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ANNUAL
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

1923-24

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MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1924

OF THE
CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR
1923-1924

Letter from D. A. D. ATTCHISON, Esq., M.B.V.S., M.S., Acting Chief Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 22nd July 1924, D. Dis. No. 459-A.

EXCLUSIVES

I. — ADMINISTRATIVE STATE.

The department was in charge of Mr. F. Ware up to 12th October 1923 when he proceeded on leave after handing over charge to Mr. D. A. D. Nitchison, who held charge of it for the rest of the year in addition to his own duties as Principal, Madras Veterinary College.

3. Mr. Aitchison was able to be on tour for 28 days and travelled 3,348 miles by rail and 11 miles by road. He visited five districts and inspected the Circle offices at Bellary, Bezwada and Vizagapatam, five veterinary institutions and three Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. He also inspected the camps where the serum simultaneous inoculations against Rinderpest were being carried on at the Coimbatore and Hagari Agricultural Farms. He investigated the cause of abortion amongst the milch cattle at the Agricultural Farm at Coimbatore, visited Ootacamund at the request of the Collector to investigate a suspected case of Glanders and attended the meeting of the Board of Agriculture held at Bangalore in January 1924.

4. Mr. T. J. Hurley was holding charge of the old I division in the capacity of Superintendent from 1st April to 31st October 1923, and as Officer in charge of the newly constituted I Circle from 1st November 1923 till the end of the year under report. He spent 149 days out of headquarters (69 days as Superintendent, I division, and 80 days as Circle officer), travelled 7,724 miles by rail, 686 miles by road and 198 miles by boat. He inspected all the veterinary institutions and

[illegible]

Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in his jurisdiction, most of them twice, except the Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon on Fiture duty and the dispensaries at Yellamanchilli and Draksharam, which could not be inspected as they were opened during the latter part of the official year. He arranged for and conducted serum simultaneous inoculations against Rinderpest on 133 head of cattle belonging to private gentlemen at Samalkot, Bobbili and Mandasa and served as an Examiner for the Madras post-graduate course and the annual professional examinations of the Madras and Bengal Veterinary Colleges.

(b) *Officers of the Madras Veterinary Service.*

5. M.R.Ry. H. C. Sampath Ayyangar Avargal was in charge of the old II Circle, Bellary, up to 1st November 1923 and the new III Circle, Bellary, from that date to the end of the year. He was on tour for 155 days. In addition to his inspection work, he treated 14 cases of Nasal granuloma with tartar emetic injection, protected 25 animals against Rinderpest at the Hagari Farm by the serum simultaneous method of inoculation and vaccinated 46 animals against Black-quarter in Chittoor district.

6. M.R.Ry. R. Narasinga Rao Avargal held charge of the old I Circle, Vizagapatam, till 1st November 1923 when he proceeded to Bezwada to open the new II Circle and held charge of it till the end of the year. During the year he was in camp for 126 days. When proposals were made to Government for the re-arrangement of circles in accordance with the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, arrangements were made for this officer to tour only in Kistna district in the old I Circle and for Mr. Hurley to tour in the remaining districts of this circle until both of them assumed charge of their respective re-formed circles. For this reason it was not necessary for the former officer to spend a larger number of days in camp. He inoculated 62 animals against Rinderpest by the serum simultaneous method at the Chintaladevi Cattle Farm.

7. M.R.Ry. K. Kailasam Ayyar Avargal held charge of the V Circle (old IV Circle), Coimbatore, throughout the year. He spent only 138 days in camp on account of it being necessary for him in January and February 1924 to remain at headquarters to conduct the serum simultaneous method of inoculation at the Agricultural Farm at Coimbatore. He attended the cattle and pony show at Tiruppur and supervised the Black-quarter vaccination of young stock at the Palayakottai Farm.

8. Mr. A. J. Wilson was in charge of the IV Circle (old III Circle), Madras. The rearrangement of circles necessitated no change in his jurisdiction. This officer has the largest number of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons to control and it was necessary for him to be in camp for 204 days. He continued to be the Editor of the Madras Veterinary Journal.

II.—EXECUTIVE STAFF.

9. On the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee appointed by Government to inquire into the expenditure and administration of this department, the grade of Inspector was abolished in June 1923 and the men holding charge of ranges were posted to be in charge of veterinary institutions.

10. The strength of the executive staff on 31st March 1924 was 190 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons against 19 Veterinary Inspectors and 172 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons of the previous year, the difference in the strength at those two dates being accounted for by the death of Veterinary Assistant Surgeon A. Ramasubbu. The distribution of the 190 men is shown in table VII.

(a) *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*

11. Six new dispensaries were opened during the year at Chittoor, Yellamanchilli, Draksharam, Dharapuram, Dindigul and Ramnad and the number of Government hospitals and dispensaries at the end of the year 1923-24 stood at 63. This number does not include the hospitals at the Madras Veterinary College and the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. In addition, there were 7 private hospitals, and these were periodically inspected by the officers of this department. A second Veterinary Assistant Surgeon was posted to the hospitals at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Saidapet and Erode, as the work at these institutions had grown too heavy for one man to undertake.

12. The following institutions show a decrease in the number of in and out-patients treated when compared with the figures of the previous year :—Russellkonda, Parvatipuram, Cocanada, Guntur, Masulipatam, Narasaraopet, Bezwada, Ellore, Nandyal, Madanapalle, Cuddapah, Hindupur, Hospet, Adoni, Negapatam, Devakottai, Palghat, Coonoor, Salem, Erode and Vijilapuram. The fall is attributed to various causes such as scarcity of fodder, heavy rains, introduction of fees, change of hands, etc. However the amount of work done at the majority of institutions shows an increase and Trichinopoly hospital heads the list, the number of new cases treated there being 3,159.

13. The number of cases treated at all the institutions except the Madras Veterinary College hospital was 85,089 including 2,688 castrations as against 80,877 including 2,643 castrations in the previous year. The number of cases supplied with medicine but not brought to the institution dropped from 7,559 in the previous year to 4,209. The practice of supplying medicines without seeing the patients is not a commendable one and is discouraged and so a gradual decline in the number of such cases is to be expected.

14. The names of 19 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons have been noted for good work done at their institutions.

15. The dispensary at Virudunagar was moved from the rented building in which it was located to the old Sub-Magistrate's Court. The dispensary at Hospet which was in a municipal building was moved to the Forest office buildings.

16. It is pleasing to note that in order to convert the Veterinary dispensary at Tiruppur into a hospital the Municipal Council, Tiruppur, has consented to give 2 acres of land and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Vittaldeo Anandjee Sait Avargal has promised a donation of Rs. 1,000 from his community and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Coimbatore, another Rs. 1,000 towards the construction of buildings.

At Nuzvid dispensary a waiting shed has been erected by the Zamindars of Ventrapragada and Telaprole.

17. There is no doubt that most of the dispensaries will be better appreciated if accommodation is provided in them for in-patients, but conversion of dispensaries into hospitals has not been possible for some years owing to financial stringency. It is hoped, however, that Government may be able to provide funds yearly for the construction of permanent hospital buildings for at least two dispensaries.

18. All the district boards except Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Salem and the Nilgiris have exempted persons bringing unladen sick animals for treatment at veterinary institutions from payment of tolls. The reply of the President, District Board, Cuddapah, on the subject is awaited. The District Board, the Nilgiris, has promised to consider the question at the end of the current lease. The majority of municipal councils have adopted this suggestion of Government, but with some municipalities the subject is still under correspondence.

(b) *Itinerating.*

19. Three new touring billets were created during the year with headquarters at Ariyalur, Periyakulam and Rajampet and the total number of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons on itinerating duty at the end of the year was 72. The headquarters of the Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Coimbatore, was moved to Tiruppur, as this place is more central. Consequent on the abolition of the Agency division the post of Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Ghauts Agency, was abolished and the headquarters of the Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Savara Agency, which was absorbed in the Parvatipuram division, was moved to Parvatipuram and his jurisdiction consists partly of Plains and partly of Agency.

In February 1922 the number of days necessary for a Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon to tour during a month was reduced from 20 to 15 as a measure of retrenchment, but in December 1923 a return was made to the full number of 20 touring days.

number of cases prosecuted was 7 of which 3 were discharged, 2 treated as undetected, 1 is pending and one of the accused in the remaining case was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

42. In the whole Presidency, excluding Madras City, 4,312 convictions were obtained under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1899, of which 2,316 related to Trichinopoly. Altogether the number sent to veterinary infirmaries for treatment was only 617. The reason assigned by the District Magistrate, Trichinopoly, for the small number sent to the local hospital for treatment during the year 1922-23 was that a large number of cases were dealt with for offences such as carrying birds with the legs tied and head downwards, using needle-sticks while driving, over-loading, using weak and poor conditioned animals, tying horns to fetlocks, biting tail, etc. This perhaps accounts also for the small number sent to infirmaries throughout the Presidency during the year under report.

43. *Municipal*.—During the year there has been an addition of four to the previous number of thirty-four municipal councils which adopted the by-laws under which the owners of animals are responsible for reporting the death of an animal.

44. Throughout the Presidency there are only twenty municipalities which employ a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in the important work of meat inspection.

Ootacamund municipality set the good example of having their own Veterinary Assistant Surgeon for this purpose in addition to other duties and it is an example which might well be followed by the other important towns.

45. *Fairs and shows*.—The usual cattle and pony show was held at Tiruppur at the end of May 1924. The Madras Cattle Disease Act was in force in the Nilgiris throughout the year and its provisions were also enforced at all the important cattle-fairs throughout the Presidency.

V.—EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

46. The total expenditure of the department excluding the Madras Veterinary College was Rs. 4,26,565-14-4 against Rs. 4,32,801-12-11 the previous year. The reduction under 'Superintendence' was due to Mr. Saunders' transfer to the Madras Veterinary College and Mr. Ware's leave allowances being paid in England. The decrease under 'Subordinate Establishment' was due to the carrying out of the proposals of the Retrenchment Committee and the introduction of fees for 'serum alone' method of inoculation against Rinderpest which has had the effect of reducing the consumption of serum to a great extent.

VI.—OFFICE STAFF.

47. The office of the Chief Superintendent and that of the late Superintendent, 1 division, Vizagapatam, which was converted into a Circle office in accordance with the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, were each reduced by one clerk, and the other four Circle offices were each strengthened by an additional clerk to cope with the additional work allotted to them. These changes took effect from 1st November 1923.

VII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

48. Although the incidence of contagious diseases taken as a whole was small, the year was one of severity for cattle owing to drought and scarcity of fodder especially in the breeding tracts of Coimbatore and Salem.

49. During the year 126 reports were made by the staff against village officers for slackness in reporting outbreaks of contagious disease.

50. One of the chief recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee was the abolition of the difference between the work assigned to the Superintendent of the Indian Veterinary Service and Deputy Superintendents of the Madras Veterinary Service, and the dividing up of the Presidency into a number of circles which may be in the charge of an officer of either service. This recommendation was approved by Government and the change was brought into effect from 1st November 1923.

51. A conference of the administrative officers of this department was held at Madras in July 1923 and the resolutions passed thereat were duly communicated to Government.

52. The second post-graduate course for the staff of this department was held at the Madras Veterinary College for six months from 2nd July 1923. Seven Veterinary Assistant Surgeons were deputed to attend and five were successful at the concluding examination.

53. Civil Veterinary Department Leaflet No. VII on Black-quarter was in process of compilation.

MADRAS, 9th July 1924. D. A. D. AITCHISON, I.V.S.,
Acting Chief Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

(2)

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1923-24.

General administration.—Mr. D. A. D. Aitchison held charge of the office of the Principal throughout the year.

In addition to his own duties he also acted as Chief Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, during the absence of Mr. Ware on leave from 12th October 1923 to the end of the year.

Mr. P. T. Saunders who was transferred to the College from the Department joined the College on 3rd July 1923 and from that date till the end of the year he held the post of Professor of Surgery.

M.R.Ry. V. Krishnamurti Ayyar Avargal held the post of Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology throughout the year.

Messrs. G. T. D'Silva and M. Anantanarayana Rao reverted on 3rd July 1923 from their acting appointments as Professor of Surgery and Assistant Professor and Personal Assistant to the Principal respectively and continued from that date in their permanent appointments of Assistant Professor and Personal Assistant to the Principal and Senior Lecturer respectively.

2. *Selection of candidates*.—For this purpose, Government have appointed a Selection Committee and have reduced the number of stipends available from 40 to 15.

The Selection Committee assembled at Bezwada and Madras and selected 16 students at the former place and 38 at the latter for the opening of the new term in July 1923 but only 19 of the selected candidates remained in College at the end of the year.

The 15 stipends sanctioned for the College were distributed by the Committee as shown below :—

Brahmans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Non-Brahmans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Muhammadans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Indian Christians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

The total number of students in the College on 31st March 1924 was 84, of whom 41 were Brahmans, 24 Non-Brahmans, 10 Muhammadans, 7 Indian Christians and 2 Anglo-Indians.

3. *Professional examinations*.—The annual examinations were held from 19th to 28th March 1924, and the following officers constituted the Board :—

Mr. K. Hewlett, Principal, Bombay Veterinary College— <i>President</i> .	
„ D. A. D. Aitchison, Principal, Madras Veterinary College,	} <i>Members.</i>
„ P. T. Saunders, Professor of Surgery, Madras Veterinary College,	
„ T. J. Hurley, Officer in charge, Civil Veterinary Department, 1 Circle, Vizagapatam,	
M.R.Ry. V. Krishnamurti Ayyar Avargal, Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, Madras Veterinary College,	

The results of the examination were as follows :—

Class.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.
A	22	15	68.1
B	32	25	78.1
C	26	21	75.0

The Board of Examiners remarked that the students had displayed a good knowledge of their work and that the results were satisfactory.

4. *Work of the hospital.*—The number of cases treated at the College hospital is shown in the following table:—

	Equines.	Domestic.	Others.	Total
In-patients	293	255	417	965
Out-patients	231	237	1,010	1,481
Total	524	492	1,427	2,443

5. *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 ..	796
(b) " Madras Corporation	117
(c) " Agricultural Department, Coimbatore	10
(d) " Forest Department	4
(e) " Pudukkottai State	2
(f) " Bangalore Dairy Farm	1
(g) " Military Department	11
(h) " different wards of the College	662
	1,513

In addition, 62 samples of hides and skins were examined before export from Madras.

Glanders.—During the year under report 345 animals were tested with mallein by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon on special duty but no case of the disease was detected.

Rabies.—Twelve dogs underwent anti-rabic treatment in the College during the year.

The brains of 26 dogs which had bitten people were removed in the College and sent to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for examination and report. Eighteen were reported to be positive, one negative, four were inconclusive and three were unfit for examination owing to the brain having remained in the carcass too long after death. This is usually the case when animals have been killed first and then brought to the College.

One cow and a cat also proved to be rabid on examination of the brain.

At the request of Colonel Cornwall, Director, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, tests were carried out to ascertain the efficacy of a new prophylactic inoculation of dogs against rabies. Unfortunately, no definite conclusion on the value of this inoculation could be drawn on account of both the experimental animals and the control animals continuing to remain healthy when later inoculated with virulent rabies material.

Rinderpest.—The city was free from this disease during the year.

Trypanosomiasis—Surra.—During the year, there was no case of Trypanosomiasis detected amongst equines in the City of Madras and only 2 cases occurred amongst cattle and both of these belonged to the Corporation.

Epizootic Lymphangitis.—The city was free from this disease throughout the year, but 4 cases were confirmed microscopically in the smears sent from the Hosur Remount Depot.

Infectious Lymphangitis in cattle.—The city was free from this disease during the year.

Tuberculosis.—During the year under report 4 cases of this disease were confirmed microscopically amongst the cattle of the Madras Corporation.

The question of testing all the cattle belonging to the Corporation of Madras ought to be considered as already suggested in the report for 1922-23.

Anthrax.—Four different outbreaks of anthrax occurred amongst the cattle of the Madras Corporation and one amongst the cattle belonging to the Carnatic Mill. In the latter 74 animals were inoculated and the disease quickly subsided.

6. *College receipts.*—The receipts from the hospital, etc., amounted to Rupees 13,877-15-7.

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

	RS.	A.	P.
Pay	63,092	9	0
Scholarships	9,871	0	0
Travelling allowance	2,347	14	0
Contingencies	22,022	2	9
Total	97,333	9	9

8. *Attendance and discipline of the students.*—Good.

9. *General.*—Mr. D. A. D. Aitchison attended the professional examination of the Bombay Veterinary College in April 1923 as President of the Board of Examiners.

He also attended the meeting of the Board of Agriculture held at Bangalore in January 1924.

M.R.Ry. V. Krishnamurti Ayyar Avargal, Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, attended the Indian Science Congress held at Bangalore in January 1924.

Six Veterinary Assistant Surgeons of the Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, and the Assistant Veterinary Inspector of the Forest Department at Nilambur underwent the post-graduate course held at this College from July to December 1923.

An examination was conducted at the completion of the course by an examining board which included the following officers:—

Mr. D. A. D. Aitchison, Principal, Madras Veterinary College—	President.
" P. T. Saunders, Professor of Surgery, Madras Veterinary College,	
" T. J. Hurley, Officer in charge, Civil Veterinary Department, I Circle, Vizagapatam,	
M.R.Ry. V. Krishnamurti Ayyar Avargal, Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, Madras Veterinary College,	Members.
Mr. G. T. D'Silva, Assistant Professor and Personal Assistant to the Principal, Madras Veterinary College,	

All the seven candidates who attended the course presented themselves for examination. Five of them including the Assistant Veterinary Inspector of the Forest Department passed and were granted the certificates issued by the College.

The Board of Examiners remarked in their report that the examination showed that the course had been of much benefit to the students, that the knowledge shown by them indicated that their appreciation of the higher subjects taught, more than justified the time and work involved, and that the results had been satisfactory.

MADRAS,
8th July 1924.

D. A. D. AITCHISON, I.V.S.,
Principal, Madras Veterinary College.

8

Table III.—Statement showing results of preventive inoculation during the year 1923-24.

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.
Agency ..			3	..	119	..	..	482	51	..	8	..
Ganjam ..			2	..	66	..	..	55	..	..	1	..
Vizagapatam ..			1	..	2	..	..	62	..	..	1	..
Godavari ..			3	..	10	..	..	141	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..			18	..	401	..	..	2,422	..	..	9	..
Guntur ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramnad ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras City ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			35	..	613	..	..	3,273	51	..	17	..
Ganjam ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	..	..	..	..	285	..	..	..	..
Agency ..			1	..	1	..	..	61	..	..	..	..
Ganjam ..			1	..	1	..	10	93	..	..	1	..
Vizagapatam ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..			8	..	140	..	..	1,864	..	..	..	..
Guntur ..			7	..	183	..	..	1,928	..	..	1	..
Kurnool ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..			1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..			4	..	30	..	..	360	..	..	1	..
South Arcot ..			16	..	144	..	..	988	..	..	6	..
North Arcot ..			..	..	..	..	..	1,343	..	..	..	..
Chittoor ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..			31	..	251	..	..	4,487	..	..	1	..
Madura ..			1	..	5	..	..	130	..	..	..	..
Ramnad ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara ..			9	..	190	..	..	1,251	..	..	2	..
Madras City ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			80	1	954	..	10	12,505	47	..	11	..
Guntur ..			1	..	..	100	..	..	212	..	..	20
Bellary ..			1	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..			5	..	35	9	..	553	390	..	..	..
Chingleput ..			5	..	39	6	..	490	117	..	..	1
Madura ..			2	..	43	..	..	200	..	..	2	..
Madras City ..			1	..	2	..	..	74	..	..	..	..
Total ..			15	..	119	115	..	1,368	629	..	2	21
Coimbatore ..			..	..	..	..	..	326	..	..	1	..
Chittoor ..			1	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..
Total ..			1	..	..	..	..	372	..	..	1	..

* 16 controls were used of which 7 died and 9 survived.

Table IV.—Statement showing the number of animals treated and castrated on tour during the year 1923-24.

Number.	Districts.	Number of veterinary assistant surgeons 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	495	..	773	14	787	1	289	17	307	26	1,453	79	1,558	2,652
2	Vizagapatam ..	3	562	..	111	26	137	..	80	..	80	40	1,864	82	1,986	2,203
3	Godavari ..	2	295	1	126	8	135	..	169	3	172	45	852	73	970	1,277
4	Kistna ..	7	1,059	5	377	104	486	..	602	118	720	97	2,654	207	2,958	4,164
5	Guntur ..	4	592	2	97	78	177	..	691	3	694	97	1,743	62	1,902	2,773
6	Kurnool ..	3	406	7	45	27	79	..	456	..	456	71	1,408	39	1,518	2,053
7	Bellary ..	4	376	1	265	37	303	1	227	21	249	94	1,357	76	1,527	2,079
8	Anantapur ..	3	452	2	213	78	293	..	9	1	10	118	1,530	114	1,762	2,065
9	Cuddapah ..	3	468	2	172	179	353	..	400	3	403	46	1,402	70	1,518	2,274
10	Chittoor ..	2	298	..	92	45	137	..	42	..	42	24	588	56	668	847
11	Nellore ..	2	309	1	83	4	88	..	80	1	81	66	819	27	912	1,081
12	Chingleput ..	2	326	..	251	21	272	..	271	..	271	20	1,581	22	1,623	2,166
13	South Arcot ..	2	301	2	372	22	396	..	179	85	264	20	923	27	970	1,630
14	Trichinopoly ..	3	522	..	261	69	330	..	189	1	190	50	1,515	75	1,640	2,160
15	Tanjore ..	2	399	..	217	16	233	..	265	1	266	28	950	37	1,015	1,514
16	Madura ..	3	371	..	196	27	293	..	107	1	108	47	1,113	39	1,199	1,600
17	Ramnad ..	2	487	..	224	51	275	..	246	86	332	114	1,373	85	1,572	2,179
18	Tinnevely ..	2	230	..	205	6	210	..	75	..	75	17	377	85	429	714
19	Coimbatore ..	3	877	6	113	219	338	1	218	..	219	83	968	84	1,135	1,692
20	The Nilgiris ..	2	317	3	160	4	177	..	159	..	159	33	511	65	609	875
21	Salem ..	2	482	..	79	25	100	..	193	32	195	273	912	56	1,241	1,536
22	North Arcot ..	3	423	..	275	2	277	..	151	..	151	89	1,537	25	1,601	2,029
23	Malabar ..	3	567	..	311	8	319	..	462	6	468	21	749	112	882	1,369
24	South Kanara ..	2	258	..	196	26	222	..	203	9	212	7	616	39	662	1,096
25	Agency ..	5	479	6	450	41	497	..	189	12	201	89	1,495	264	1,848	2,546
Total ..		72	10,351	33	5,609	1,206	6,814	3	5,922	400	6,325	1,565	30,296	1,550	33,705	46,874

Table V.—Statement showing the number of animals treated and castrated at the Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries during 1923-24.

Number.	Districts.	Number of in-patients treated during the year.			Number of out-patients treated during the year.			Total number of cases supplied with medicine but not brought to the institution.	Castrations performed.			Receipts.	Expenditure.
		Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.		Equines.	Bovines.	Others.		
1	Agency Division	15	63	70	93	1,170	504	347	1	68	2	61	Rs. 4,677 4 0
2	Ganjam	10	20	50	484	1,071	810	144	3	31	28	965	Rs. 6,021 11 4
3	Vizagapatnam	28	205	25	106	1,071	890	134	6	57	23	307	Rs. 4,687 9 6
4	Godavari	6	68	17	43	2,947	1,909	717	5	37	11	256	Rs. 10,489 6 10
5	Krishna	13	144	19	882	4,771	7,623	365	4	83	11	39	Rs. 15,939 11 10
6	Guntur	28	114	19	280	1,845	748	118	4	15	2	167	Rs. 6,428 4 2
7	Nellore	28	92	12	182	762	692	131	3	5	5	109	Rs. 2,775 8 2
8	Belary	8	13	4	33	1,162	635	20	7	10	21	42	Rs. 4,897 16 3
9	Karnool	2	48	6	107	1,304	394	57	1	30	19	51	Rs. 1,981 4 1
10	Anantapur	2	79	6	33	1,805	271	30	1	56	16	72	Rs. 4,872 1 9
11	Chittoor	3	19	4	66	1,065	376	18	1	16	39	55	Rs. 1,941 8 9
12	Cuddapah	23	66	200	225	1,261	759	22	1	24	39	54	Rs. 6,782 10 8
13	Chingleput	29	135	19	87	1,951	1,092	164	1	44	3	29	Rs. 2,605 3 4
14	South Arcot	21	152	42	311	3,491	1,603	178	1	18	3	53	Rs. 8,878 3 0
15	Tanjore	36	839	7	214	2,742	5,411	25	1	18	18	36	Rs. 2,293 7 0
16	Trichinopoly	29	99	11	154	2,621	2,636	228	1	35	22	45	Rs. 107 13 6
17	Madurai	8	92	11	109	1,063	1,063	56	1	81	10	94	Rs. 171 8 5
18	Ramanathapuram	15	64	33	68	1,193	269	41	1	10	19	34	Rs. 140 4 0
19	Tinnevely	51	177	46	240	2,284	686	48	1	34	16	54	Rs. 95 9 2
20	North Arcot	12	41	133	520	3,402	1,971	21	3	7	17	26	Rs. 73 8 0
21	Salem	117	785	25	330	4,908	1,892	180	6	68	35	111	Rs. 772 11 3
22	Coimbatore	21	25	169	181	2,027	3,141	273	6	20	35	61	Rs. 15,181 10 10
23	The Nilgiris	27	94	44	165	3,141	1,832	243	1	65	16	82	Rs. 5,731 5 6
24	Madurai	24	17	17	107	2,356	1,471	209	2	7	72	81	Rs. 229 6 3
25	South Kanara	68	2,898	955	6,141	1,403	1,019	2,703	2	7	72	81	Rs. 107 1 9
	Total	64	68	955	6,141	76,714	25,949	3,731	64	1,770	680	2,520	Rs. 6,146 9 2
													Rs. 1,49,068 15 0

* This includes contribution from Government and other sources.

Private Institutions.

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Table VI.—Discontinued.

Table VII.—Statement showing the strength of the subordinate veterinary staff on 31st March 1924.

Province.	How occupied.	By whom paid.	Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.
Madras Presidency.	Itinerating Office	Government	72
	Reserve staff	Government	2
	Veterinary College, Madras	Government	37
	Field duty	Government	9
	Agricultural Department	Government	1
	Forest Department	Government	2
	Corporation of Madras	Government	3
	Ootacamund Municipality	Government	1
	In charge of Veterinary Institutions—	Government	67
	Government	Private employers	2
	Total		190

Table VIII.—Return of stud-bulls for the year 1923-24—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 1923-24—Nil.

Table XI.—Service and produce of each class of horse, pony and donkey stallions under Government during the year 1923-24—Nil.

Table XII.—Average cost of feed, keep, attendance, etc., of horse, pony and donkey stallions during the year 1923-24—Nil.

Table XIII.—Abstract of particulars regarding horse fairs and shows held during the year 1923-24.

Name.	Number of horse fairs and shows held.		Total number of animals present.		Total number competing for prizes.		Total number of horse stock (not including branded ones) present.			Number of remounts purchased.			Price paid for remounts.			Number of mules purchased.			Price paid for mules by Government.			Prize money provided.					Remarks.
	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Belonging to breeders.	Belonging to dealers.	For remount depot.	For Native Cavalry.	For Police.	Total.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	By others.	Total.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	From Imperial funds.	From Provincial funds.	From other sources.	Total.	Amount actually awarded.	Number of medals awarded.	
Kottapalli (Goddavari district).	1	1,000	600	72	99	..	40	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruppar (Coimbatore district).	1	250	120	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table XIV.—Abstract of particulars about annual cattle fairs and shows held during the year 1923-24.

Name.	Number of cattle fairs and shows.	Total number of stock present.						Average price of animals sold.						Prize awarded.						Remarks.			
		Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Young stock.	Buffaloes.	Camels.	Others.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Camels.	Amount realized in fees.	Total number of animals that competed for prizes.	From Imperial funds.	From Provincial funds.	From other sources.	Total.		Amount actually awarded.	Number of medals.	Number.
<i>Fairs.</i>																							
Hirebadagally	1	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mylara ..	1	300	300	50	..	..	..	..	..	200	20	35 to 70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuruvatti ..	1	3,550	6,000	..	100	100	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kothacheruvu	1	2,000	2,000	50	50	..	..	..	100 to 300	150 to 300	..	60	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Santabidnur	1	650	700	50	250	..	..	..	148	100	105	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punganoor	1	..	4,500	1,500	2,000	..	..	..	275	200 to 400 a pair.	35 to 70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mailam ..	1	..	5,500	500	..	..	..	..	..	150 to 350 a pair.	30 to 70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melmalyanur	1	..	1,800	200	..	..	..	..	..	150 each	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kavakam ..	1	..	7,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	200 to 250 a pair.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neerathanallur	1	..	5,214	3	..	..	..	..	..	300 a pair.	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sanayapuram	1	100	2,500	5	..	..	..	..	60	150 each.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	1	..	1,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 each.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirumangalam	1	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	400 a pair.	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaniseri ..	1	3,000	20,000	1,500	..	500	..	..	200	300 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panyadiipatti	1	30	150	..	20	..	..	..	150	100 to 150 each.	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sivakaperi ..	2	500	21,250	200	200	800	..	..	..	150 each.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alwarthirunagiri	1	250	4,500	75	75	200	..	..	..	100 to 250 a pair.	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kilavirathapuram	1	..	2,390	50	..	50	..	80	..	150 a pair.	48 to 55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchendur	1	200	4,650	50	..	100	..	..	..	240 to 360 a pair.	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kelugumalai	2	150	29,550	150	..	350	..	..	..	340	40	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Methalapuram	1	500	17,700	50	..	500	..	..	..	240	35	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sankarankoil	1	300	8,900	20	15	200	..	..	..	100	40	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Avanashi ..	1	750	2,500	400	1,500	200	..	..	..	60 to 600	65 to 150	35 to 120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruvannamalai	1	100	4,500	100	..	75	..	100	..	200	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalpatti ..	1	8,000	1,000	200	500	..	..	..	..	150	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nangavathi	1	1,000	3,000	200	800	..	..	..	500 a pair.	350 a pair	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulgunda ..	1	..	..	..	24,861	..	..	..	..	95 to 80	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kishur ..	1	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Shows.</i>																							
Tiruppar ..	1	450	4,500	1,000	2,500	100	..	..	150	200	100	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table XIV-A.—Statement showing the cost of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Province of Madras during the year 1923-24.

Major heads.	Provincial.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Superintendence	85,079	9	7
Subordinate establishment	1,60,363	4	11
Hospitals and dispensaries	1,75,125	15	10
Total	4,20,568	14	4
Veterinary instructions	97,333	9	9
Grand total	5,17,902	5	1

Table XV.—Comparative statement of cattle mortality for five years ending 1923-24.

Cause of death.	Number of deaths among cattle for the year ending				
	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
<i>Diseases.</i>					
Rinderpest	51,237	17,273	10,121	4,270	3,434
Anthrax	3,817	3,059	2,791	2,775	2,800
Hæmorrhagic septicæmia	3,888	2,768	3,840	3,164	3,612
Black quarter	2,517	1,334	3,107	4,343	4,642
Foot-and-mouth disease	2,138	1,186	1,345	2,403	1,278
Other contagious diseases	19,340	11,506	12,754	11,214	7,283
Total	59,297	37,066	34,254	28,178	23,184
<i>Other causes.</i>					
Snake-bite	8,173	8,400	9,048	13,043	16,878
Wild animals	894	860	728	768	852
Criminal poisoning	7,820	8,614	8,140	11,051	11,681
.. ..	59	53	214	110	68
Total	17,016	17,927	18,126	24,972	29,474
Grand total	76,313	55,023	52,380	53,150	51,658

Programme of work of the Principal, Madras Veterinary College, for the year 1924-25.

- I. (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 1st July 1924 and will continue till December 1924.

Programme of work of the Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, for 1924-25.

The executive staff at present consists of 190 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

It is proposed to open only three dispensaries during the year 1924-25 owing to financial stringency.

Five new touring billets will be created on or about the 1st April 1924.

The question of opening a VI Circle office at Madura is held in abeyance and Government have called for proposals again after a year's further experience of the working of the present arrangements.

Order—No. 1763, Development, dated 15th October 1924.

Recorded.

2. Consequent on the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, two important changes in the organization of the department were made during the year. Prior to November 1st, 1923, the Presidency was divided into two divisions. The first of these comprised the Telugu districts and was in charge of an officer of

the Indian Veterinary Service designated Superintendent whilst the remainder of the Presidency was in direct charge of the Chief Superintendent. Each division was split up into two circles in charge of Deputy Superintendents. The Retrenchment Committee were of opinion that distinction between the work of Superintendents and that of Deputy Superintendents was unnecessary and that the Presidency should be divided into circles, each of which should be in charge of a Deputy Director working directly under the Chief Superintendent. The Committee's recommendation was accepted by Government and, with effect from 1st November, the first division was abolished and the four circles were reconstituted into five. The fourth circle, comprising as it does seven districts, is still a somewhat unwieldy charge especially as its headquarters cannot conveniently be located elsewhere than at Madras which is situated in a corner of it. In these circumstances, the Government have under consideration the question of a further division of the fourth and fifth circles into three.

3. The Retrenchment Committee also recommended the abolition of the grade of Veterinary Inspectors as it considered that, although inspection by these officers served a useful purpose in preventing waste of medicines and misuse and loss of instruments, the saving in this direction did not compensate for the increased expenditure necessitated by the appointment of inspectors and that inspection by a Deputy Superintendent only should be sufficient. This recommendation was also accepted and the change was brought into force in June 1923, a selection grade of Veterinary Assistants comprising ten appointments on Rs. 125—5—175 being created to compensate for the loss of prospects caused by the abolition of the Inspectorate. It is too soon to form an estimate whether the abolition of the Inspectors has resulted in any loss of efficiency and if so to what extent; but there can be little doubt that it necessitates closer and more frequent inspection by the Deputy Superintendents of the work of the Assistants.

4. Six new veterinary institutions were opened during the year. This represents a satisfactory advance on the previous year when, owing to the prevailing financial stringency, it was only possible to open two. Since the close of the year a dispensary has been opened at Tuticorin and sanction has been accorded to the opening of dispensaries at Anantapur, Gurezala and Kallakurichi.

5. The Chief Superintendent reports a fall in the number of in-patients and out-patients at no less than 21 institutions. This is attributed to various causes such as scarcity of fodder, heavy rains, introduction of fees and changes in personnel, none of which appear adequately to account for it. It should be mentioned that, although in G.O. No. 823, dated 7th June 1923, the introduction of fees was sanctioned in hospitals with an average daily attendance of 25 or more, fees are only charged for certain classes of animals such as camels, elephants, horses, dogs and cats. Cattle, buffaloes, calves, sheep and goats which provide by far the greater number of the animals treated continue to be treated free. It may be that the abolition of the inspectorate has been a more effective agency in bringing about the decrease than any of those mentioned. The special attention of the Circle Officers should be directed to improving the efficiency and thereby the popularity of those institutions which show a decline in attendance. It is satisfactory to note that, on balance, the number of cases treated showed an advance, the total figures being 85,089 against 80,877 during the previous year. The number of cases supplied with medicine but not brought to the hospitals again fell heavily but the Government agree with the Chief Superintendent that no action is called for in regard to this as the practice of supplying medicine to patients which are not actually brought to the institution is not one to be encouraged.

6. The Government are glad to note that the mortality from contagious diseases again showed a marked fall, the figures for 1923-24 being 23,184 against 28,178 in the previous year. They have little doubt that the comparative immunity from disease which the Presidency continues to enjoy is attributable in no small measure to the work of the Veterinary department. Black quarter is now an even more serious cattle disease than rinderpest but fortunately the bacteriological laboratory at Muktesar has been able to discover an anti-serum which by enabling cattle to be inoculated during an outbreak should considerably reduce the mortality from this disease.

7. The following statement shows the work done in 1923-24 of the touring Veterinary Assistants, the staff of which was increased by three during the year as compared with that of the previous five years.

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
Inoculations	131,071	90,614	68,686	70,815	29,948	18,519
Contagious diseases treated	13,044	15,676	13,405	18,119	19,635	6,325
Non-contagious diseases treated	14,492	16,979	21,163	24,718	25,593	33,705
Castrations	4,816	5,768	6,319	6,809	5,641	6,844

It will be observed that there was a considerable fall both in the number of inoculations carried out and in the number of cases of contagious disease which were treated whilst there was an increase under the other two heads. The Chief Superintendent attributes the fall in the number of inoculations mainly to the introduction of fees for the 'serum alone' method of inoculation against rinderpest but it is obviously more closely connected with the smaller prevalence of epidemic disease. It was hoped that the levy of a small fee of As. 8 for inoculation against rinderpest would result in the realization by the ryots of the value of the operation and that this would prove an incentive to them to produce their animals for the subsequent inoculations necessary to preserve their immunity. But, as it now appears that the fees have deterred cattle-owners from taking full advantage of the protection against cattle disease afforded by the inoculations, the Government have decided to abolish the fees from April 1925.

8. In reviewing the administration report of the Veterinary Department for 1922-23, the Government expressed the hope that by exempting persons bringing animals for treatment at Veterinary institutions as a class from payment of tolls, district boards and municipal councils would remove difficulties in the way of such animals being treated at veterinary institutions. The Government are glad to note that this suggestion has been widely adopted and that only a few district boards and municipalities now levy tolls in such cases.

9. The only important change introduced at the Veterinary College as the result of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee was in regard to stipends. The Committee recommended that stipends should be entirely abolished. The Government were unable to accept this recommendation but directed that their number should be reduced to 15 annually. The change has not so far materially affected the strength of the college, the strength of which at the end of the year was 84 against 88 at the end of the previous year. The results of the yearly examinations were creditable to the college staff. The Government are glad to note that the refresher course which was held for the second year was considered by the Board of Examiners to have amply justified the institution of this course.

10. The receipts and charges of the department as reported by the Accountant-General are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
College receipts ..	10,394	6	9	Superintendence ..	88,089	7	11
Contribution from local bodies.	1,719	1	4	Veterinary instruction ..	99,256	3	9
Other receipts ..	10,239	10	7	Subordinate establishment.	1,69,852	2	10
				Hospitals and dispensaries.	1,82,098	14	7
Total ..	22,353	2	8	Total ..	5,39,296	13	1

The expenditure on the department in 1922-23 was Rs. 5,58,997-4-10. A sum of Rs. 37,981-9-4 was also expended during the year 1923-24 by the Public Works Department on veterinary buildings.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

F. NOYCE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.
 .. Principal, Madras Veterinary College.
 .. Local Self-Government Department.
 .. Public Department.
 .. Accountant-General.
 .. Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
 .. Government of India (Department of Education, Health and Lands), with C L.
 Editors' Table.

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E. PONSOMBY (Ld.), 115, Grafton Street, Dublin.
WHEELER & WESLEY, Ltd., 2, 3 & 4, Arthur Street, New Oxford Street, London, W.C. 2.

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ERNEST LEROUX, 25, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
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OTTO HARRASOWITZ, Leipzig.