Camels.	Amount realized in fees.	Total number of animals that competed for prizes.	
Fairs.																
Mallara ..	1	300	150	..	50	..	..	..	250	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuvatti ..	1	4,500	6,000	30	450	..	..	..	300	250	12	..	..	..	..	..
Kanacheruva ..	1	..	40	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..
Punganoor ..	1	..	2,800	300	200	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
Kolasherva ..	1	1,500	500	1,000	200	..	..	..	..	200 to 400 per pair.	40	..	..	..	..	..
Dargamdimoor ..	1	..	1,000	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruvananthai ..	1	300	4,500	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
Kilpatti ..	1	200	3,000	200	200	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
Avanashi ..	1	450	3,500	250	700	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
Kulgunda ..	1	..	..	..	26,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shows.																
Kuvagam ..	1	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	80	100	40	..	..	..	..	..
Memalayanur ..	1	100	4,000	300	150	..	..	..	..	250 to 350	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nerathamballur ..	1	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samayapuram ..	1	5	2,250	3	..	..	..	..	100	175	80	..	..	..	..	..
Attur ..	1	500	5,000	1,000	300	..	..	..	..	200	70	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	1	200	15,000	100	..	..	..	..	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirumangalam ..	1	250	800	100	..	..	..	..	..	200 per pair.	45	..	..	..	..	..
Panayadiyatti ..	1	2,500	18,800	700	1,500	..	..	..	100 each	80	65	..	..	..	..	..
Kannur ..	1	..	500	3	16	..	..	..	..	100	50	..	..	..	..	..
Srivilliputtur ..	1	..	4,080	24	30	..	..	..	..	416	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalugumalai ..	2	40	21,500	200	100	..	..	..	..	120	84	..	..	..	..	..
Mothalapuram ..	1	300	3,500	30	30	..	..	..	..	120	60	..	..	..	..	..
Santharayanurkoyil ..	1	100	3,000	20	100	..	..	..	..	165	65	..	..	..	..	..
Sivalpore ..	1	800	15,700	200	100	..	..	..	..	400 per pair.	70	..	..	..	..	..
Alwarthirunagiri ..	1	500	4,000	200	400	..	..	..	..	320 per pair.	60	..	..	..	..	..
Kottur ..	1	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	250 per pair.	55	..	..	..	..	..
Kilavintigalapuram ..	1	300	1,400	200	100	..	..	..	..	600 per pair.	60	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchendur ..	1	..	5,500	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruppur ..	1	1,250	4,500	750	2,500	..	..	..	120	175	50	..	..	..	..	..

Table XIV-A.—Statement showing the cost of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Province of Madras during the year 1922-23.

Major heads.	Provincial.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Superintendence ..	98,796	0	10
Subordinate establishment ..	1,76,465	11	1
Hospitals and dispensaries ..	1,57,540	1	0
Total ..	4,32,801	12	11
Veterinary instruction ..	1,62,773	13	0
Grand total ..	5,35,575	9	11

Table XV.—Comparative statement of cattle mortality for five years ending 1922-23.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths among cattle for the year ending				
	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Diseases.					
Rinderpest ..	44,164	31,237	17,273	10,121	4,279
Anthrax ..	3,713	3,817	3,059	2,791	2,775
Hæmorrhagic septicæmia ..	3,798	3,388	2,758	3,840	3,164
Black-quarter ..	2,353	2,317	1,384	3,407	4,343
Foot-and-mouth disease ..	2,527	2,198	1,186	1,345	2,493
Other contagious diseases ..	18,959	16,340	11,406	12,754	11,214
Total ..	78,114	59,297	37,036	34,258	28,178
Other causes.					
Snake-bite ..	7,674	8,173	8,400	9,043	13,043
Wild animals ..	822	894	860	728	768
Criminal poisoning ..	6,789	7,890	8,644	8,140	11,051
Total ..	15,358	17,016	17,957	18,125	24,972
Grand total ..	91,472	76,313	55,023	52,383	53,150

Programme of work of the Principal, Madras Veterinary College, for the year 1923-24.

- (a) Teaching.
- (b) Supervision of the work of the college, the hospital and the laboratory.
- (c) Control of contagious diseases in the City of Madras.
- (d) Reporting on cruelty cases remanded by the Magistrates.
- (e) Inspection of Police and Corporation animals.
- (f) Inspection of horses imported into Madras.
- (g) Quarantining of cattle imported from other countries without valid certificates of health.

II. A post-graduate course is being held from 2nd July 1923 and will continue till December 1923.

Programme of work of the Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, for 1923-24.

Owing to financial difficulties the question of opening another Superintendent's office during the year in question as mentioned in the last year's programme is held in abeyance.

The executive staff at present consists of 18 Veterinary Inspectors and 173 Veterinary Assistants.

It is proposed to open six new dispensaries during the year.

Of the six new touring billets referred to in the last year's programme, three have already been opened and the remaining three will probably be opened before the end of the current year. Some more touring billets will be created if funds permit.

II

Official Memorandum No. 1945-III/23-1, Development, dated 2nd August 1923.

The Accountant-General is requested to furnish a statement showing the receipts and charges of the Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, for 1922-23 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.

K. NAGESWARA RAO,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.

III

Letter from W. D. WOOLLAM, Esq., Accountant-General, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated the 6th August 1923, No. C-9-130.

With reference to the memorandum of the Government of Madras (Development Department) No. 1945-III-23-1, dated the 2nd August 1923, I have the honour to state that the statement of receipts and charges of the Civil Veterinary Department for 1922-23 will be submitted by the 15th instant after March 1923 final accounts are closed.

ENCLOSURE

Statement showing the receipts and charges of the Civil Veterinary Department of the Province of Madras for the year 1922-23.

Heads.	Receipts.	Amount.			Total.
		RS.	A.	P.	
Veterinary and Stallion receipts ...		512	14	8	
College receipts ...		12,783	15	2	
Fees for inspection of cattle for export to Ceylon and Strait Settlements.		76	0	0	
Contributions from local bodies ...		3,525	11	5	
Other receipts ...		7,845	12	8	
					24,744 5 11
Deduct refunds—					
Reserved Agency tracts, voted ...		1	1	10	
Transferred voted ..		540	10	8	
Total refunds ...					541 12 6
Net total receipts ...					24,202 9 5
Charges					
Superintendence ...		1,03,316	1	11	
Veterinary Instruction ...		98,597	1	11	
Subordinate establishment ...		1,88,940	8	6	
Hospitals and dispensaries ...		1,67,743	8	6	
Total ...					5,58,997 4 10
Expenditure incurred on veterinary buildings—					
Original works ...		25,987	12	6	
Repairs ...		5,163	15	6	
Total ...					31,151 12 0
Grand total ...					5,90,149 0 10

Order—No. 1474, Development, dated 10th October 1923.

Recorded.

2. The number of Imperial officers working in the Presidency remained unchanged. One of the six posts in the Madras Veterinary service was abolished during the year. The subordinate staff was strengthened by the addition of one veterinary inspector and eleven veterinary assistants. Six of the latter were touring veterinary assistants and every district in the Presidency has now at least two of these.

3. Owing to the prevailing financial stringency, only two new veterinary institutions at Tiruppur and Ootacamund could be opened during the year bringing the total number of institutions up to 66. Since the close of the year, orders have issued for the opening of dispensaries at Tuticorin, Ramnad, Dindigul, Dharampuram, Yellamanchili and Draksharam.

4. The Government are glad to note that the mortality from contagious diseases has again fallen, the figures for 1922-23 being 28,178 as against 34,253 in the previous year. It is especially satisfactory that the mortality from rinderpest was lower than it has been for many years past. The losses from this disease were again heaviest in the Ganjam and Kistna districts which, however, suffered much

less severely than in the previous year. In G.O. No. 1278, Development, dated 25th September 1922, the Chief Superintendent was asked to report what special steps should be taken to combat contagious diseases on a more effective scale in these and other districts which are badly affected every year. The three measures he suggested were the prompt reporting of disease by village officers, the strengthening of the itinerating staff of the department and the provision of a peon for each itinerating officer. The Government are glad to see that the work of village officers in regard to the reporting of cattle disease has given much less cause for complaint than in previous years and trust that the improvement will be maintained. As stated in paragraph 2 above, the touring staff was strengthened during the year by the addition of six veterinary assistants. Further additions can only be made as funds permit. The need for providing peons for touring assistants has been accepted by Government, and permanent peons have been sanctioned for 34 of them whilst for the remainder the employment of local men for particular duties whenever necessary has been authorized.

5. The assistants in charge of veterinary institutions performed 2,643 castrations and treated 78,234 cases during the year, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 2,617 and 72,969. The figures would have been even better had it not been for a marked fall in the work done in fifteen institutions. The Government agree with the Chief Superintendent that the popularity and usefulness of a veterinary institution depend upon the personality of the officer in charge of it more than on anything else and would point out that it is for the superior officers of the department to take suitable action to keep the personal element up to the mark.

The number of cases supplied with medicine but not brought to veterinary institutions fell by nearly 50 per cent. The Chief Superintendent has not commented on this and the Government would be glad to know if there was any special reason for it.

In G.O. No. 287, L. & M., dated 31st January 1923, it was suggested that, in order to remove the hardship caused by the levy of daily tolls on unladen sick animals which have to pass through local fund and municipal toll gates to attend veterinary institutions for treatment, district boards and municipal councils should sanction the exemption of persons bringing animals for treatment at veterinary institutions as a class from payment of tolls. The Government regret to observe that this suggestion has so far only been acted on by the district boards of Madura and Malabar and would again express the hope that district boards and municipal councils will see their way to adopt this method of removing difficulties in the way of such animals being treated at veterinary institutions.

6. The work of the itinerating staff during 1922-23 compares as follows with that of the last five years:—

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
1. Inoculations	110,772	131,871	99,614	68,683	70,815	29,946
2. Contagious cases treated ..	11,546	13,044	15,676	13,405	18,119	19,635
3. Non-contagious cases treated ..	11,013	14,492	16,979	21,153	24,718	25,593
4. Castrations	3,034	4,816	5,768	6,319	6,809	5,611

The number of contagious and non-contagious diseases treated continues steadily to rise. There was a decrease in the number of castrations and a very heavy fall in the number of inoculations. The Chief Superintendent attributes the latter partly to the levy of a fee of eight annas which, it should be mentioned, represents only a small part of the cost of the operation and allows the owner of the animal to have it reinoculated as many times as is necessary for a period of six months to ensure its protection. The Government are of opinion that the levy of a fee has not yet been in force sufficiently long to enable its effect on the number of inoculations to be properly gauged especially in view of the decreased prevalence of rinderpest which renders the necessity for protection less apparent.

The number of animals inoculated by the more complex but also more effective method known as the serum-simultaneous method nearly doubled but is still small. The question of opening a laboratory in South India for the preparation of serum has had to be postponed on financial grounds and owing to the difficulty and expense involved in obtaining virus from Muktesar no great extension of this method of inoculation can be expected.

7. The model by-laws relating to the maintenance of cattle mortality registers were adopted by twelve more municipal councils bringing the total up to 34. The Government trust that the remaining councils will take early steps to introduce the by-laws, the importance of which in enabling the Veterinary Department to deal promptly with outbreaks of contagious diseases has been pointed out on several occasions.

8. The improvement noticed last year in the number of cases sent to veterinary infirmaries by subordinate magistrates under section 3 (3) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, has not been maintained. The necessity for making full use of the provisions of the section has often been emphasized but there is still great disinclination on the part of the magistracy to use the powers conferred on them by the Act. The Government are therefore constrained again to request District Magistrates to draw the attention of their subordinate magistrates to this matter and to satisfy themselves periodically that advantage is being taken of the provisions of the Act. The District Magistrate of Trichinopoly is requested to report the circumstances in which 316 animals only out of the 2,335 in respect of which convictions were obtained in Trichinopoly were sent to the local hospital during 1922-23.

A veterinary institution has now been sanctioned for Tuticorin and the obstacle to the introduction of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act in that municipality has thus been removed.

9. The Madras Veterinary College continued to do satisfactory work and the results of the examinations held in March 1923 were slightly better than in the previous year. A refresher course was held for the first time during the year and was attended by eight veterinary inspectors of whom two came from Bihar and Orissa.

10. Since the close of the year orders have issued on the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee which are referred to by the Chief Superintendent in paragraph 58 of his report. The most important recommendations of the Committee were that the inspectors' grade should be abolished and the payment of stipends to students entering the college should be discontinued. The first of these has been accepted in its entirety, but a selection grade of veterinary assistants consisting of ten posts on Rs. 125-5-175 has been sanctioned in order to compensate for the loss of prospects consequent on the abolition of the inspectorate. The Government were unable to agree with the Committee that stipends at the Veterinary College should be entirely abolished, but have sanctioned a reduction in their number from 40 to 15 per annum.

11. The receipts and charges of the department as reported by the Accountant-General are as follows:—

Receipts.			Charges.		
	RS.	P.		RS.	A. P.
College receipts ...	12,783	2	Superintendence ...	1,03,316	1 11
Contribution from local bodies.	3,525	1	Veterinary instruction ...	98,597	1 11
Other receipts ...	8,434	11	Subordinate establishment	1,89,340	8 6
			Hospitals and dispensaries.	1,67,743	8 6
Total ...	24,744	5 11	Total ...	5,58,997	4 10

The expenditure in the department in 1921-22 was Rs. 4,23,874-0-4. The great increase in 1922-23 was due to the important change in the management of veterinary institutions which was introduced in April 1922 when all these institutions in charge of local bodies were taken entirely under provincial control and these bodies were relieved of the charges for maintaining them. The charges noted above exclude the sum of Rs. 31,151-12-0 spent on veterinary buildings during 1922-23. The Government observe that the receipt from veterinary institutions outside Madras City shown in table V of the report fell from Rs. 39,231 in 1921-22 to Rs. 7,313 in 1922-23. This large decrease has not been explained by the Chief Superintendent.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

F. NOYCE,
Acting Secretary to Government.