



मैनुअल-5

अपने द्वारा या अपने नियंत्रणाधीन धारित या अपने कर्मचारियों द्वारा अपने कृत्यों के निर्वहन के लिये प्रयोग किये गये नियम, विनियम, अनुदेश निर्देशिका और अभिलेख

RULES, REGULATIONS,
INSTRUCTIONS, MANUALS AND
RECORDS, FOR DISCHARGING
FUNCTIONS

विषय सूची

क्र.सं.	विवरण	पृष्ठ संख्या
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- सिविल वेटनरी मैनुअल
- ड्रग एंड कॉस्मेटिक एक्ट
- राजकीय सेवा नियम
- वित्तीय हस्त पुस्तिकाएं एवं वित्तीय नियमों का विनियम एवं समय समय पर जारी शासनादेश, अधिनियम एवं नियमावलियाँ
- अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न सेवा नियमावलियां
- विभिन्न संवर्गों की सेवा नियमावलियाँ

CIVIL VETERINARY MANUAL

UNITED PROVINCES

SEAL

RESEARVED BOOK

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CIVIL VETERINARY MANUAL

CHAPTER I

Rules as to the powers and duties of district boards in regards in the breeding and medical treatment of cattle, horses and other animals; the conditions of appointment, pay and other matters connected with the veterinary staff employed by the boards.

Rule 1- In these rules "Director" means the Director, Veterinary Services, United Provinces.

“Circle Officer” means a superintendent in charge of a circle of the provincial “Civil Veterinary Department”.

“Veterinary Assistant Surgeon” means a permanent or officiating member of the “Subordinate Veterinary Service”.

“The Subordinate Veterinary Service (S.V.S.) Rules” means the rules made by the United Provinces Government under the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1930, to regulate appointment to, and the conditions of service of the Subordinate Veterinary Service which were published with Industries Department notification no. 358/XVIII, dated the 29th January, 1936, and amended from time to time.

Rule 2- Each board shall maintain a staff of veterinary assistant surgeons

which shall not be less than the number prescribed for it in Government notification no. 1700/IX-209 (15), dated the 14 th November, 1930 (reproduced below)	Number of Veterinary assistant surgeons to be employed
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GOVERNMENT, UNITED PROVINCES

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

14th November, 1930

No. 1700/IX-209(15)- In continuation of notification no. 225/IX-209(15), DATED THE 6th March, 1925, it is hereby notified that the Governor, acting with his Ministers, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 173 of the United Provinces District boards Act, 1923 (Act X of 1922), has made the following rule prescribing the minimum staff of veterinary assistant surgeons to be employed by district boards, after the previous publication required by section 176(1) of the said Act :

CIVIL VETERINARY MANUAL

RULE

The board shall maintain for its veterinary service a staff of veterinary assistant surgeons which shall not be less than the number prescribed for each board in the following schedule.

District board	Number of veterinary assistant surgeons	District board	Number of veterinary assistant surgeons
Dehra Dun ..	3	Jalsun	3
Saharanpur ..	4	Banares	2
Muzaffarnagar ..	4	Mirzapur ..	4
Meerut ..	4	Jampur ..	3
Bulandshahr ..	4	Ghazipur ..	2
Aligarh ..	6	Ballia ..	3
Muttra ..	3	Gorakhpur..	8
Agra..	4	Basti..	4
Mainpuri..	3	Azamgarh..	4
Etah ..	3	Nainital ..	2
Bareilly ..	3	Almora ..	2
Bijnor ..	4	Garhwal ..	2
Budaun ..	3	Lucknow	3
Moradabad ..	4	Unao ..	2
Shahjahanpur ..	4	Rae Bareilly ..	4

Pilibhit ..	3	Sitapur ..	4
Farrukhabad ..	4	Hartol ..	4
Etawah ..	2	Kheri ..	2
Cawnpore..	4	Fyzabad..	2
Fatehpur ..	2	Gonda ..	4
Allahabad ..	4	Bahraich ..	3
Banda ..	5	Sultanpur ..	3
Hamirpur ..	3	Partabgarh ..	3
Jhansi ..	3	Bara Banki ..	2

Number of veterinary dispensaries to be maintained	Rule 3- The board shall consult the Director before opening a new hospital or changing the location of an existing hospital, or closing a hospital. If the board wishes to close or change the locality of an existing hospital and the Director is of contrary opinion he shall refer the matter to the Government for orders.
Central of veterinary dispensaries	Rule 4- The board shall place a veterinary assistant surgeon in charge of every veterinary hospital or other veterinary institution which it manages.

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Rule 5- When a vacancy occurs or is about to occur, the chairman shall apply to the Director for a list of the veterinary assistant surgeons available and if none are available for particulars of the person whose name appears first in the list of candidates approved by the Director for appointment as Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in accordance with the Subordinate Veterinary Service Rules, and shall then select a person from the list supplied. In the case of an approved candidate, the Director shall appoint the selected person as a member or an officiating member of the Government service; provided that the Chairman may apply to the Director for the transfer of a veterinary assistant surgeon who is in the service of another board and may appoint him if the employing board agrees to the transfer.	Method of appointment
Rule 6- The scale of pay admissible to a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon lent to a board shall be as provided in rule 26 of the Subordinate Veterinary Service Rules.	Pay
Rule 7- In addition to the pay referred to in the foregoing rule, the board shall pay traveling allowance at the ordinary rules to a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon unless in any particular case it prefers to grant a fixed traveling allowances of Rs.20 per mensem in the case of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon who is required to tour constantly in the district and who actually keeps a horse for the purpose and uses it, and of Rs.15 per mensem in the case of any other Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. When a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in possession of a horse or a bicycle is transferred from one district to another or from headquarters to a district, the cost of transport of the horse or cycle will be borne by the board to which he is transferred in addition to the traveling allowances admissible. Exception 1- The Garhwal District Board may pay a fixed traveling allowance of Rs.16 per mensem and allow a permanent cooly for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons required to tour constantly in the Chamoli and Ladakh Sub-division, and eight annas a day for the wages of a cooly for the officer at district	

headquarters (Pauri) whenever he goes on tour. Exception 2- Any other board may with the sanction of Government in the Local Self-Government Department, make special arrangements for the payment of traveling allowance to its Veterinary Assistant Surgeons on the grounds of its peculiar local conditions.	
	Rule 8- A veterinary assistant surgeon shall be responsible to and under the general control of the board (subject to the general laws and rules regarding Government servants lent to district boards), except in so far as he may be required by the Director of Circle Officer to take action on the outbreak of epidemic disease.
Leave.	Rule 9- The chairman shall inform the Director of the grant of leave to a veterinary assistant surgeon or of a transfer of veterinary assistant surgeons within the district. The chairman shall recall a veterinary assistant surgeon to duty when required by the Director to do so on the outbreak of epidemic disease. In the event of a leave vacancy, which exceeds a period of one month, the chairman shall make an officiating appointment in the manner prescribed in rule 5.
Transfer.	Rule 10- A veterinary assistant surgeon's stay in any district should not exceed five years, and he should not be reposted to that district before a lapse of another five years. In cases, however, when the Director is satisfied that the retention of a veterinary assistant surgeon for more than five years will be to the advantage of the administration in the district, he may, with the consent of the Board concerned, extend his stay there. Within the five-year period, however, the Director may, with the consent of the Boards concerned transfer a veterinary assistant surgeon from one district to another, provided that if there is a difference of opinion between the Director and either of the Boards, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government whose orders shall be final.
Annual increments	Rule 11- Subject to the provision : of rules 12 and 13, annual increments in the scales of pay referred to in rule 7 above, shall be given for approved service in accordance with the rules referred to in rule 81 of the Subordinate Veterinary Service Rules.
Stopping or restoring increments.	Rule 12- The chairman may recommend to the Director through the circle officer that the increment of any veterinary assistant surgeon should be stopped, restored, giving his reasons. If the Director does not accept the recommendation, he shall report the case for the orders of the Government.

Rule 13 The Director shall consult the chairman before stopping or restoring an increment in any case not coming under rule 12.

Rule 14- A chairman or a board shall not punish, suspend, remove or dismiss a veterinary assistant surgeon except in the manner prescribed in the rules contained in Chapter III of the District Board Manual in regard to Government servants lent to district boards.

The chairman shall consult the circle officer before rewarding a veterinary assistant surgeon.

Punishment, suspension, removal or dismissal,

Reward.

Rule 15- A veterinary assistant surgeon may not take up private practice except as provided for in rule 29 of the subordinate Veterinary Service Rules, and subject to the concurrence of the chairman. The veterinary assistant surgeon shall not charge fees for the performance of any duty prescribed by these rules or for the treatment of cattle or of animals belonging to the Government or to the board. If the veterinary assistant surgeon uses in private practice medicines provided by the board, he shall recover the cost from the person for whom he has been working and shall renew stock immediately.

Rule 16- The veterinary assistant surgeon is responsible for the proper maintenance of all equipment or medicines in his keeping and is liable to punishment for loss, damage or neglect. He shall not dispose of any article except with the written permission of the chairman endorsed on a survey report signed by the circle officer stating that he has inspected the article in question and found it to be unserviceable.

He shall maintain the following stock-books of furniture and other articles in his charge :

-) Stock-book of instruments in C.V.D. Form no.17.
-) Stock-book of furniture in District Board Form D prescribed in the rules regarding movable and immovable properly vested in district boards.
-) Stock-book of other consumable stores in Form no. 26 prescribed in the district board general account rules.
-) Stock-book of medicines in C.V.D. Form no.18.

The veterinary assistant surgeon shall clearly label the receptacles containing medicines and shall keep poisons under lock and key in a separate almirah.

Duties of veterinary assistant surgeons.

Signature of stock-books on transfer.

Rule 17-At a transfer of charge both the veterinary assistant surgeons shall prepare and sign the list of all instruments and other articles in stock and shall submit the list to the chairman who shall forward a copy of it to the circle officer, Both assistant surgeons shall initial the stock-books at the time of transfer of charge.

Action to be taken on outbreak of disease.

Rule 18- The veterinary assistant surgeon shall visit without delay any village where serious epizootic disease among animals is reported and take such steps as may be considered advisable for suppressing the outbreak. He shall immediately send information to the district officer about the outbreak of the disease with a view to secure his co-operation and spend sufficient time at the seat of outbreak to deal thoroughly with the disease.

Reports to be submitted.

Rule 19- The veterinary assistant surgeon shall send to the inspector for notification to the Military authorities prompt reports of outbreaks which occur near cantonments; he shall also immediately send information of it to

the district officer. In case of very severe outbreaks the veterinary assistant surgeon shall inform the circle officer direct by ordinary telegram, stating the name of village, disease, number of animals affected and distance from the nearest railway station. On reaching the scene of the outbreak the veterinary assistant surgeon shall at once forward direct to the circle officer an outbreak report in the prescribed form. He shall submit a continuation report in the prescribed form after every ten days till the disease has run its course.

Preventive inoculation

Rule 20- Preventive inoculation shall be carried out by any veterinary assistant surgeons who have qualified from a recognized college, provided that the owner of the cattle is willing to have his cattle inoculated. When serum is required, the chairman or veterinary assistant surgeon shall telegraph direct to the Director at Lucknow giving clearly the name of the disease prevailing, the number of doses required, and the nearest railway station to which it is to be sent. Where the demand for inoculation is so great that extra assistance is required, the veterinary assistant surgeon shall telegraph direct to the circle officer, but shall report his action at once for the information of the chairman.

Exceptional measures.

Rule 21- Where there is any reason to believe that a contagious disease has been intentionally propagated by persons entitled to receive the hides of those animals that die, the veterinary assistant surgeon shall urge owners to have the hides burnt, slashed, or rendered useless in some other way;

and he shall report the matter to the chairman for necessary action by the district authorities and shall also send a copy to the circle officer.

Rules 22-A veterinary assistant surgeon detecting cases of glanders, farcy, surra, or dourine shall at once inform the chairman and the circle office, and shall take action under the rules prescribed by the Government. In the case of glanders, farcy or surra, he shall make a report to the circle officer by telegram who shall in the case of surra, issue orders regarding its treatment at the nearest surra centre.

Reporting cases of glanders, etc.

In the districts of Muzaffaragar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh, reports of these diseases shall also be made to the circle officer, who shall inform the district Remount Officer, Meerut Area of the action taken thereon.

Rule 23- If engaged on itinerary work the veterinary assistant surgeon shall tour regularly throughout the area to which he is posted when not actually employed in the suppression of epidemic disease, visiting at important places and making the acquaintance of the leading landholders and other men of influence. In the course of such tours he must acquire accurate knowledge of the local breeds of cattle, sheep and other animals; he must make the acquaintance of breeders and ascertain the kinds of sires that the people require. In ordinary cases an itinerating veterinary assistant surgeon shall be on tour for at least 20 days in each month, and the duration of halt at headquarters or on tour shall not ordinarily exceed three days. He

Touring.

is responsible for making arrangements to receive letters regularly when on tour : and shall in all cases communicate his address to the tahshildar of the tahsil in which he is touring. If stationed at a tahsil the veterinary assistant surgeon shall be shall proceed on tour when necessary, but shall ordinarily remain at his dispensary and will treat such animals as are brought to him. He may however leave the dispensary to visit any cases fo great emergency when it is clear that their removal to the dispensary is unpracticable. In the event of an outbreak of contagious disease beingreported, he will proceed without fail to the spot and will handover charge of his dispensary to the compounder or if necessary temporrily close it.

Rule 24-A veterinary assistant surgeon deputed by the Director to an emergent outbreak of contagious disease in a neighbouring district shall be regarded as coutinuing on duty in his own district and shall draw pay and allowances accordingly.

Deputation of veterinary assistant surgeon to a neighbouring district.

Tour programme.

Rules 25-In ordinary cases the duration of the deputation will not exceed 15 days. Should the period of deputation exceed 15 days the board of the district to which the assistant surgeon is deputed shall pay for his services during the whole period. In any case a veterinary assistant surgeon will be permitted to return from deputation immediately on receipt of information that he is required to deal with an outbreak of contagious disease in his own district.

Rule26- A Veterinary assistant surgeon shall submit monthly to the chairman a programme of his tour, one copyof which shall be recordedafter approval in the office of the board. He shall at once report to the chairman any changes in the programme rendered necessary by urgent work.

Diary

Rule 27- A veterinary assistant surgeon shall keep a diary in which he shall enter daily the names of the places visited and the work done.

Submission of indents of drugs and instruments.

Rule 28- The chairman shall send an annual indent in triplicate for European drugs and instruments to the director through the circle officer, in the second week of April. He should send to the Director indents for country medicines annually for veterinary dispensaries, and half-yearly for ilinerating veterinary assistant surgeons. The board shall not purchase medicines or instruments without the previous sanction of the circle officer but urgent indents may be sent at times other than those specified.

Condition for grant of certificate of health.

Rule 29-(a) A veterinary assistant surgeon shall not grant in either his official or private capacity an certificate of health in respect of an animal intended for export out of India.

(b) A veterinary assistant surgeon shall endorse on every certificate of health given by him in respect of any animal not intended for such export that the certificate is given on the understanding that the animal mentioned therein is not intended for export out of India.

Attendance at catle fairs and shows.

Rule 30- The chairman shall arrange that all horse and cattle fairs (other than those managed by the Army Remount department) shall be attended by a veterinary assistant surgeon and the board will make arrangements for the

prevention of contagious diseases and for the treatment of sick animals.

Submission of indents for forms and maintenance of registers. Rule 31- On or before 1st April, in each year, the veterinary assistant surgeon shall submit to the inspector his indents for forms and registers required. The indents should provide for the needs of the whole year. A list of the forms in use is given at the end of these rules.

Rule 32- A veterinary assistant surgeon shall maintain the following Registers. registers in addition to those prescribed under the rules :

-) Register of patients treated on tour.
-) Diary copy-book.
-) Register of correspondence.
-) File book of circulars.
-) Counterfoils of outbreak reports.
-) Inoculation registers.
-) Register of outbreak reports.
-) Intimation book.

Returns

Rule 33- A veterinary assistant surgeon shall submit returns as directed in the following table :

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Name of return	Period of return	Date of submission	To whom submitted	Remarks
Copy of diary ..	Monthly ..	5 th of each month ..	Chairman for transmission to circle officer.	Intimation to be given when the return is blank.
Inoculation returns ..	Do ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	
Outbreak report ..	Do ..	On visiting the effected village.	Circle officer	
Outbreak continuation report.	Ten days ..	..	Ditto	
List of animals inoculated	..	Immediately after inoculation.	Ditto ..	
Intimation report ..	..	Immediately before proceeding on outbreak.	One copy to the chairman and another to the circle officer.	To be submitted until the outbreak is suppressed.

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Rule 34-No animal suffering from a contagious disease shall be admitted to or retained on the premises of a hospital.

Exelusion from hospital of animals with contagious diseases.

Rule 35- A veterinary assistant surgeon shall attend duly at the hospital or dispensary during the hours prescribed by the chairman.

Veterinary assistant surgeon's attendance at hospital.

Rule 36- (a) A veterinary assistant surgeon in charge of a hospital or dispensary shall maintain the following registers in addition to those prescribed under rule 32 :

-) Register of in-door patients.
-) Register of out-door patients.
-) Register of correspondence.
-) Visitors book.
-) File book of circulars.

When a board has prescribed a scale of fees, the veterinary assistant surgeon shall also maintain such accounts of fees as may be prescribed.

(b) The veterinary assistant surgeon shall submit the return of cases treated (from C.V.D. 42) monthly to the circle officer through the chairman.

Rule 37- If in cases of grave emergency the chairman so orders the veterinary assistant surgeon shall close the hospital or dispensary and proceed to the scene of outbreak of disease. In such cases he will be subject to the provisions of rules 13 to 28.

Closing of hospital in emergencies.

Rule 38- The board shall maintain such sires for breeding as it considers desirable.

Breeding.

Horse or donkey sires, the property of Government, may be issued on loan to keepers recommended by the chairman who are willing to abide by the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Veterinary Manual. In making recommendations the chairman shall intimate the date from which the board will be able to meet the expenditure required under the following rules :

Rule 39- In the selected districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh, the entire cost of maintenance of such horse and donkey stations, except the cost of the stable shall be borne by the board. The keeper shall furnish the

Maintenance of sires.

Board's office with the detailed account of his expenditure supported by necessary vouchers. In these districts keeper shall allow a station to cover only the mares for which a covering certificate has been granted by the District Remount Officer. The Remount Officer shall charge for each certificate a fee of Rs.5 which shall be paid into the account of the board of the district where the owner of the mare resides ; and the keeper is prohibited from charging any covering fee.

Rule 40- In the rest of the provinces the board may pay the keeper a subsidy not exceeding two-thirds of the ordinary annual cost of maintenance, with the proviso that the keeper should not make a direct money profit out of the station ; the board shall from time to time review these subsidies and shall reduce the amount in cases where the keeper

appears to be making a profit.

In ordinary cases maintenance charges shall not exceed

				Rs.
For a horse station 14-1 or	..	..	..	330
over				

„ „ „ under 14-1	..	..	..	310
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„ donkey station	..	.	..	276
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The keeper may charge such covering fees as he may think fit, and is not required to furnish the board with an account.

Experimental location of stations.

Rule 41- Where it is desired to locate a station experimentally in a place where stations have not previously been kept the board may agree to bear the whole cost of the maintenance for a period not exceeding two years, on condition that no covering fees are charged, and that a monthly account with vouchers, as required in rule 39, be submitted by the keeper. On the expiry of the period agreed on the keeper may either return the stallion or retain it under the provisions of rule 39 or 40 the case may be.

Inspection of stallions.

Rule 42- A veterinary assistant surgeon shall inspect at least once a month every stand at which a horse or donkey stallion supplied by the Director is maintained and shall forward his report in the prescribed form to the chairman, by whom it will be transmitted to the Circle Officer after the issue of any orders that may be deemed necessary.

NOTE – The veterinary assistant surgeon should also note the date of his inspection and his remarks in the inspection book of the stand.

Treatment of stallions.

Rule 43- The board shall arrange that every sire maintained by it shall receive from a veterinary assistant surgeon prompt medical treatment when required. The veterinary assistant

surgeon shall submit a professional report in the circle officer in all such cases, giving the nature of the disease, the treatment adopted and in the event of death an account of the post mortem appearances.

In verification of the reported death the branded portion of the skin, and tail of the deceased animal should be forwarded, packed up with ashes in cloth and securely fastened up, to the officer of the Civil Veterinary department.

Rule 44- In areas where the supply of stallions maintained by the board is sufficient for the needs of the public, the board shall endeavor to secure the castration of as many entries as possible. The veterinary assistant surgeon shall not be permitted to charge any fee for castration in such areas.

Rule 45- The veterinary assistant surgeon shall submit monthly covering returns of stallions maintained by the board to the chairman for submission to the Director.

Covering returns of stallions.

List of forms referred to in rule 31

Serial no.	Registered number	Names of forms
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1	Civil Veterinary department 5 ..	Form of visitors book.
2	Ditto 10 ..	Covering form.
3.	Ditto 86 ..	Inspection report of veterinary assistant surgeons.
4.	Ditto 12 ..	Journal book.
5.	Ditto 13 ..	Register of monthly coverings.
6.	Ditto 15 ..	Indent of bazaar medicines.
7.	Ditto 16 ..	Indent of European medicines.
8.	Ditto 17 ..	Stock-book of Veterinary appliances.
9.	Ditto 18 ..	Stock-book of medicines.
10.	Ditto 22 ..	Register of in-patients.
11.	Ditto 23 ..	Register of out-patients.
12.	Ditto 25 ..	Diary of veterinary assistant surgeons.
13.	Ditto 7 ..	Inoculation return.
14.	Ditto 33 ..	Ticket of in-patients.
15.	Ditto 34 ..	Ticket of out-patients.
16.	Civil Veterinary department 35	Outbreak report blue
17.	Ditto 36	Outbreak report yellow
18.	Ditto 37	Register of inoculation
19.	Ditto 38	Record of expenditure of medicines
20.	Ditto 42	Return of animal treated at dispensary
21.	Ditto 65	Intimation form
22.	Miscellaneous 34 R	Indent for forms
23.	Civil veterinary department 87	Post mortem report
24.	Ditto 59	Form for submitting specimen of blood smears

CHAPTER II

Rules regulating conditions of employment, transfers, duties, etc. of Veterinary staff employed by municipal boards,

Rule 1- In these rules “Director” means the Director, Veterinary Department

Definition.

“Circle officer” means a circle superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department in charge of a circle of the Civil Veterinary Department.

“Veterinary assistant surgeon” means a permanent or officiating member of the Government service of veterinary assistant surgeons.

Rule 2- Each board shall maintain a staff of veterinary assistant surgeons which shall not be less than two in the case of a first class municipality and one in the case of other municipalities :

Number of veterinary assistant surgeons to be

Provided that exemptions from this rule may be allowed by the Director, Veterinary Services, for special reasons or for special periods.

Rule 3- The board shall consult the- Director before opening a new hospital, or changing the location of an existing hospital, or closing a hospital.

If the board wishes to close or change the locality of an existing hospital and the Director is of contrary opinion he shall refer the matter to the Government for orders.

Rule 4- The board shall place a veterinary assistant surgeon in charge of every veterinary hospital or other veterinary institution which it manages and post to it such veterinary assistant surgeon as may be decided with the concurrence of the Director.

When a vacancy occurs or is about to occur, the chairman shall apply to the Director for a list of the veterinary assistant surgeons available, and if none are available, for a list of approved candidates for appointment as such, and shall then select a person from the list supplied. In the case of an approved candidate the Director shall appoint the selected person as a member or an officiating member of the Government service provided that the chairman may apply to the Director for the transfer of a veterinary assistant surgeon who is in the service of another board and may appoint him if the employing board agrees to the transfer.

**Qualifications
to be possessed
by candidates
for
appointment.
Pay.**

Rule 6.- The Director shall not include in the list of approved candidates any person who does not possess a certificate or diploma granted by a veterinary institution, which has been recognized by the Government, Preference shall be given, as far as possible, to candidates who have resided for not less than three years in the United Provinces.

Rule 7.- The scale of pay for a veterinary assistant surgeon appointed or approved for appointment before 4th July, 1931. shall be Rs. 45-3-90, and for those appointed on or after that date it shall be Rs. 40-2-60-4-80.

In addition, the board shall pay a fixed conveyance allowance of Rs.5 per mensem to a veterinary assistant surgeon who is employed jointly on hospital and inspection duties.

Rule 8- A veterinary assistant surgeon shall be responsible to and under the general control of the board (subject to the general laws and rules regarding government servants lent to municipal boards), except in so far as he may be required by the Director or circle officer to take action on the outbreak of epidemic disease.

Rule 9.- The chairman shall inform the circle officer of the grant of leave to veterinary assistant surgeon or of a transfer of veterinary assistant surgeons within the municipality.

The chairman shall recall a veterinary assistant surgeon to duty when required by the Director to do so on the outbreak of epidemic disease. In the event of a leave vacancy, the chairman shall make an officiating

employed.

**Number of
veterinary
dispensaries to be
maintained**

**Control of
veterinary
dispensaries.**

Leave.

appointment in the manner prescribed in rule 5 and forth is purpose shall send information in good time to the circle officer, so that suitable relieving arrangements can be made before a veterinary assistant surgeon proceeds on leave.

Transfer.

Rule 10.- The Director may, with the mutual consent of the chairman of the municipal or district board concerned arrange the transfer of a veterinary assistant surgeon :

Provided that, if there is a difference of opinion between the Director and the boards concerned, the matter shall be referred to the local Government whose orders shall be final :

Provided further that a veterinary assistant surgeon's stay in any municipal area shall not, except with the concurrence of the Director, exceed five years and he shall not be reposted to that area before the lapse of another five years.

Annual

increment.

Rule 11- The annual increment prescribed in rule 7 shall be given for service approved by the circle officer.

Rule 12. The chairman may recommend to the Director through the circle officer that the increment of any veterinary assistant surgeon should be stopped or restored, giving his reasons. If the Director does not accept the recommendation he shall report the case for the orders of the Government.

Stopping or restoring increments.

Rule 13. The Director shall consult the chairman through the circle officer before stopping or restoring an increment in any case not coming under rule 12.

Rule 14. A chairman or a board shall not remove or dismiss a veterinary assistant surgeon lent to the board except with the approval of the Director or otherwise punish him except with the concurrence of the circle officer. But the board shall have the power to suspend a veterinary assistant surgeon pending inquiry into his conduct. An order of such suspension shall not extend beyond a period of three months without the special sanction of Government.

Punishment suspension removal or dismissal.

A veterinary assistant surgeon suspended by a board pending inquiry may submit an appeal through the circle officer for the orders of Government.

The chairman shall consult the circle officer before rewarding a veterinary assistant surgeon.

Reward.

Rule 15-Private practice is allowed to the veterinary assistant surgeon subject to any restriction that the chairman may impose in order to secure his due performance of his duty. The veterinary assistant surgeon shall not charge fees for the performance of any duly prescribed by these rules or for the treatment of animals belonging to the Government or to the board. No medicine belonging to the board shall be used in private practice.

Private practice.

Rule 16- The veterinary assistant surgeon is responsible for the proper maintenance of all equipment or medicines in his keeping and is liable to punishment for loss, damage or neglect. He shall not dispose of any article except with the written permission of the chairman endorsed on a

Duties of veterinary assistant surgeons.

survey report signed by the circle officer stating that he has inspected the article in question and found it to be unserviceable.

He shall maintain a stock-book of the instruments and other articles in his charge in form no. 29 prescribed in the municipal board account rules.

The veterinary assistant surgeon shall clearly label the receptacles containing medicines and shall keep poison under lock and key in a separate almirah.

Rule 17- At a transfer of charge both the veterinary assistant surgeons shall prepare and sign the list of all instruments and other articles in stock and shall submit the list to **Signature off stock-books on transfer.**

The chairman who shall forward a copy of it to the circle officer. Both assistant surgeons shall initial the stock-books at the time of transfer of charge

Action to be taken on outbreaks of diseases.

Rule 18- The veterinary assistant surgeon shall visit without delay any quarter of the municipality where serious opizootic disease among animals is reported and take such steps as may be considered advisable for suppressing the outbreak. He shall immediately send information to the district officer about the outbreak of the disease with a view to secure his co-operation and spend sufficient time at the seat of outbreak to deal thoroughly with the disease.

Reports to be submitted

Rule 19- The veterinary assistant surgeon shall send to the circle officer for notification to the Military authorities prompt reports of outbreaks which occur in municipalities adjoining a cantonment; he shall also immediately send information of it to the district officer. In case of very severe outbreaks veterinary assistant surgeon shall inform the circle officer direct by ordinary telegram, stating the name of the quarter, disease and number of animals affected. On reaching the scene of the outbreak the veterinary assistant surgeon shall at once forward direct to the circle officer an outbreak report in the prescribed form. He shall submit a continuation report in the prescribed form after every ten days till the disease has run its course.

Preventive inoculation.

Rule 20-Preventive inoculation shall be carried out by any veterinary assistant surgeons who have qualified from a recognized college, provided that the owner of the cattle is willing to have his cattle inoculated. When serum is required, the chairman or veterinary surgeon shall telegraph direct to the Director at Lucknow giving clearly the name of the disease prevailing, the number of doses required, and the nearest railway station to which it is to be sent. Where the demand for inoculation is so great that extra assistance is required, the veterinary assistant surgeon shall telegraph direct to the circle officer, but shall report his action at once for the information of the chairman.

Exceptional measures.

Rule 21- Where there is any reason to believe that a contagious disease has been intentionally propagated by persons the entitled to receive the hides of these animals that die, the veterinary assistant surgeon shall urge owners to have the hides burnt, slashed or rendered useless in some other way; and he shall report the matter to the

chairman for necessary action by the district authorities and shall also send a copy to the circle officer.

Report of cases of glanders, etc.

Rule 22- A veterinary assistant surgeon detecting cases of glanders, farcy, surra, or dourine shall at once inform the chairman and the circle officer, and shall take action

Under the rules prescribed by the Government. In the case of glanders, farcy or surra, he shall make a report to the circle officer by telegram who shall in the case of surra, issue orders regarding its treatment at the nearest surra centre.

In the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh, reports of these diseases shall also be made to the circle officer, who shall inform the District Remount Officer, Meerut Area, of the action taken thereon.

Rule 23- All animals plying for hire within municipal areas should be subjected at least twice a year to inspection by an officer deputed by the municipal board, accompanied on all occasions, by a local veterinary assistant surgeon who will certify to their fitness for work and freedom from disease.

Rule 24- A veterinary assistant surgeon in charge of a municipal hospital may leave the dispensary to visit any cases of great emergency, when it is clear that their removal to the dispensary is impracticable. In the event of an outbreak of contagious disease reported he will proceed to the spot and will hand over charge of his dispensary to the compounder or if necessary, temporarily close it.

Touring

Rule 25- A veterinary assistant surgeon deputed by the circle officer to an emergent outbreak of contagious disease in a neighbouring area shall be regarded as continuing an duty in his own municipality and shall draw pay and allowances accordingly.

Deputation of veterinary assistant surgeon to a neighboring area.

Rule 26- In ordinary cases the duration of the deputation will not exceed 15 days. Should the period of deputation exceed 15 days, the board of the district or municipality to which the assistant surgeon is deputed shall pay for his services during the whole period. In any case, a veterinary assistant surgeon will be permitted to return from deputation immediately on receipt of information that he is required to deal with an outbreak of contagious disease in his own district.

Rule 27- A veterinary assistant surgeon shall keep a diary in which he shall enter daily the names of the places visited and the work done.

Diary,

Rule 28- The chairman shall send an annual indent in triplicate for European drugs and instruments to the circle officer in the second week of January. He should send to the circle officer indents for country medicines annually. The board shall not purchase medicine or instruments without the previous sanction of the circle officer, but urgent indents may be sent at times other than those specified.

Submission of indents of drugs and instruments.

Rule 29- (a) A veterinary assistant surgeon shall not grant in either his official or private capacity a certificate of health in respect of an animal intended for export out of India.

Conditions for grant of certificate of health.

(b) A veterinary assistant surgeon shall endorse on every certificate of health given by him in respect of my animal not intended for such export that the certificate is given on the understanding that the animal mentioned therein is not intended for export out of India.

Attendance at cattle fairs and shows. Rule 30- The chairman shall arrange that all horse and cattle fairs (other than those managed by the Army Remount Department) shall be attended by a veterinary assistant surgeon and the board will make arrangements for the prevention of contagious diseases and for the treatment of sick animals.

Submission of indents for forms and maintenance of registers. Rule 31- On or before 1st April, in each year, the veterinary assistant surgeon shall submit to the inspector his indents for forms and registers required. The indents should provide for the needs of the whole year. A list of the forms in use is given at the end of these rules.

Registers. Rule 32- A veterinary assistant surgeon shall maintain the following registers in addition to those prescribed under the rules:

-) Register of patients treated on tour.
-) Diary copy book.
-) Register of correspondence.
-) File book of circulars.
-) Counterfoils of outbreak reports.
-) Inoculation registers.
-) Register of outbreak reports.
- Intimation book.

Returns. Rule 33- A veterinary assistant surgeon shall submit return as directed in the following table :

Name of return	Period of return	Date of submission	To whom submitted	Remarks
Copy of diary	Monthly	5 th of each month	Circle officer	
Inoculation returns.	Do.	Ditto	Chairman for transmission to circle office.	Intimation to given whom return is blam
Outbreak report	Do	On visiting the affected village	Circle Officer	
Outbreak continuation report	Ten days	..	Ditto	To be submit until the outbreak is suppressed
List of animals inoculated.	..	Immediately after inoculation.	Ditto	

Intimation report	..	Immediately before proceeding on outbreak	One copy to the chairman and an other to the circle officer.
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Rule 34- An animal suffering from a contagious disease shall be retained in an isolation ward specially provided in the hospital compound

Exclusion from hospital of animals with contagious diseases.

Rule 35- A veterinary assistant surgeon will attend daily at the hospital or dispensary during the hours prescribed by the chairman with the concurrence of the circle officer.

Veterinary assistant surgeon's attendance at hospital

Rule 36- (a) A veterinary assistant surgeon in charge of a hospital or dispensary shall maintain the following registers in additions to those prescribed under rule 32:

-) Register of in-door patients.
-) Register of out-door patients.
-) Register of correspondence.
-) Visitor's book.
-) File book of circulars.

When a board has prescribed a scale of fees the veterinary assistant surgeon shall also maintain such accounts of fees as may be prescribed.

(b) The veterinary assistant surgeon shall submit the return of cases treated (form CVD-42) monthly to the circle officer through the chairman.

Rule 37- If in cases of grave emergencies the chairman so orders the veterinary assistant surgeon shall temporarily close the hospital or dispensary and proceed to the scene of outbreak of disease. He shall hand over charge of the hospital to the compounder after complying with rule 16.

Closing of hospital in emergencies

Rule 38- The board shall maintain such sires for breeding as it considers desirable.

Breeding

Horse or donkey sires, the property of Government, may be issued on loan to keepers recommended by the chairman who are willing to abide by the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Veterinary Manual. In making recommendations the chairman shall intimate the date from which the board will be able to meet the expenditure required under the following rules.

Rule 39- In the selected districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh, the entire cost of maintenance of such horse and donkey stallions, except the cost of the stable shall be borne by the board. The keeper shall furnish the board's office with the detailed account of his expenditure supported by necessary vouchers. In these districts a keeper

Maintenance of sires.

Shall allow a stallion to cover only the mares for which a covering certificate has been granted by the Superintendent of the United Provinces Remount Circle. The Superintendent shall charge for each certificate a fee of Rs.5 which shall be paid into the account of the board of the district where the owner of the mare resides; and the keeper is prohibited from charging any covering fee.

Rule 40- In the rest of the provinces the board may pay the keeper a subsidy not exceeding two-thirds of the ordinary annual cost of maintenance, with the proviso that the keeper should not make a direct money profit out of the stallion; the board shall from time to time review these subsidies and shall reduce the amount in cases where the keeper appears to be making a profit.

In ordinary cases maintenance charges shall not exceed-

	Rs.
For a horse stallion 14-1 or over ..	330
For a horse stallion under 14-1 ..	310
For a donkey stallion ..	276

The keeper may charge such covering fees as he may think fit, and is not required to furnish the board with an account.

Experimental location of stallions.

Rule 41- Where it is desired to locale a stallion experimentally in a place where stallions have not previously been kept, the board may agree to bear the whole cost of the maintenance for a period not exceeding two years, on condition that no covering fees are charged and that a monthly account with vouchers, as required in rule 39 be submitted by the keeper. On the expiry of the period agreed on the keeper may either return the stallion or retain it under the provisions of rule 39 or 400, as the case may be.

Inspection of stallions.

Rule 42- A veterinary assistant surgeon shall inspect of least once a month every stand at which a horse or donkey stallion supplied by the Director is maintained and shall forward his report in the prescribed form to the chairman by whom it will be transmitted to the Circle Officer after the issue of any orders that may be deemed necessary.

NOTE- The veterinary assistant surgeon should also note the date of the inspection and his remarks in the inspection book of the stand.

Treatment of stallions.

Rule 43- The board shall arrange that every size maintained by it shall receive from a veterinary assistant surgeon prompt medical treatment when required. The veterinary assistant surgeon shall submit a professional report to the sign

Officer in all such cases, giving the nature of the disease, the treatment adopted, and in the event of death an account of the post mortem appearances.

In verification of the reported death the branded portion of the skin and the tail of the diseased animal should be forwarded, packed up with ashes in cloth and securely fastened up, to the officer of the Civil Veterinary Department.

Rule 44- In areas where the supply of stallions maintained by the board is sufficient for the needs of the public the board shall endeavor to secure the castration of as many entries as possible. The veterinary assistant surgeon shall not be permitted to charge any fee for castration in such areas.

Castration

Rule 45- The veterinary assistant surgeon shall submit monthly covering returns of stallions maintained by the board to the chairman for submission to the Director.

Covering returns of stallions

List of forms referred to in rule 31

Serial No.	Registered number	Names of forms
1	Civil Veterinary Department 5	Form of visitor's book.
2	Ditto 10	Covering form.
3	Ditto 86	Inspection report of Veterinary assistant surgeons.
4	Ditto 12	Journal book.
5	Ditto 13	Register of monthly coverings.
6	Ditto 15	Indent of bazaar medicines.
7	Ditto 16	Indent of European medicines.
8	Ditto 17	Stock book of veterinary appliances.
9	Ditto 18	Stock-book of medicines.
10	Ditto 22	Register of in-patients.
11	Ditto 23	Register of out-patients.
12	Ditto 25	Diary of veterinary assistant surgeons.
13	Ditto 27	Inoculation return.
14	Civil veterinary Department 33	Ticket of in-patients.
15	Ditto 34	Ticket of out-patients.
16	Ditto 35	Outbreak report, blue.
17	Ditto 36	Outbreak report, yellow
18	Ditto 37	Register of inoculation
19	Ditto 38	Record of expenditure of medicines.
20	Ditto 42	Return of animals treated at dispensary.
21	Ditto 65	Intimation form
22	Miscellaneous 34-	Indent for forms.
23	Civil Veterinary Department 87	Post mortem report
24	Ditto 59	Form for submitting specimen of blood amears.

CHAP.III, CIVIL VETERINARY MANUAL

Rules for the appointment of compounders in Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries maintained by District Boards in the United Provinces.

1. (a) Every district board shall appoint at least one compounder for each veterinary hospital or dispensary which it maintains.
(b) Compounders shall be the employees of the district board concerned and subject to these rules their appointment, punishment, dismissal, etc. will be governed by the procedure which is applicable to other employees of the district board.

2.- No candidate shall in future be appointed to the post of a compounder unless he has either-

- (i) specially qualified himself from a recognized veterinary college, or
- (ii) has undergone a course of three months training at the Research Station, Lucknow, and obtained a certificate of proficiency hereat, or
- (iii) has undergone a course of instruction at such institution as may be approved by the Director of Veterinary Services, United Provinces, and has obtained a certificate of proficiency from the Principal thereof.

3.-(a) District boards may nominate candidates for training as compounders at the three months' training classes held at Lucknow.

(b) No such nominee shall be admitted to the training class unless –

- (i) he is a bona fide resident of the United Provinces.
 - (ii) he has passed either the Vernacular Find Examination with English as an optional subject, or class VIII of a recognized Anglo-Vernacular High School.
 - (iii) he is not less than 20 or more than 25 years of age on the first day of August of the year in which the training class is held.
- (c) Preference will be given to nominees who have an aptitude for the handling of animals.

(d) Nominees will be admitted subject to the number of vacancies available.

4.- Every compounder will be appointed on probation for one year. If his work or conduct during the period of probation is not found satisfactory by the Circle Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, or the board concerned, the board shall remove him, provided that with the consent of the Circle Superintendent the period of probation may be extended for a further period, to be specified in the order of the board, but not exceeding one year.

5- The scale of pay for compounders appointed hereafter will be-

- (i) Rs. 15 per menses during the period of probation.
- (ii) Rs. 20-1-30 per menses after confirmation, and
- (iii) if the board so desires, Rs. 30-1-40 per menses after 15 years efficient service.

6.- (a) Transfer of compounders within the district may be arranged by boards (intimation thereof being sent to the Circle Superintendent).

(b) Transfer from one district to another will be made to the Circle Superintendent with the previous concurrence the boards concerned.

7- Leave may be granted by boards to compounders after making proper arrangements for their work during their absence. Intimation of all leave so granted should be sent to the Circle Superintendent.

CHAP. IV] CIVIL VETERINARY MANUAL

CHAPTER IV

Rules regulating the appointment of compounders in veterinary hospitals and dispensaries maintained by municipal boards

1.-(a) Every municipal board shall appoint at least one compounder for each veterinary hospital or dispensary which it maintains.

(b) Compounders shall be the employees of the board concerned and subject to these rules their appointment, punishment, dismissal, etc., will be governed by the same procedure as is applicable to other employees of the board.

2- No candidate shall in future be appointed to the post of a compounder unless he has either –

(i) specially qualified himself from a recognized veterinary college; or

(ii) undergone a course of instruction at such institution as is approved by the Director or Veterinary Services, United Provinces, and obtained a certificate of proficiency from the principal thereof.

3.-(a) A board may nominate candidates for training as compounders at the 3 months training classes held at Lucknow.

(b) No such nominee shall be admitted to the training class unless –

(i) he is a bona fide resident of the United Provinces;

(ii) he has passed either the Vernacular Find Examination with English as an optional subject, or class VIII of a recognized Anglo-Vernacular High School.

(iii) he is not less than 20 or more than 25 years of age on the first day of August of the year in which the training class is held.

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6.- (a) Transfer of compounders within the district may be arranged by boards (intimation thereof being sent to the Circle Superintendent).

(b) Transfer from one district to another will be made to the Circle Superintendent with the previous concurrence the boards concerned.

7- Leave may be granted by boards to compounders after making proper arrangements for their work during their absence. Intimation of all leave so granted should be sent to the Circle Superintendent.

CHAP. V, CIVIL VETERINARY MANUAL

CHAPTER V

Rules for veterinary Inspectors

1. Veterinary inspectors will act in accordance with the rules for veterinary assistant surgeons in so far as they apply to them.

**Rules for
veterinary
assistant surgeons
to be observed by
inspectors in so far**

as they affect them.
General duties of
veterinary
Inspectors.

2. The chief duties of inspectors are :

- (a) to supervise and guide the veterinary assistant surgeons in their technical duties and keep the Superintendent informed and to see that the veterinary assistant surgeon is following out the administrative policy paid down by the district board;
- (b) to collect information regarding disease amongst animals and material for research, to inspect the localities where epizootics occur and endeavour to suppress them, and to conduct and supervise inoculation campaigns when necessary ;
- (c) to inspect stallions and stud bulls, and to supervise breeding operations;
- (d) to inspect cattle pounds, conservancy animals and cattle in public places.

3 – A tour program for the ensuing month should be submitted in duplicate by the 20th of the previous month for the approval of the Superintendent. The program should show the nearest post and telegraph offices to each halting place. In the event of urgent work causing alterations in the program intimation should be sent without delay to the Superintendent's office. Arrangements should always be made with the postal authorities at headquarters to have letters, telegrams and other communications forwarded. Veterinary inspectors may halt for the first eight days of the month of headquarters or some other convenient place to dispose of returns, etc., but there is no necessity to return to headquarters specially for this when on any important duty. There is no necessity to rush hurriedly from one end of their circle to another without very urgent cause. A portion of the circle should be taken and carefully traveled over, the greatest attention being paid to large towns or villages, and localities where there is much horned stock or where serious outbreaks of disease have occurred. When the veterinary inspector visits the headquarter of a district he must present himself before the Collector. He should explain what work he is doing and make any suggestions he may consider necessary regarding suppression of disease, the work of the veterinary assistant surgeon, state of the cattle pounds, or other veterinary sanitary matters.

Veterinary
Inspectors tours.

4. Special journeys by rail or of more than 20 miles by road are deprecated, and unless urgent necessity is shown the traveling allowance claimed is likely to be disallowed.

5. When preparing tour program inspectors should as far as possible arrange to visit fairs and shows in the course of their tours, but , unless in the case of very important ones they should not attend them if their other important duties are thereby interfered with. There is no necessity to attend the horse shows managed by the Army Remount department.

6. Inspectors should report to the Superintendent the date of their arrival at or departure from headquarters and when they join or depart from a circle on appointment, transfer or leave.

Guidance of veterinary assistant surgeons. 7. Inspectors will be responsible that veterinary assistant surgeons are made fully acquainted with their duties. They will see that each is supplied with the necessary forms and circulars explaining clearly those points which it is necessary for them to understand. They should instruct there in the methods of collecting and forwarding morbid material for diagnosis or experiment, and in preparing blood smears. The method of catching and pinning of biting flies should be demonstrated to them, and the most effective and tactful ways of dealing with outbreaks of contagious diseases explained. They should note if the veterinary assistant surgeon is in possession of a suitable means of conveyance, if he tours sufficiently as well as judiciously, and a remark should be made in the inspection report as to the tact and ability exercised by the veterinary assistant surgeon in dealing with outbreaks.

Verification of inoculation and the results. 8.- The inspector when touring through villages will ascertain if the veterinary assistant surgeon has ever visited therefore treatment of disease, and if inoculations have ever been carried out, he should verify the report and ascertain the results.

Inspection of dispensaries and hospitals. 9- Every hospital or dispensary must be inspected at least once a quarter, and a report submitted on the prescribed form. Special remarks only should be noted in the visitors book.

All registers must be carefully checked and initialed and any discrepancies or false entries noted and reported. Cleanliness and tidiness must be strictly enforced. Occasionally these inspections should be made as a surprise, and no notification of expected arrival be given.

10.- It is the duty of the veterinary inspector to make sure that serum is properly and judiciously used and that the amount expended agrees with the number of animals inoculated also to see that veterinary assistant surgeons do not indent for more than is actually required. They must see that a proper account of serum used, animals inoculated and empty bottles returned is maintained.

Cases of serum,

11.- An inspector will receive indents for forms from the veterinary assistant surgeons of his circle on or before April 1 in the prescribed form and he should submit his indent to the Superintendent before July 1.

Supply of forms.

12.- Veterinary inspectors should keep themselves well informed as to the causes predisposing to the various diseases and the most effective way of dealing with them. They should ascertain the localities most liable to outbreaks and the direction in which the disease usually spreads. They should note any practice which in their opinion is

Contagious diseases.

injurious to the health and welfare of agricultural stock. They should make themselves acquainted with zamindars and endeavor in popularize the latest and most effective methods of combating disease. They should take every opportunity of explaining the benefits of preventive inoculation, but they are not empowered to do more than offer their advice to stock owners.

13.- When an inspector attends an outbreak of contagious disease he will note any action taken during his stay. He will send a special report to the Superintendent if he considers that additional staff is required or that a personal visit by the Superintendent is desirable. In other cases he will only send a special report if there is any matter which deserves particular notice. Returns of inoculation, etc., will always be prepared by the assistant surgeon in whose circle the outbreak occurs, and serum must also be indented for by that assistant surgeon. If the veterinary inspector is specially deputed to suppress an outbreak he should not leave the locality until the permission of the Superintendent is obtained.

14.- All cases of suspected glanders, farey, surra or dourine occurring in the province must be reported by wire direct to the Superintendent without delay. In the case of glanders and farey the inspector should take steps in accordance with

**Equine
contagious
diseases.**

That Act. Surra must be dealt with under the Glanders and Farey Act as it applies to surra. Dourine must also be dealt with according to the Dourine Act.

15. A full report of any other contagious equine disease should be submitted direct to the Superintendent without delay.

16- Any contagious disease occurring amongst other animals should also be brought to the notice of the Superintendent.

Investigation of diseases 17- Inspectors should send to the headquarters laboratory parasites, smears of blood, body juices, exudations, etc., and other morbid specimens from interesting or doubtful cases with a clinical and original note describing the symptoms and postmortem appearances. Good work in this connexion will be favourably noticed. The most important diseases in which special investigation is required are :

Anthrax.

Haemorrhagic septicaemia.

Black-quarter.

Red water or cattle piroplasmiasis.

Bilious fever (horse).

Infectious jaundice of the dog or canine piroplasmiasis.

Diseases of sheep, goats and camel.

Akrah among cattle.

Bursatee.

Intestinal and other parasites.

Collection of biting flies. 18- Veterinary inspectors on their tours should try to collect specimens of biting flies and forward with the local name, the date and place

where caught, and if possible they should note the season in which they are prevalent.

Inspection of stud animals. 19- Veterinary inspectors should, in every locality they visit, collect full information regarding cattle, horse and sheep breeding, the source of supply of plough and milch cattle, and report as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of bulls and the interest shown by the people themselves in cattle breeding operations. Special study should be made of all matters connected with the rearing and management of agricultural stock. The inspectors must acquaint themselves thoroughly with the different breeds to be met with in the circles.

Inspection of bulls. 20- All bulls maintained by local bodies and courts of wards should be inspected regularly and a report made as to their condition. It should be specially noted if the people like the bull and if his produce is good.

Inspection of horse and donkey stallions. 21- Rule 20 applies also to the horse and donkey stallions under this department.

22.- Inspection remarks should be recorded in the visitors book kept at the stallion stands for that purpose. Veterinary inspectors should inspect cattle in cattle-pounds and other public places with the permission of the official in charge, and should report to the Superintendent on the sanitary conditions, wherever it is necessary.

23.- If the inspector has any reason to suspect that cattle poisoning or intentional spreading of contagious disease is taking place he should at once inform the District Magistrate and should be prepared to give any help possible in the way of making post-mortem examinations or otherwise.

21- On the removal of a veterinary inspector from one circle to another or to other duty, or on his resignation, removal or retirement from the service, he is to deliver over all the stores, books, records, etc., with current lists thereof to the person succeeding to such charge, taking his receipt for the same, a copy of the receipt being transmitted by the relieving officer to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary department. It is to be clearly understood that when articles belonging to Government in the charge of a veterinary inspector are lost, broken or stolen, he is to report the matter at once to the Superintendent with full details of the occurrence, and that unless the loss, breakage or theft took place under circumstances beyond his control (which should be fully explained) he will have to make good the articles.

25.- A stock-book should be kept in which all the instruments and other Government articles in the possession of the inspector must be entered.

26.- Veterinary inspectors are not allowed to engage in private practice.

27.- Veterinary inspectors must submit their diaries on the 10th, 20th and the last day of each month. Good concise notes of the work done

Inspection of cattle pounds.

Cattle poisoning

Responsibilities of articles in his possession.

Private practices. Diary of veterinary

must be made in the column of remarks. A copy of the diary should **inspectors.**
be kept by the inspector.

CIVIL VETERINARY MANUAL CHAP. VI

CHAPTER VI

The Glanders and Farcy Act, no. XIII of 1899. and connected
Rules

ACT NO. XIII OF 1899

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL

(Received the assent of the Governor-General on March 20. 1899)

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Glanders and Farcy

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to glanderrs and
Farcy ; it is hereby enacted as follows :

Short title, extent 1. (1) This Act may be called the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899.

and (2) It extends to the whole of British India; and

commencement. (3) It shall come into force at once.

Definition of 2. (1) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject o
“diseased.” context, “diseased” means affected with glanders or Farcy or any
other dangerous epidemic disease among horses which the Governor
General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India
specify in this behalf.

(2) The provisions off this Act relating to horses shall apply also to
camels, asses and mules.

Application of 3. (1) The local Government may, by notification in the local official
Act to local areas gazette, apply this Act to any local area, to be specified in such
by local notification, within the province.

Government. (2) In any such notification the local Government may further direct
that the Act or any provision so applied shall apply in respect of (a)
all or any of the diseases mentioned or specified in a notification
under section 2, sub-section (1).

(b) all animals or any class of animals mentioned in section 2. sub-
section (2.2)

Local 4. (1) When this Act has been so applied to a local area, the local
Government ot Government may, by notification in the local official gazette,
appoint appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be inspectors under this Act
inspectors. and to exercise and perform, within the whole of the local area or
such portions thereof as it may prescribe the powers conferred and
the duties imposed by this Act on such officers.

(2) Every person so appointed shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning
of the Indian Penal Code.

5. Within the local limits for which he is so appointed, any such **Power of entry**
inspector as aforesaid may, subject to such rules as the local **and search.**

Government may make in this behalf, enter and search any field, building or other place for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is therein any horse which is diseased.

6. Within such limits as aforesaid, the inspector may seize any horse which he has reason to believe to be diseased.

7. (1) On any such seizure as aforesaid, the inspector shall cause the horse seized to be examined as soon as possible by such veterinary practitioner as the local Government may appoint in this behalf :

Provided that, when the inspector is also a veterinary practitioner so appointed, he may make the examination himself.

(2) For the purpose of the examination, the veterinary practitioner may submit the horse to any test or tests which the local Government may prescribe.

8. (1) If the veterinary practitioner certifies in writing that the horse is diseased, the inspector shall cause the same to be immediately destroyed :

Provided that, in the case of any disease other than glanders or Farcy, horses certified to be diseased as aforesaid may, subject to any rules which the local Government may make in this behalf, be either destroyed or otherwise treated or dealt with as the veterinary practitioner may deem necessary

(2) If, after completing the examination, the veterinary practitioner does not certify that the horse is diseased, the inspector shall at once deliver the same to the person entitled to the possession thereof.

9. (1) When any diseased horse has been in any building, shed or other enclosed place, or in any open lines, the inspector may issue a notice to the owner of the building, shed, place or lines, or to the person in charge thereof, directing him to have the same disinfected and the internal fittings thereof, or such other things found therein or near thereto as the local Government may by rule prescribe destroyed.

(2) On the failure or neglect of such owner or other person as aforesaid to comply with the notice within a reasonable time, the inspector shall cause the building, shed, place or lines to be disinfected and the fittings or other things to be destroyed, and the expense (if any) thereby incurred may be recovered from the owner or other person as if it were a fine.

Owner person in charge of diseased horse to give notice.

Prohibition against removal without licence, of horse which has been with

10. The owner or any person in charge of a diseased horse shall give immediate information of the horse being diseased to the inspector or to such authority as the local Government may appoint in this behalf.

11. No person in charge of any horse which has been in the same field, building or place as, or in contact with, a diseased horse, shall remove such horse except in good faith for the purpose of preventing infection, or under a licence granted by the inspector and subject to the conditions of the licence.

12. (1) Whoever, being an inspector appointed under this Act,

Power of seizure.

Horses to be examined by veterinary practitioner.

Horse to be destroyed if found diseased; otherwise restored.

Whom horse diseased, place where it has been to be disinfected etc.

diseased horse. vexatiously and unnecessarily enters or searches any field, building or other place, or seizes be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Vexatious entries, searches and seizures. (2) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted after the expiry of three months from the date on which the offence has been committed.

Penalty for refusing to comply with notice under section 9 or for moving horse contrary to section 11. 13. Whoever refuses or neglects to comply with any notice issued by the inspector under section 9, or removes any horse in contravention of section 11, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

Power to make rules. 14. (1) The local Government may make rules to carry cut the purpose and objects of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules as aforesaid may –

(a) regulate entries, searches and seizures by inspectors under this Act ;

(b) regulate the use of tests and the isolation of horses subjected thereto, and provide for recovering the expense of detaining, isolating and testing horses from the owners or persons in charge thereof as if it were a fine ;

© regulate the destruction or treatment, as the case may be, of horses certified under section 8 to be diseased, and the disposal of the carcasses of diseased horses ;

(d) regulate the disinfecting of buildings and place in which diseased horses have been, and prescribe what things found therein or near thereto shall be destroyed ; and

(e) regulate the grant of licenses under section 11 and the conditions on which those licenses shall be granted.

(3) All rules under this section shall be published in the local official gazette, and , on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted by this Act.

(4) In making any rule under this section, the local Government may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

15. Any veterinary practitioner may be appointed by the local Government to be both inspector and veterinary practitioner for all or any of the purposes of this Act or of any rule hereunder.

Appointment of same person to be both inspector and veterinary practitioner.

16. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall be against any person for anything which is, in good faith, done or intended to be done under this Act.

Protection to persons acting under Act.

17. The enactments mentioned in the schedule are hereby repeated

Repeal.

to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE
ENACTMENTS REPEALED
(See section 17)

Year	No.	Short title	Extent of repeal
1879	XX	The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879	The whole Act.
1801	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act. 1891	So much as relates to Act. XX of 1879.
1896	XV	The Glanders and Farcy Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1896.	The whole Act.
1897	XIV	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897	So much as relates to Act XV of 1896

Rules under the Glanders and Farcy Act

- 1.- The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, has been applied to the whole of the United Provinces. **Application of the Glanders and Farcy Act. Surra.**
- 2.- The provisions of the Glanders and Farcy Act. 1899. have been applied with reference to “surra” to the whole of the United Provinces.
- 3.- With reference to section 2(1) of the Glanders and Farcy Act. 1899, the term “diseased” includes “affected with South African horse sickness.” **South African horse disease.**

Inspectors under the Glanders and Farcy Act,

- 4.- The following person have been appointed under section 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, to be Inspectors orders the said Act, and to exercise and perform, within the areas hereinbelow specified against them, the powers conferred and the duties imposed by the Act on Inspectors:

Persons	Area
The Director, veterinary Services.	} The whole of the province.
The Superintendents, Civil Veterinary department.	} The Bulandshahr, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Aligarh districts.
The Veterinary Investigation officer.	} severally stationed or which they periodically visit on duty, and an area lying within a radius of 5 miles from each of such cantonments.
Director General, Army Remount department.	
Staff Veterinary Officer, Army Remount department.	
All commissioned Officers, Army Veterinary department, stationed in the United Provinces.	
The District Magistrate of each district or in his absence the senior magistrate at	} The District in which he is statined.

headquarters.

The Superintendent of Police
of each district.

The Cantonments Magistrate
of all cantonments in which
no commissioned Veterinary
Officer is stationed.

The cantonments in which they are
severally stationed.

The Sub-Divisional officers
in charge of Lansdowne in
the Garhwal district and of
the Tarai and Bhabar in the
Nainital District.

The respective sub-divisions under
their charge.

The Veterinary overseer at
the Babugarh Depot.

Within the Meerut District

The Veterinary
inspectors, Civil veterinary
department.

The Circles of which they are in
charge.

Any persons whose names
are notified for particular
areas from time to time in the
Government Gazette.

Veterinary Officer,
Municipal Board, Allahabad.

Veterinary Inspector,
Municipal Board, Allahabad.

Veterinary Inspector,
employed by the Tarai and
Bhabar Government Estates.
Veterinary Inspector, serving
under Municipal Board,
Dehra Dun.

Areas of the Tarai and Bhabar
Government Estates, district Nainital.
Area covered by the Municipality of
Dehar Dun.

5.- The following persons have been appointed veterinary
practitioners for the purpose of conducting examinations under
section 7, and of granting certificates under section 8, in regard to
horse seized within the specified (section 7) :

Persons	Area
The Director, Veterinary Services	} The whole of the province.
The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.	

The Veterinary Investigation
officer.

The Commissioned Officer, Army The Meerut Division.
Veterinary Department, stationed
at Merrut.

The Commissioned Officer, Army The districts of Saharanpur

Veterinary department, stationed at Saharanpur. and Dehra Dun.

The Commissioned Officer, Army Veterinary Department, stationed at Muttra.. The Agra Division.

The Commissioned Officer, Army Veterinary Department, stationed at Bareilly. The Rohilkhand and Kamaun Division.

The Commissioned Officer, Army Veterinary Department, stationed at Allahabad. The Benares Division and the districts of Cawnpure, Fatchpur, Hamirpur and Allahabad.

The Commissioned Officer, Army Veterinary Department, stationed at Jhansi. The districts of Jhansi, Jalaun and Bands.

The Commissioned Officer, Army Veterinary Department, stationed at Lucknow. The Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions.

Staff veterinary officer, Army Remount department. The districts of Bulandshahr, Meerut, Aligarh and Muzaffarnaagar.

Veterinary Officer, Municipal Board, Allahabad. Allahabad Municipality.

6.- Persons who have been appointed, or may be appointed, to be veterinary surgeon under section 7 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, should, unless they are entitled to style themselves veterinary surgeons under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1881. (44 and 15 Vict.. Chapter 62), sign themselves, in the discharge of any duties connected with the working of the Act. as “Veterinary Surgeon under the Glanders and Farcy Act. **Veterinary surgeons.**

Rules regarding glanders and Farcy under Glanders and Farcy Act.

1.- The Act has been applied to surra throughout the United Provinces, but action under it as regards surra shall not be taken in any place where facilities for bacteriological examination cannot be provided.

2. In effecting entry into any premises, or making a search under section 6, for the purpose of seizing a suspected horse, the following rules shall be observed :

(a) No such entry or search shall be made between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

(b) The owner of the field, building, or other place to be searched shall, on requisition from the inspector, allow the inspector free ingress and afford him all reasonable facilities for search.

(c) The inspector shall, as far as practicable, be accompanied by the owner of the horse and the owner or person in charge of the field, building or other place which is to be searched; or, failing them, by a police officer.

(d) The inspector may break open any outer or inner door or window of any building or other place which he wishes to search if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

3.- After seizing a suspected horse, the inspector shall at once arrange for its isolation as far away as possible from any public road and from and from any field, enclosure or building in which horses or cattle are located; and for due precautions being taken against contagion to men or other horses, until such time as the horse can be examined by a veterinary practitioner under section 7 and disposed of under section 8 of the Act. The owner of the horse or person in charge of it shall give the inspector all reasonable assistance in making these arrangements and shall receive written instructions as to his liabilities and duties under the Act, signed by the inspector. The precautions to be taken against contagion should comprise, in the case of a discharge from the nose of the horse, the wearing of a nose bag; in the case of open sores, the covering up of the same, as far as is practicable, with disinfecting powder and clothes or bandages; and in the case of surra, seclusion in a stable or other building from which light shall be as far as possible excluded. If it is necessary to remove the horse, for the purpose of isolating it, along a public road, such removal shall, if possible be at night.

4.- The inspector shall at the same time communicate a brief statement of the facts to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary department, Except in cases where unnecessary delay would be involved, the communication should be sent through the District Magistrate or the Senior Magistrate at headquarters, if the Inspector be not himself one of those officers : if the communication is sent direct, a copy should at the same time be forwarded to the District Magistrate.

5.- (1) In the case of horse suspected of surra, the veterinary practitioner shall submit the horse to bacteriological examination, and no horse shall be destroyed for surra unless the presence of the disease has been established by such examination.

(2) The owner of the suspected horse shall permit blood to be drawn from it for the purpose of such examination.

6.- If the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary department, is unable to arrange for the examination of a horse that has been seized under the Act, the inspector will be informed accordingly, and shall, after the lapse of twenty-one days from the date of seizure, deliver the horse to the person entitled to the possession thereof.

7.- Deleted.

8.- If a horse has to be destroyed under section 8, the inspector shall destroy it, or cause it to be destroyed in his presence, by means of a Humane Killer. Before destroying an animal, he is entitled to demand, from the station officer of the police circle concerned, an escort of Police sufficient to protect him while doing so, and the station officer shall forthwith provide a sufficient escort.

9.- When a diseased horse has been destroyed under section 8, its carcase shall be immediately cremated by the most inexpensive and effective means. If the Inspector is satisfied that cremation is impracticable he may permit the carcase to be buried, and it shall thereupon be buried as soon as possible in a hole not less than six feet deep. Before the earth is filled into the hole, the skin must be slashed in all directions and the carcase completely covered with lime. No person shall dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase or any part of it.

10.- On receipt of a notice issued by an inspector under section 9, the person to whom it is directed shall take the following steps to comply with it :-

(a) All dung, litter, hay, straw and waste food or bedding of any kind in the place to be disinfected shall be swept together, removed, and burned. (They can be utilized as fuel for burning the carcase.)

(b) All harness and saddlery (except stuffing, which must be taken out and burned) all ropes, brushes, dusters, rugs, leather and woodwork (such as the shafts of vehicles) and all linen or woolen articles with which the diseased animal has been in contact. Shall be thoroughly boiled, or steamed or washed with boiling water as may be most practicable in each case.

(c) All iron work that has been in contact with the diseased animal shall be passed through fire.

(d) The floor or ground on which the animal has been standing shall, if practicable, be dug up to the depth of two feet, and the earth removed and burned and not renewed for two weeks.

(d) The walls, the inside of the roof, all posts and other standing wood work, shall be thoroughly washed with two coats of freshly made lime wash. In cases of glanders or Farcy, if the walls and roof are of thatch, they shall be burned in situ.

(f) The clothes of any person who has lately attended the diseased horse be boiled.

11.- A license under section 11 will be granted unconditionally by an inspector only if he is satisfied that there is no danger of the horse becoming infected or conveying the infection. If the inspector considers that the horse is not free from risk, he may license the removal of the horse under the following conditions :-

(a) That the removal, except in so far as may be necessary to comply with condition (b), does not take place for such period, not exceeding six weeks, as the inspector may specify.

(b) That during that period the horse shall be isolated in such place and with such precautions against infection as the inspector may prescribe.

(c) That while so isolated the horse shall be subject to frequent inspections by any of the inspectors appointed under this Act. who may, if he sees necessity, prolong the period specified under condition (a).

12.- An officer of police receiving information under section 10 or otherwise shall at once communicate it to the District Magistrate, who will thereupon arrange for action being taken by an inspector under the Act.

13.- The fee permissible to a veterinary practitioner for the examination of a horse under section 7, and the grant of a certificate under section 8, is Rs. 16 for each consultation, irrespective of the number of horses examined.

14.- The veterinary practitioner shall also be entitled to traveling and halting allowances under the ordinary rules. In the case of commissioned officers of the Army Veterinary department, the scale of those allowances shall be that which is admissible to such officers when visiting out-stations in the ordinary course of their military duties, as laid down in paragraphs 29, 33, and 54, Volume X, and paragraph 254, Volume I. Army Regulations, India. (Edition of 1909.)

15.- Practitioners who are not Government servants are hereby declared to be officers of the 1st class for the purpose of the Financial Handbook, Volume III and to be entitled to a daily allowance of Rs. 4-8. Fees under this rule shall be drawn on the form prescribed by the

Accountant General and on the countersignature of the District Magistrate, who may, if necessary, satisfy himself that the examination has been duly conducted in accordance with sections 7 and 8 of the Act.

No 9.- Where the services of the veterinary practitioner are required by a municipality or local body the fee shall be paid by such municipality or body.

16.- Under section 14, sub-section (4) it is ordered that the following breaches of these rules shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or with both.

(i) Failure to allow an inspector free ingress or to afford him all reasonable facilities for search under rule 2, clause (b) :

(ii) Failure to give an inspector reasonable assistance in his arrangements for taking precaution against contagion under rule 3 :

(iii) Refusal to permit blood to be drawn from a horse under rule 5 (2) :

(iv) Digging up, or causing to be dug up, a carcass buried under rule 9:

(v) Failure to comply with the provisions of rule 10 :

(vi) Breach of the conditions of any license issued under rule 11 :

No prosecution under this rule shall be instituted without the previous sanction in writing of the District Magistrate having jurisdiction : and no public servant, except such District Magistrate, shall give sanction or make complaint under section 195(a), Criminal Procedure Code, in regard to any omission to give information under section 10 of the Act.

Circular Instructions explanatory of the above Rules

(i) The intention of the above rules is to give the District magistrate efficient control over the working of the Act. and at the same time to ensure prompt action in dealing with cases of disease.

(ii) As Farcy is very contagious and glanders is highly contagious and infections and dangerous both to man and beast, the necessity of caution and promptitude in dealing with both diseases cannot be overstated.

(iii) The commonest Urdu words in these provinces for Farcy are zaharbad, and for glanders kunar, bad-kunar, or pinas. But there are probably other local names, which should be ascertained by all concerned in the working of the Act.

(iv) The Act (section 10) makes it obligatory on the owner of a diseased horse to give immediate information to an inspector or to some officer of police. Inspectors being public servants (section 4 of the Act), any omission to give such information is an offence under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code : but to provide against vexatious proceedings, rule 16 makes the approval of the District. Magistrate necessary to a prosecution.

(v) A police officer who gets information of a case of disease under section 10 or in any other way must report in writing direct to the District Magistrate, who should at once arrange for the deputation of an inspector appointed under the Act to the spot. An inspector who has got direct information under section 10 or has personal knowledge or information under section 5 need not communicate with the District Magistrate at this stage, but should at once take action to seize the diseased horse. When a District Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police is taking action as an inspector, he should invariably be accompanied by a veterinary assistant surgeon, if available, to assist him in his diagnosis of the suspected animals symptoms.

(vi) When a horse is seized, as provided for in sections 5 and 6 of the Act rules 2 and 3, there should be no delay in sending information to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary

department. The inspector should communicate direct with that officer by telegram, or ask the District Magistrate to do so whichever is the quicker course. In any case the District Magistrate get a copy of the message for information.

(vii) The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary department, is expected by Government if he can possibly do so, to inspect the horse that has been seized, and as soon as practicable. If he cannot arrange to do so himself, he will telegraph instructions to any veterinary practitioner who has been gazetted for the area within which the seizure has been made. If the practitioner is a veterinary officer on military duty, the consent of the General Officer Commanding will have to be obtained to his employment; and it will be remembered that the military authorities have consented to the deputation of Army Veterinary officers only in cases of urgent necessity.

(viii) In the event of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary department, being unable to visit the scene of seizure or to arrange for a visit by another veterinary practitioner, he should inform the District Magistrate, who will direct the inspector concerned to take action under rule 6. The District Magistrate should, however, try to induce the owner to permit the horse to be destroyed if symptoms of disease have become pronounced during the period of detention.

(vii-a) In order to induce owners to bring to light suspicious cases of glanders and Farcy as well as surra, compensation for the slaughter of an animal at the rates mentioned below may be given by a veterinary practitioner or a District Magistrate, when he is satisfied that the circumstances of the owner justify this-

When affected with glanders and Farcy-

(1) To owners of animals which are clinically affected with the disease- i.e., which show all the usual external symptoms of ulcers, abscesses and necrosed areas, at the rate of one-third of the value of the animal; subject to the maximum of Rs.50 for horses. Rs.30 for mules and Rs. 25 for donkeys.

(2) To owners of animals which are apparently healthy and show no outward symptoms of the disease but which have been in contact with diseased animals and react under the Mallein test,- at a rate of half the value of the animal : subject to maximum of Rs.60 for horses, Rs.40 for mules and Rs.30 for donkeys.

To owners of animals which are clinically affected with the disease- i.e., in which its presence has been established by bacteriological examination at the rate of one-third of the value of the animal; subject to the maximum of Rs.50 for horses or camels. Rs.30 for mules and Rs.25 for donkeys.

(ix) The slaughter of a diseased horse under rule 8 should invariably be carried out humanely in the presence of an inspector. The best mode of killing the horse is to shoot it through the head with a shot gun. The subsequent operations for burying the carcass and disinfecting the stable, etc., will generally take more time than an inspector can spend and the inspector should request the officer in charge of the nearest police station to see that the rules are carefully complied with.

(x) All police officers should be instructed to give inspectors every possible assistance in carrying out the duties imposed on them by the Act and the rules framed under it.

(xi) District Magistrate should arrange before the next 1st of January to make the extension and provisions of the Act as widely known as possible, and should take special step to acquaint horse owners with the obligation imposed on them by section 10.

(xii) Deleted.

Mallcin test, etc.

Rule 1- Any veterinary practitioner, during his examination of any horse under section 7 of the Act for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is diseased, may apply the Mallcin test to it : and the owner or person in charge of the horse shall give all reasonable assistance in the operation.

Rule 2- A veterinary practitioner who applies the Mallcin test to a suspected horse shall arrange for the being kept in isolation, and for due precaution being taken against contagion to men or other horses during such period as may be necessary for the completion of the test. The owner or person in charge of the horse shall give the veterinary practitioner all reasonable assistance by these arrangements, and shall receive from the veterinary practitioner written instructions as to his duties.

Rule 3- The cost of detaining, isolating and testing any horse shall be borne by the owner or person in charge thereof, and may be recovered from him by the District Magistrate as a fine.

Rule 4- Under section 14(4) it is ordered that any person in charge who fails to give reasonable assistance when required under rule1 or rule2 shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or with both.

CHAP. VII CIVIL VETERINARY MANUAL

CHAPTER VII

THE DOURINE ACT, NO. V OF 1910, AND CONNECTED RULES,

As amended by the Dourine (Amendment) Act, 1920.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL

(Received the assent of the Governor General on February 25, 1910.)

An Act to provide for the prevention of the spread of Dourine

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the prevention of the spread of dourine; it is hereby enacted as follows : **Short file and extent.**

(1) This Act may be called the Dourine Act, 1910. **Definitions.**

(2) This section extends to the whole of British India : the rest of this Act extends only to such areas as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, direct.

2. (1) In this Act, the expressions “inspector” and “veterinary practitioner” mean, respectively, the officers appointed as such under this Act, acting within the local limits for which they are so appointed.

(2) The provisions of this Act in so far as they relate to entire horses shall, if the Local Government, by notification as aforesaid, so directs, apply also to entire asses used for mule-breeding purposes.

3. The Local Government may, by notification as aforesaid, make such orders as it thinks fit directing and regulating the registration of entire horses maintained for breeding purposes. **Registration of horses.**

4. (1) The Local Government may, by notification as aforesaid, **Appointment of**

appoint any persons it thinks fit to be inspectors, and any qualified veterinary surgeons to be veterinary practitioners, under this Act, and to exercise and perform, within any area prescribed by the notification, the powers conferred and duties imposed by this Act upon such officer respectively.

(2) Every person so appointed shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. **XLV, of 1860**

Powers of inspector. 5. An inspector may, subject to such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf :-

- (a) enter and search any building, field or other place for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is therein any horse which is affected with dourine;
- (b) prohibit, by order in writing, the owner or keeper of any horse, which in his opinion is affected with dourine, from using such horse for breeding purposes, pending examination by the veterinary practitioner;
- (c) direct by order in writing the owner or keeper of any horse which, in the opinion of the inspectors, is affected with dourine to remove it or permit it to be removed for the purpose of segregation to a place specified in the order, and such direction shall be sufficient authority for the detention of the horse in that place for that purpose.

Duties of inspector. 6. An inspector issuing an order under section 5, shall forthwith forward a copy of such order to the veterinary practitioner.

Inspection of horses, 7. A veterinary practitioner receiving a copy of an order forwarded under section 6, shall as soon as possible after receipt of such copy, examine the horse mentioned therein, and may for such purposes enter any building, field or other place.

Powers of veterinary practitioner, 8. A veterinary practitioner may-
(a) cancel any order issued under section 6; or,
(b) if on microscopical examination or by other scientific test he finds that any horse is affected with dourine :
(i) in the case of an entire horse cause it to be castrated,
(ii) in the case of a mare, with the previous sanction of such authority as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf or if so empowered by the Local Government without such sanction cause it to be destroyed.

Compensation for horse destroyed, etc., 9. When any horse is castrated or destroyed under section 8, the market value of such horse immediately before it became affected with dourine shall be ascertained; and the Local Government shall pay as compensation to the owner thereof :-

- (a) in the case of a mare which has been destroyed, or of an entire horse which has died in consequence of castration, such market value, and
- (b) in the case of an entire horse which survives castration, half the amount by which such value has been diminished owing to infection with dourine and castration.

10. (1) A veterinary practitioner may award, as compensation to be paid under section 9 in respect of each horse castrated or destroyed under section 8, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees. **Settlement of compensation.**

(2) If in the opinion of the veterinary practitioner the amount which should be paid as such compensation exceeds two hundred and fifty rupees, he shall report accordingly to the Collector, who shall decide the amount to be so paid.

11. (1) The Local Government shall, by rules published in the local gazette, make provision for the constitution of a committees for the hearing of appeals from decisions under section 10.

Committees for hearing appeals.

(2) Such rule shall provide that not less than one member of any committee constituted there under shall be a person not in the employ of Government or of a local authority.

12. Any owner may, within two months from the date of a decision under section 10, appeal against such decision to the committee constituted in that behalf by rules made under section 11, and the decision of such committee shall be final.

Appeals.

13. (1) Whoever, being an inspector appointed under this Act, vexatious and unnecessarily enters or searches any field, building or other place, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Vexatious entries and searches.

(2) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted after the expiry of three months from the date on which the offence has been committed.

14. (1) The Local Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules as aforesaid may-

(b) regulate the action to be taken by veterinary practitioners under section 8.

(3) All such rules shall be published in the local official gazette and on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

(4) In making any rule under this section the Local Government may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalties. 15. Whoever uses or permits to be used for breeding purposes :-

(a) any horse which has not been registered in accordance with the requirements of a notification under section 3 or (b) any horse in respect of which an order under clause (b) or clause (c) of section 5 is in force, shall be punishable with fine which may amount, in the case of a first conviction, to fifty rupees, or in the case of a second or subsequent conviction, to one hundred rupees.

Protection to persons acting under Act.

16. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is, in good faith, done or intended to be done under this Act.

Rules regarding dourine under the Dourine Act

Rule 1. In effecting entry into any premises or making a search under

section 5, the following procedure shall be observed

-) No such entry or search shall be made between the hours of sunset and sunrise.
-) The owner of the field building or other place to be searched shall, on requisition from the inspector, allow the inspector free ingress and afford him all reasonable facilities for search.
-) The inspector shall, as far as practicable be accompanied by the owner of the horse and the owner or person in charge of the field, building or other place which is to be searched; or failing by a police officer.
-) The inspector may break open any outer or inner door or window of any building or other place which he wishes to search if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Rule 2- The inspector shall prohibit, by order in writing, the owner or keeper of any horse, which in his opinion is affected with dourine, from suing such horse for breeding purposes, pending examination by the veterinary practitioner.

Rule 3- The inspector shall forthwith forward a copy of any such order to the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary department, provided that in the case of the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh the notice shall be sent to veterinary officer of the Army Remount department at Babugarh except in cases where unnecessary delay would be involved the copies shall be sent through the District Magistrate or the Senior Magistrate at headquarters of the inspector be not himself one of those officers; if the copy is sent

Direct another copy shall at the same time be forwarded to the District Magistrate.

Rule 4- On receipt of an intimation that such an order has been issued, the veterinary practitioner shall without unnecessary delay ascertain by microscopical examination whether the horse is affected with dourine.

Rule 5- The owner or keeper of the suspected horse shall permit blood or other material to be drawn from it for the purpose of examination.

Rule 6- If the veterinary practitioner decides to brand a mare affected with dourine he shall cause it to be branded on the near shoulders with a cross (+). If the veterinary practitioner considers that a mare affected with dourine shall be destroyed he shall apply for sanction to the Commissioner.

Rule 7- Under section 14(4) it is ordered that the following breaches of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees-

- (i) Failure to allow an inspector free ingress or to afford him all reasonable facilities for search under rule 2.
- (ii) Refusal to permit blood or other material to be drawn from a horse under rule 5.
- (iii) Refusal to allow an affected horse to be castrated, branded or destroyed under the orders of the veterinary practitioner.

No prosecution under this rule shall be instituted without the previous sanction in writing of the District Magistrate.

CIVIL VETERINARY MANUAL [CHAP. VIII CHAPTER VIII

Instruction for preventive inoculation

1. The following directions should be observed in deciding the dose of serum, unless special instructions are issued otherwise.
2. The standard dose it to be used for cattle up to 600 Ib. weight and for those over that weight a double dose should be injected.
3. A double dose should also be used under the following circumstances :
 - (a) When from observation of the mortality among non-treated animals there is evidence of a high degree of susceptibility.
 - (b) When the outbreak is widespread, and it is probable that the animals will be exposed to infection for a considerable period.
 - (c) For cattle such as conservancy bullocks, transport and dairy cattle which are kept under favorable conditions and not so exposed as are village cattle to natural infection. Such animals have probably less immunity.
 - (d) For cattle which have a strain of English and Australian breed, the dose for hill animals should be used.
 - (e) Sindhi cattle require at least 20 c.c. dose.
 - (f) All imported cattle require in proportion to their weight an amount of serum equal to that necessary for cattle of the hill breed.
 - (g) If the mortality in rinderpest before inoculation is less than 50 per cent, the standard dose for a plains animal is to be given, If the mortality is more than 50 percent, and less than 75, double dose for plains animals is to be given, If the mortality is over 75 and under 85, five times the dose is recommended. If the mortality exceeds 85 per cent, the full dose prescribed for hill cattle is to be used, i.e., eighteen times that for plains animals.
4. Sick animals should not be inoculated unless the owner particularly requests it, and in no case should animals with severe symptoms be inoculated. Animals that have recently recovered from the disease need not be inoculated. All contact animals within the infected area of sick animals should be inoculated if possible, otherwise the disease ,au drag on indefinitely and the utility of the work may be destroyed.

Inoculated cattle should be allowed to mix freely with sick cattle so that a natural infection may supervene and a stronger immunity may be acquired.

Bad smelling serum should no account be used. As soon as an outbreak has stopped, or inoculation work is finished the remaining serum should at once be returned (carriage paid) to the Director, Veterinary Services, at Lucknow.

All inoculated animals should be recorded in the register of inoculation and a copy of the same forwarded to the Superintendent.

**Inoculation
register.**

Inoculated animals should not be shown in case register as treated.

Care should be taken to return all empty serum bottles. All bottles when finished with should be carefully packed in boxes with sufficient grass to avoid breakage in transit and returned to the Director, Veterinary Services, by passenger train, carriage paid.

**Return of
empty bottles.**

An account of all bottles of serum received from and returned empty to the Director should be kept.

. More serum should not be indented for than what is actually required, and serum should not be stocked. Serum should not be wasted and should be kept in a cool place. It should be well shaken before use.

Instructions for disinfection

Cultivators should be advised to destroy the hides of cattle dying of disease, and never to give them to the chamars. The carcasses of diseased animals should generally be buried in lime or burnt. **Burying of carcasses.**

) Stables of a temporary nature and thatched sheds should be burnt.

) In the case of cow-sheds or stables-

) The floor or ground on which the animal has been standing shall if practicable be dug out to the depth of 2 feet and the earth removed and burnt, and not renewed for two weeks after which some lime should be added.

) The walls, inside of the roofs, all posts, and other standing woodwork should be thoroughly washed with two coats of freshly made lime-wash.

) In cases of glanders, farcy and surra the clothes of any person who has lately attended the diseased horse should be boiled.

) All dung, litter, hay, straw, waste food or bedding of any kind in the place should be removed and burn.

) All ropes, brushes, dusters, rugs, etc., that have been in contact with the animal should be well boiled or destroyed by burning.

(f) All iron work that has been in contact with the animal should be passed through fire.

Instructions for collecting and packing material for

Investigation

1. Veterinary assistants should send to the Superintendent parasites, smears of the blood, body juice, exudations, etc., and other morbid specimens from interesting and doubtful cases with a clinical and original note describing the symptoms or post mortem appearances.

2. The most important diseases in which investigation is required are :

Foot and mouth disease.

Anthrax.

Haemorrhagic septicaemia.

Black quarter.

Red water or cattle piroplasmiasis.

Bilious fever (horse).

Infectious jaundice of the dog or canine prioplasmosis.

Diseases of sheep, goats and camels.

Akrah among cattle.

Bursitis.

Intestinal or other parasites.

3. The following instructions will help veterinary assistant surgeons in collecting the above material for investigation :

Blood pus and other fluid should be forwarded either in sealed pipettes or as smear preparations on cover glasses or slides. In using the pipettes the following precautions are to be observed :

Both ends of pipette to be sterilized in the flame (spirit lamp), one end to be broken by means of a sterile forceps and inserted in the fluid after which the other end is to be broken. The fluid will then be drawn up into the pipette. Sometimes it is necessary to aspirate, but care should be

taken that fluid is not drawn into the mouth. After filling the pipette, seal both ends in the flame. Two or three pipettes should be filled and after carefully rolling in cotton wool, or other soft material be packed in a box and forwarded as early as possible.

To obtain blood from a living animal- A vein in the ear can be punctured or an incision made into a muscle. Care must be taken to wash the part and to sterilize with carbolic 5 percent, or other antiseptic fluid (not corrosive sublimate). The part should be allowed to dry before making the incision in order that the blood may not be mixed with any of the antiseptic. If blood is taken from an incision in muscle or skin, pressure should not be exerted in the part, as, in this way an excess of serum and few blood corpuscles are obtained.

4. In taking blood from a dead animal the most suitable method (except in anthrax) is to expose the heart, and after sterilizing an area by applying the heated blade of knife, insert the pipe through this part into the right ventricle of the heart.
5. In case of anthrax the blood is taken immediately after death from vein of ear.
6. Smear preparations can be taken from any fluid also from organs as liver, spleen, etc. In such preparations care must be taken that the material is sterile and that the surface layer is as thin as possible. Thick smears are useless. To take cover glass preparations of blood, or other fluid, a drop about the size of a pin-head is to be taken on one cover glass and immediately a second glass placed over this and allowed to rest for a second, then rapidly separate. No pressure should be exerted and no delay made. If the blood corpuscles are drawn out or fibrin deposited on the glass, the preparations are useless. In the same method a preparation of fluid can be made on a slide or by means of a surgical needle. These preparations should be allowed to dry before packing. Each slide or cover-glass should be carefully labeled. Before using, care is to be taken that cover glasses and slides are clean.
7. Organs, tissues and neoplasms should be taken as fresh as possible, well washed in water and then placed in alcohol, rectified spirit, corrosive sublimate (saturated solution) or Formaldehyde (10 parts of the commercial Formalize to 90 parts water). Sections of more than one inch square are not required for microscopical examination.
8. Cultures- Culture tubes are inoculated by means of the platinum wire or by use of pipettes. To take material from the interior of organs and tissues, the surface is first sterilized by searing it with a hot knife in the seared or sterilized area. The material from the interior is collected on the end of the platinum wire which has also been previously heated in flames. In the case of exudations care should be taken not to contaminate such fluid by handling before the material for culture has been obtained. The material is transferred by means of the platinum wire to the surface. The material should be in small quantity and be well distributed
9. At post mortems, cultures are made from heart, liver, spleen, lungs or kidneys.
10. Culture tubes should be labeled after inoculation. Culture from the blood of the heart should be made before the removal of that organ from the body by searing the right ventricle and then puncturing it with a sterilized knife to admit the platinum wire or the pipette. The amount of the blood used for the culture should be as much as will adhere to the platinum wire, or one drop from a pipette.
11. In order to prevent contamination of the culture media, the rubber cap should not be removed till these are required for use. After removing the rubber caps the mouth of the tube is sterilized in flame and after inoculation of the media the cotton plug is slightly burnt in flame before being inserted again in tube. Before replacing the rubber cap after inoculation of cultures these should be sterilized by washing in some aseptic solution.

12. In case of charbon symptomatique a small piece of the infected muscle should be dried and placed in a sterile fest tube without any antiseptic.
13. In collecting material from animals which have died under suspicious circumstances and when there is danger of opening carcasses (such as anthrax cases) when it is considered that the material collected will undergo putrefaction making it unfit for examination, the following method has proved useful :
14. Remove a piece of skin from a part rich in capillaries such as the lips, around the eyes, muzzle, etc. The piece of skin should be stretched and nailed on a piece of wood and enclosed in a glass or other vessel and sent to the Superintendent.
15. Insects, etc., that are likely to be attacking or infesting elephants, cattle, horses, asses, goats, fowls, etc., will probably be found to come under one of the following heads :
 - (a) Ticks – Oval or rounded creatures, with no division of the body into head, thorax or abdomen, no wings and four pairs of legs. They are found attached to the skin, chiefly on the lower side of the belly or on the legs, and may grow to a considerable size.
 - (b) Fleas- Small, active, jumping insects, found among the hair or feathers.
 - (c) Lice- Small insects which infest the hair of animals on the feather of birds. These vary in size and differ from fleas in not jumping.
 - (d) Horse flies, biting flies, etc.- The common horse flies which are flattened two winged flies, as well as all flies which infest animals and suck their blood; some are noticeable for their long sharp, beaks, with which they suck blood. Birds especially are infested with flies, which live covered among the feathers and leave them at death.
 - (e) Bots and warbles- That is, maggots of insects found in the skin or the nostrils or other parts of sheep, cattle, etc. There are also maggots which are found in wounds, sores, etc.
16. The above classes should not all be preserved alike; ticks fleas, lice and maggots of all kinds should be preserved in spirit or formalin (4 percent, solution). Flying insects such as horse-flies, stinging flies, biting flies, etc., should be placed alive or dead in tubes or pinned on the chest and then attached to a cardboard and at once sent off. In case this is not possible, the tube containing the fly may be dipped in hot water. The fly must always be dry, never allowed to become wet.
17. It is advisable to get at least 20 specimens of every kind, if possible, but a single specimen is better than none. Dead bats, birds, small animals, etc., frequently yield up their fleas, etc., if put as soon as dead in a small box for a few hours when the fleas, etc., leave the skin and are found in the box. A few drops of chloroform put in the box makes the fleas, etc., come out sooner.
18. It is chiefly desired to obtain flies that bite cattle, horses, etc., but all forms of insect life that bite or infest animals are wanted.
19. The following instructions should be observed in sending the brain of a rabid dog to the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, if necessary. The entire brain should be dispatched in Zenker's fluid (formula below), or in ordinary, strong spirit. The brain should be wrapped in wool or tow and the bottle should be completely filled with fluid :

Formula of Zenker's fluid

Bichromate of potash 40 grains.
 Soleplate of soda 15 „
 Corrosive sublimes 80 „
 Glacial Acetic acid 80 minims.
 Water 30 ½ ounces.

Instructions for preservation, packing and dispatch of substances to the Chemical Examiner for analysis and report.

1. Articles sent for examination should, as a rule, if under 10 seers in weight, be sent by registered post. If above this weight, they should be sent by rail (passenger train, freight prepaid). In the latter case the railway receipt should be enclosed in the letter advising dispatch of the parcel.
2. In all cases a letter advising dispatch of the parcel must be sent to the Chemical Examiner in form no. 2 appended with as much additional information as possible concerning them. It should be sent by post and not enclosed in the parcel. The number and date of the letter must always be written on the outside of the parcel, preferably on the label.
3. Great care must be used in packing substances sent to the Chemical Examiner, so that the success of the analysis may not be endangered and to avoid all risk of the parcel becoming dangerous or offensive to Post Office or Railway officials. Such an accident would render the sender liable to prosecution under section 61 of the Post Office Act (VI of 1898). The Chemical Examiner is directed to report the name of any officer who fails to comply with these instructions.
4. In all cases the parcel should be packed and sealed in the presence of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. The cost of preparation, packing and postage or railway freight should be charged to the contingencies of the dispensary. The dispatching officer will be held personally responsible that the subjoined instructions are carefully followed.
5. Articles belonging to separate cases must on no account be packed in the same box or parcel.
6. If in the opinion of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon the results of a post mortem are such as to give reasonable grounds for suspecting poison to have been used, he should communicate with the district magistrate, telling him his suspicions and asking permission to send portions of the viscera or other suspected substances to the Chemical Examiner. The articles should not be dispatched until this permission has been obtained.
7. These rules apply equally, whether the articles are sent by post or by rail.
8. Special bottles for holding viscera and boxes for holding these bottles are supplied by the Chemical Examiner. Serial numbers are etched into the glass, both of the bottle and of the stopper. The boxes are also marked with serial numbers.
9. On receipt by the Chemical Examiner of box from a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, the viscera bottle will be at once taken out and replaced by an empty bottle. The box will then be returned to the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon by passenger train.
10. All bottles will be issued from the Chemical Examiner's office containing a sufficient quantity of rectified spirit. Motor grease will be placed on the stoppers to prevent their sticking. In case the bottles are used and cleaned by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, care should be taken to treat the stoppers similarly with vaseline or any other suitable grease.
11. The top of the box which has a pent-roof shape, is not meant to open. The box is furnished with a door at the side, through which the bottles can be taken out and replaced. The box is furnished with a door at the side, through which the bottles can be taken out and replaced. The box is lined with cushions which press against the Lottle firmly on all sides, so that no further packing is necessary.
12. The door of the box is furnished with a lock, the key of which will remain permanently in the possession of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. A duplicate key is kept in the Chemical Examiner's office. The key should therefore not be sent with the letter advising dispatch of the parcel.

A serial number is marked on each box and also on its key. This number should be quoted in the letter advising dispatch of the parcel.

NOTE- (i) In the event of the key of a box being lost or stolen, the box should not be brought into use until the lock and number have been changed. For this purpose it should be returned, cloth-covered and sealed, to the Chemical Examiner.

(ii) The printed form of label should always be used when sending viscera boxes to the Chemical Examiner.

(iii) After the label has been stuck on the door of the box, a line should be drawn in red ink by hand round the label about half an inch from its edge. Should any one attempt to remove the label by wetting it, the ink of this line will run, thus providing an additional security, at all events in dry weather.

13. After locking the door of the box, a piece of tape should be passed across the key-hole and sealed in position. Depression in the wood near the key-hole are provided for the seal impressions. The special seal provided for the purpose should be used. To prevent the seat from sticking in the wax and to ensure a clear impression, it should, before use, be dusted over with powdered French chalk (Salem Kharia).

14. The address label (Chemical Examiner's form no. 7), should be pasted (not gummed) to the door of the box in such a position as to cover the key-hole. On this label the number and date of the letter advising dispatch should always be inserted to prevent mistakes in identification.

15. A label (Chemical Examiner's form no.6) will be pasted on to each bottle before issue from the Chemical Examiner's office. When the bottle is brought into use, this label must be filled up by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. The label is intended to be attached to each bottle or other article sent to the Chemical Examiner. It should not be attached to the outside of any box or parcel, neither should it be sent in an envelope. In case where there is no accused the words "case no.-----" and the portion beginning with "King-Emperor versus" and ending "Indian Penal Code" may be cut out. The number that is etched into the glass of the bottle should be copied on to the label.

16. The stepper should be securely tied in position by tape or string, or a piece of leather or bladder should be stretched over it and tied securely in position.

17. If for any reason spirit supplied by the Chemical Examiner is not available, spirit obtained locally may be used. In all such cases a sample of the spirit should be sent to the Chemical Examiner in a small phial properly sealed and labeled. Should the spirit contain any sediment, care should be taken that some of this is sent in the sample bottle of spirit. If spirit is not available saturated salt solution may be used. This may be made by stirring up common salt with warm water till no more dissolves. Enough of this solution should be added to cover the viscera in the bottle and one or two handfuls more of the slat should be added so that a large quantity of undissolved salt remains in contact with the viscera. If salt solution is used a separate sample should also be sent to the Chemical Examiner. Salt solution should always be used in cases of suspected phosphorus poisoning.

18. The quantity of spirit used should be equal to that of the viscera in bulk and should cover the material in all positions in the bottle. The viscera and spirit together should not fill the bottle, but only reach to two-thirds of its height, in order to diminish the risk of the bottle bursting in case any gas is given off.

19. Spirit that has been denaturalized by the addition of Caoutchoucine should not be used for preserving viscera.
 20. The pieces of viscera sent should be slashed or cut into pieces to ensure penetration of the spirit. The stomach should be cut open with a similar object.
 21. Before dispatch each bottle should be put into the cardboard case in which it was received from the Chemical Examiner. It should be noted that the number stenciled on the cardboard case is the same as that of the bottle.
 22. The pieces of taps attached to the side of the cardboard case should be brought together on the top of the cover of the cardboard case and sealed in position with the special seal. No knot should be made in the taps.
 23. A piece of wide newar taps is attached to one end of the inside of the box near the hinge of the door. When putting the cardboard case into the box, care should be taken that the free end of the newar tape encircles the case so that by pulling the free end of the tape the cardboard case can be taken out of the box.
 24. The serial number of the viscera bottles used (which are etched into the glass of the bottle and the stopper) should always be quoted in the letter advising dispatch of the parcel.
 25. The special seal and the keys of the boxes should be kept in the personal custody of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, and should never be allowed to come in to the hands of unauthorized persons.
 26. In cases of suspected poisoning, portions of the following should be preserved and sent :
 - (1) Stomach and its contents;
 - (2) Liver;
 - (3) Intestinal contents and
 - (4) Spleen.
- Foreign articles found in the rectum should be placed in separate packages and sealed. In cases of suspected Sui poisoning or in cases in which death is supposed to have been caused by the introduction of foreign bodies into the rectum, the injured parts only need be sent, together with any foreign bodies found. Such foreign bodies should be dried when practicable and sent without any preservative, as the poisons used in these cases are likely to be harmed by the action of alcohol.
27. In the event of a viscera bottle being cracked or broken, it should at once be sent to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary department, who will completely destroy it. A certificate that this has been done will then be sent to the Chemical Examiner, who thereupon will issue another bottle in replacement.
 28. If a standard pattern bottle as supplied by the chemical Examiner is not available, an ordinary wide mouthed bottle should be used. Care should be taken that its top or cork fits tightly. A piece of bladder or leather should be tied in position over it and secured with sealing-wax properly sealed. The bottle should be packed in a box which is large enough to leave at least two inches free space all round between the bottle and the interior of the box. Cotton wool must not be used as a packing material. Any kind of straw or grass may be used. This must be tightly packed in so that there is no chance of the bottle coming into contact with the inside of the box. A label must be pasted on the bottle on which is entered the name and address of the owner of the animal, and the number of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's letter to the Chemical Examiner referring to the case. The box should be covered with common garha cloth sewn in position and sealed.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S FORM No. 2

FROM

THE VETERINARY ASSISTANT SURGEON

To

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER,
UNITED PROVINCES, AGRA.

Dated -----19

CASE No.

King-Emperor versus-----, caste-----, son of -----, of mauza-----
-----, police station-----, charged under section-----,
Indian Penal Code.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you, by-----, the following
articles :

(1) Portions of viscera of ----- .

The bottles containing the above are numbered -----and -----
-----.

(2) The under mentioned articles :

Packed in a cloth-covered sealed box.

The above articles were packed and sealed in my presence, the prescribed medico-legal seal
being used.

The railway receipt is herewith enclosed.

It is suspected that -----

I have the honour to be.

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S FORM NO. 6 (LABEL)

Article for analysis

Case No.

King- Emperor versus _____, caste _____, son of _____, of
mauza _____, police Station _____, charged under
section _____,

Indinal Penal code.

Number and date of letter advising dispatch to chemical Examiner _____

(Serial No. of bottle to which this label is attached) _____

Contents (in full detail, with name of owner or possessor of

The article, in Roman characters)-----Date of packing-----

Veterinary Assistant Surgeon of -----

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S FROM No. 7(Label)

Letter No.-----,dated-----

Per Passenger Train freight prepaid.

GLASS WITH CARE.
FROM
THE VETERINARY ASSISTANT SURGEON OF
TO
THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER,
UNITED PROVINCES AND CESTRAL PROVINCES,
AGRA.

Instructions for the examination of suspected cases of rabies by Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.

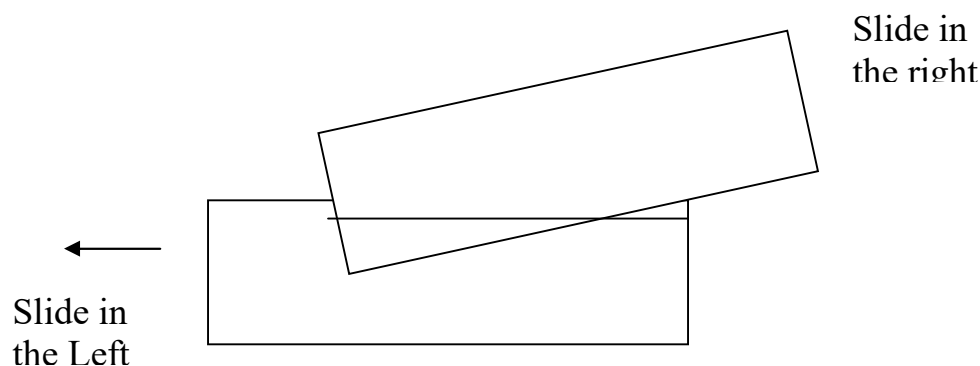
1. It is the duty of a veterinary assistant surgeon to examine a suspected case of rabies, if brought to him.
2. For this purpose the animal so suspected should be carefully segregated for observation for 12 days in the observation box.
3. A veterinary assistant surgeon shall, if requested to the owner of an animal or by any person bitten or licked by a suspected animal or by the owner of any other animal bitten or licked by a suspected animal, remove the brain of the suspected animal free of charge and dispatch it to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli for examination, provided that the following conditions have been fulfilled.
 - (a) The charge prescribed below have been previously paid to him.
 - (b) He has come to the conclusion that the animal suspected was probably mad (whether from the fact of its death occurring during the period of segregation or otherwise).
4. A sum of Rs. 10 plus annas two (2) money order charges, must be deposited in advance (to cover the fee charged for examination by the Pasteur Institute, kasauli) together with all charges for preserving and packing and all postage or freight charges for dispatching the brain. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon shall give a detailed receipt for all charges paid to him, and shall remit the fee of Rs.10 by money order to the Director. Pasteur Institute, Kasauli.

Method of preparation of smears from blood, pus, etc., from different diseases for dispatch to the laboratory for examination and submission of faces, urine, milk, morbid materials and parasites.

 1. For Microscopic examination of blood, two kinds of specimens are generally prepared :
 - (a) The wet or fresh or cover-glass preparation.
 - (b) The dry smears.

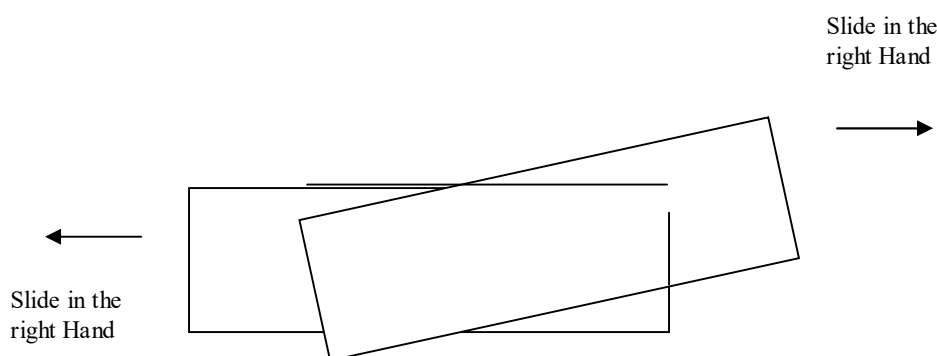
The former is quite useless for dispatch. The advantages of the dry smears are considerable. Before making a blood film it is necessary to see that the slides, preferably with ground edges, are absolutely clean, and just before they should be wiped with soft cloth, soaked in absolute alcohol if available, otherwise methylated spirit to make it grease free. Keep slides ready for use in wide mouthed stoppered jars immersed in absolute alcohol failing which in methylated spirit. They are passed over the flame of a spirit lamp and cleaned again with soft cloth just before use.
 2. In making smears of blood for microscopic examination the following procedure should be adopted :
 - (a) Select a part of the animal free from hair or shave or clip a place which is within easy reach, such as tip of the ear or root of the tail in cattle, sheep, goat, camel alive or dead; angular face vein in the horse, mule, donkey during life and from ear when dead; tip of the eat in dogs and cats; veius under the wings in fowls and car veins in small animals such as rabbit, ect.

- (b) The selected clipped part is then cleaned with a piece of cotton wool soaked in some disinfectant such as spirit and allowed to dry then a clean needle is taken, sterilized by heating in flame and subsequently wiped off with a little spirituous material (methylated spirit).
- (c) Puncture the selected part with the needle and wait until blood drop appears on the surface of the puncture. Do not squeeze the edges to produce more blood if it does not flow readily, but make the puncture a little deeper.

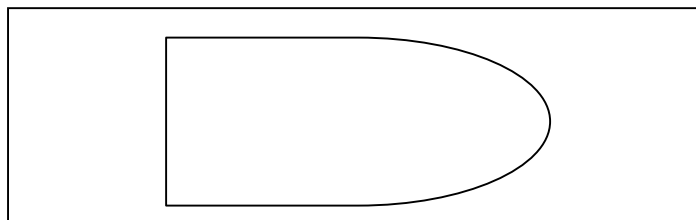


No. 1

- (d) A clean slide should now be taken in left hand and another in the right hand. The corner of the right hand slide is touched to the top of fresh drop of blood and a small drop of about a pin's head is taken up and deposited at the middle, near one end of the clean slide in the left hand as shown in the above diagram no. 1.
- (e) Now the right hand slide (smeared) is laid edge ways at an angle of about 40 to 45 degrees across the left hand slide on the droplet of blood as soon as the blood has spread along the line of contact of the two slides. (see figure no).



The smearer, that is, right hand slide, should be drawn quickly but evenly (before the blood starts to clot) with a very gentle pressure, leaving behind a thin uniform film of blood on the surface of the left hand slide. The smear should cover only one-half or two-thirds of the slide. (See Figure 3).



- (f) The specimens should now be dried quickly in air.

N.B.- In no case should the slides be put together with their film sides opposite each other before they are dried otherwise they adhered together and cause great inconvenience in their detachment and are rendered unfit for examination.

- (g) Fixation of smears- after the smears are dried in the air they may be fixed either by $\frac{1}{2}$ minute dip in the rectified spirit or alcohol if available or passing through flame of a spirit lamp with the film side upwards just to be a little too hot to be borne by the skin of the palm of the hand, or sent unfixed.

- (h) In order to mark them- distinguishing marks are either put on them with a grease pencil on each slide or small labels pasted on each slide. They are then Preserved by placing small pieces of match or broom sticks at both ends between each pair of slides with their film side inverted (facing each other) which are subsequently tied with a thread and wrapped up in paper and finally packed in small wooden or cardboard boxes or hollow bamboo shafts and dispatched.

N.B.- The thickness of the film is regulated by increasing or decreasing the required angle of 45 degrees formed by the union of the two slides. If the angle be increased the film is likely to be thickened and vice versa.

3. Pus from any affected part may also be similarly mounted but the smears should be comparatively thicker than the blood smears.

4. On post mortem- the method of preparing the smears from different organs is the same as described above. In making smears of blood from organs clean knife should be used to make fresh incision just before the operation. To take scrapings from organs edge of clean slide should be used, and a fresh slide used each time to scrape each part of different organs.

Dispatching blood- in case of sending abroad small quantities of blood say about 5 c.c. or so, it should be shed by puncturing the aural or angular vein. Failing which the jugular may be tried at the lower third of the neck by means of an ordinary fairly large bored hypodermic syringe needle in a direction towards the head. For preventing coagulation of blood the following formula will be found useful :

Potash Citrus .. $\frac{1}{2}$ gramme (7 1/2 grains)

Sodium Chloride .. $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ „)

Aqua Distil .. 100 c.c. (about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces)

If 5 c.c. of blood is to be taken then 5 c.c. of the above solution (previously sterilized) may be placed in a bottle then the required blood taken in the same bottle mixed together, transferred to small Pasteur pipettes, sealed and dispatched.

5. Method of preparing smears in different diseases.

(1) In Anthrax- A few thick and thin blood films should be sent, fixed by heat only and unfixed from the tip of the ear or tail after death, as it is generally useless sending during life, failing which as a last resource a piece of the ear or tail or a piece of skin can be sent without using any preservative.

In preparing skin for transmission to a laboratory it should be chosen from fairly vascular region, and in the case of sheep or other hairy shaggy animals from a place having the scantiest covering of wool. After removing from the carcass It is dried by stretching upon a piece of wood being securedacts and sentide-..... stopped bottle for examination.

N.B.- Care should be taken as the disease is transmissible to human beings.

(2) In Hemorrhagic Septicemia- Smears from exudates from the throat when alive and after death from heart blood and other organs.

(3) In Black Quarter- During life smears should be taken from the exudates or the juice of the local lesion, but where dead they should be taken from the affected parts as well as from the surface of the liver and other organs.

(4) In Malignant Oedema- Smears should be taken from exudate from the affected part during life and from the liver and peritoneal cavity after death.

(5) In Glanders and Farcy- Smears from nasal discharges, pus from freshly opened surface abscesses or buds or small quantity of pus in pipettes with the result of mullein test if performed should be sent, the sub-maxillary gland in case of carcasses may be aseptically extirpated and sent in a sterile bottle without any antiseptic.

N.B.- (a) The disease being transmissible to human beings, great care should be taken in dealing with it.

(b) Generally the diagnosis is done by mullein test and no microscopical examination is carried out in this disease, as it is not certain. When required the smears may be prepared and sent as above.

(6) In Epizootic Lymphangitis- Thick smears should be taken from the freshly opened buds or swabs may be prepared and sent.

(7) In Strangles- Smears from pus from the sub-maxillary abscess or nasal discharge or nasal discharge or swabs may be prepared and sent.

(8) In Tetanus Smears should be sent from the matter of any visible wound and after death also some tissue surrounding the wound.

(9) In Tuberculosis- during life smears from the swabs from the throat or from any expectoration or from contents of any suppurating lesions together with the result of Tuberculin test if performed should be sent. Smears or swabs of pus may, also be taken on post mortem from vomica of the lungs or mammary abscess or from any suppurating wounds.

(10) In Johne's disease- Mucous membrane of the rectum scraped with a blunt knife and smears prepared and sent or a piece of mucous membrane of the rectum about a pin's head is pinched off between the free edges of finger nails of the middle finger and thumb and had withdrawn. If the fragment be covered with faces it should be washed gently with clean water put on a slide and teased to form a thin smear dried in air and sent. Diagnosis is however arrived at by Avian Tuberculin Test.

(11) In Actinomyces- Smears from pus of the affected part or swabs as well as small portion of the morbid tissue in 5 percent, solution of formalin may be sent.

(12) In Trypanosomiasis Surra, Dourine, etc.- Thin smears of blood from any superficial vein should be prepared during the height of the temperature during life and on post mortem from heart blood. The smears should not be fixed. A full history, colour, sex, and class of animal, and temperature chart should also accompany the slides.

(13) In Piroplasmiasis- Very thin smears should be obtained preferably during height of temperature from the living animals and sent unfixed with history and temperature chart, on post mortem from heart blood.

(14) In East Coast Fever- Smears from the superficial prepared from blood from veins under the wings in fowls and superficial vein in other animals during height of temperature from the living animal or bird and sent with history and temperature chart, etc.

(16) In Leishmaniasis (Kala-Azar-Delhi Sore)- In cutaneous form smears from exudate from boil or sore may be prepared and sent for examination. In Kala-azar and Infantile Leishmaniasis bone-marrow liver or spleen tissue smears are required.

To obtain bone-marrow from a living dog a long bone should be trephined and some of the marrow removed. This operation can be performed under influence of cocaine. The liver or splenic tissue can be obtained by puncturing these organs and smears prepared.

(17) In Focal Cholera- Thin smears should be taken from blood from veins under wings during height of temperature in living birds, and from heart blood on post mortem. Smears from faecal discharges may also be taken from the living fowl.

(18) In Coccidiosis- Some faces of the animal suspected should be sent preserved in 5 per cent, formalin solution

in wide-mouthed bottle during life and on post mortem piece of liver if showing lesions preserved in the solution mentioned above in a wide-mouthed bottle may also be sent.

(19) Rabies- The brain of the suspected animal taken out as per directions, previously issued and sent to Kasauli in the preservative mentioned in the above referred directions.

(20) In Scabies- Scrapings from the affected parts taken with a knife or glass slide should be collected on a piece of paper and sent packed either in a glass tube or in some paper for examination with full particulars indicating specially from which different parts of the body they have been obtained and the class of animal from whom taken.

(21) In Demodectic Scabies- Cover-glass preparation from pimple contents of the affected part of the skin serve the purpose of detection best, but as that is useless for sending abroad endeavor should be made to send discharge of pimple contents from the affected skin in tubes or pipettes if possible. Smears may also be prepared from the pimple contents, fixed by heat and sent.

(22) Ringworm- Scrapings from the affected part as well as hair may be collected and sent as in the case of scabies for examination.

Morbid tissues and pathological specimens such as fatty liver, suppurative lungs, tumours and other malignant growth, etc., should be secured as fresh as possible and cut in one cubic inch pieces for laboratory study and in large lumps with some healthy portions for museum specimens. These should be washed well in fresh water and finally preserved in 5 percent. Formalin solution and promptly sent.

How to make swabs from pus from abscesses,

Discharge from ear etc.

Clean the surroundings, by washing and drying thoroughly. Make a fresh incision with an aseptic scalpel in case of abscess, etc. Remove the cork to which the swab is attached from the tube taking care that the free end of the swab (cotton plug) touches nothing except the material it is desired to send to the Laboratory. Dip the free end of the swab (cotton plug) quickly into the matter of abscess or discharge of ear. Etc. Take up only sufficient material to soak the cotton wool of the swab and replace it immediately in the original tube.

Pack and dispatch the swabs to the Laboratory as soon as possible.

Sterile swabs may be had from the Central or Circle Laboratory.

Feces

About half an ounce or so of feces freshly collected from the animal suspected for helminthes infestation should be preserved in 3 percent. Formalin solution in a small wide mouthed cork fitted bottle, properly sealed and packed in wooden boxes and dispatched.

Urine

From all animals at least 2 ounces of urine freshly collected with addition of about 5 grains of Boric acid as preservative, should be sent in a bottle properly corked, sealed and packed.

Milk

Draw from the udder direct by means of a siphon aseptically about 2 ounces of milk into a sterile bottle or tube. Add 0.5 to 1 per cent. Acid Boric as preservative, cork properly, sent, pack and dispatch.

Or

The sample without any preservative may better be sent in a Thermos Flask packed with ice.

Entozoa

Round worms, Tape worms, Thread worms, Flukes, Amphistomes, Cysts and Parasitic nodules etc.

They should be collected with great care lest they be damaged. It is best to use steaming 90 percent, alcohol to kill and straighten round worms which are then kept in 90 per cent, alcohol.

For tape worms Buoin's Fluid is the best preservative.

Buoin's Fluid

Saturated aqueous solution of Picric acid ... 750 c.c.

(picric acid 12 grams, distilled water 1,000 c.c.)

Formalin ----- 250 c.c.

Glacial acetic acid ----- 50 c.c.

Formalin solution 5 per cent, may be used as a preservative when Buoin's Fluid is not available for tape worms. All other parasites are generally preserved in 5 per cent. Formalin solution.

Bots, Wiggles and Maggots etc., should be collected, preserved in spirit and water in equal parts or 2 ½ per cent, formalin solution.

All the abovementioned parasites should be collected in wide mouthed bottles, sealed, packed in wooden boxes and dispatched.

Ectozoa

Ticks, Fleas, Lice, Flies and Leeches, etc.

Sterile swabs may be had from the Central or Circle Laboratory.

Faeces

About half an ounce or so of faeces freshly collected from the animal suspected for helminthic infestation should be preserved in 5 per cent. Formalin solution in a small wide mouthed cork fitted bottle, properly sealed and packed in wooden boxes and dispatched.

Urine

From all animals at least 2 ounces of urine freshly collected with addition of about 5 grains of Boric acid as preservative, should be sent in a bottle properly corked, sealed and packed.

Milk

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Ectozoa

Ticks, Fleas, Lice, Flies and Leeches, etc.

CHAP. IX CIVIL VETERINARY MANUAL

CHAPTER IX

Rules for horse and donkey stallions which are the property of the Government of the United Provinces

1.- Definitions – In these rules the term “Selected districts” means the districts of Muzaffernagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh. “Superintendent” means in the selected districts the District Remount Officer. In the rest of the Provinces “Superintendent” means the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department. “Keeper” means person to whom a stallion has been issued on loan.

2- Supply and Distribution- The Superintendent is responsible for supply, to the extent of the funds provided in the budget of stallions suitable to the needs of the provinces and for their employment in the localities where their services are most required.

3. Sales- Stallion may be sold to landholders or other persons who desire to maintain them for breeding. Sales should be made on the condition that in the event of resale the Superintendent, shall have the option of purchase. The sale price will be determined by the Superintendent.

4. Issues on loan- Stallions may be issued on loan to persons recommended by the Chairman of the district board, who are willing to abide by these rules. In making recommendations the Chairman will intimate the date from which the district board will be able to meet the expenditure provided for in rules 10 to 12.

5. Withdrawal of stallions- Stallions issued on loan remain the property of Government, and may be withdrawn by the Superintendent at any time, (a) for treatment, (b) on breach by the keeper of these rules or of instructions issued under them. (c) in the absence of adequate demand for the stallion's service. (d) on the occurrence of contagious disease among mares in the locality.

6.- Care of stallions- The keeper shall feed and tend the stallion in his charge in accordance with the instructions issued from time to time by the Superintendent.

7. Registers, returns and inspections- The keeper shall maintain a register of coverings in the form prescribed by the Director, Veterinary Services, and shall furnish such returns or the information as the Superintendent shall require. He shall at all times permit the stallion and its stable to be inspected by any officer of the Department or of the district staff.

8.- Mares to be covered – In the selected districts the keeper shall allow a stallion to cover only those mares for which a covering certificate has been granted by the District Remount Officer. He shall be paid into the account of the district board of the district where the owner of the mare resides. In the rest of the provinces no restrictions are imposed on the mares to be covered.

9.- Covering fees – In the selected districts the keeper is prohibited from charging any covering fee. In the rest of the provinces the keeper may charge such covering fees as he may think proper.

10. Cost of maintenance in selected districts- In the selected districts the entire cost of maintenance, except the cost of the stable, shall be borne by the district board. The keeper shall furnish to the district board's office a detailed account of his expenditure supported by necessary vouchers.

11. Cost of maintenance in the rest of the provinces- In the rest of the provinces the keeper is responsible for the cost of maintaining the stallion (of which he is not required to furnish an accounts : but the district board may agree to pay him a subsidy, not exceeding two-thirds of the ordinary annual expenditure on maintenance, and so limited that the keeper shall not make a direct money profit out of the stallion. The subsidy shall be paid in such installments as may be agreed on, and the keeper's receipt shall be a sufficient voucher for the payment.

The district board shall from time to time review the subsidies which it has agreed to pay under this rule, and shall reduce the amount in case where the keeper appears to be making a profit.

(NOTE- In ordinary cases maintenance charges should not exceed-

		Rs.
	{ Stallion 14.1 or over	330
For a horse		
	Under 14.1 ...	310
For a donkey stallion		270

And the maximum subsidy should not exceed two-thirds of these sums.)

12.- Experimental location of stallions- Rules 9 and 11 indicate the procedure to be followed in ordinary cases outside the selected districts. But where it is desired to locate a stallion experimentally in a place where stallion have not previously been kept, the district board may agree with the Keeper that he will bear the whole cost for a period not exceeding two years, on condition that no covering fees are charged. In this case the keeper must submit a monthly detailed account of expenditure as provided in rule 10. On the expiry of the period agreed on, the keeper may either return the stallion or may retain it on the conditions laid down in rules 9 and 11.

13.- Casting stallions- The Director, Veterinary Services, is responsible for casting stallion which are unfit for breeding farm. Cast stallions shall be sold if they are fit for work, and the proceeds credited into the treasury under the head “XXX- Veterinary receipts (Miscellaneous)” in the civil veterinary budget. Stallions which are unfit for work shall be destroyed under the orders of the Director, Veterinary Services.

14.- Report of disposal of stallions- When a stallion is disposed of under rule 3 or rule 13, the Superintendent shall report the fact for the information of the Director of Veterinary Services. In case of sales the price realized and date of credit in the treasury shall be noted in the report.

Rules for the care of Government Stallions

Horse Stallions

1.- The stable windows and all apertures (ventilators) in the walls, below and above and through the ceiling, should always be kept open. **Ventilation**

Between the hours 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., during the hot months, when flies are trouble some, and in the winter nights when the air is cold and chill, the chicks of the doorways should be let down.

2.- The floor of the stalls should always be kept clean and level. **Stables to be kept clean.**
Dong and urine to be immediately removed, and dry earth placed upon the part where urine has fallen.

The executions, soiled portion of the bedding, and fuel earth of the floor should by thrown at a distance to prevent offensive smell reaching the stable.

In these precautions as not studelley observed the stallions are liable to get sick and their feet diseased.

3.- A sufficient quantity of bedding must be provided to enable the stallions to lie down comfortably. **Bedding**

Every morning the bedding should be exposed to the sun to dry.

When the bedding gets old, it would be thrown away and replaced by a fresh supply.

Gate of the stallions stable compound. 4.- To prevent other horses coming into the stallions stable compound, a strong gate should be erected, and walls (not less than 4 ½ feet high) both around the compound.

Trying stallions prohibited. 5.- Stallions, when in the stable, are not be tied up except when being groomed. Head and heel ropes are never to be used.

Watering The doorways of the stalls should be fitted with strong wooden removable rails.
6.- Stallions should be watered three times a day, and should not be fed till half an hour after watering. A horse when watered soon after eating grain is very liable to get gripes.

Feed of stallions 7.- A stallion should receive the following rate of rations per digm :

Bran 2 seers.

Barloy (crushed) 1 seer.

Gram (crushed) 1,,

Salt. ½ chhattack.

Green (dub) grass 20 seers.

Lucerne } { 5 ,,

When procurable 2 ,,

Carrols

If the horse can eat more than 20 seers of grass it should be given to him.

As a fixed rate of rations for all stallions of different breeds, sizes, and constitutions cannot be laid down as suitable for every horse, so many modifications of the above rule be ordered by the Director and Superintendents of the Civil Veterinary Department, when it is deemed necessary.

NOTE – Barely and gram should be crushed by the Darin dab

Grooming. 8.- Stallions should be well groomed by the brush, twice a day.

The bruch is to be cleaned with the hand or hutti.

No curry-comb is to be used on any pretence.

When a horse is not properly groomed, he is liable to have skin disease; also grooming promotes a healthy action of the skin, keeping the animal in a fit condition.

Washing prohibited. 9.- Stallions should not be bathed or washed, as either or the other is likely to produce rheumatism and weakness of the loins.

Exercise, 10.- Stallions to have about two hours of fast walking exercise morning and evening at a place unfrequented by other horses.

11.- During the summer months, when the stables are hot at night, the stallions should be picketed out in the stable yard surrounded by a wall or rail fence) tied by the bead only, from 7 p.m. to 4 p.m. **Picketing stallions out at night.**

Heel ropes are not to be used in picketing the stallions.

12.- Stallions are to be shod when shoes are deemed necessary. **Stallions to be shod.**

When shod the shoes should be removed, the feet duly reduced, and the old or new shoes applied once a month.

13.- All gear should be well beashod and rugs, jbulles, and blankets should be placed in the sun for at least one hour a day. **Goar.**

All leather work should daily be well brushed and cleaned with a little soft soap which is supplied for that purpose and then a little of the following mixture should be well rubbed in to keep the leather soft and pliable :

Bees wax 3 chhattacks.

Linseed oil 8 ,,

Turpontine 1 ¼ tolins.

On

Wax 1 chhattack.

Fat 1 ,,

Linseed oil 4 chhattacks.

Trupontine 1 tola.

All the ingredients can easily be procured in any bazaar. The ingredients should be heated together, care being taken that they do not catch fire.

All brass parts should be daily cleaned and polished with a little metal polish (such as Globe metal Polish).

All bits and iron work should be scoured with sand and kept in a bright condition.

The light jhule shall from time to time be washed to remove stains of urine, etc.

Gear shall last the following length of time :

Light jhulo 2 years.

Heavy jhulo 3 ,,

Blanket 2 ,,

Head stall and bridles 6 ,,

All old gear shall be returned to the Stallion Depot, Moradabad, when replaced by new gear.

Fly dressing is not intended to be used as a wound dressing but to be applied to keep off the flies.

11.- A stallion should not be allowed to serve more than twice a day **Serving of** (either one mare twice or two mares once each), once in the morning **mares.** and the other in the evening.

He is not to cover more than five times during the week.

He is not to serve more than 70 mares during the year without the sanction of the inspecting officer of the Civil Veterinary Department.

When a mare is being covered, both her hind legs and one foreleg should be hobbled in the usual way.

The period of covering season in the United Provinces is from 15th October to 15th June, and in the Punjab from 1st October to 1st July.

Mares under four years of age or of under size (12 ½ hands in the case of Arab Stallions and 14 ½ in the case of Thorough bred, but the staff and the darindahs must use their own discretion in every case are not to be served.

Covering fees.

15.- The Darindahs or stallion-keepers may charge such covering fees as they may think proper, which should not exceed Rs.3 per mare but when a stallion is experimentally located in a place where a stallion has not previously been kept and the whole cost of feed and keep is borne by the district board, no fees of any kind are to be given or received by or from owners.

Sickness. 16.- In the event of a stallion becoming ill the nearest Veterinary Assistant Surgeon should at once be called in and report submitted by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon to the Superintendent in whose circle he is.
Should the sickness or injury be of a serious nature, and the stallion fit to be moved he should be at once sent to the Depot for treatment.
If any stallion is found to be weak, he should not be allowed to serve, and a report regarding his state should be submitted to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, in whose circle he is.
When a stallion is found not to fill his mares, the circumstances should be reported to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, in whose circle he is located.
Stallion-keepers should always have ready at hand the usual colic mixture” and an enema pipe so as to be able to treat such stallions as may get gripes.
The mixture to be given as directed.
As long as the symptoms of gripes continue, clysters of tepid water and oil should be administered.
Linseed oil 4 ehhattaks turpention 1 oz., laudanum 1 oz. To be well shaken before giving.

17.- A donkey stallion should receive the following rate of rations per **Stallions.** diem during the covering season :

2 Seers of well crushed gram or barley, or half and half of each.

1 seer bran.

1 chhattack milt.

20 seers green (dub) grass to be supplied by the syce, or 6 seers hay to be purchased when green grass is not procurable.

When a donkey stallion is not covering, he should receive –

1 ½ seer of gram as above described.

½ seer bran.

¼ chhattack salt, and green grass or hay as above described.

18.- Donkey stallions are allowed to serve mares throughout the year; the limits of mares to each donkey may be extended to 75 or 80 during the **Donkey stallions serving a mares.** year.

But a stallion should not be allowed to serve more than twice in one day (either one mare twice or two mares once each), viz., once in the morning and the second time in the evening.

He is not to cover more than five times during the week.

Donkey are not to be issued from Depot, until they have been duly tested and found to serve horse mares. When a donkey is not inclined to cover a horse mare, he should be first excited by the presence of a donkey mare; and when ready to cover, the donkey mare should be removed and the horse mare put forward.

Special donkey stallions are to be reserved to serve donkey mares, in order that the donkey kept for mule breeding may not be mate to donkey mares, and thus become disinclined to serve horse mares.

19.- Donkey stallions do not, as a rule, require shoeing; but their hoofs **Donkey stallion,**

should be lowered off with a rasp once a mouth.

shoeing of

CIVIL VETERINARY MANUAL CHAP. X

CHAPTER X

Rules made by the Local Government under section 296(2) (b) of the United Provinces Act, 1916 (II of 1916), and section 172 (2) (b) of the United Provinces District Boards Act, 1922, regulating the contributions payable under section (7) (1) (n) of the former Act by municipal boards on account of veterinary dispensaries maintained by district boards within municipal limits.

1.- A municipal board shall make to the district board an annual contribution, calculated in accordance with these rules, on account of every veterinary dispensary which is maintained by the district board within the limits of the municipality :

Provided that, if a municipal board is willing to take over and maintain veterinary dispensaries within the limits of the municipality it may be permitted to do so on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon between the municipal and the district board concerned and approved by the local Government and on such further terms and conditions as the local Government may lay down.

2.- In every such dispensary the district board shall maintain a record showing –

(a) the number of patients brought for treatment from within the municipal limits;

(b) the number of patients brought for treatment from outside these limits.

Each section of the record shall be totaled at the close of the financial year.

3.- When the year's accounts have been finally closed the district board shall-

(a) ascertain the amount of income derived from the dispensary.

(b) calculate the whole of the expenditure on the dispensary inclusive of special repairs to the buildings, but exclusive of capital expenditure on them and traveling allowance or fixed allowance paid, to the veterinary assistant surgeon for attending outbreaks of cattle diseases in the rural area;

(c) deduct the income ascertained under clause (a) from the expenditure calculated under clause (b).

4.- The contribution payable by the municipal board shall be determined by the following formula :

$$\text{Contribution} = \frac{\text{Not expenditure ascertained under clause (c); rule 3 x Number of patients brought for treatment from within municipal limits as recorded under rule 2 (a).}}{\text{The entire number of patients brought for treatment from within and outside municipal limits as totaled under rule 2.}}$$

5.- When the calculation has been completed the district board shall intimate to the municipal board the amount of the contribution claimed from the latter, and shall at the same time forward

a copy of the calculation. The district board shall also permit the chairman of the municipal board or any officer or servant of the municipal board authorized by him to inspect the record and accounts on which the calculation is based.

6.- At any time within one month from the date on which intimation of the amount claimed from the municipal board is received by the municipal board the municipal board may notify in writing to the district board that the municipal board disputes the amount claimed ; if it does so notify, it shall at the same time forward to the district board a statement of the grounds upon which the correctness of the calculation is disputed. The chairman of the district board shall thereupon refer the matter to the Commissioner for decision.

7.- Upon receiving such a reference, the Commissioner shall, after any inquiry which he considers necessary, confirm or modify the amount of the contribution claimed by the district board. The Commissioner's award shall be final, and the municipal board shall forthwith make payment in accordance with the award.

8.- If the municipal board fails to make payment within one month of receipt of the decision of the Commissioner under rule 7 or within one month of expiry of the period allowed for objection under rule 6, the District Magistrate after satisfying himself that the demand is in order shall direct the person having the custody of the municipal fund to pay to district board from that fund.

9.- The contribution payable by the municipal board shall be calculated afresh at the end of each year in the manner prescribed by these rules unless the two boards by mutual agreement confirmed by a resolution of such board, shall have agreed to maintain unchanged the contribution calculated in the preceding year under these rules. In the event of such agreement the contribution agreed upon shall continue to be payable by the municipal board on the 1st May of each succeeding year until due notice of a demand to have the contribution recalculated shall have been given by one or other board. In respect of the contribution payable on the 1st May of any year such notice shall have no effect unless given at least thirteen months previously.

Rules regulating contributions payable by District Boards on account of veterinary dispensaries maintained by municipal boards within municipal limits.

1.- A district board shall make to the municipal board an annual contribution, calculated in accordance with these rules, on account of every veterinary dispensary which is maintained by the municipal board within the limits of the municipality :

Provided that, if a district board is willing to take over and maintain veterinary dispensaries within the limits of the municipality it may be permitted to do so on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon between the municipal and the district board concerned and approved by the Provincial Government and on such further terms and conditions as the provincial Government may lay down.

2.- In every such dispensary the municipal board shall maintain a record showing-

- (a) the number of patients brought for treatment from within the municipal limits;
- (b) the number of patients brought for treatment from outside these limits.

Each section of the record shall be totalled at the close of the financial year.

3.- When the year's accounts have been finally closed, the municipal board shall-

- (a) ascertain the amount of income derived from the dispensary;
- (b) calculate the whole of the expenditure on the dispensary inclusive of special repairs to the buildings, but exclusive of capital expenditure on them and traveling

Allowance or fixed allowance paid to the veterinary assistant surgeon for attending outbreaks of cattle disease in the rural area, and

(c) deduct the income maintained under clause (a) from the expenditure extended under clause (b).

4.- The contribution payable by the district board shall be determined by the following formula :

$$\text{Contribution} = \frac{\text{Not expenditure ascertained under clause (c); rule 3} \times \text{Number of patients brought for treatment from within municipal limits as recorded under rule 2 (a).}}{\text{The entire number of patients brought for treatment from within and outside municipal limits as totaled under rule 2.}}$$

5.- When the calculation has been completed the district board shall intimate to the municipal board the amount of the contribution claimed from the latter, and shall at the same time forward a copy of the calculation. The district board shall also permit the chairman of the municipal board or any officer or servant of the municipal board authorized by him to inspect the record and accounts on which the calculation is based.

6.- At any time within one month from the date on which intimation of the amount claimed from the municipal board is received by the municipal board the municipal board may notify in writing to the district board that the municipal board disputes the amount claimed ; if it does so notify, it shall at the same time forward to the district board a statement of the grounds upon which the correctness of the calculation is disputed. The chairman of the district board shall thereupon refer the matter to the Commissioner's for decision.

7.- Upon receiving such a reference, the Commissioner shall, after any inquiry which he considers necessary, confirm or modify the amount of the contribution claimed by the district board. The Commissioner's award shall be final, and the municipal board shall forthwith make payment in accordance with the award.

8.- If the municipal board fails to make payment within one month of receipt of the decision of the Commissioner under rule 7 or within one month of expiry of the period allowed for objection under rule 6, the District Magistrate after satisfying himself that the demand is in order shall direct the person having the custody of the municipal fund to pay to district board from that fund.

9.- The contribution payable by the municipal board shall be calculated afresh at the end of each year in the manner prescribed by these rules unless the two boards by mutual agreement confirmed by a resolution of such board, shall have agreed to maintain unchanged the contribution calculated in the preceding year under these rules. In the event of such agreement the contribution agreed upon shall continue to be payable by the municipal board on the 1st May of each succeeding year until due notice of a demand to have the contribution recalculated shall have been given by one or other board. In respect of the contribution payable on the 1st May of any year such notice shall have no effect unless given at least thirteen months previously.

Condition under which grants will be made to district or municipal boards for the construction of veterinary institutions sanctioned under G.O. no. 202/XVIII-371, dated the 6th February, 1930, Industries Department.

- (1) A district or municipal board desiring a Government grant for the construction or improvement of a veterinary hospital, dispensary, or other veterinary institutions, shall be required to give an undertaking in writing that it will find the entire cost of future upkeep, and,

ordinarily, that the board has provided or will provide a sum equal to the Government grant from its own resources for the construction or improvement. In special cases the Government may order that the proportion of the total expenditure to be found by the board shall be less than one-half.

- (2) The site selected for such a veterinary institution should have sufficient space to be capable of extension to meet future requirements. The site selected must have been approved by the Director, Civil Veterinary Department, United Provinces, or a Circle Superintendent or representative nominated by the Director for this purpose.
- (3) All new buildings must be erected in accordance with the standard plans for veterinary hospitals, etc., obtainable from the office of the Director, Civil Veterinary Department, United Provinces, Lucknow, or on such other suitable plan as may be approved by him.
- (4) No construction work may be taken in hand unless the plan and estimates for the same have already been approved by the Director, Civil Veterinary Department, United Provinces.
- (5) No addition or alteration to existing buildings may be effected unless previously approved by the Director, Civil Veterinary Department, United Provinces.
- (6) No grant will be sanctioned unless the plan estimates for the construction have been previously approved by the Director, Civil Veterinary Department, United Provinces.
- (7) The Government grant or any portion of it, when sanctioned, will not be paid to the board until the construction has been commenced by the board from its own funds.
- (8) A building constructed for a veterinary hospital, dispensary or other institution with the aid of a grant obtained from the Government shall not be used for any other purpose either temporarily or permanently unless the sanction of the Government has been obtained through the Director, Civil Veterinary Department United Provinces. No additions or alterations shall be made to such a building without the previous sanction of the Director.
- (9) The Director, Civil Veterinary Department, or the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of the Circle concerned, or any gazetted officer of the Public Works Department nominated for this purpose by the Director shall be called to examine all accounts and papers in connexion with the construction in order to qualify himself that the condition that the board shall meet the proportion of the cost fixed under rules (1) has been fulfilled and that the building has been constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications approved.
- (10) The Government grant must be utilized within a period to be fixed by the Government in each case when making a grant.
- (11) A register shall be maintained by the board in the form prescribed in notification no. 1801/IX-203, dated the 8th November, 1928, showing the amount of the grant and full details of the expenditure on the work.
- (12) Before payment of a grant is made the board concerned shall agree in writing to accept these conditions, and in case of breach of any of them shall become immediately liable to refund the whole grant received or such proportion of it as the Government may order.

CIVIL VETERINARY MANUAL CHAP. XI

CHAPTER XI

Rules regulating appointment to, and the conditions of service of, the United Provinces, Veterinary Service, Class I

PART I- GENERAL

1.- (1) These rules shall be called the United Provinces “Veterinary Service, Class I, Rules,” and shall take effect from 1st October, 1931.

(2) They govern the appointment to, and the condition of service of, person appointed to the United Provinces Veterinary Service, Class I.

NOTE- The conditions of service of a person whom the Government may decide to appoint by special contract in accordance with rule 46(1) of the Civil Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1930, will be regulated (a) by the terms of the agreement entered into, and (b) by the provision has not been made in the agreement.

2.- The United Provinces Veterinary Service, Class 1, is a provincial service, constituted primarily for the purpose of replacing gradually the Indian Veterinary Service in the United Provinces.

3-(1) In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context_

(a) “The Service” means the “United Provinces Veterinary Service, Class I.”

(b) “Member of the Service” means a Government servant appointed in a substantive capacity under the provisions of these rules to a post in the cadre of the Service. It does not include a member of the Indian Veterinary Service.

(c) “The United Provinces Veterinary Service, Class II” means the existing Provincial Veterinary Service as re-constituted under the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) rules, 1930, to include certain gazetted posts in the Veterinary Department and primarily those of Superintendent.

(d) “A natural born British subject” is as defined in section 1 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914.

Vide United Provinces Government notification no. 2841.XVIII-475. dated the 18th October. 1931.

(2) “Domicile” for the purpose of these rules shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the rules promulgated in Government notification no. A-028/X-277, dated the 14th December, 1931, as amended from time to time.

PART II-CADRE

4.- The sanctioned strength of the Service is :

Director 1

Provided that-

- (i) the post shall be in the cadre of the Service except when it is held substantively or temporarily by a member of the Indian Veterinary Service;
- (ii) subject to the provisions of rule 40 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1930, the Government may-
 - (a) leave a post unfilled, or hold it in abeyance without thereby entitling any member of the United Provinces Veterinary Service, Class II, to compensation, and
 - (b) by notification increase the cadre by creating permanent or temporary posts from time to time as may be found necessary.

PART III- RECRUITMENT

5.- Recruitment to the Service, whether in a substantive or in an officiating vacancy or to a temporary post, shall be made by the Government at their discretion either-

(a) by direct appointment, after consulting a permanent Board of Selection constituted in such a manner as the Government may from time to time by executive order direct, or

(b) by promotion from the United Provinces Veterinary Service, Class II.

NOTE- Members of the United Provinces Veterinary Service, Class II, will also be eligible for direct appointment, provided they satisfy the requirements of rules 7 to 12.

6.- When recruitment is made by direct appointment, other things being equal, weight will be given to the candidate's family status.

PART IV- QUALIFICATIONS

7.- (1) No person shall be recruited to the Service by direct appointment unless he be-

(i) a natural born British subject of British or Indian domicile, or

(ii) a subject of an Indian State.-

(2) As between two or more persons of Indian domicile, other things being equal, preference will be given to a person who-

(i) has himself resided in the United Provinces for at least three years otherwise than as a student at a University or other educational institution, and whose father is or if dead, was at the time of his death) domiciled in the United Provinces, or

(ii) has himself resided in the United Provinces for at least ten years otherwise than as a student at a University or other educational institution and is himself domiciled in the United Provinces.

(3) The Government may grant exemptions from the provisions of sub-rule 91) in special cases if no suitable candidate satisfying its provisions is forthcoming.

8.- No person shall be recruited to the Service by direct appointment, unless he has attained the age of 48 years, on the first day of August of the year in which he is approved for appointment : Provided that exemptions from the maximum limits may be granted by the government in special cases.

9.- (1) No person shall be recruited to the Service by direct appointment unless he has obtained the diploma of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of Great Britain.

(2) When recruitment is made by direct appointment, importance will be attached to any special qualifications or experience, befitting a candidate for appointment to the Service. A knowledge of bacteriology and a capacity for original research will be specially taken into account.

10.- No person shall be recruited to the Service unless he satisfies the Government-

(i) that his character is good and such as to qualify him for employment in the Service, and

(ii) that he has taken no part in any association subversive of law and order, nor has come under the influence of such an association so far as to be guilty of acts of indiscipline.

11.- No person shall be recruited to the Service unless he be in good mental and bodily and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of his duties as a member of the Service.

12.- No person will be recruited to the Service unless he assesses proficiency in riding

Provided that in special cases he may be permitted to acquire such proficiency within six months of the date of appointment.

PART V- PROCEDURE

Recruitment by direct appointment

13.- (1) When recruitment is to be made by direct appointment the Government will decide whether the post will be advertised only in India or both in India and Great Britain, and will cause advertisements to be issued accordingly, inviting applications for the post to be filled.

(2) Applications must be made within such time as may be specified in the advertisement-

(a) in the case of candidates resident in India, to the Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Veterinary Department,

(b) in the case of candidates resident outside India, in the High Commissioner for India.

(3) Applications must be on such forms as may be prescribed by the Government, which may be obtained from the Secretary to Government, Veterinary Department, or from the Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, United Provinces, or from the High Commissioner for India, and must be accompanied (a) by such certificates of nationality, domicile, age, academic qualifications, character, proficiency in riding, and such other documents as may be prescribed in the application form, and (b) in the case of candidates in India by treasury or money order receipt for Rs. 5.

(4) All applications which are received within the time specified shall be sent to the Board of Selection.

(5) The Board may require such candidates as they think fit to appear for interview (a) in the case of those resident in India, before themselves, and (b) in the case of those resident outside India, before the High Commissioner for India or other officer appointed or specially authorized for this purpose, in which case the result of such interview shall be forwarded to the Board. Candidates must themselves defray all expenses of appearing for interview.

(6) The Board shall draw up a list arranged in order of merit of candidates recommended by them and submit it to the Secretary to Government, Veterinary Department.

(7) From amongst the candidates so recommended by the Board the Government will approve the required number for appointment to the Service.

Recruitment by promotion. 14.- (1) When recruitment is to be made to the Service by promotion, the Government will approve for appointment a member of the United Provinces Veterinary Service, Class 11, who has been in that service for not less than fifteen years, after consulting, if necessary, an official committee of selection appointed for the purpose.

(2) Recruitment will be made primarily on merit : seniority will count where merits are equal.

Instructions to Selection Board. 15.- The Government may by executive order issue instructions to the Board of Selection or the official committee of selection regarding the procedure, the number, and the class or classes of candidates to be recommended, and similar details not mentioned in these rules.

Canvassing. 16.- (1) Canvassing by or on behalf of a candidate for appointment to the Service will disqualify him.

(2) No certificates or documents other than those prescribed in the form of

application will be taken into consideration.

Examination by Medical Board. 17.- (1) A candidate for recruitment by direct appointment, other than one holding a substantive appointment in Government service, who is residing in India, shall be required, before appointment to the Service, to pass an examination of physical fitness by a Medical Board in the united Provinces. The fee for this examination shall be Rs.16, which must be paid by the candidate together with all the expenses of appearing before the Medical Board.

(2) A candidate for direct appointment from outside India must, before appointment to the Service, pass the medical examination in London prescribed for recruits to the Superior Civil Services in India, and must defray all the expenses of appearing for such examination.

PART VI- APPOINTMENT, PROBATION AND CONFIRMATION

Appointment. 18.-(1) A person approved for appointment to the Service in the manner prescribed by the foregoing rules will be appointed therein (unless he becomes disqualified for appointment) on the occurrence of a vacancy in such manner as the Government may direct.

(2) Every appointment shall be notified in the United Provinces Gazette.

Period of probation. 19.-(1) Every person will on appointment to the service be placed on probation for one year, provided that the Government may in any case extend the period of probation at their discretion.

(2) The period of probation will count from the date of taking over charge of the appointment.

(3) Service rendered in an officiating or temporary capacity may be taken into account in computing the period of probation.

(4) If it appears at any time during or at the end of the period of probation that a member has not made sufficient use of his opportunities, or if he has otherwise failed to give satisfaction, the Government may, without entitling him to any compensation, dispense with his services after giving him one month's notice, unless he holds a substantive appointment in Government service in which case he may be reverted thereto without notice.

20.- During the period of probation a member will be required to pass such tests in departmental subjects and in the languages of the province, and to undergo such training, as the Government may from time to time prescribe. **Departmental examination.**

21.-(1) No member will be confirmed in his appointment unless- **Confirmation**
(a) he has completed the period of probation prescribed in rule 19,
(b) he has passed all the tests and undergone the training prescribed under rule 20, and
(c) the Government are satisfied that he is otherwise fit for confirmation.

(2) All confirmations will be notified in the United Provinces Gazette.

PART VII- PAY AND PASSAGES

22.-(1) The scale of pay admissible to a person appointed to the **Monthly rate of pay.**

post of Director shall be Rs.900-50-1,200.

For new entrants (under the United Provinces Revised Rates of Pay Rules, 1939) the pay shall be Rs.700-25-900 from the 1st January, 1939.

(2) Pay of special or temporary posts- The Government may by executive order fix the pay of any special or temporary post with reference to the nature of the work.

23.- The initial pay of a member shall be the minimum of the scale of pay which is admissible to him, any officiating service previously rendered in a post included in the cadre of the service being taken into account in fixing the initial pay in the time-scale.

Provided that-

(a) the Government may in special cases allow advance increments up to a maximum of three to a member recruited by direct appointment, and

(b) in the case of a member already in Government service it shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of the relevant rules referred to in rule 27.

Pay during Probation. 21.-(1) Notwithstanding any provisions in the Fundamental Rules to the contrary, a member recruited by direct appointment, other than one already in Government service will be allowed an increment in the time-scale on completion of the year of probation on condition that his work has been reported to be satisfactory. If the period of probation is extended on account of failure to give satisfaction such extension will not count for increment.

(2) The pay during probation of a member already in Government service will be regulated by the relevant rules referred to in rule 27.

Overseas pay. 25.- A member who is of non-Asiatic domicile at the time of his appointment to the Service will be allowed overseas pay at rates to be notified later.

Passages. 26.-(1) A probationer recruited outside Asia who is of non-Asiatic domicile will be allowed a passage in India and a ceding the cost of a P. and O. First Class C single passage from London to Bombay. If his services are dispensed with during or at the end of his probationary period he will be allowed a passage from a port in India to any port outside Asia, provided that (a) the cost does not exceed the cost of a P. and O. First Class C passage from Bombay to London and (b) he claims it within three months of the date of termination of his services.

(2) A member recruited outside Asia who is of non-Asiatic domicile will after confirmation be allowed passages of a total value equal to the cost of two P. and O. First Class C return passage each for himself and his wife, and a single adult passages of the same class for each of his children, if any, from Bombay to London, during the course of his service.

Provided that-

) the full passage benefits under this Rule are admissible only to an officer who is less than 40 years of age on the date of his appointment to the United Provinces Veterinary Service, Class I. or was less than 4 years of age on 1st October, 1934;

) an officer whose age is not less than 10 years, but is less than 50 years on

either of the dates mentioned above, will be allowed only one return passages each for himself and his wife and single adult passage for each of his children if any;

(c) an officer whose age is 50 years or more on the said dates will not be entitled to any passage benefits in the course of his service.

Pay, leave allowances, etc.

(3) A member recruited out side Asia who is of non- Asiatic domicile will be allowed on his retirement from service a passage from a port in India to a port outside Asia, each for himself, his wife and children, If any, provided that (a) the cost of each passage does not exceed the cost of a P. and O. First Class C passages from Bombay to London, and (b) the passages admissible under this rule are claimed within six months of the date of his retirement.

(4) If an officer dies while in service, his wife and children, if any will be entitled to receive, single passages by sea from a port in India to a port outside India, but not exceeding in each case the cost of a single first class C P. and O. passage from Bombay to London:

provided that they avail themselves of this rights within one year of the officer's death.

This period may, however, be extended by Government to two years in special cases.

(5) In other respects (including the definition of children) the grant of passages will be subject, mutatis mutandis, to the rules contained in Schedule IV to the Superior Civil Services Rules, 1924 (except rules 6 and 7 thereof) and the supplementary regulations made there under as amended from time to time.

Note- Government in the Veterinary Department may ,with the concurrence of the Finance Department, allow passages of a higher class in any particular case on the ground of status of the officer concerned.

PART VIII- MISCELLANEOUS

27- The pay- otherwise than as provided for by these pay, leave rules-leave allowances, pension and other conditions of service- allowances, vice of the members of the Service, shall

be regulated by rules made under rule 41 of the Civil Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) rules, 1930, and pending the issue of such rules by the declaration made in Government notification no.A-5822/X-303, dated the 14th November, 1930.

FOR OUTSIDERS

Application form for candidates applying for recruitment to the United Provinces Veterinary Service

(Class I)

Name of post applied for _____

CANDIDATES should fill this form in their own handwriting on duplicate and submit it to the Director of Veterinary Services, United Provinces, Lucknow, by the date notified

accompanied by the certificates or documents mentioned below which need not be sent in duplicate. Originals of certificates of which only certified copies are required to be submitted with the application form, should be brought to candidates who are called for interview. The

originals or copies of the certificates or documents furnished will not be returned, unless a separate request is subsequently made accompanied with the requisite postage stamp :

- (1) A certificate of nationality, domicile and residence- On the form attached signed by the District Officer of the district where the candidate resides.
- (2) A certificate of age- A certified copy of the Matriculation, School Leaving, High School or Senior Cambridge certificate, if it contains the date of birth, or a copy of the birth certificate, will ordinarily suffice. If the certificates does not contain the date of birth, a certificate from the high school last attended by the candidate, showing the date of his birth as recorded on entry, should be furnished in addition.
- (3) Certified copies of a certificate, diploma or degree to show that the candidate possesses the minimum qualifications as also of shoes of other examinations passed and diplomas obtained which are to be mentioned in column 11 of the application and of certificates about the post-graduate training and research work to be referred to columns 12 and 13 together with a copy of any published thesis or paper.
- (4) A certificate of character- From the principal academic officer of the university or college which he last attended.
- (5) A certificate from the District Magistrate where the candidate resides to the effect that he has not taken an active part in an association of a character subversive of law and order, nor has come under the influence of such and association so far as to be guilty of acts of indiscipline.
- (6) A certificate from a responsible member of the staff of the college or university last attended by the candidate showing his proficiency, if any, in sports and games.
- (7) A certificate from the District Magistrate of the district where the candidate resides about his family connexions and services to Government (particularly to the Veterinary Department).
- (8) A certificate of proficiency in riding from the district Magistrate of the district where the candidate resides. (In this connexion, however, see proviso to rule 13 of the Statutory Rules.)
- (9) A treasury or money order receipt to show that the application fee of Rs.5 has been duly deposited. The amount of fee is credited to XXX- Veterinary Receipts (Miscellaneous).

2. It should be noted that the candidates called for interview will bear all their expenses.

1. Name in full	
2. Postal address in full. Any changes of address should be communicated at once to the Director of Veterinary Services, United Provinces, Lucknow.	
3. Permanent address in full ..	
4. (a) Exact date of birth ..	
(b) Exact age on the 1 st of August, 19...	
{ British subject?	
5. Are you subject of the Rampur, Banares, or Tehri-Garhwal State?	
a	
Subject of any other India State	
6. State your-	
(a) race	
(b) religion	
(c) caste (if any)	
7. (a) Where were you born? (State the town, district and	

province or State.)			
(b) For how long have you been residing in the United Provinces.			
8. State your father's-			
(a) Name			
(b) Place of birth			
(c) Postal address			
(d) Domicile (present or if dead, at the time of his death).			
(e) Profession			
9. (a) State { the nationality (present, or if dead, at the time of his death) of your father.	British subject? subject of the Rampur, Banares, or Tehri-Garhwal State?		
(b) Did your father ever change his nationality? If so, give particulars.			
10. State the language which you can			
(a) both speak and read ..			
(b) only speak			
11. Give particulars of all examinations passed at the university or place of higher education and degrees (if any) obtained (commencing with the High School or equivalent examination) including special qualifications or experience, if any.			
Examination or degree (N.B.- Please give the names of the university, etc. against each examination)	Class or division	Subjects taken	Year
High School			
I.A., I, Sc., etc ..			
B.A., B.Sc., etc. ..			
M.A., M.Sc., etc. ..			
Particular of technical examinations passed or diplomas obtained.			
12. Particulars of post-graduate training and research work done. (The name of special subject, the institution and the officer or professor should be stated and a copy of paper published should be sent.)			
13. Particulars of practical training, special scholarships, apprenticeship and any other employment after school, colleges, or post-graduate training stating the name of employers and			

institutions in the order of time and specifying dates and period and pay, if any, received for each.	
14. particulars with duration and purpose of visits or residence abroad.	
15. What games do or did you play in school, colleges, etc. ? (a) in school (b) afterwards	
16. Give the name and address of the officer of the university or colleges from whom you attach certificate of character.	
17. Give the names, professions and present addresses (in full) of two referees who should be responsible persons (not relations) well acquainted with you in private life and unconnected with your school or college.	
18. Particulars of family connexions and services.	
19. Have you entered on any previous decision for any examination conducted by the Indian Public Service Commission or applied for any post recruitment to which was made by the Public Service Commission or the Veterinary Department of the United Provinces ? If so, give particulars and dates, including the place obtained (approximately, if you do not recollect the exact place).	

Declaration to be signed by the candidate

I hereby declare that the entries in this form are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date _____ Signature _____

CERTIFICATE OF NATIONALITY, DOMICILE
AND RESIDENCE
(FOR CLASS 1)

I certify that _____ who
resides at _____ is

(i) a natural born British subject or Indian domicile, or

(ii) a subject of _____ State.

District Officer _____

Dated _____ District _____

Rules regulating appointment to, and the conditions of services of, the United Provinces Veterinary Service, Class II

PART I- GENERAL

Short title, date of commencement and extent of application.	1.-(1) These rules shall be called the "United Provinces Veterinary Service, Class II, Rules," and shall take effect from 1 st October, 1934. (2) They govern the appointment to and the conditions of service of, persons appointed to the United Provinces Veterinary Service, Class II. NOTE- The conditions of service of a person whom the Government may decide to appoint by special contract in accordance with rule 46(1) of the regulated (a) by the terms of the agreement entered inform and (b) by the provisions of these rules and of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1930, in respect of matters for which specific provision has not been made in the agreement.
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District officer should cross out whichever of these descriptions is inapplicable.

2.- The United Provinces Veterinary Service, Class II, is a provincial service, constituted to include certain gazetted posts in the Veterinary Department and primarily those of Superintendent.

Status and functions of the service.
Definitions.

3.- (1) In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context-
(a) "The Service" means the "United Provinces Veterinary Service, Class II."

(b) "Member of the Service" means a government servant appointed in a substantive capacity under the provisions of these rules to a post in the cadre of the Service.

(c) "The Subordinate Veterinary Service" means the service constituted under the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1930, to include certain subordinate executive posts in the Civil Veterinary Department and primarily those of Veterinary Inspectors and Veterinary assistant surgeons.

(d) "A natural born British subject" is as defined in section 1 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914.

(e) "A recognized institution" is one which the Government may from time to time approve by notification in the United Provinces Gazette for the purpose of these rules.

(2) "Domicile" for the purpose of these rules shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the rules promulgated in Government notification no. A-928/X-227, dated the 14th December, 1931, amended from time to time.

PART II-CADRE

4.- The sanctioned strength of the Service is :

Superintendents 3

Provided that, subject to the provisions of rule 40 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1930, the Government may :

(a) leave unfilled or hold in abeyance any post without thereby entitling any member of the Service or of the Subordinate Veterinary Service to compensation; and

(b) by notification increase the cadre by creating permanent or temporary posts from time to time as may be found necessary.

10. Have you entered on any previous decision for any examination conducted by the Indian Public Service Commission or applied for any post recruitment to which was made by the Public Service Commission or the Veterinary Department of the United Provinces ? If so, give particulars and dates, including the place obtained (approximately, if you do not recollect the exact place).

Declaration to be signed by the candidate

I hereby declare that the entries in this form are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date _____ Signature _____

**CERTIFICATE OF NATIONALITY, DOMICILE
AND RESIDENCE
(FOR CLASS I)**

I certify that _____ who resides at _____ is

(i) a natural born British subject or Indian domicile, or

(ii) a subject of _____ State.

District Officer _____

Dated _____ District _____

**Rules regulating appointment to, and the conditions of services of, the United Provinces
Veterinary Service, Class II**

PART I- GENERAL

Short title, date of commencement and extent of application. 1.-(1) These rules shall be called the “United Provinces Veterinary Service, Class II, Rules,” and shall take effect from 1st October, 1934.

(2) They govern the appointment to and the conditions of service of, persons appointed to the United Provinces Veterinary Service, Class II.

NOTE- The conditions of service of a person whom the Government may decide to appoint by special contract in accordance with rule 46(1) of the regulated (a) by the terms of the agreement entered in form and (b) by the provisions of these rules and of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1930, in respect of matters for which specific provision has not been made in the agreement.

District officer should cross out whichever of these descriptions is inapplicable.

2.- The United Provinces Veterinary Service, Class II, is a provincial service, constituted to include certain gazetted posts in the Veterinary Department and primarily those of Superintendent.

**Status and
functions of
the service.
Definitions.**

3.- (1) In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context-

(a) “The Service” means the “United Provinces Veterinary Service, Class II.”

(b) “Member of the Service” means a government servant appointed in a substantive capacity under the provisions of these rules to a post in the cadre of the Service.

(c) “The Subordinate Veterinary Service” means the service constituted under the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1930, to include certain subordinate executive posts in the Civil Veterinary Department and primarily those of Veterinary Inspectors and Veterinary assistant surgeons.

(d) "A natural born British subject" is as defined in section 1 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act. 1914.

(e) "A recognized institution" is one which the Government may from time to time approve by notification in the United Provinces Gazette for the purpose of these rules.

(2) "Domicile" for the purpose of these rules shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the rules promulgated in Government notification no. A-928/X-227, dated the 14th December, 1931, amended from time to time.

PART II-CADRE

4.- The sanctioned strength of the Service is :

Superintendents 3

Provided that, subject to the provisions of rule 4o of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1980, the Government may :

(a) leave unfilled or hold in abeyance any post with out thereby entitling any member of the Service or of the Subordinate Veterinary Service to compensation; and

(b) by notification increase the cadre by creating permanent o temporary posts from time to time as may b found necessary.

PART III- RECRUITMENT

Sources of recruitment. 5.-(1) Subject to the provions of rule 6, recruitment to the service, whether in substantive or in officinting vacanaies or to temporary post, shall be made by the Government either-

) by direct appointment, after consulting a permant Bord of Selection constituted in such manner as the Government may from time to time by executive order direct, or

) by promotion from the subordinate Veterinary Service.

Note- Members of the Subordinate Veterinary Service will also be eligible for direct appointment provided they the satisfy requirements of rules 8 to13

(2) The persons mentioned in the Schedule to these rules will be deemed (i) to be members of the Service with effect (ii) to have been recruited in the manner noted against each.

Proportion of recruitment from each source. 6.- Recruitment to substantive vacancies shall ordinarily be so arranged that at any time at least one-third of the posts in the cadre are held by members recruited by promotion and at least one-third by members recruited by direct appointment.

(NOTE- For the purpose of this calculational a fraction of one-half or more will count as one and that of less than half will be ignored.)

Representation of interests. 7.-(1) In making appointments to the Service, care shall be taken to secure a reasonable representation of the different communities and to prevent the preponderance, of any one class or community.

(2) When recruitment is made by direct appointment other things being equal, weight will be given to the candidate's family status.

PART IV- QUALIFICATIONS

Nationality, domiciles and residence.

8.- No person shall be recruited to the Service by direct appointment unless he be-

(i) a natural born British subject who has himself resided in the United Provinces for at least three years otherwise than as a student at a University or other educational institution, and whose father is (or if dead, was at the time of his death) domiciled in the United Provinces; or

(ii) a natural born British subject who has himself resided in the United Provinces for at least ten years otherwise than as a student at a University or other educational institution, and whose father is (or if dead, was at the time of his death) domiciled in the United Provinces; or

a subject of the Rampur, the Benares or the Tehri-Garhwal state :

Provided that the Government may grant exemptions from the provisions of this rule in special cases, if no suitable candidate satisfying the above provisions is forthcoming.

9.- No person shall be recruited to the Service by direct appointment unless he has attained the age of 23 years and has not attained the age of

(i) 35 years if he holds an appointment in Government Service, and

(ii) 32 years otherwise,

on the first day of August of the year in which he is approved for appointment :

Provided that exemptions from the maximum limits may be granted by the Government in special cases.

10.- (1) No person shall be recruited to the Service by direct appointment unless he has obtained a diploma or degree of a recognized veterinary college and has undergone such post-graduate training as may be prescribed by the Government from time to time.

(2) When recruitment is made by direct appointment importance will be attached to any special qualifications or experience befitting a candidate for appointment to the Service. A knowledge of Bacteriology and a capacity for original research work will be specially taken into account. Preference will be given to candidates who possess a diploma of a veterinary college in the United Kingdom.

11.- No person shall be recruited to the Service unless he satisfies Government-

(i) that his character is good and such as to qualify him for employment in the Service, and

(ii) that he has taken no part in any association subversive of law and order, nor has come under the influence of such an association so far as to be guilty of acts of indiscipline.

12.- No person shall be recruited to the Service unless he be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the

Age,

**Academic
qualifications.**

Physical fitness.

efficient performance of his duties as a member of the Service.

13.- No person will be recruited to the Service unless he possesses **Ability to able.** proficiency in riding :

Provided that in special cases he may be permitted to acquire such proficiency within six months of the date of appointment.

PART V- PROCEDURE

Number of person to be approved for appointment.

14.- The number of persons to be approved for appointment by the Government will be regulated in accordance with the number of vacancies in the Services that have arisen or are likely to arise within a period of twelve months next following.

Recruitment by direct appointment.

15.-(1) When recruitment is to be made by direct appointment, the Government will cause an advertisement to be issued inviting applications for the post or posts to be filled.

(2) Applications must be made to the Director of Veterinary Services, United Provinces, within such time as may be specified in the advertisement.

(3) Applications must be on such forms as may be prescribed by the Government, which may be obtained from the Director of Veterinary Services, or from the Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, United Provinces, and must be accompanied by such certificates of nationality, domicile, age, academic qualifications, character, proficiency in riding and such other documents as may be prescribed in the application form and by a treasury or money order receipt for Rs. 5.

(4) All applications which are received within the time specified shall be sent to the Board of Selection.

(5) The Board may require such candidates as they think fit to appear before them for interview. Candidates must themselves defray all expenses of appearing before the Board.

(6) The Board shall draw up a list, arranged in order of merit, of candidates recommended by them, and submit it to the Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Veterinary Department.

(7) From amongst the candidates so recommended by the Board, the Government will approve the required number for appointment to the Service.

Recruitment by promotion.

16.-(1) When recruitment is to be made by promotion from the Subordinate Veterinary Service, the Director shall draw up a list, arranged in order of seniority, of the required number of members of that service who are eligible for promotion and who have been in that service for not less than fifteen years, and submit it with his recommendation about each person on the list to the Secretary to Government, Veterinary Department.

(2) From amongst the persons mentioned in such list the Government will approve the required number for appointment to the Service, after consulting, if necessary, an official committee appointed for the purpose.

(3) Recruitment will be made primarily on merit : seniority will count where merits are equal.

17.- The Government may by executive order issue instructions to the Board of Selection, or the official committee of selection, or the Director of Veterinary Services, regarding the procedure, the number and the class or classes of **Instructions to Selection Board.**

candidates to be recommended, and similar details not mentioned in these rules.

18.-(1) Canvassing by or on behalf of a candidate for appointment to the Service will disqualify him. **Canvassing**

(2) No certificates or documents other than those prescribed in the form of application will be taken into consideration.

19.- A candidate for recruitment by direct appointment, other than one holding a substantive appointment in Government service, shall be required before appointment to the Service, to pass an examination of physical fitness by a Medical Board in the United Provinces. The fee for this examination shall be Rs.16, which must be paid by the candidate together with all the expenses of appearing before the Medical Board. **Examination by Medical Board.**

PART VI- APPOINTMENT, PROBATION AND CONFIRMATION

20.-(1) Persons approved for appointment to the Service in the manner prescribed by the foregoing rules will be appointed thereto (unless they become disqualified for appointment) on the occurrence of vacancies such manner and in such order as the Government may direct. **Appointment.**

(2) All appointments shall be notified in the United Provinces Gazette.

21.-(1) All persons, other than those mentioned in the Schedule to these rules will on appointment be placed on probation. The period of probation for a member recruited by direct appointment will be two years and for a member recruited by promotion one year :

Provided that the Government may in any case extend the period of probation at their discretion.

(2) The period of probation will count from the date of taking over charge of the appointment.

(3) Service rendered in an officiating or temporary capacity may be taken into account in computing the period of probation.

(4) If it appears at any time during or at the end of the period of probation that a member has not made sufficient use of his opportunities, or if he has otherwise failed to give

Satisfaction, the Government may, without entitling him to any compensation, dispense with his services after giving him one month's notice, unless he holds a substantive appointment in Government service, in which case he may be reverted thereto without notice.

Department at examinations. 22.- During their period of probation members will be required to pass such tests in departmental subjects and in the languages of the province, and to undergo such training, as the Government may from time to time prescribe.

Confirmation. 23.-(1) No member will be confirmed in his appointment unless-
(a) he has completed the period of probation prescribed in rule 21,
(b) he has passed all tests and undergone the training prescribed under rule 22, and
(c) the Government are satisfied that he is otherwise fit for confirmation.
(2) All confirmations will be notified in the United Provinces Gazette.

PART VII- PAY

Monthly rates if pay. 21.-(1) The scale of pay admissible to a person appointed or approved for appointment before the 4th July, 1931, to a post included in the cadre of the

Service under these rules shall be Rs.250-25-750 with an efficiency bar at the Rs.550 stage :

Provided that the scale of pay admissible to Mr. T.S. Davies, the present permanent incumbent of one of the posts in the Service shall be Rs.600-30-900-50-1,000.

(2) The scale of pay admissible to a member of the Service appointed on or after the 4th July, 1931 (other than one approved for appointment before that date) shall be Rs.200-15-380-20-600 with an efficiency bar at the Rs. 380 stage.

For new entrants (under the United Provinces Revised Rates of Pay Rules, 1939) the pay shall be Rs.200-12-320-15-500 from the 1st January, 1939. Efficiency bar at Rs.320 and Rs.440.

(3) Pay of special or temporary posts- The Government may by executive order fix the pay of any special or temporary post with reference to the nature of the work.

Initial pay.

25.- The initial pay of a member shall be the minimum of the scale of pay which is admissible to him, any officiating service previously rendered in a post included in the cadre of the Service being taken into account in fixing the initial pay in the time-scale :

Provided that-

(a) in the case of a member recruited by direct appointment who is exempted from the maximum age

Limit under the proviso to rule 9, the Government may allow as initial pay the minimum of the scale of pay plus one increment for each complete year by which his age exceeds the maximum age-limit on the date of his appointment, subject to a maximum of five such increments, and

(b) in the case of a member already in Government service it shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of the relevant rules referred to in rule 29.

26.-(1) Notwithstanding any provision in the Fundamental Rules to the contrary, a member recruited by direct appointment, other than one already in Government service, will during the period of probation be allowed an increment in the time-scale on completion of each year of probation, on condition that his work has been reported to be satisfactory. If the period of probation is extended on account of failure to give satisfaction, such extension will not count for increment.

Pay during probation.

(2) The pay during probation of a member already in Government service will be regulated by the relevant rules referred to in rule 29.

PART VIII- OTHER PROVISIONS

27.- A member of the Service may undertake private professional practice, unless he is prohibited from doing so by special order of Government.

Private practice.

28.-(1) The seniority of a member shall be determined in accordance with the date of the order of his substantive appointment to the Service :

Provided that the Government may at their discretion for failure to prove his fitness for confirmation be placed in the seniority list next below the last confirmed member.

(2) Subject to the proviso to the foregoing sub-rule, the seniority of members

other than those mentioned in the Schedule to these rules, appointed substantively on the same date, will be in accordance with the order in which their appointments are notified, and will be determined as follows :

(a) a member recruited by promotion shall be senior to one recruited by direct appointment;

(b) the relative seniority among themselves of members recruited by promotion will be determined by Government on the basis of their relative positions in the subordinate Veterinary Service on the date of their appointment to the Service :
and

(c) the relative seniority among themselves of members recruited by direct appointment will be determined by their ages.

(3) The seniority of members mentioned in the Schedule to these rules, will be determined by Government at their discretion with due regard to their relative positions in the existing Provincial Veterinary Service and (ii) the officiating service if any rendered by them in that service and, (iii) in the case of the promoted officers, also to (i) their relative positions as veterinary inspectors before promotion to the existing Provincial Veterinary Service.

Pay, leave, allowances, pension and other conditions of services.

29.- The pay-otherwise than as provided for by these rules-leave, allowances, pension and other conditions of service of the members of the Service, shall be regulated by rules made under rule 41 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1930, and pending the issue of such rules, by the declaration made in Government notification no. A-5822/X-303, dated the 11th November, 1930.

SCHEDULE

1.Mr. T.S. DAVIES Direct.

2. „, Raza Husain Promoted.

3. „, Ghulam Qadir Do.

FOR OUTSIDERS

Application form for candidates applying for recruitment to the United Provinces Veterinary Service

(CLASS II)

Name of Post applied for_____

CANDIDATES should fill this form in their own handwriting in duplicate and submit it to the Director of Veterinary Services, United Provinces, Lucknow, by the date notified accompanied by the certificates or documents mentioned below which need not be sent in duplicate. Originals of certificates of which only certified copies are required to be submitted with the application form, should be brought by candidates who are called for interview. The originals or copies of the certificates or documents furnished will not be returned, unless a separate request is subsequently made accompanied with the requisite postage stamp :

) A certificate of nationality, domicile and residence- On the form attached signed by the District Officer of the district where the candidate resides.

) A certificate of age- A certified copy of the Matriculation, Scholl Leaving, High School or Senior Cambridge certificate, if it contains the date of

birth, or a copy of the birth certificate, will ordinarily suffice. If the certificate does not contain the date of birth, a certificate from the high school last attended by the candidate, showing the date of his birth as recorded on enter, should be furnished in addition.

- (3) certified copies of a certified diploma or degree to show that the candidate possesses the minimum qualification as also of those of other examination passed and diplomas obtained which are to be mentioned in column 11 of the application and of certificates about the post-graduate training and research work to be referred to columns 12 and 13 together with a copy of any published thesis or paper.
- (4) A certificate of character- From the principal academic officer of the university or college which he last attended.
- (5) A certificate from the District Magistrate where the candidate resides to the effect that he has not taken an active part in an association of a character subversive of law and order, nor has come under the influence of such an association as far as to be guilty of acts of indiscipline.
- (6) A certificate from a responsible member of the staff of the college or university last attended by the candidate showing his proficiency, if any, in sports and games.
- (7) A certificate from the District Magistrate of the district where the candidate resides about his family connexions and services to Government (particularly to the Veterinary Department).
- (8) A certificate of proficiency in riding from the District Magistrate of the district where the candidate resides. (In this connexion, however, see proviso to rule 13 of the Statutory Rules.)
- (9) A treasury or money order receipt to show that the application fee of Rs.5 has been duly deposited. The amount of fee is creditable to XXX- Veterinary Receipts (Misc).

2. It should be noted that the candidates called for interview will bear all their expenses.

1. Name in full	
2. 2. Postal address in full. Any changes of address should be communicated at once to the Director of Veterinary Services, United Provinces, Lucknow.	
3. Parmanent address in full ..	
4. (a) Exact date of birth ..	
(b) Exact age on the 1 st of August, 19...	
{ British subject?	
subject of the Rampur, Banares, or Tehri-	
5. Are you Garhwal State?	
a	
Subject of any other India State	
6. State your-	
(a) race	
(b) religion .. .	
(c) caste (if any) .. .	
7. (a) Where were you born? (State the town, district and province or State.)	
(b) For how long have you been residing in the United Provinces.	
8. State your father's-	

(a) Name		
(b) Place of birth		
(c) Postal address		
(d) Domicile (present or if dead, at the time of his death).		
(e) Profession		
9. (a) State the nationality (present, or if dead, at the time of his death) of your father.	{	British subject?
		subject of the Rampur, Banares, or Tehri-Garhwal State?
(b) Did your father ever change his nationality? If so, give particulars.		
10. State the language which you can		
(a) both speak and read ..		
(b) only speak		
11. Give particulars of all examinations passed at the university or place of higher education and degrees (if any) obtained (commencing with the High School or equivalent examination) including special qualifications or experience, if any.		
Examination or degree (N.B.- Please give the names of the university, etc. against each examination)	Class or division	Subjects taken
High School		
I.A., I, Sc., etc. ..		
B.A., B.Sc., etc. ..		
M.A., M.Sc., etc. ..		
Particular of technical examinations passed or diplomas obtained.		
12. Particulars of post-graduate training and research work done. (The name of special subject, the institution and the officer or professor should be stated and a copy of paper published should be sent.)		
13. Particulars of practical training, special scholarships, apprenticeship and any other employment after school, colleges, or post-graduate training stating the name of employers and institutions in the order of time and specifying dates and period and pay, if any, received for each.		
14. particulars with duration and purpose of visits or residence abroad.		

15. What games do or did you play in school, colleges, etc. ? (a) in school ... (b) afterwards ...		
16. Give the name and address of the officer of the university or colleges from whom you attach certificate of character.		
17. Give the names, professions and present addresses (in full) of two referees who should be responsible persons (not relations) well acquainted with you in private life and unconnected with your school or college.		
18. Particulars of family connexions and services.		
19. Have you entered on any previous decision for any examination conducted by the Indian Public Service Commission or applied for any post recruitment to which was made by the Public Service Commission or the Veterinary Department of the United Provinces ? If so, give particulars and dates, including the place obtained (approximately, if you do not recollect the exact place).		

Declaration to be signed by the candidate

I hereby declare that the entries in this form are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date _____

Signature _____

**CETTIFICATE OF NATIONALITY, DOMICILE
AND RESIDENCE
(FOR CLASS II)**

I certify that _____ who
resides at _____ is

(i) a natural born British subject who has himself resided in the United Provinces for at least three years otherwise than as a student at a university or other educational institution and whose father is (or, if dead, was at the time of his death, domiciled in the United Provinces; or

(ii) a natural born British subject who has himself resided in the United Provinces for at least ten years otherwise than as a student at a university or other educational institution and is himself domiciled in the United Provinces,
or

(iii) a subject of _____ State.

District Officer _____

Dated _____ District _____

District officer should cross out whichever of these descriptions is to applicable.

Rules regulating appointment to, and the conditions of services of, the Subordinate Veterinary Service

PART I- GENERAL

1.-(1) These rules shall be called the "Subordinate Veterinary Service, Rules,"

and shall take effect from 1st February, 1936.

(2) They govern the appointment to and the conditions of service of, persons appointed to the Subordinate Veterinary Service, Class II.

NOTE- The conditions of service of a person whom the Government may decide to appoint by special contract in accordance with rule 46(1) of the regulated (a) by the terms of the agreement entered into and (b) by the provisions of these rules and of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1930, in respect of matters for which specific provision has not been made in the agreement.

Status and functions of the service. 2.- The Subordinate Veterinary Service, is a subordinate service, constituted to include certain subordinate executive posts in the Veterinary Department and primarily those of veterinary inspectors and veterinary assistant surgeons..
Definitions. 3.- (1) In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context-

(a) "The Service" means the "Subordinate Veterinary Service"

(b) "Member of the Service" means a government servant appointed in a substantive capacity under the provisions of these rules to a post in the cadre of the Service.

(c) "A natural born British subject" is as defined in section 1 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act. 1914.

(d) "A recognized institution" is one which the Government may from time to time approve by notification in the United Provinces Gazette for the purpose of these rules.

(e) "Year" means the financial year from 1st of April to 31st of March.

(f) "Advertisement" includes a Communiqué issued to the press and/or a notification issued in the United Provinces Gazette.

(2) "Domicile" for the purpose of these rules shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the rules promulgated in Government notification no. A-928/X-227, dated the 14th December, 1931, amended from time to time.

PART II-CADRE

Strength of cadre. 4.- The sanctioned strength of the Service is as follows:

Section A – Veterinary Inspectors 19

Section B – Veterinary Assistant Surgeons 207

Total 226

Provided that the Government may -

(a) leave unfilled or hold in abeyance any post without thereby entitling any

member of the Service or of the Service to compensation; and
(b) increase the cadre by creating permanent or temporary posts from time to time as may be found necessary.

5. Subject to the general control of the Government, recruitment to the Service, whether in substantive or in officiating vacancies or to temporary posts, shall be made by the Director of Veterinary Services, United Provinces. **Recruiting authority**

6.-(1) Recruitment to section A of the cadre shall be made either (a) from amongst persons nominated by the Director for training after consulting a committee of selection appointed by the Government for the purpose, or (b) by advancement of members holding posts in section B of the cadre :

Provided that recruitment to substantive vacancies in this section shall ordinarily be so arranged that of the members appointed after the promulgation of these rules, approximately one-half are persons recruited by advancement from section B, unless the required number of members considered suitable for advancement are not available in that section.

(2) Recruitment to section B of the cadre shall be made from amongst persons nominated by the Director for training after consulting a committee of selection appointed by the Government for the purpose.

(3) Every person holding in a substantive capacity, on the date on which these rules come into force, a post included under these rules in the cadre of the Service shall be deemed to be a member of the Service.

NOTES-(1) Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in section B of the Service will also be eligible for nomination for training for posts in section A of the cadre, provided they satisfy the requirements of rules 8 to 18.

(2) For the purposes of all calculations under this rule a fraction of one-half or more will be counted as one and that of less than one-half will be ignored.

(3) The Director may at his discretion dispense with the requirement of consulting a committee of selection in the case of appointments to officiating vacancies or to temporary posts.

7.- In making recruitment to each section of the cadre otherwise than by advancement- **Representation of interests.**

(a) care shall be taken to secure a reasonable representation of the different communities, and to prevent the preponderance of any one class or community, and

(b) other things being equal, weight will be given to the candidate's family status.

Nationality, domicile and residence.

8.- No person shall be recruited to the Service unless to be-

(i) a natural born British subject who has himself resided in the United Provinces for at least three years otherwise than as a student at a University or the educational institution, and whose father is (or if dead, was at the time of his death) domiciled in the United Provinces; or

(ii) a natural born British subject who has himself resided in the United Provinces for at least ten years otherwise than as a student at a University or other educational institution and is himself domiciled in the United Provinces, or

(iii) a subject of the Rampur, the Benares or the Tehri-Garhwal State :

Provided that the Government may grant exemptions from the provisions of this rule in special cases requiring technical knowledge if no suitable candidate satisfying the above provisions is forthcoming.

Age,

9.-(1) A candidate for nomination for training for a post in section A of the cadre must, on the 1st day of August of the year in which the selection is made not be below the age of 23 years and above the age of (i) 32 years if he is already in Government service and (ii) 27 years otherwise.

(2) A candidate for nomination for training for a post in section B of the cadre must not be below the age of 20 years and above the age of 24 years on the first day of August of the year in which the selection is made.

(3) Exemptions from the maximum age-limits may be granted by the Government in special cases.

Academic

qualifications.

10.-(1) No person shall be recruited to the Service unless he has obtained a diploma or degree of a recognized Veterinary College in India.

(2) No person shall be nominated for training for a post in section A of the cadre unless he has obtained a Bachelor's degree in Arts, Science, Commerce or Agriculture of a University established by law in the United Provinces or any other University recognized by the Government. Preference will be given to candidates who have passed in the first or second division, or with honors , and especially to those who have taken a degree in Science, preferably Zoology.

(3) No person shall be nominated for training for a post in section B of the cadre unless he has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts, Science, Commerce or Agriculture, held by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, United Provinces, or an examination recognized by the Government as equivalent thereof for the purpose. Preference will be given to candidates who have passed the examination in the first or second division, and especially to those who possess knowledge of Zoology :

Provided that this sub-rule shall not apply to a person approved for appointment or selected for veterinary training before the promulgation of these rules.

11.- No person shall be recruited to the Service unless he satisfies the **Character.** Director that-

(i) his character is good and such as to qualify him for employment in the Service, and

(ii) he has taken no part in any association subversive of law and order, nor has come under the influence of such as association as far as to be guilty of acts of indiscipline.

12.- No person shall be recruited to the Service unless as be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of his duties as a member of the Service. **Physical fitness.**

13.- No person will be recruited to the Service unless he possess proficiency in riding to the satisfaction of the Director: **Ability to ride.**

Provided that in special cases he may be permitted by the Director to acquire such proficiency within six months of the date of appointment.

PART V- RPOCEDURE

14.-(1) The number of persons to be recruited in any year to each section of the cadre from each source will be determined to the Director and will be regulated in accordance with the number of vacancies in each section.

Number of persons to be selected

(2) The number of persons to be nominated for training in any year will be determined by the Director on the basis of the number of vacancies that have arisen or are likely to arise in the best from person after making the allowance at for rejections during or after the period of training and for the number, if any, to be recruited by advancement.

Inviting of applications. 15.-(1) An advertisement inviting application from candidates for training will be issued by the Director :

Provided that he may at his discretion dispense with the issue of an advertisement in the case of recruitment to as officiating vacancy or to a temporary post.

(2) Such advertisement will specify separately the total number of persons to be selected and, if more than one person is to be selected, the number to be taken from the different communities with a view to securing their reasonable representation.

(3) Applications must be made to the Director through the District Magistrate of the District where the candidate resides (or such other officer as may be authorized by him for the purpose) or in the case of subjects of a State through the Political Agent for that State, and must reach the District Magistrate or the Political Agent concerned within such time as may be specified in the advertisement. Applications must be as such forms and accompanied by such certificates and documents as may be prescribed. Forms of application may be had from the Director or the Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, United Provinces.

Form application etc. 16.- The Government may by executive order prescribe the forms of application and certificates and documents to be furnished therewith, the fees to be paid by the candidates, the procedure to be followed by the committee of selection in making its recommendations, and other details not mentioned in these rules.

Nomination for training. 17.-(1) All applications from candidates for training which are received within the time specified and are otherwise in order, shall be placed by the Director before the committee of selection appointed for the purpose.

(2) Such of these candidates as the Director may think fit and such others of them as the committee may desire shall be required by the Director to present themselves for interview. Candidates must themselves defray all expenses of appearing for interview.

(3) The names of such of these candidates as are nominated by the committee for training will be entered in a list in the order of preference that may be decided upon by the committee or if so desired by it, by the Director :

Provided that the number of candidates so nominated may exceed the number referred to in rule 15(2) so as to meet unforeseen requirements or to replace candidates who may be found to be disqualified.

(4) Candidates who are duly qualified and whose names appear in the list

prepared for any year will be taken for training in that year.

18.-(1) Recruitment by advancement will be made by the Director after consulting, if necessary, an official committee appointed by him for the purpose. **Recruitment by advancement.**

(2) No person will be eligible for advancement unless he has completed at least five years service as a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in the United Provinces.

(3) Recruitment by advancement will be made primarily on merit; and subject to the requirements of the particular vacancy or vacancies to be filled seniority will count where merits are equal.

19.-(1) Canvassing by or on behalf of a candidate for recruitment to the Service or for nomination for training will disqualify him. **Canvassing.**

(2) No certificates or documents other than those prescribed in the form of application will be taken into consideration.

20.-(1) Candidates selected for recruitment or training shall be required to undergo such training and pass such examination as may be prescribed to test their suitability for appointment to the Service. Candidates who attain the required standard will, subject to their satisfying the Director about their physical fitness as required by rule 22, be approved for appointment. Candidates who fail to attain the required standard will not be approved for appointment, but they may be permitted by the Director at the discretion to appear at the examination a second time. **Training and examination.**

21.-(1) A separate list shall be maintained for each section of all candidates approved for appointment to that section. **Lists of approved candidates.**

(2) The names of candidates will be arranged in the list in the order in which they are approved for appointment provided that-

(a) the names of candidates approved for appointment by advancement, if any, will be entered in such order as the Director may decide ; and

(b) below these names will be entered those of candidates approved for appointment from amongst persons nominated for training, in such order as may be decided upon by the Director with due regard to the marks obtained by them at the examination held at the end of the period of training, as well as the order of preference decided upon under rule 17(3).

22.- Before a candidate is finally approved for appointment to the Service he shall be required to furnish a certificate **Certificate of**

of physical fitness from a Civil Surgeon in the Unit Provinces :

Provided that the Director may, if he thinks fit, require a candidate to pass an examination by a medical board.

PART VI- APPOINTMENT, PROBATION AND CONFIRMATION

Appointment. 23.-(1) Persons whose names are entered in the list of approved candidates mentioned to rule 21 will be appointment (unless they become disqualified for appointment) on the occurrence of vacancies and, ordinarily, in the order in which their names are entered therein:

Provided that the Director may depart from this order for reasons to be recorded in writing.

(2) No appointment to a substantive post borne on the cadre of the Service shall be made except from amongst persons whose names are entered in the list of approved candidates :

Provided that the Director may appoint a person whose name is not entered in such list in an officiating arrangement if no approved candidate is available.

Period of probation.

24.-(1) All persons other than those recruited by advancement will on appointment be placed on probation for a period of two years, and those recruited by advancement for a period of one year :

Provided that the Director may in any case extend the period of probation at his discretion.

(2) The period of probation will count from the date of taking over charge of the appointment.

(3) Service rendered in an officiating or temporary capacity may be taken into account in computing the period of probation.

(4) If it appears at any time during or at the end of the period of probation that a member has not made sufficient use of his opportunities, or if he has otherwise failed to give satisfaction, the Director may, without entitling him to any compensation, dispense with his services after giving him one month's notice, unless he holds a substantive appointment in government service in which case he may be reverted thereto without notice.

Confirmation.

25.- No member will be confirmed in his appointment unless-

- (a) he has completed the period of probation prescribed in rule 24, and
- (b) the Director is satisfied that he is otherwise fit for confirmation.

PART VII-PAY

Monthly rates of pay.

26.-(1) General-(a) (i) The scale of pay admissible to a person appointed or approved for appointment before 4th July, 1931, to a post included in section of the cadre under these rules shall be Rs.110-10/5-120-20/5-160 or Rs. 80-5-150 with an efficiency bar at the Rs. 120 stage at his option :

Provided that, the option to draw pay in the scale of Rs.80-5-150 shall be exercised by him (unless this has already been done before the coming into force of these rules) before the first occasion on which he is appointed in a temporary, officiating or substantive capacity to a post in section A of the cadre, and before he draws the pay of such post ; such option once exercised shall be final.

(ii) The scale of pay admissible to a person appointed to such post on or after 4th July, 1931- other than one approved for appointment before that date- shall be Rs.80-5-150 with an efficiency bar at the Rs.120 stage.

(iii) Every person who had held substantively on 4th July, 1931, a post in section B of the cadre shall be deemed to have been approved for appointment to a post in section A of the cadre before that date.

(b) (i) The scale of pay admissible to a person appointed or approved for appointment before 4th July, 1931, to a post included in section B of the cadre under these rules shall be Rs.45-3-90.

(ii) The scale of pay admissible to a person appointed to such post on or after 4th July, 1931, other than one approved for appointment before that date- shall be Rs.40-2-60-4-80 with an efficiency bar at the Rs.60 stage.

(2) Pay of special or temporary post- The Government may fix the pay of any special or temporary post with reference to the nature of the work.

27.- The initial pay of a person appointed to a post in the Service shall be the minimum of the scale of pay which is admissible to him, any officiating service previously rendered in a post included in the cadre of the Service being taken into account in fixing the initial pay in the time-scale :

Initial pay.

Provided that-

(a) in the case of a person who is exempted from the maximum age-limit under rule 9(3) the Government may allow as initial pay the minimum of the scale of pay plus one increment for each complete year by which his age exceeds the maximum age-limit on the date of

His appointment, subject to a maximum of five and increments, and may allow advance increments subject to the same maximum in any other case on the ground of special qualifications : and

(b) in the case of a person already in government service, the pay shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of the relevant rules referred to in rule 31.

Pay during probation.

28.- (1) Notwithstanding any provisions in the Fundamental Rules to the contrary, a person other than one already in government service will during the period of probation be allowed an increment in the time-scale on completion of each year of probation, on condition that his work has been reported to be satisfactory. If the period of probation is extended on account of failure to give satisfaction, such extension will not count for increment.

(2) The pay during probation of a person already in government service will be

regulated by the relevant rules referred to in rule 31.

PART VIII- OTHER PROVISIONS

**Private
practice.
Seniority**

29.- A person appointed to a post in the Service may not, without the express approval of the Director, undertake private professional practice.

30.-(1) A separate seniority list will be maintained for the posts in each section of the cadre.

(2) The seniority of a member shall be determined in accordance with the date of the order of his substantive appointment to the section :

Provided that the Director may at his discretion direct that a member whose period of probation is extended for failure to prove his fitness for confirmation should be placed in the seniority list next below the last confirmed member.

(3) Subject to the proviso to the foregoing sub-rule, the seniority of members other than those referred to in rule 6(3) appointed substantively on the same date will be determined according to their relative positions in the list of approved candidates.

(4) The seniority of members referred to in rule 6(3) will be determined by the Director in accordance with their relative positions in the respective graded lists existing at the time of the coming into force of these rules.

**Pay, leave,
allowances,
etc.**

31.- The pay otherwise than as provided for by these rules-leave, allowances, pension and other conditions of

Service of the members of the Service shall be regulated by-

- (a) rules made under rule 44 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1930, and pending the issue of such rules, by the declaration made in Government notification no. A-5822/X-303, dated the 14th November, 1930, and
- (b) by rules made under the United Provinces District Boards Act, 1922, or the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1916, regulating the conditions of service of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in foreign service under district or municipal boards.

Regulations under the statutory rules for recruitment to the Subordinate Veterinary Service
General

1.- Applications for nomination for training should be made within the prescribed date and on the proper form prescribed by the regulations.

2.-(I) Applications must be sent in duplicate and should be filled up in the candidate's own handwriting.

(II) Applications must be accompanied by the necessary document mentioned in the application form. Candidates are warned that failure to submit any of the prescribed documents on or before the prescribed date will render the application liable to summary rejection.

(III) Applications should preferably be presented in person to the District Magistrate of the district where the candidate resides (or such other officer as may be authorized by him for the purpose), or the Political Agent of the State concerned, before the date specified in the advertisement inviting such applications. The submission of applications otherwise will be at the candidate's own risk. No allegation that an application or letter in respect of any applicant has been lost or delayed in the post will be considered. If a candidate sends his application by post and desires an acknowledgment, he should send the application "registered acknowledgment due." No application sent by post otherwise will be acknowledged.

(IV) If a candidate furnishes any particulars which are found to be false to his knowledge, or willfully suppresses any relevant material fact, he will, if appointed, be liable to dismissal.

3.-(1) Candidates will be required to pay the following fees :

(a) All candidates for nomination for training must pay a fee of Rs.3 with the application form.

(b) Candidates who are required to pass an examination by a medical board under rule 22 of the statutory Rules will have to pay a fee of Rs.16 before examination by such board.

(II) (a) No claim for a refund of the fees will be entertained. (b) Fees may be paid either by money order or deposited in the nearest Government treasury, or in a branch of the Imperial Bank of India, and the treasury or bank should be asked to credit the amount to the account head XXX- Veterinary Receipts (Miscellaneous).

4.-(I) Candidates nominated for training for section A (Veterinary Inspectors) of the cadre will be required to undergo a course of four years training at the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, unless they already possess such qualifications in which case they will have to undergo such training as the Director, Veterinary Services, may direct.

(II) Candidates nominated for training for section B (Veterinary Assistant Surgeons) of the cadre will be required to undergo a course of three years' training at one of the recognized Veterinary colleges in India unless they already possess such qualifications in which case they will have to undergo such training as the Director, Veterinary Services, may direct.

(III) At the end of the training and before confirmation in his post, a candidate for section A will be required to undergo a post-graduate course at the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Mukteswar, and pass a departmental examination in Veterinary Jurisprudence, accounts and other departmental rules and regulations as may be prescribed from time to time.

5.- Some of the candidates will be paid a stipend of Rs.20 per mensem during the period of training. In their cases and in such other cases as the Director, Veterinary Services, may think fit, the cost of books and fees during the period of training and traveling allowances on joining and after finally completing the course will be paid by Government.

NOTE- Each candidate who will receive a stipend will be required to enter into an agreement to serve the Local Government for at least seven years (a copy of the agreement bond is appended to these regulations) and other candidates nominated for training will be required to enter into an agreement to serve the Local Government for five years.

Application form for candidates applying for selection for training for the post of Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.

Candidates should fill this form in duplicate and submit it to the District Magistrate or other officer authorized for the purpose, or to the Political Agent concerned, by the date prescribed in the Notice inviting applications accompanied by the certificates or documents mentioned below, which need not be sent in duplicate. The original copies of the certificates or documents will not be returned, unless a separate request is subsequently made accompanied with the requisite postage stamp :

- (1) A certificate of nationality, domicile and residence on the form attached signed by the District Officer of the district where the candidate resides or an officer authorized by him in this behalf.
- (2) A certificate of age. A certified copy of the Matriculation, School Leaving, High School certificate, if it contains the date of birth, will ordinarily suffice. If the certificate does not contain the date of birth, a certificate from the High School last attended by the candidate, showing the date of his birth as recorded on entry should be furnished in addition.

- (3) Certified copy of a certificate, or degree to show that the candidate possesses the minimum academic qualification.
- (4) A certificate of character from the principal academic officer of the University or college which he last attended.
- (5) A certificate from the District Magistrate where the candidate resides to the effect that he has not taken an active part in an association of a character subversive of law and order, nor has come under the influence of such an association as far as to be guilty of acts of indiscipline.
- (6) A certificate from a responsible member of the staff of the college or university last attended by the candidate showing his proficiency, if any, in sports and games.
- A certificate from the District Magistrate of the district where the candidate resides about his family connexions and services to Government (particularly to the Veterinary Department).
- N.P.- Certificates of riding and physical fitness will be required after the candidate has been selected for training.

1. Name in full (placing first the name used as surname printed in block capitals).	
2. 2. Postal address in full. Any changes of address should be communicated at once to the Director of Veterinary Services, United Provinces, Lucknow.	
3. Permanent address in full ..	
4. (a) Exact date of birth ..	
{ British subject?	
5. Are you subject of the Rampur, Banares, or Tehri-Garhwal State?	
6. What is your religion and casts (if any) ?	
7. Where were you born ? (State the town, district and province or state.)	
8. Your father's name and place of birth.	
9. Your father's postal address (if dead, give last address) and profession.	
{ British subject?	
(a) Is (or was) subject of an Indian State ?	
(b) Did your father ever change his nationality? If so, give particulars.	

11. Give particulars of all examinations passed at the university or place of higher education and degrees (if any) obtained (commencing with the High School or equivalent examination) including special qualifications or experience, if any.

Examination or degree (N.B.- Please give the names of the	Class or division	Subjects taken	Year
---	-------------------	----------------	------

university, etc. against each examination)			
High School			
I.A., I, Sc., etc ..			
B.A., B.Sc., etc. ..			
M.A., M.Sc., etc. ..			
Particular of technical examinations passed or diplomas obtained.			
12. What games do or did you play in school, colleges, etc. ? (a) in school (b) afterwards			
13. Give the name and address of the officer of the university or colleges from whom you attach certificate of character.			
14. Give the names, professions and present addresses (in full) of two referees from whom you attach certification of character.			
15. If your time since leaving school is not fully accounted for by the replies given above account for the remainder here with dates. If you have had employees state their games and addresses in full.			
18. Particulars of family connexions and services.			

DECLARATION TO BE SIGNED BY THE CANDIDATE

I hereby declare that the entries in this form are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date _____ Signature _____

CERTIFICATE OF NATIONALITY, DOMICILE AND RESIDENCE

I certify that _____ who resides at _____ is

(i) a natural born British subject who has himself resided in the United Provinces for at least three years otherwise than as a student at a university or other educational institution and whose father is (or, if dead, was at the time of his death, domiciled in the United Provinces;

(ii) a natural born British subject who has himself resided in the United Provinces for at least ten years otherwise than as a student at a university or other educational institution and is himself domiciled in the United Provinces,

(iii) a subject of _____ State.

District Officer _____

Dated _____ District _____

District officer should cross out whichever of these descriptions is to applicable.

AN AGREEMENT made theday of 19.. between..... non of..... by caste resident of of the one part and his excellency the Governor of the United Provinces of the other part. Whereas the said..... has been selected by the Government of the United Provinces to undergo four/three years' course of training in Veterinary Science and practice at the Veterinary college at in AND WHEREAS His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces has agreed to or pay to or on behalf of the said so long as he shall be under going the four/three years' course of training above-mentioned whatever fees may required to be paid on his behalf by the authorities of the said college in respect of the said course together with the cost of such books as may be necessary to the said to enable him in a thorough manner to prosecute his studies as well as the necessary traveling expenses of the said..... between his home and the said College and also has agreed to pay in the said..... So long as he shall be attending the said course of studies at the aforesaid College the sum of twenty rupees per menses towards his maintenance AND WHEREAS the said..... has agreed with His excellency the Governor of the United Provinces that upon the expiration of the cause of study above-mentioned he the said..... will serve the said Government of the United Provinces o any District Board in the United Provinces to which the said Government may appoint him for a period of not less than seven/five years.

IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED as follows, namely, that if the said..... fails to complete the College course unless allowed to do so for some reasonable cause to be verified to by the Director, Veterinary Services, United Provinces, or shall contrary in the said agreement refuses on the expiration of the aforesaid course of studies to serve the said Government or District Board or if having accepted an appointment under the said Government or District Board he shall within seven/five years voluntarily restive from the said appointment or is removed by or with the approval of the Director, Veterinary Services, for misbehavior, misconduct or general inefficiency, within a period of two years of his acceptance of an appointment under the Government or a District Board, then and in such case the said will without any objection on his part refund to the said Government of the United Provinces all the moneys which His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces may have expended in connexion with the course of studies pursned by the said..... at the said College as aforesaid whether he same shall have been expended in payment of fees or on the cost of books, or on traveling allowance or on the monthly allowance granted to the said..... for his maintenance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said..... has hereunto set his hand the day and year first above written.

Signed by the party of the first part in the presence of

- (1) Witness-
- (2) Witness-

Signed by the Director, Veterinary Services, United Provinces, on behalf of His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces in the presence of

- (1) Witness-
- (2) Witness-

**Examination of Officers of the Civil Veterinary
Department
Extract from the Rules for the conduct of the Departmental
Examination of Junior Officers**

55.(1) Members of the United Provinces Veterinary Service, Classes I and II, and persons recruited to either General section of the Subordinate Veterinary Service will be required to pass an examination in the following subjects :

- (i) Departmental rules and regulations,
- (ii) Accounts and procedure, and
- (iii) Urdu;

provided that a member recruited by promotion or advancement, who has already passed an examination in full or in part in his former capacity, will not be required to pass the same examination again.

(2) In addition to the above examination and subject to the proviso set forth above, they will be required to undergo the post-graduate course at Muktesar for three months.

56.-(A) Departmental Rules and regulations- The examination in the departmental rules and regulations will consist of a written paper to test the officers' knowledge of :

**Syllabus of
the
examination.**

- (1) the Civil Veterinary Manual with special reference to the duties of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Veterinary Inspectors :
- (2) the rules framed under the District Boards Act concerning the Veterinary staff employed by District Boards :
- (3) the Glanders and Farcy Act and rules framed there under with special reference to the duties of the Inspectors and Practitioners there under :
- (4) any other law relating to the Veterinary Department that may be in force for the time being, and
- (5) the rules regarding the issue and maintenance of Government stallions by District Boards and private individuals.

(B) Accounts and procedure- The examination in Accounts and Procedure will be directed to test an officer's knowledge of-

- (1) the pay and leave rules in Chapters IV and X of the Financial Handbook, Volume II.

(2) The traveling allowance rules in Chapters II, III and IV (up to rule 46) of the Financial Handbook, Volume III.

(3) The Accounts Rules, rules 245 to 250 (Financial Handbook, Volume V, Part I).

(4) The Government Servants' Conduct Rules (Chapter XII) paragraphs 301 to 325 of the Manual of Government Orders, Volume I).

(c) The examination in Urdu will comprise the following

(1) Translation into English of a printed passage in Urdu selected from a newspaper, suitable official report or the like.

(2) Translation into Urdu of an English passage similarly selected.

(3) Dictation, i.e. writing in the Persian script a simple passage dictated in Urdu by a member of the Local Committee.

(4) Conversation in Urdu.

NOTE-(a) The passage selected should be of a general character or should specially deal with Veterinary matters and not with specialized revenue or magisterial reports.

(b) The conversation test should show that the candidate is able to converse freely and at first hand with educated classes and with the village cultivators but should not include technical expressions concerned with subjects other than the Veterinary science.

Maximum and pass marks. 57. The maximum marks for each subject and the standards of qualification are:

Subject	Maximum marks	Pass marks for qualification
Department rules and regulations ..	100	50
Accounts and procedure ..	100	50
Urdu-	100	50
) Translation of a printed passage in Urdu.		
) Translation of an English Passage ..		
) Dictation		
) Conversation		

Rules for the Compounders Training Class, Civil Veterinary Department, United Provinces

1.- A class has been started at the Research Station. Civil Veterinary Department, Lucknow, and is intended to train students in compounder's work.

2.- The class has been opened primarily for the training of compounders working in the Veterinary Hospitals and candidates nominated by the District and Municipal Boards for recruitment as compounders. If seats are available private candidates may also be admitted.

3.- The class will generally accommodate 15 students.

4.- Three classes will be held every year-one from 1st July to 30th September- One from 1st October to 31st December and the third from 1st January to 31st March.

Admission

5.- A basic knowledge of English is essential for completion the course successfully. Candidates should have passed either the Vernacular Final Examination with English as optional subject or 8th class of a recognized English School and must be bona fide residents of the province.

6.- Applications for admission in the case of compounders already in service or the candidates nominated by the Local Bodies should be submitted by the respective Boards to the Director, Veterinary Service, United Provinces, Lucknow, through the Circle Superintendent concerned. In the case of a private candidate the application may be submitted direct which should be accompanied by a certificate showing the educational qualification of the candidate. A certificate from the Head Master of the School last attended about his character should also be submitted.

7.- No age-limit is fixed for the compounders already working in veterinary hospitals, but other candidates must not be below the age of 20 years and above the age of 25 years on the date of admission to the class.

Fees

8.- A tuition fee of Rs.20 per student for the three months course of training is payable in advance.

Curriculum

9.- The course of training consists of

- (a) General instruction on compounders duties of hospitals.
- (b) Weights and measures employed in dispensing drugs, symbols used in prescriptions.
- (c) Knowledge of common drugs used in veterinary medicine; their actions, uses and dosage for various domestic animals specially cattle, horse, sheep, goat and dog.
- (d) Compounding of drugs, incompatibles, preparation of mixtures, bolus, pills, electuary, powders lotions, etc.
- (e) Sterilization of instruments, minor dressings castration of cattle with Burdizzo castrator.
- (f) Handling of animals for examination, operation dressing of wounds and administering medicaments, etc.
- (g) Care and management of sick animals.
- (h) Common ailments and their treatment with simple drugs,
- (i) Care of drugs, instruments, appliances and other articles in a veterinary hospital.
- (j) Practical training in the field in inoculation work.

Examination

10.- The students who pass an examination held by the Director on the completion of the course will be granted certificate of proficiency.

11.- The unsuccessful candidates will be detained for a further period and will be required to appear in a supplementary examination. The additional period of training and tuition fee payable will be decided on the merits of individual cases. No student who fails to pass the supplementary examination will be permitted to remain in the class.

Discipline

12.- Strict discipline will have to be maintained in the class. Cases of misbehavior will be punished by fine expulsion or other punishment considered suitable.

13.- Strict regularity in attendance and punctuality shall be required from students. No student shall absent himself from the class during teaching hours without obtaining permission from the Veterinary Inspector in charge of the class,

14.- The students will have to make their own arrangements for boarding and lodging.

15.- The students when required to visit the neighboring villages in connexion with their practical training will have to bear all expenses from their own packet.

APPLICATION FORM FOR ADMISION TO THE COMPOUNDERS TRAINING CLASS, CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, UNITED PROVINCES, LUCKNOW

- 1. Name in full (in block capitals).....
- 2. Postal address in full
- 3. Name of the district of which
You are a resident
- 4. Exact date of birth
- 5. Religion and caste (if any).....

6. Educational qualifications-
- (a) English
 - (b) Urdu.....
 - (c) Hindi.....
7. Particulars of special qualifications

Or experience (if any) befitting

The candidate for admission to

The class.....

8. List of certificates, etc., submitted with
- The application
- (Signature).....
- (Date).....

NOTE- The following certificates must accompany the application form :

- (a) Age certificate.
- (b) Certificate showing educational qualifications.
- (c) A certificate of character from the Head Master of the school last attended.

THE DRUG AND COSMETICS ACT

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THE DURG AND COSMETICS ACT

PRUCHASE OF DRUGS, INCLUDING SPIRITUOUS PREPARATIONS,
POISONOUS & DANGEROUS DRUGS

The Drugs Cosmetics Act, 1940

The Drugs (Control) Act, 1950

The original drugs and cosmetics Act (Central Act) was passed in 1940 and rules were framed under it from time to time after consulting the Drugs Technical Advisory Board (constituted under section 5 of the act) of which the Director of Indian Veterinary Research Institute is as ex-office member. In 1950 the Drugs (control) Act was passed by Govt. of India for controlling the preparation, advertisements, sale, etc. of drugs. A number if similar drug (control) Acts have been passed by different states (orissa 1946 & Bihar 1949, Madras 1949, Punjab 1953, Bombay 1952 & 1960, Jammu and Kashmir, Bikram 2000 corresponding to 1943).

With a view to bring about uniformity in regulations governing the manufacture of spirituous, medicinal and toilet preparations in the state, the Central Government passed on an Act called the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act 1955 and framed rules there under in 1959. The rule making Powers were delegated in 1957 to different states in accordance with section 12 of the Act.

It is necessary for a veterinarian to be familiar with some of these rules, in connection with purchase of medicines including allopathic and proprietary preparations, “Medicinal Preparations” according to these rules ‘include all drugs’, which are a remedy of prescription prepared for internal or external use of human beings or animals and all substances intended to be used for or in the treatment or prevention of disease in human beings or animals”. According to Rules 591 Allopathic preparations are classified as medicinal preparations made according to the modern system of medicines and fall under the following two categories.

- (1) Official allopathic preparations which are made strictly in accordance with the formulae given in the official current editions of the under mentioned Pharmacopoeias :

- (1) The British Pharmacopoeia.
- (2) The British Pharmaceutical Codex.
- (3) The Indian Pharmacopoeia.
- (4) The United States Pharmacopoeia.

The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties Rules, 1956 of Control Government Notification No. 13 dated June 18, 1960).

- (5) The National formulary of the United states.
- (6) The other pharmacopoeias that may be recognized under the Drugs Act, 1940 by the government of India.
- (7) Veterinary codex recognized by the Govt. of India.
- (8) International pharmacopoeia.
- (9) The state pharmacopoeia of the Union of soviet socialist Republics. Substituted by Central Government Notification no. 3 dated January 21, 1940.

- (2) Non-official allopathic preparations, herein after referred to as and dispensaries as these come within the scope of charitable institutions provided supplies are obtained direct from bonded factories or ware houses according to Rule 7 which reads as under:-
Rule 7. Exemption from duty on medicinal preparations for Government and Charitable Institutions.

No duty shall be collected on medicinal preparations containing alcohol manufactured in India and supplied direct from bonded factories or ware houses to the following institutions,

- (1) Hospitals and dispensaries working subsidized under the supervision of the Central or State Government.
- (2) Hospitals and dispensaries subsidized by the central or state Government.
- (3) charitable hospitals and dispensaries under the administrative control and management of local bodies.
- (3-a) Medical stores depots of the Central or any State Government, and.

- (4) Every other institution certified by the principal Medical officer of the district in which such institution is situated as supplying medicines free to the poor.

Only class I officers of the Animal Husbandry Department are authorized to countersign the indents of duty free spirituous drugs, which includes the Director and Dy. Directors of the Animal Husbandry Department.

Section 26 of the drugs act, 1940 permits testing of medicinal preparations suspected to be substandard in accordance with procedure prescribed in Rule 54.

Section 26; any person shall, on application in the prescribed manner and on payment of the prescribed fee, be entitled to submit for test or analysis to a Government Analyst any drug purchased by him and to receive a report of such test or analysis signed by the Government Analyst.

Procedure to be followed in taking samples

Rule 54 :

- (i) A sample shall be of 227 ml. or such quantity as may be fixed by the Excise Commissioner.

- (ii) Every sample shall be taken in duplicate.
- (iii) The cork of every bottle in which a sample is kept shall be fixed with the officer's personal seal or the official seal and the name of the preparations and batch number stated on the label affixed to each such bottle.
- (iv) The label of the bottle shall be signed by the officer taking the sample.
- (v) The manufacturer, if he so desires, shall be allowed to affix his own seal and sign the labels.
- (vi) The duplicate samples shall be kept in security under lock and key and an almirah (to be provided by the manufacturer) until the result of the analysis has been reported, save in the case in which the Chemical Examiner has asked for another sample either to replace the previous samples dispatched to him or to repeat the analysis. Duplicate samples to which no further reference is needed, shall be promptly returned to the manufacturer
- (vii) The sample to be sent for examination shall be carefully placed in a case and security fastened with tape or wire to be supplied by the manufacturer and shall be sealed by the officer taking the samples, with the personal seal or the official seal, and dispatched without delay, at the expense of the manufacturer, to the Chemical Examiner.
- (viii) A letter advising the dispatch of the sample shall be sent to the Chemical Examiner in duplicate. The letter shall contain besides other information a facsimile of the seal used. The chemical examiner shall acknowledge the receipt of the sample in the duplicate copy to the dispatching officer.

For bio-chemical assay, drugs should be sent to the Director, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.

Mis-branded Drugs

For the purposes of the Drug Act, 1940 a drug shall be deemed to be misbranded (Section 9) :

- (a) if it is imitation of, or substitute for, or resembles in a manner likely to deceive, another drug, or bears upon it or upon its label or container the name of another drug, unless it is plainly and capaciously marked so as to reveal its true character and its lack of identity with such other drug; or
- (b) if it purports to be the product of a place or country of which it is not truly a product; or
- (c) if it is imported under a name which belongs to another drug; or
- (d) if it is so coloured, coated, powdered or polished that damage is concealed, or if it is made to appear of better or greater the therapeutic value than it really is; or
- (e) If it is not labeled in the prescribed manner; or
- (f) If its label or container or anything accompanying the drug bears any statement, design or device which makes any false claim for the drug or which is false or misleading in any particular; or
- (g) If the label or container bears the name of an individual or company purporting to be the manufacturers or producer of the drug, which individual or company is fictitious or does not exist.

And a drug will be considered of “Standard quality (Section 16) if it complies with the standard set out in the schedule.

Punishment for Adulteration of Drugs, etc.

A person adulterating any drug or medicinal preparation can be prosecuted under Section 274 I.P.C. which reads as below :

Section 174 : Whoever adulterates any drug or medical preparation in such a manner as to lessen the efficacy or change the operation of such drug or medical preparation or to make it noxious, intending that it shall be sold or used for, or knowing it to be likely that it will be sold or used for any medicinal purpose, as if it had not undergone much adulteration shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Indenting of Drugs etc.

The indents for drugs and instruments are to be submitted in accordance with rules framed by various State Departments of Animal Husbandry. Rule 28, of Civil Veterinary Manual, U.P. in this connection reads as below :

Rule 28 : The Chairman (or the Board) shall send on annual indent in triplicate for European drugs and instruments to the circle officer in the second week of January. He should send to the circle officer (Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry) indents for country medicines annually. The Board shall not purchase medicine or instruments without the previous sanction of the circle officer, but urgent indents may be sent at times other than these specified.

Proper Maintenance of Drugs

There are also rules & regulations regarding proper maintenance of drugs & instruments. For instance, Rule 16 of the U.P. Civil Veterinary Manual says that a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon is responsible for the proper maintenance of all equipment or medicines in his keeping and is liable to punishment for loss, damage or neglect. He shall not dispose off any article except with the written permission of the chairman endorsed on a survey report signed by the circle officer stating that he has inspected the article in question and found it to be unserviceable. He shall maintain a stock book of the instruments and other articles in his charge in form No.29 prescribed in the Municipal Board Accounts Rules. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon shall clearly label the Receptacle containing medicines and shall keep poisons under lock and key in a separate almirah.

Sale of Poisons – Mischief by Poisoning Cattle

The sale of poisons is regulated by the Poisons Act. 1919, Section 4 of this Act empowers the State Government to regulate the possession of any specified poison in any local area, in which the use of such poison for the purpose of committing murder or mischief by poisoning cattle appears to be of such frequent occurrence, as to render restrictions on the possession thereof desirable. According to Section 9(1) of the above Act nothing in this Act or in any license granted or rule made there-under shall extend to or interfere

with anything done in good faith in the exercise of his profession as such by a medical or veterinary practitioner.

According to rules framed under this Act, it is obligatory on license holder to maintain a stock register in respect of each poison specified in Rule 2, maintain a register containing copies of all prescriptions, which contain any scheduled poison and kept these poisons under lock and key Rules 11,12 & 14 this connection read as below :

Schedule of poisons

11.(i) A licence holder shall maintain in respect of each poison specified in Rule 2 a stock register which shall contain the following particulars :

- (a) Serial number
 - (b) Date
 - (c) Amount received
 - (d) Name and address of person from whom received
 - (e) Amount sold
 - (f) Balance in stock
 - (g) Remarks
- (ii) The stock register shall be balanced daily.

N.B. : The balance shown will not be the true stock in hand in case of dispensing chemists and druggist since that balance will be liable to reduction by the amount used in prescriptions and wastage. It will, however, be possible roughly to estimate this amount by reference to the prescription register, the entries in which it is intended should be excluded from the sale and stock registers.

12. A license-holder shall maintain a register containing copies of all perceptions which contain any scheduled poison. This register shall contain the following particulars :

- (1) Serial number
- (2) Date
- (3) Name of prescribe
- (4) Name of person for whom prescribed
- (5) Copy of the prescription
- (6) Detail of poison in the prescription
- (a) Name of poison
- (b) Total quantity
- (7) Signature of dispenser

14. All poisons kept for sale by any license-holder under these rules shall be kept in a box, almirah, room or building (according to the quantity maintained) which shall be secured by lock and key and in which no substance shall be placed other than poisons possessed in accordance with a license granted under the Act; and each poison shall be kept, within such box, almirah, room or building in a separate closed receptacle of glass, metal or earthenware. Every such box, almirah, room or building, and every such receptacle, shall be marked with the word "Poison" in red both English and Vernacular, and in the case of receptacles containing separate poisons, with the name of such poison.

SCHEDULE

The following substances are doomed to be poisons within the meaning of the Poisons Act 1919.

- (1) Aconite, nux vomica, stramonium (dhatura) and ergol.
 - (1-a) Argemone (Argemone Mexicana) seed commonly (Vem : Dhatkaliya) and Argemone Oil.
 - (2) Perchloride of mercury (corrosive, sublimate), cyanide of potash, prussic acid and sodium cyanide, or any mixture of two or more of these.
Illustration : Potassium sodium cyanide is a mixture of cyanide of potash and sodium cyanide and is therefore a poison.
 - (3) Aconitine, strychnine, hyoscyamine, hyoscyne, and gelsemine or gelsominine whether as free alkaloids or as salts of these alkaloids.
 - (4) Arsenic and its compounds.
 - A. Sulphides of arsenic –
 - (i) Red sulphide (realgar) – (Vern. Mansil)
 - (ii) Yellow sulphide (orpiment) – (Vern Hartal)
 - B. Impure sulphides of arsenic –
 - (i) Black arsenic – (Vern. Kala Sankhia)
 - (ii) Impure orpiments.
 - (iii) White oxide (Vern. Safed sankhia)
 - (iv) Pink sulphide (Vern. Gulabi sankhia)
 - (v) Brown Sulphide – (Vern. Bhura sankhiya)
 - C. Green arsenic –
 - (i) Arsenite of copper (Sheeles green) – (Vern. Hirwa)
 - (ii) Aceto-arsenite of copper (Schweinfurth's green) – (Vern. Hirwa)
- (5) Oxalic acid, picric acid barium carbonate, plumbago rosia (Lal Chitra), and Plumbago selyanica (Chitra).
- (6) Poisonous preparations of the British Pharmacopoeia preparations:
 - (i) Atropine- its salts and British Pharmacopoeia preparations.
 - (ii) Chloroform and all preparations containing more than 20 percent of chloroform.
 - (iii) Cocaine, its salts and British Pharmacopoeia preparations.
 - (iv) British Pharmacopoeia preparations of dhatura.
 - (v) Diethyl- Barbituric acid and such derivatives as veronal, propanal, medinal.
 - (vi) Homatropine hydrobromide and its preparations.
 - (vii) Hyoscyne hydro bromide.
 - (viii) Hyoscyamine sulphate.
 - (ix) All British Pharmacopoeia preparations of Nux Vomica containing more than 2 per cent strychnine – and all its alkaloids with their salts and preparations.
 - (x) Oxalic acid.
 - (xi) Phosphorous and all preparations containing 0.005 or more percent of free phosphorous.
 - (xii) Pilocarpine nitrate.
 - (xiii) Physostigmine sulphate

(xiv) Prussic acid and all preparations containing more than 1 per cent of it.

Note : "Preparations" or British Pharmacopoeia Preparations" in this list refer to preparations official in the British Pharmacopoeia, 1932 edition, except item No. (iv) (Preparations of dhatura included only in the schedule of poisonous preparations of the 1914 Edition of the British Pharmacopoeia)

(7) Tetraethyl lead except as provided in Rule 16.

The Drugs & Cosmetics (Third Amendment) Rules, 1969.

The drugs, medicines or biological for Veterinary use other than medicines and substances exclusively used or prepared for use in accordance with the Ayurvedic or Unani systems of medicines are covered by the definition of the term "Drugs" as given in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, but were exempted from the provision of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. These drugs, medicines or biological have now been brought under the purview of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 by the Govt. of India. Ministry of Health, F.P.W.H. & U.D. Department of Health vide notification No. F-1-6/D dated 2.7.1969 after consultation with the Drugs Technical Advisory Board constituted under the said Act. The amended rules have been brought into force with effect from Nov. 20, 1969. The import, manufacture, sale and distribution of "Drugs" for veterinary use will henceforth be covered under the aforesaid rules.

All the manufactures and dealers of veterinary products are required to obtain license from the state licensing authority for import, manufacture, sale, or distribution of veterinary products in the country. The dealers who are already selling veterinary drugs should obtain the necessary covering license.

It is necessary for veterinary biological manufacturing institutions in the country to conform to certain standards in respect of laboratory facilities, equipment and qualifications of staff etc. The biologicals manufactured at these institutions shall have to conform to certain standards laid down in schedule F (1) of the amended rules. The standards for drugs intended for veterinary use in general shall be those which are given in the current edition of the British Veterinary Codex.

Schedule F(i) of the above amended rules contains provisions applicable to :

Production and standardization of bacterial and viral vaccines, antigens, and antisera for Veterinary use.

1. Qualification of the staff to be employed in these establishments.
2. Maintenance of proper cultures.
3. Maintenance of proper records.
4. Labelling of containers.
5. Storage.
6. Date of expiry of the products.

The functions of the Central Drugs Laboratory established under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 shall be carried out by I.V.R.I. Isatnagar/Mukteswar in respect of the following drugs or classes or drugs for Veterinary use and the functions of the Director in respect of the said drugs or classes of drugs shall be exercised by the Director of the said institute.

1. Antisera for veterinary use.
2. Vaccines for veterinary use.
3. Toxoids for veterinary use.
4. Diagnostic antigens for veterinary use.

Each state Govt. shall appoint, by notification in the official Gazette, a Government Analyst for such areas and in respect of such drugs or classes of drugs as may be specified in the notification but no person shall be appointed as Government Analyst for any area who is engaged directly or indirectly in the trade or business connected with the sale of drugs.

The Govt. analyst shall cause to be analysed or tested such sample of drugs as may be sent to him by inspectors or other person under the provision of chapter IV of the Drugs Act. 1940 and shall furnish reports of the results of test of analysis in accordance with the rules. A Government analyst shall from time to time forward to Government report giving the result of analytical work and research with a view to their publication at the direction of Government.

Certain drugs have been considered as 'dangerous' and contraband traffic in them and their abuse has been suppressed by the Dangerous. Drugs At. 1930. The term "Dangerous Drugs" has been defined under this Act to include coca leaf, hemp, opium, coca derivatives, medicinal hemp, opium derivatives, and any other narcotic substance which the Central Government may be notification in the Official Gazettel made in pursuance of recommendations under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention or in pursuance of any international convention supplementing the Geneva Convention declare to be a manufactured drug but does not include any preparation which the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette made in pursuance of a landing under Article 8 of Geneva Convention, declare not to be a manufactured drug. The purpose of the above act is to suppress the contraband traffic in and abuse of dangerous drugs especially those derived from opium. Indian hemp and coca lea. Section 4,5,6 and 7 relate to control on cultivation of coca plant, gathering of any portion of coca plant, manufacture or possession of prepared opium; import in to or export from India, transshipment or sale of prepared opium; cultivation of poppy or manufacture of opium manufactured drugs etc.

5.3 लोक प्राधिकरण तथा उसके अधिकारियों एवं कर्मियों द्वारा अपने कृत्यों के निर्वहन के लिए धारित तथा प्रयोग किये जाने वाले नियम, विनियम, अनुदेश, निर्देशिका और अभिलेखों की सूची— (प्रथम)

अभिलेख का नाम एवं विवरण	अभिलेख का प्रकार/अन्य जानकारी
वित्तीय हस्त पुस्तिका खण्ड—दो भाग—दो—चार	नियम/विनियम
नियम/विनियम	स्थापना, अवकाश प्रकरण, वेतन निर्धारण, आदि से सम्बन्धित नियम
नियम, विनियम, अनुदेश, निर्देशिका और अभिलेख की प्रति कहां से प्राप्त कर सकते हैं	निदेशक, पशुपालन विभाग उत्तराखण्ड देहरादून
नियम, विनियम, अनुदेश, निर्देशिका और अभिलेख की प्रति प्राप्त करने का शुल्क (यदि कोई हो)	—

(द्वितीय)

अभिलेख का नाम एवं विवरण	अभिलेख का प्रकार/अन्य जानकारी
वित्तीय हस्त पुस्तिका खण्ड—तीन	नियम/विनियम
नियम/विनियम	यात्रा भत्ता से सम्बन्धित
नियम, विनियम, अनुदेश, निर्देशिका और अभिलेख की प्रति कहां से प्राप्त कर सकते हैं	निदेशक, पशुपालन विभाग उत्तराखण्ड देहरादून
नियम, विनियम, अनुदेश, निर्देशिका और अभिलेख की प्रति प्राप्त करने का शुल्क (यदि कोई हो)	—

(तृतीय)

अभिलेख का नाम एवं विवरण	अभिलेख का प्रकार/अन्य जानकारी
वित्त नियम संग्रह खण्ड—पांच	नियम/विनियम
नियम/विनियम	यात्रा भत्ता से सम्बन्धित
नियम, विनियम, अनुदेश, निर्देशिका और अभिलेख की प्रति कहां से प्राप्त कर सकते हैं	निदेशक, पशुपालन विभाग उत्तराखण्ड देहरादून
नियम, विनियम, अनुदेश, निर्देशिका और अभिलेख की प्रति प्राप्त करने का शुल्क (यदि कोई हो)	—

(चतुर्थ)

अभिलेख का नाम एवं विवरण	अभिलेख का प्रकार/अन्य जानकारी
पशुपालन विभाग की नियमावली	नियम/विनियम
नियम/विनियम	यात्रा भत्ता से सम्बन्धित
नियम, विनियम, अनुदेश, निर्देशिका और अभिलेख की प्रति कहां से प्राप्त कर सकते हैं	निदेशक, पशुपालन विभाग उत्तराखण्ड देहरादून
नियम, विनियम, अनुदेश, निर्देशिका और अभिलेख की प्रति प्राप्त करने का शुल्क (यदि कोई हो)	—

अन्य समस्त हस्त पुस्तिकाओं, नियमों, शासनसदेशों, अधिनियमों एवं नियमावलियों का पृथक से संग्रह किया गया है।