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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

PUNJAB VETERINARY COLLEGE

AND OF THE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT,
PUNJAB,

FOR THE YEAR 1908-09.

Published by Authority.

Price : Annas 6 or 7d.

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PUNJAB VETERINARY COLLEGE AND
CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT
REPORT FOR 1905

Printed for the sale of Punjab Government Publications

IN INDIA.

IN LONDON.

**PUNJAB VETERINARY COLLEGE AND
CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT
REPORT FOR 1908-09.**

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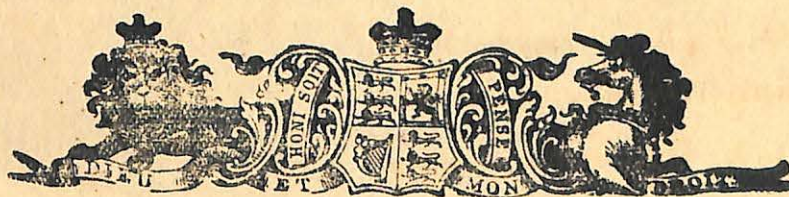
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CONTENTS OF VOLUMES
THE ANNUAL REPORT

PUNJAB VETERINARY COLLEGE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

PUNJAB

FOR THE YEAR 1908-09

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, LUDHIANA

CONTENTS OF REPORT.

[Maximum limit of text, 12 pages.]

Para.	Subject.	Page.
PREFACE.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.		
1	Punjab Veterinary College	1
2	New buildings	ib.
3	Civil Veterinary Department	ib.
4	Extent and duration of tours of officers	ib.
5	Work performed on tour	2
6	District cattle surveys	ib.
7	Scheduling of South African Horse sickness as a disease under the Glanders and Farcy Act.	ib.
8	Enrolment of veterinary assistants as reserve transport daffadars	ib.
9	Rules for the recruitment of compounders	3
10	Urgent need of a stronger and better qualified supervising staff, and of arrangements for it's education and training.	ib.
PART I.—VETERINARY INSTRUCTION.		
11	Sessions	ib.
12	Veterinary Graduates' course	ib.
13	Admission examination	4
14	Educational qualifications	ib.
15	First year class	ib.
16	Second year class	ib.
17	Third year class	ib.
18	Re-examination of students who had failed in one subject in the previous year.	ib.
19	Examination results	ib.
20	Report of the Board of Examiners	5
21	The transport dressers' class... ..	ib.
22	Nalbands	ib.
23	Caste of students	ib.
24	Income	ib.
25	Expenditure	ib.
26	Patients treated	ib.
27	Working of the dog hospital... ..	ib.
28	The segregation ward	6
29	New buildings	ib.
30	Demand for veterinary assistants	ib.
31	Indian Veterinary Journal	ib.
32	Text books	ib.
PART II.—TREATMENT OF DISEASE.		
33	Mortality	ib.
34	The method of reporting disease and collecting statistics	ib.
35	Investigation of disease	7
36	Examination and collection of specimens	ib.
37	Collection of biting flies, etc.	ib.
38	Maps showing distribution of disease	ib.
SECTION 1 (a).—EQUINE CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.		
39	Mortality	ib.
40	Glanders	ib.
41	Surra	ib.
42	Dourine	ib.
SECTION 1 (b).—BOVINE CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.		
43	Rinderpest	ib.
44	Preventive inoculations	ib.
45	Attitude of the public towards rinderpest inoculation	ib.
46	Hæmorrhagic septicæmia	8
47	Preventive inoculation	ib.
48	Foot and mouth disease	ib.
49	Black-quarter	ib.
50	Preventive vaccination	ib.
51	Anthrax	ib.
52	Other contagious disease	ib.

Para.	Subject.	Page.
PART II—concluded.		
SECTION 1 (c).—CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—OTHER ANIMALS.		
53	Contagious disease. Other animals	8
SECTION 2.—OTHER DISEASE.		
54	Treatment of disease in villages	ib.
SECTION 3.—VETERINARY HOSPITALS.		
55	Veterinary Hospitals	9
56	Buildings	ib.
57	Income and expenditure at Veterinary Hospitals. Table VI.	ib.
58	Simla Veterinary Hospital	ib.
PART III.—BREEDING OPERATIONS.		
SECTION 1.—BOVINES.		
59	Stud bulls	ib.
60	Supply and care of bulls	10
61	Sargodha Bull Farm	ib.
SECTION 2.—EQUINES (UNDER LOCAL BODIES).		
62	Number of horse and pony stallions in the non-selected districts	ib.
63	Number of donkey stallions in the non-selected districts. Table X.	ib.
64	Services of stallions	ib.
65	Feed and keep of stallions	ib.
SECTION 3.—FAIRS AND SHOWS.		
66	Fairs and shows	ib.
67	Horse shows	11
68	Cattle shows	ib.
SECTION 4.—OTHER BREEDING OPERATIONS.		
69	Merino rams	ib.
PART IV.—SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.		
70	Numerical strength	ib.
71	Work of the subordinate staff	ib.
72	Training in inoculation	ib.
73	General remarks on the staff and work	12
74	Director of Agriculture's Circular No. 4 and the appointment of visitors for veterinary hospitals.	
PART V.—EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT.		
75	Expenditure	ib.
PART VI.—GENERAL REMARKS.		
76	The Punjab Veterinary College. Remarks of the Director of Agriculture	ib.
77	As above	ib.
78	As above	ib.
79	The Civil Veterinary Department. Remarks of the Director of Agriculture. Treatment of disease.	ib.
80	As above. Veterinary Hospitals	13
81	As above. Breeding operations	ib.
82	As above. Publications in vernacular	ib.
83	As above. Notice of officers	ib.

No. 1757 S. (Rev. & Agri.—Genl.).

FROM

H. P. TOLLINTON, ESQUIRE,
Offg. Secretary to Government,
Punjab and its Dependencies,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Dated Simla, 20th August 1909.

File No.

Revenue and Agriculture.

General.

SIR,

I AM directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India a copy of the amalgamated report on the Punjab Veterinary College and the Punjab Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1908-09, and to convey the following remarks.

2. The year has been marked by an increase in the popularity of the Veterinary Hospitals throughout the Province. Increased attention has at the same time been paid to breeding operations and in particular to the standard and quantity of donkey stallions. The Lieutenant-Governor during a recent inspection of the Hissar Farm was much pleased with the young stock being raised there. This should prove of great service in improving the breeding of mules in the Punjab. In spite of some doubtful results in the Miánwāli district it is satisfactory to notice that preventive inoculation is usually attended with success, and is uniformly appreciated. In Sir Louis Dane's opinion the record of the College and of the Department for the year 1908-09 is gratifying, and great credit is due to Majors Smith and Walker and the officers serving under them in their respective spheres.

3. I am to add that Sir Louis Dane has under consideration a small change in the form of the report, which at present is written piecemeal by the Director of Agriculture, the Principal of the Veterinary College, and the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department. The change will have the effect of showing which of these officers is responsible for each portion of the report.

4. The figures showing local expenditure on the Civil Veterinary Department in table XIV A will be reported later.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. P. TOLLINTON,

Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab.

1911

From

THE SECRETARY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND LANDS

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND LANDS

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ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION
IN THE
PUNJAB.

For the year 1908-09.

Preface.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

1. Major Smith was Principal of the Punjab Veterinary College throughout the year. Captain Dawson and Mr. Gaiger held the other two Professorships. Mr. Gaiger was transferred to the Muktesar Laboratory during the summer vacation to study and work at various cattle diseases. In accordance with a recommendation of *the Veterinary Conference held at Calcutta in February, 1908, a proposal was submitted to improve the pay of the Senior Assistant Professors at the Veterinary College, placing them on an equality with officers in the grade of Deputy Superintendent. It is understood that this scheme has been sanctioned.* The new scale is a well merited reward for the present incumbents, and it will also tend to ensure a higher standard among their successors.

2. Great difficulties are still being experienced in securing land for the extension of the dissecting room, and for the hostel. As regards the dissecting room, acquisition proceedings are in train. The site first selected for the hostel had to be abandoned on account of the prohibitive price which was placed on it. A cheaper site has now been selected behind the office of the Director of Land Records, and, on receipt from the Principal, the necessary papers were forwarded to Government in May, with a view to the issue of a fresh notification under the Acquisition of Land Act. Certain urgently needed buildings which have been sanctioned, these including additions to the present laboratory in the Contagious Diseases Ward, a 'destructor', and some out-houses, are being delayed, as funds are not available. It is to be hoped that it will soon be possible to carry out these extensions, as well as to complete the dissecting room, as delay is occasioning real inconvenience.

3. Captain G. K. Walker held the appointment of Chief Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab, from the 1st to the 23rd April, 1908, and from the 27th October, 1908, to the end of the year, the interval being spent by him on combined leave. During his absence, Mr. Woodley, Superintendent of the North Punjab Circle and North-West Frontier Province, acted in his place, while Mr. Carless, officer under training, officiated for Mr. Woodley. The Southern Punjab Circle was held by Captain Walker until the 23rd April, when it was taken over by Mr. Taylor who had been attached for training since the previous July. Mr. Taylor's head-quarters have been established at Ferozepore. On reverting from the charge of the North Punjab Circle, Mr. Carless remained attached to the Province for training.

4. Captain Walker was on tour for 59 days and travelled 2,975 miles by rail and 449 miles by road. Mr. Woodley, as officiating Chief Superintendent, was on tour for 54 days and travelled 2,428 miles by rail and 523 miles by road. As Superintendent, Civil Veterinary

Department, North Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, Mr. Woodley spent 95 days on tour, of which 49 were in the Frontier Province. He travelled 3,469 miles by rail and 1,130 by road. Mr. Carless, when officiating for Mr. Woodley, spent 69 days on tour, of which 28 were in the Frontier Province. He travelled 1,594 miles by rail and 1,152 miles by road. Mr. Taylor was 138 days on tour, and travelled 6,035 miles by rail and 1,173 miles by road. Mr. Carless, while under training, was on tour for 47 days, and travelled 1,445 miles by rail and 448 miles by road. The number of days spent in tents on tour were as follows:—Captain Walker, 24; Mr. Taylor, 42; and Mr. Carless, 20.

5. Captain Walker visited the office of the Superintendent, South Punjab, inspected the work of all the veterinary staff in the *Work performed on tour.* **Gujranwala and Lyallpur** districts, and interviewed 9 Deputy Commissioners. He attended outbreaks of epidemic disease in 4 and checked inoculation work in 3 districts. He inspected 18 Veterinary Hospitals once or more than once, and judged at 4 cattle shows. He was a member of the 'Board of Examiners' at the Punjab Veterinary College Examination in April, 1908, and assisted in the examination of the Nalband Class in January. He went to the Hissar Cattle Farm twice to select bulls and donkey stallions.

Mr. Woodley, as officiating Chief Superintendent, visited the offices of the North and South Circles, inspected the work of the veterinary staff in 2 districts, judged at one horse and cattle show, and inspected 2 tonga lines. In his capacity as Superintendent, North Punjab, he visited all the districts in his circle and, as far as possible, interviewed District Officers. He inspected 16 Veterinary Hospitals once or more than once, and also 3 tonga lines in his circle. He judged at 4 cattle shows, attended an outbreak of rinderpest in Gujrat, and supervised inoculation work in Rawalpindi.

Mr. Carless, as Superintendent, North Punjab, visited all his districts except Gujrat, and inspected 10 Veterinary Hospitals. He inspected the tonga lines in his circle and dealt with an outbreak of glanders on the Rawalpindi-Murree tonga line. He visited an outbreak of rinderpest and checked inoculation work in Mianwali.

Mr. Taylor visited all the districts in the South Punjab Circle, and interviewed Deputy Commissioners as opportunity offered. He inspected 38 Veterinary Hospitals once or more than once, and judged at 9 horse and cattle shows. He acted as a member of the 'Board of Examiners' for the Nalband Class at Lahore in January. He inspected the Simla tonga line twice. He investigated outbreaks of epidemic disease in 3 districts. He personally conducted inoculation work in 3, and he checked inoculation work in 15 outbreaks.

Mr. Carless, while under training, judged at 2 horse and cattle shows, and inspected 3 Veterinary Hospitals. He made an extended tour in the Lahore district under canvas and accompanied Captain Walker on some of his tours.

6. Captain Walker was able to carry out a cattle survey of the *District cattle surveys.* Amritsar District and Mr. Taylor managed to do about half of the Hissar district. Mr. Woodley was unable to undertake a survey, owing to the extent of and the imperfect communications in his charge. It is extremely difficult to find time for these surveys with large circles and a rapidly expanding staff of veterinary assistants. Captain Walker writes that in spite of this, "some cattle survey work should be taken up every year, if possible, especially by the junior officers, as it gives them a better insight into village conditions." I entirely agree with Captain Walker. A cattle survey is of as great value to a veterinary officer as a settlement to a civilian. It is very satisfactory that a start has been made.

Scheduling of South African horse sickness as a disease under the Glanders and Farcy Act.

7. South African horse sickness has been scheduled as a disease under the Glanders and Farcy Act, and the necessary rules under the Act have been issued by Government.

Enrolment of veterinary assistants as reserve transport daffadars.

8. The majority of the veterinary assistants employed in the Punjab have been enrolled as reserve transport veterinary daffadars for service in emergencies.

9. Draft rules under the District Board and Municipal Acts regulating the employment of compounders and ensuring their efficiency have been submitted to Government and have been published in the *Punjab Gazette* for the information of the public preliminary to being made final.

10. The perusal of Parts II to IV of this report on the Provincial Veterinary Department brings out the point very strongly that, while the field of work continues to extend, and the staff of veterinary assistants is increasing every year, the supervising staff remains practically the same, and is fast becoming unequal to the task imposed upon it. The present inspectors are not competent to discharge all the duties which one would legitimately expect from the intermediate grade of supervising officers. The veterinary assistants have to receive continual technical training, and the time of the Superintendents is largely devoted to this instead of being freely available for such important work as the investigation of disease and the supervision of inoculation operations in the field. It is of vital importance to the future of the Department that this matter should be taken up without delay. Captain Walker and I are practically agreed as to what should be done, and our general proposals are now before Government. Briefly, we recommend :—

- (i) An increase in the number of Inspectors and an improvement in their rates of pay ;
- (ii) The provision of really adequate arrangements for the education of men to be given direct appointments as Inspectors, and for the post-graduate training of selected veterinary assistants for promotion to inspectorships ;
- (iii) The strengthening of the grade of Superintendents and the creation of a few posts of Deputy Superintendents, the Deputy Superintendentships being filled up in course of time by promotion from the grade of Inspectors. These Deputy Superintendents to be of any real assistance would have to be capable of discharging quasi-independent duties.

The success of any scheme of this kind will depend entirely on the efficiency of the educational arrangements referred to in (ii) above. Captain Walker and I are both of the opinion that the establishment of an Imperial Veterinary College would offer the best and perhaps the only solution of the difficulty, the standard of teaching at this College approximating as nearly as possible to that given at similar institutions in England. The incident at Mianwali referred to in paragraph 44 of this report, in which a large number of animals died after inoculation, furnishes a striking example of the need of a number of thoroughly qualified Inspectors for the control of inoculation work. The recurrence of similar mishaps, although they might be in no way due to the serum administered, would conceivably be most disastrous to our work.

Part I.—Veterinary Instruction.

THE PUNJAB VETERINARY COLLEGE. *

11. The summer session commenced on the 22nd April, 1908, closing on the 30th June 1908. The winter session commenced on the 6th October, 1908, and closed on the 31st March, 1909.

12. During the year, there have been three classes undergoing instruction for the three years' course, composed as follows :—

Sessions.	Veterinary course.	Graduates'				
		1st year	...	...	...	71
		2nd „	...	...	...	81
		3rd „	...	...	...	114

* NOTE.—This report has been submitted by Major A. Smith, Principal of the College.

13. The number of students admitted in April, 1908, was 67, including 25 from Indian Cavalry, 2 from the Army Remount Department, 1 from Imperial Service Troops, 1 from a Native State, 4 from the Central Provinces and 14 from the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The balance is made up of 29 civilian students who were selected from about 200 candidates assembled for the competitive examination on the 20th April, 1908.

14. The educational qualifications of the 67 men admitted during the year were as follows :—

Entrance passed	...	...	...	...	10
Middle passed	...	...	...	...	30
Students from Native Cavalry Regiments and Remount Depôts	...	...	...	...	27
Total					67

15. The first year class was brought up to 71 by the addition of 4 men who had failed at their examination in the previous year. Of these, 2 men were not allowed to appear in the examination on account of irregular attendance at lectures and 2 absented themselves from the examination before the Board of Examiners, thus leaving the number of examinees for this class, 67 only.

16. The second year class commenced with 81 students. This number at the end of the year was reduced to 73. Two sowars of Native Cavalry and 1 from the Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery were found unsuitable and were recalled to their regiments. Four men, through irregular attendance, were not allowed to appear in the examination. One civilian student left the College without assigning any reason.

17. The third or final year class commenced with 111 students. This number by the end of the year was reduced to 109. One man was accidentally killed on the railway, and one, through irregular attendance, was not allowed to appear in the examination.

18. During the year, 4 final class students and 30 students of the junior classes, who had failed in one subject only at the previous annual examination, were again examined at the end of June in the subjects in which they had failed. Of the 4 final class students 3 succeeded in passing and 1 failed. Of the 30 men of the junior classes, who were re-examined, 26 passed and 4 again failed. Those who failed were consequently remanded for another year to their respective classes.

19. The result of the Annual Examination is as follows :—

Class.				Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
1st year	...	...	...	67	59	88
2nd year	...	...	...	73	62	84
3rd year	...	...	...	109	69	63

Of the 8 failures in the first year class, 3 failed in one subject only and will be re-examined in that subject at the end of June next. Of the 5 remaining failures in this class, one civil student, having failed twice in this class, has been removed from the College. Of the 11 failures in the second year class, 4 failed in one subject only, and will be re-examined in that subject at the end of June next. Of the 7 remaining failures in this class one military student was, on my advice, removed from the College. Of the 40 failures in the final class, 8 will be re-examined in the one subject in which they failed at the end of June next. Three men having failed twice were considered unsuitable for the work required of them, and in consequence, have been struck off the rolls of the College. The remaining 29, together with any who fail to satisfy the examiner in June, are remanded for another year.

Report of the Board of Examiners.

20. The examiners in their report remark—

“The technical subjects, contained in the 3rd year’s course require far more individual tuition than it is possible to give to such a great number of students. In the circumstances we consider that the results are satisfactory.”

The results would undoubtedly have been better but for the many compulsory absences of students from malaria last autumn, and the very large size of the final year class.

21. In addition to the ordinary classes held during the year, a class of **The Transport Dressers' class.** 62 men from the Transport Department received three months' training as dressers.

22. Sixteen men received a nine months' course of instruction in shoeing. **Nalbands.** At the examination held in January, 1909, nine men passed successfully. Of the seven failures, four men were examined by me in April last after four months' further tuition, and passed successfully.

23. The students in the College at the close of the year **Caste of students.** comprised :—

Brahmans	...	...	...	...	...	2
Non-Brahman Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	34
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	...	62
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	154
						252

24. The sum paid into the Government Treasury was Rs. 14,223-2-0, as **Income.** against Rs. 13,718 during the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 505 over last year. There is an increase of Rs. 200 in receipts from the canine ward and of Rs. 915 under fees from students. On the other hand there are decreases of Rs. 180 and Rs. 375 in receipts under the headings "examination of horses" and "shoeing," respectively. I attribute the decreases to a change in British infantry regiments in cantonments, and to the fact that, during the year 1907-08, the cantonments were without veterinary officer for the greater portion of the year, which meant that more animals than usual were sent here for examination and shoeing.

25. The contingent expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,099 as compared **Expenditure.** with Rs. 15,018 for the previous year. The abnormally large classes were responsible for increases under the heads "subjects purchased for dissection", Rs. 799, and "hospital requisites", Rs. 559. The above cause and dearness of grain brought about an increase of Rs. 1,109, under the head "diet of college animals". Expenditure on books for the library advanced by Rs. 1,284, and expenditure on apparatus by Rs. 1,707.

26. The details of patients treated are as follows :— **Patients treated.**

Equine	...	...	...	...	...	4,321
Bovine	...	...	...	...	...	1,523
Canine	...	...	...	...	...	542
Segregation Ward	...	...	...	...	...	139

These figures are a slight increase all round on those of last year.

27. The income realised from the Dog Hospital during the year amounted **Working of the Dog Hos- pital.** to Rs. 1,545-12-0, and the expenditure (including Rs. 576 for establishment), to Rs. 1,408-6-2. There was thus a profit of Rs. 137-5-10.

28. Work in the Segregation Ward has greatly increased during the past **The Segregation Ward.** year. The number of specimens examined was exactly double that of the previous year. Besides the teaching of contagious diseases due to micro-organisms, the subject of Parasitology, owing to recent examination requirements, has had to be thoroughly gone into and a course of lectures, adapted for this country, prepared. The students are also trained in the recognition of the parasites from specimens in the museum. In the same way, a course of lectures on contagious diseases has been prepared, entirely adapted to the use of Indian students and containing the newest ideas on the subject. By this means, the student omits a great deal of reading which can never be of very much use to him and learns the main ideas more thoroughly. An elementary course of Bacteriology has been prepared in a similar way. The teaching of the theory and practice of rinderpest inoculation work, as carried out in the districts, was formerly taught at the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar. This class has now been transferred to the Punjab Veterinary College,

and is taught in the Segregation Ward. In addition, instruction is given in the methods of preparing and using black-quarter vaccine and hæmorrhagic septicæmia serum and in the application of the mallein and tuberculine tests. A separate scientific report is now annually submitted by the officer in charge through the Principal and Director of Agriculture, to the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, on the work done and the contagious diseases met with during the year.

29. During the year, no progress has been made in certain sanctioned buildings, *viz.*, additions to Dissecting Room and Laboratory, etc. With our large classes, it is easily understandable how we are working at considerable inconvenience for the want of this extra accommodation, and it is hoped that another year will not be allowed to pass before these urgent wants are supplied. The question of a hostel—a much needed addition to this College—is, I understand, still under the consideration of Government.

New buildings.

30. The demand for the services of veterinary assistants has been considerable during the year. It will be some years before the supply can possibly equal the demand. This fact, combined with the very large number of requests for admission, makes a strong case for the starting of another Veterinary College in Upper India.

Demand for veterinary assistants.

31. The monthly Indian Veterinary Journal in Urdu after being allowed to lapse for some time has, during the year, been revived in a much improved form under the editorship of Captain Dawson and Assistant Professor Ghulam Rasul Khan. The Journal has met with a favorable reception and is undoubtedly of great value in distributing progressive knowledge of this profession to graduates wherever they may be.

Indian Veterinary Journal.

32. During the year, a new vernacular text-book, on therapeutics, by Veterinary Graduate Ghulam Rasul Khan, has been introduced.

Text-books.

Part II.—Treatment of Disease.*

33. During the year under report, 145,808 cases of epidemic disease were reported of which 56,111 proved fatal. The figures for the previous year were 59,938 cases and 15,375 deaths. This large increase is accounted for, to some extent, by the new system of collecting statistics which was brought into force during the previous year. In addition, the year was particularly unhealthy for cattle owing to the excessive rainfall. Wet seasons are favourable to the spread of epidemic disease and, when fodder crops are destroyed by floods, cattle have less resisting power. There is a large increase in the figures under "other contagious disease" which is partly due to patwaris including many cases of death from natural causes under this head. This was not done, to the same extent, by veterinary assistants under the old system. It is an open question if these cases should strictly be included or not as will be shown later.—(See paragraph 52).

Mortality, Table II.

34. The new method of reporting epidemic disease and collecting statistics works well on the whole, and it is probably the best that can be devised under present conditions, that is, in the absence of any law making it compulsory for owners to report certain scheduled diseases. At one time there was a good deal of delay in the submission of the monthly returns, but this was brought to notice and there has been some improvement latterly. Even under the present system, many outbreaks are not reported, but with the present veterinary staff, we could deal with no more. As a matter of fact at certain seasons postcards reporting outbreaks are received in such numbers that, if the staff were increased fivefold, it is doubtful if it could deal with them all.

The method of reporting disease and collecting statistics.

35. As recorded above, the officers of the department have assiduously visited outbreaks of epidemic disease and supervised inoculation work during the course of their tours. Original investigation, except in a minor degree, is not possible when there is a large amount of inspection work to be got through necessitating long journeys over large areas. The inoculation work of the veterinary assistants is regularly checked by the Inspectors and copies of inoculation returns are sent to District Officers.

*Part II to IV have been written by Captain Walker, Chief Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab.

36. During the year, 77 specimens were submitted for examination and, of these, 52 were examined by officers of the department and 25 were sent to the Punjab Veterinary College. Certain material was called for from the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory for experimental purposes and this was obtained and submitted. Some specimens of reputed poisonous plants have been received for classification and record.

37. A certain number of equipments for collecting blood-sucking insects were received from the Imperial Entomologist and a beginning has been made towards making a collection. It will be very useful to have the indigenous varieties correctly identified with a view to determining eventually the particular diseases for the spread of which many are no doubt responsible.

38. Maps showing the distribution of certain epidemic diseases in the Punjab were prepared and submitted to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

SECTION 1 (a).—EQUINE CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

39. 224 deaths from equine contagious disease were reported against 107 in the previous year. Patwaris rarely include deaths in equines in their returns as they do not appreciate their contagious nature. The figures for equines are prepared, therefore, mainly from information received from the veterinary staff. The statistics in the selected districts are not included as equine disease in them is dealt with by the Army Remount Department. Cases dealt with in Lahore city, on the Rawalpindi-Murree tonga line, and at veterinary hospitals are, however, included as they concern this department.

40. During the year, 33 cases of glanders were reported from the Lahore, Sialkot and Rawalpindi districts. The cases were destroyed after being certified by a Veterinary Practitioner.

41. 163 deaths from surra were reported against 90 in the previous year. There was a serious outbreak in the Montgomery District.

42. No cases of dourine were detected during the year.

SECTION 1 (b).—BOVINE CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

43. During the year, 17,247 cases of rinderpest occurred, of which 8,739 died against 3,531 cases, and 1,714 deaths in the preceding year. The mortality from this disease during the year was not extraordinarily heavy. The year 1907-08, with which a comparison is made, was a particularly healthy one, and the freedom of the Province from rinderpest exceptional.

44. Contact animals were inoculated against this disease in 270 outbreaks and 60,258 animals were treated. Last year, 14,315 inoculations were performed in 70 outbreaks. 4,535 uninoculated animals died in the course of outbreaks which were dealt with, thus demonstrating the virulence of the disease. 613 animals died after inoculation, 567 being in the Mianwali District alone. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, who visited some of the villages, reports that the deaths were due to parasitic disease which co-existed with rinderpest. In the case, it is most unlikely, if the serum were properly given and in sufficiently large doses, that the animals died of rinderpest. The administration of anti-rinderpest serum to cattle exposed to infection from another disease is deprecated, and it is against the standing orders of this department as unsatisfactory results are likely to destroy confidence. In this case, however, the likelihood of the animals being attacked by another disease could not be foretold probably.

45. Opposition to preventive inoculation work is still met with, in out-of-the-way places mainly. As the operations of the department expand, this will decline to a minimum as the method is usually attended by most successful results and is uniformly appreciated.

46. **Hæmorrhagic septicæmia** was reported from every district in the Province except two. As usual, it was most severe in the irrigated districts of the Central Punjab. The disease is always more prevalent in wet seasons and the year under report was no exception. The total number of deaths reported was 20,822 out of 26,082 animals attacked against 8,133 cases and 7,351 deaths last year. No satisfactory treatment has yet been discovered for this disease. As stated last year, it would be less frequent if cattle were kept under better hygienic conditions.

47. The issue of preventive serum for hæmorrhagic septicæmia was suspended last year by the Inspector-General as it was of doubtful efficacy. A certain amount of serum, however, that was in hand, was utilised, as in many cases the people have faith in it. 6,075 contact animals in 40 outbreaks were inoculated, of which 13 died after inoculation. A few doses of a new vaccine for this disease have been issued from the Laboratory and the method is under trial in the field. A good preventive agent would fulfil a great want as it causes great losses among cattle in this Province. If it could be absolutely proved in what manner and by what agency it was spread a great step in advance would have been made.

48. **Foot and mouth disease** was reported from every district. 70,606 cases were reported, of which 1,241 died, against 38,683 and 673, respectively, last year. It was normally prevalent and the mortality not excessive. The veterinary staff does good service in treating animals suffering from this disease.

49. **Black-quarter** was reported from 18 districts. There were 965 cases and 721 deaths against 678 cases and 632 deaths last year.

50. 2,606 vaccinations were performed in infected places with most satisfactory results. In future, the vaccine for this disease will be obtained from the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory.

51. 688 deaths were reported from anthrax in 15 districts. I have previously pointed out that anthrax in cattle is rare in the Punjab and I become more convinced of this every year. It appears likely that the local cattle possess a very strong natural immunity.

52. The large number of deaths in bovines under the head of "other contagious disease," viz. 8,895, is due mainly to the existence of 'gillar' or parasitic disease in the Lahore and Sialkot districts. The Montgomery, Amritsar and Gujranwala districts also suffered severely. I was able to give this disease some attention whilst in the Amritsar District. Wet seasons favour the development of internal parasites. In years when fodder is scarce animals have not sufficient strength to withstand the attacks of these parasites and they die in large numbers of semi-starvation complicated with parasitism. After further investigation, the principal parasites which cause the disease will be specified. The remedy is a liberal and nutritious diet. Consequently, when fodder becomes available, the surviving animals usually recover. It is a question if 'gillar' should be regarded as an epidemic disease. It is regarded as such by many agriculturists, but the mortality is more strictly due to malnutrition.

SECTION 1 (c).—CONTAGIOUS DISEASE. OTHER ANIMALS.

53. There were 14,781 deaths, mainly amongst goats and sheep, from contagious disease in other animals. Again, the disease which caused the greatest mortality was 'gillar'. In goats and sheep "strangulus contortus" appears to be the causal parasite in the great majority of cases.

SECTION 2.—OTHER DISEASE.

54. During the year, 9,366 villages were visited by veterinary assistants on tour and 50,150 animals were treated. Last year, 6,774 villages were visited and 38,387 animals treated. It should be remembered that only one veterinary assistant regularly

itinerates in each district and the remainder visit outbreaks of epidemic disease only when called upon. The number of animals treated in villages depends mainly on the incidence of foot and mouth disease during the year as nearly all the cases treated on tour by the men who are normally stationary come under this category.

SECTION 3.—VETERINARY HOSPITALS.

55. During the year under report, there were 86 veterinary hospitals in the province, and the total number of cases treated in them amounted to 144,882. Last year, the number of cases was 96,630 in 77 hospitals. This is a very satisfactory increase and demonstrates the popularity of these institutions. The average daily attendance at each hospital works out at 9·8 and the average daily admittance of fresh cases at 4·6. These figures would certainly be larger if many of the smaller hospitals had not to be closed during the temporary absence of the veterinary assistants in charge. As there was an abnormal amount of epidemic disease during the year veterinary hospitals had to be left more than they would be ordinarily and the attendance was consequently less. Where intelligent compounders are employed the temporary absence of the veterinary assistant is not felt so much.

56. The work of providing suitable accommodation is progressing satisfactorily. Out of 86 veterinary hospitals, 54 are built according to the standard plan, though 9 of these are incomplete. Of the remainder, 7 are accommodated in suitable buildings and the others are in temporary quarters. With the help of the Government grant, supplemented in some cases from local funds, it is hoped that suitable accommodation will in time be provided for all. The veterinary hospital at Amritsar is very unsatisfactorily accommodated, and although a scheme for a new hospital was started some years ago and plans have been drawn up, no progress has been made. A new hospital is required at Murree also and, as the present one is very profitable, the Municipality might be expected to provide a suitable place.

57. The income and expenditure in the respective districts of the veterinary hospitals is shown in Table VI. Rupees 12,444 were realised from fees against Rs. 7,198 in the previous year. The fees in the district veterinary hospitals are very small and are only levied from income tax-payers.

58. The statement of the receipts and expenditure of the veterinary hospital at Simla received from the Municipal Committee shows that the institution pays its way satisfactorily with a margin of profit. The receipts, excluding the balance carried from last year, amount to Rs. 5,905 and the total expenditure to Rs. 3,093. This leaves a balance of Rs. 2,812 to be credited to provincial funds or Rs. 1,266 more than is required to cover the salary of the veterinary assistant and the interest on the capital cost of the buildings. Some more dog kennels are required at this institution and when the plans, which are awaited from the Executive Engineer, are received sanction will be applied for. The cost of their construction will be justified no doubt by the increased income that they will bring in.

Part III—Breeding operations.

SECTION I.—BOVINES.

59. At the close of the year under report, there were 437 stud bulls at work in the districts, against 379 at the end of the previous year. This is very satisfactory increase. There were 117 additions and 59 casualties. All the animals are the property of local bodies.

60. The grant for veterinary improvements enabled districts to buy more bulls than they would otherwise have been able to afford. We are fortunate in being able to get good bulls, suitable for a great many districts, from the Government Cattle Farm at Hissar at moderate price. Indents for 81 Hissar bulls were received from 16 districts and these were fully complied with. A number of bulls of the Dhunni breed were obtained privately from the Jhelum District, with the assistance of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, and a few others were purchased locally. One that had gone astray was recovered. During the year, District Boards were reminded that they are practically in entire charge of cattle breeding and that the arrangements for seeing that studs bulls are properly looked after are purely a district concern. This Department has laid down certain general principles, but local conditions vary and the subject should be very interesting to rural members. In localities where bulls are appreciated and used intelligently, the young stock show signs of great improvement since selected bulls have been more liberally supplied. With the rise of price of bullocks, cattle breeding on intelligent lines requires to be fostered by local interest. The larger questions of provision of grazing grounds and increased production of forage crops will require to be dealt with probably by special measures.

61. The scheme for a bull farm in the Jhelum Colony has not progressed owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining the necessary grazing rights. If sufficient grazing cannot be obtained the scheme will probably have to be dropped.

SECTION 2.—EQUINES (UNDER LOCAL BODIES.)

62. At the close of the year under report there were 64 horse and pony stallions at work in the non-selected districts. This is two less than the standard scale, Gurdaspur being short by that number. Since the year ended, however, two animals have been purchased locally. Sanction has been asked to increase the standard scale of the Jullundur District by two ponies to enable one animal to be placed in each tahsil.

63. At the end of the year 1907-08, there were 67 donkey stallions at work in the districts or 7 short of the standard scale. During the year, the 5 Catalonians that had been kept at the Hissar Farm to mature were issued as well as two more which had become available. In addition, 6 Hissar bred animals were supplied or a total of 13. Ten casualties occurred during the year. The standard scale of donkey stallions is short, therefore, by 4 animals. These will be obtained from the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, next autumn if possible. The donkeys received from Europe have become acclimatised and are doing good work, in most cases. Mule breeding in the Punjab should improve greatly within the next few years now that the supply of donkey stallions has been placed on a more satisfactory basis.

64. The average number of mares covered by the horse and pony stallions during the year under report was 54 and that for donkey stallions 41. The services of the newly imported donkey stallions were strictly limited and the average was lower than usual in consequence, though a larger total number of mares was covered.

65. The average cost of feed and keep of stallions for the year was Rs. 382 per horse, Rs. 374 per pony and Rs. 202 per donkey. This was an all-round increase on the figures for the previous year due to the prevailing prices of grain, and in some places to an increase in the wages of the attendants.

SECTION 3.—FAIRS AND SHOWS.

66. The necessary statistics in regard to fairs and shows as received from districts are given in Tables XIII and XIV. Those for the horse fairs relate to the non-selected districts only.

67. The horse shows held in the Delhi, Karnal, Ambala, and Gurdaspur districts received grants and medals from Imperial funds. They were all attended by officers of this department.

68. Medals from provincial funds were given at the Gurdaspur, Chakwal, Lyallpur, and Gujrat cattle shows. Most of the shows were visited by an officer of the department who assisted the Judging Committee. All shows are attended by one or more of the veterinary staff to deal with disease and assist generally.

SECTION 4.—OTHER BREEDING OPERATIONS.

69. It was not found possible to import the 25 Merino rams sanctioned for the Kangra District as the purchasing agents could not obtain them at the time of the year they were ordered. Arrangements are being made to obtain the rams in the autumn, however.

Part IV.—Subordinate Establishment.

70. The sanctioned strength of the subordinate establishment as it stood on the 31st March, 1909, was 139 as detailed below :—

Numerical strength, Table VII.	Veterinary Inspectors	...	...	...	12
	Do. Assistants, 1st grade	...	...	...	24
	Do. do. 2nd grade	...	...	...	48
	Do. do. 3rd grade	...	...	...	49
	Reserve	...	...	...	6
					139

This is an increase of 11 veterinary assistants over the last year. 22 men are still required to complete the staff of one man for every tahsil and one in addition, for each district. These will be recruited at the rate of 8 a year. An increase in the number of Inspectors to give them smaller charges and to provide for leave vacancies is required, and definite proposals will be submitted shortly. As the number of veterinary assistants increases, it follows that the superior and intermediate staff must be added to.

71. A proposal to improve the qualifications and position of the Veterinary Inspectors is under consideration. They are doing useful work, but the need for men of superior qualifications is indicated in order to give adequate relief to Superintendents. The work of the subordinate veterinary staff in general continues to improve in efficiency.

72. During the year, five veterinary assistants were sent to Muktesar or Bareilly for training in inoculation. The necessary training is now given to students at the local Veterinary College before they qualify.

73. The new system of working may be said to have proved superior to the old, as under it more work was obtained from the subordinate staff. The rules and forms that were brought in have required surprisingly few alterations, and the system works smoothly. It has, moreover, brought out very clearly that the present staff is inadequate numerically to deal with the work, especially when epidemic disease is rife. The weakness lies in the necessity for closing veterinary hospitals when men have to go on tour or leave. The present reserve is too small to provide for leave vacancies now that nearly every man has a hospital. The appointment of intelligent compounders provides to some extent for the temporary absence of the veterinary assistants to attend epidemic disease in the neighbourhood. The system should work perfectly well when it is found possible to put two men in each hospital and to provide a sufficient reserve.

74. A reference to Director of Agriculture's Circular No. 4, dated 25th May, 1908, is desirable to show that an attempt was made during the year to arouse greater interest on the part of District Officers and members of local bodies in the work of the department. In some districts visitors have been appointed for veterinary hospitals, and they occasionally record their remarks.

Part V.—Expenditure of the Department.

75. This year, the Accountant-General has only supplied figures of expenditure from Imperial and Provincial Funds. He is unable to supply 'Local' figures as District Fund accounts are no longer received in his office. Imperial expenditure has advanced from Rs. 53,341 to Rs. 65,068. This is mainly due to annual increments. Provincial expenditure now stands at Rs. 167,699 representing an increase of Rs. 10,871 on account of expansion of staff, and heavier expenditure at the Veterinary College.

Part VI.—General Remarks.

76. The results of the annual examination show total passes aggregating 76 per cent. compared with 75 per cent. in 1908 and 87 per cent. in 1907. We are still feeling the effects of the admission of unmanageably large classes in 1905 and 1906. The College authorities were compelled to do this so as to meet the pressing demand for trained men in Upper India. But it is obvious that the staff have not been able to do themselves justice. The establishment of another Veterinary College in Northern India appears to be an urgent necessity to relieve the pressure. Another aspect of the case is that, under present circumstances, after providing for military students, and scholars deputed from other provinces, there are an unduly small number of vacancies left for Punjabis.

77. The very valuable research work done by Mr. Gaiger, the officer in charge of the Segregation Ward, cannot be adequately dealt with in this report, and is made the subject of a separate communication to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department. Mr. Gaiger's capable and interesting report has been submitted to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for perusal before transmission. Captain Dawson is to be congratulated on the reception accorded to the Quarterly Indian Veterinary Journal in Urdu. The journal supplies a real want in keeping veterinary assistants informed of the latest developments of veterinary science. The quality of the journal is evidenced by the fact that Captain Dawson is now arranging to meet a demand for an English edition. The first number of the English issue will appear on October 1st.

78. Major Smith and his staff have had a very busy and arduous year. The classes have had to be sub-divided for the better teaching of certain subjects. Malaria has also been a serious handicap quite apart from the unwieldy size of the classes. In addition to teaching, the College is doing a great deal in other ways for the advancement of veterinary science in Northern India, and I consider that it has acquitted itself well in a year of exceptional difficulties.

79. A large increase is apparent in the number of deaths from contagious disease, this being due partly to the excessive rainfall which created very unfavourable conditions for stock, and partly to the improved system of reporting disease by patwaris. A serious outbreak of glanders on the Kashmir Road, which caused considerable anxiety, was effectually stamped out. The energetic measures taken against dourine a few years ago have been completely successful,

the Province being absolutely free from this disease during the year. The staff was busily occupied in many districts in coping with rinderpest, and as the efficacy of the preventive serum is well established, the inoculation of 60,258 contact animals must represent a great saving of capital to agriculturists. It is regrettable that so many animals died in Mianwali after inoculation, but the case was investigated by the Superintendent, and there is no reasonable doubt but that the mortality was due to a parasitic disease. In spite of the departmental orders that cattle exposed to infection from some other disease should not be inoculated, there must, with a subordinate staff like ours, always be a danger of incidents of this kind. There is, however, no question as regards the growing faith of the people in anti-rinderpest serum. We are still without a reliable vaccine against hæmorrhagic septicæmia, the most deadly of all cattle diseases in the Punjab. The results obtained with the vaccine which is under trial will be awaited with great interest. Black-quarter vaccine is now obtainable from the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory.

80. The working of the hospitals is improving, and there is a substantial increase in the number of cases treated. The attendance would certainly be much better if veterinary assistants were not compelled to leave their hospitals to deal with outbreaks of epidemic disease. It is to be hoped that good buildings in convenient situations will soon be provided at Amritsar and Murree where the existing hospitals are already doing remarkably good work. The accounts of the Simla Hospital show a clear profit of Rs. 1,266 to Government. This is a very creditable result.

81. The number of bulls in districts has advanced from 379 to 437. The number varies greatly from district to district, but this is due to differences in local condition. It is unfortunate that the Sargodha bull farm scheme has been delayed for so many years owing to the difficulty in securing Rakhs Drema and Risala which have been selected for the run. Negotiations are still proceeding with the Military Department. Much more attention is being taken in horse breeding in the non-selected districts. The recent stock census shows that there has been a marked increase under the head "horses and ponies". There is a keener demand for good stallions, which I consider that we should make every endeavour to meet. A general improvement in the number and quality of the horses and ponies in the Province would be a valuable asset to the Military Department, and the breeding of good animals at present prices would be an additional source of profit to the agricultural population. Mule breeding is now on a much sounder basis, as a large number of effete and useless donkey stallions have been cast and replaced by young animals.

82. Captain Walker has contributed a series of articles on veterinary subject to the "Zemindar," and it is understood that these have been much appreciated. The question of issuing pamphlets on approved subjects is under consideration. With the marked rise in the value of cattle, useful information connected with the management of cattle and their protection against disease would probably be well received.

83. There have been no changes in the administration of the Department during the year. Captain Walker has, therefore, devoted his attention to the training of his staff and to the development of the scheme of working introduced in the autumn of 1907. I consider that every effort is being made to make the department of direct and practical use to the agricultural community, and that the year may be regarded as one of continued and gratifying progress. Mr. Woodley had a particularly arduous year and his health suffered from the strain. He worked zealously and assiduously. Mr. Taylor did very well throughout. Both these officers deserve credit for their work. Mr. Carless has been gaining experience and he should become a useful officer.

The 30th June, 1909.

W. RENOUF,
Director of Agriculture, Punjab.

TABLES.

No.	Subject.	Page.
I	Statement showing the main results of the Punjab Veterinary College ...	i
II	Ditto the number of deaths from contagious disease among animals	ii
III	Ditto the results of preventive inoculation	iii
IV	Ditto the number of animals treated and castrated by veterinary assistants on tour	iv
V	Ditto the number of animals treated at veterinary hospitals and dispensaries	v
VI	Abstract showing receipts and expenditure of veterinary hospitals ...	vi
VII	Showing total strength of subordinate veterinary staff employed ...	<i>ib.</i>
VIII	Return of stud bulls	vii
IX	Showing main results of provincial cattle-farms	viii
X	Return of horse, pony and donkey stallions under local bodies ...	ix
XI	Services and produce of each class of horse, pony and donkey stallion under local bodies	x
XII	Showing average cost of feed, keep, attendance, etc., of horse, pony and donkey stallions	<i>ib.</i>
XIII	Abstract of particulars regarding horse fairs and shows held in non-selected districts	xi
XIV	Abstract of particulars regarding cattle fairs and shows	xii
XIV A	Statement showing cost of the Civil Veterinary Department	xiii

Table

1	Introduction	1
2	Chapter I	10
3	Chapter II	20
4	Chapter III	30
5	Chapter IV	40
6	Chapter V	50
7	Chapter VI	60
8	Chapter VII	70
9	Chapter VIII	80
10	Chapter IX	90
11	Chapter X	100
12	Chapter XI	110
13	Chapter XII	120
14	Chapter XIII	130
15	Chapter XIV	140
16	Chapter XV	150
17	Chapter XVI	160
18	Chapter XVII	170
19	Chapter XVIII	180
20	Chapter XIX	190
21	Chapter XX	200
22	Chapter XXI	210
23	Chapter XXII	220
24	Chapter XXIII	230
25	Chapter XXIV	240
26	Chapter XXV	250
27	Chapter XXVI	260
28	Chapter XXVII	270
29	Chapter XXVIII	280
30	Chapter XXIX	290
31	Chapter XXX	300

TABLE No. 1.—(SEE PART I).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MAIN RESULTS OF THE PUNJAB VETERINARY COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1908-09.

Name of the Institution.	Name of course of instruction if more than one course followed.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS.						STUDENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR CLASSIFIED BY EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES WHO PASSED OUT DURING THE THREE YEARS PRECEDING.					REMARKS.		
		Admitted during the year.		Passed Final Examination during the year.	Failed to pass Final Examination.	Remaining under instruction at the end of the year.			Matriculated or with higher qualifications.	Knowing some English but no Matriculated.	Knowing no English or very little English.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.	Salaries of the Instructing Staff.	Other expenses.	Total.	Total number passed.	In service of the Government or Local Bodies.		In service of other states and Institutions.	In private practice.	Number unemployed.
Scholarship-holders.	Others.	In ordinary course.	Instruction prolonged by reason of failure to pass.			From fees.	From other sources.	Total.												Salaries of the Instructing Staff.				Other expenses.	Total.	Total number passed.	In service of the Government or Local Bodies.	In service of other states and Institutions.	In private practice.	Number unemployed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Punjab Veterinary College.	Diploma or 3 years' course in Urdu.	12	55	69	40	231	* 21	10	30	27	Rs. 8,184	Rs. 6,039	Rs. 14,223	Rs. 47,604	Rs. 30,285	Rs. 77,889	† 193	176	13	Nil.	Nil.	

* Those who were dismissed from the College, after failure are excluded This includes three men who were not allowed to appear in the examination owing to irregular attendance.
 † Four are known to be dead.

TABLE II.—(See paragraphs 33, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52 and 53)
SHOWING NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONGST ANIMALS DURING THE YEAR 1908-09.

District.	EQUINES.						BOVINES.							OTHERS.						REMARKS.	
	Glanders.	Anthrax.	Surra.	Dourine.	Other conta- gious diseases.	Total.	Rinderpest.	Foot and month disease.	Hæmorrhagic septicæmia.	Black-quarter.	Anthrax.	Other conta- gious diseases.	Total.	Rinderpest.	Foot and month.	Hæmorrhagic septicæmia.	Black-quarter.	Anthrax.	Other conta- gious diseases.		Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Hissar	3	...	...	3	264	27	198	61	...	...	550	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	
Rohatak	15	38	341	...	...	...	394	...	...	60	...	...	...	60	
Gurgaon	357	16	78	...	...	...	451	...	...	...	...	...	225	225	
Delhi	90	6	...	...	...	...	96	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	
Karnal	76	20	916	10	...	...	1,022	...	...	...	...	...	815	815	
Ambala	104	72	400	4	...	20	600	...	...	...	...	...	63	63	
Simla	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangra	7	65	291	...	26	9	398	...	...	28	...	...	21	49	
Hoshiarpur	51	15	566	...	12	...	644	...	...	...	...	...	36	36	
Jullundur	32	...	...	34	13	53	606	...	6	18	695	...	1	16	...	...	10	27	
Ludhiana	2	...	177	104	682	4	13	...	980	...	4	2	...	...	...	6	
Ferozepore	11	936	102	643	36	4	21	1,742	10	2	11	...	...	202	225	
Montgomery	109	11	722	...	103	933	1,938	20	...	9	...	...	1,623	1,652	
Lahore	6	...	120	...	...	120	1,183	84	2,029	6	...	2,914	6,216	132	111	536	...	...	3,958	4,737	
Amritsar	6	54	6	1,547	...	...	674	2,281	...	...	87	...	...	202	289	
Gurdaspur	386	26	288	...	...	141	791	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	
Sialkot	10	59	33	653	...	...	2,625	3,370	...	8	23	...	...	531	562	
Gujranwala	1,011	17	2,672	139	260	556	4,656	8	...	10	50	65	596	729	
Gujrat	82	14	1,228	4	40	5	1,373	...	3	4	...	...	68	75	
Shahpur	18	129	98	1,578	10	97	7	1,919	2	55	149	14	166	1,503	1,889	
Jhelum	40	148	210	177	...	21	596	2	387	...	14	...	713	1,116	
Rawalpindi	20	407	18	49	20	5	47	546	2	4	18	...	...	241	261	
Attock	2	...	...	...	32	9	49	140	9	...	239	...	...	...	20	...	1,266	1,305	
Mianwali	2,425	1	354	6	...	55	2,841	20	9	10	...	...	28	172	
Lyalpur	74	29	1,874	7	67	44	2,095	...	...	125	19	...	...	...
Jhang	1	79	21	1,411	7	39	255	1,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Multan	1	1	454	13	635	6	1	15	1,124	...	...	...	...	...	132	132	
Muzaffargarh	1	1	89	18	499	29	6	211	832	...	...	...	...	...	56	56	
Dera Ghazi Khan	46	177	303	55	...	324	905	...	...	...	...	...	111	111	
Total	33	5	163	...	23	224	8,739	1,241	20,822	721	688	8,895	41,106	196	589	1,083	117	231	12,560	14,781	

NOTE.—The figures for equines relate only to non-selected districts, the Municipality of Lahore, and the Rawalpindi-Kohala road, except where cases are treated in veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in selected districts.

TABLE III.

(See Paragraphs 44, 47 and 50)

SHOWING RESULTS OF PREVENTIVE INOCULATION DURING THE YEAR 1008-09.

DISTRICT.	Name of disease against which inoculation was carried out.	Method of inoculation followed.	Number of outbreaks in which inoculation was undertaken.	NUMBER OF ANIMALS WHICH DIED UNINOCULATED IN COURSE OF OUTBREAK.			NUMBER OF ANIMALS INOCULATED.			NUMBER OF ANIMALS WHICH DIED AFTER INOCULATION.			REMARKS.	
				Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Hissar	Rinderpest.	Serum alone.	5	...	43	...	...	744	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak			2	...	15	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon			5	...	78	...	...	...	293	...	...	...	1	...
Delhi			4	...	90	...	...	...	531	...	...	...	...	...
Karnal			3	...	44	...	...	...	375	...	...	...	...	...
Ambala			5	...	96	...	...	...	1,010	...	...	...	...	...
Kangra			1	...	7	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshiarpur			1	...	21	...	...	...	356	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur			1	...	12	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	1	...
Ludhiana			8	...	132	...	...	...	1,655	...	...	...	3	...
Ferozepore			33	...	617	...	...	...	7,078	...	...	...	12	...
Montgomery			1	...	45	...	...	...	318	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore			19	...	661	...	...	...	6,548	...	...	...	8	...
Amritsar			4	...	54	...	...	...	660	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdaspur			2	...	308	...	...	...	497	...	...	...	...	...
Sialkot			1	...	13	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Gujranwala			23	...	463	...	...	...	4,695	...	...	...	5	...
Gujrat			2	...	46	...	...	...	1,428	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur			1	...	39	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi			41	...	186	...	...	...	6,429	...	...	...	11	...
Attock			4	...	29	...	...	...	1,067	...	...	...	...	...
Minwali			67	...	1,122	...	...	...	12,871	...	...	...	567	...
Lyllpur			5	...	56	...	...	...	1,195	...	...	...	...	...
Jhang			9	...	79	...	...	...	2,254	...	...	...	...	...
Multan			17	...	236	...	...	...	7,952	...	...	...	1	...
Muzaffargarh			5	...	33	...	...	...	1,713	...	...	...	4	...
Dera Ghazi Khan... ..			1	...	10	...	...	...	445	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	270	...	4,535	...	...	60,258	...	...	613	...	...
Hoshiarpur	Haemorrhagic Septicemia.	Serum alone.	3	...	29	...	...	644	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur			3	...	33	...	...	547	...	...	...	2	...	
Ludhiana			9	...	85	...	...	1,543	...	...	...	1	...	
Ferozepore			3	...	27	...	...	396	...	...	...	1	...	
Lahore			4	...	51	...	...	837	...	...	...	1	...	
Amritsar			1	...	5	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...
Gujranwala			6	...	75	...	...	1,205	...	...	...	8	...	
Shahpur			1	...	10	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...
Jhang	10	...	65	...	...	652	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	40	...	380	...	...	6,075	...	...	13	...		
Lahore	H. S.	Vaccine.	2	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..			...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hissar	Black-quar-ter.	Vaccine.	1	...	40	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore			1	...	...	...	1,437	...	...	...	1	...		
Jhelum			14	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	16	...	40	...	...	1,150	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	...	...	328	...	4,955	...	...	2,608	...	...	1	...		
								69,069	...	...	627	...		

TABLE IV.—(SEE PARAGRAPH 54)

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS TREATED AND CASTRATED BY VETERINARY ASSISTANTS ON TOUR DURING 1908-09.

DISTRICT.	Number of villages visited.	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed.	CASTRATIONS PERFORMED.				TREATED FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.				TREATED FOR NON-CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.				Total number of cases treated and castrations performed.	REMARKS.
			Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Hissar ...	340	5	18	9	9	36	20	1,183	37	1,240	30	236	81	347	1,623	
Rohtak ...	206	3	24	143	20	187	30	487	1	518	140	801	10	951	1,656	
Gurgaon ...	183	4	6	12	7	25	7	651	101	759	204	740	66	1,010	1,794	
Delhi ...	247	4	10	14	...	24	1	1,106	5	1,112	74	672	33	779	1,915	
Karnal ...	169	4	18	...	5	23	2	165	4	171	79	98	6	183	377	
Ambala ...	360	4	32	11	4	47	9	512	1	522	55	241	12	308	877	
Simla ...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Kangra ...	394	5	7	1	...	8	16	4,444	82	4,542	475	977	102	1,554	6,104	
Hoshiarpur ...	313	4	40	65	1	106	9	1,467	3	1,479	113	271	11	395	1,980	
Jullundur ...	330	4	17	11	...	28	7	1,083	7	1,097	73	222	2	297	1,422	
Ludhiana ...	453	4	40	10	13	63	17	2,094	...	2,111	40	249	6	295	2,469	
Ferozepore ...	351	5	79	90	3	172	29	3,806	61	3,896	134	277	34	445	4,513	
Montgomery ...	543	3	30	16	4	50	25	900	251	1,176	184	110	71	365	1,591	
Lahore ...	437	4	15	4	...	19	66	1,054	188	1,308	99	371	10	480	1,807	
Amritsar ...	354	4	15	12	...	27	29	299	25	353	207	264	5	476	856	
Gurdaspur ...	254	5	14	1	...	15	5	1,899	12	1,916	138	416	5	559	2,490	
Sialkot ...	502	5	11	6	...	17	16	542	28	586	110	247	7	364	967	
Gujranwala ...	575	4	16	37	15	68	19	801	81	901	212	679	386	1,277	2,246	
Gujrat ...	313	4	18	23	4	45	9	1,664	5	1,678	165	257	26	448	2,171	
Shahpur ...	314	4	17	10	5	32	4	752	330	1,086	153	192	73	418	1,536	
Jhelum ...	375	4	5	5	2	12	1	962	211	1,174	104	133	68	305	1,491	
Rawalpindi ...	366	3	2	8	1	11	2	751	56	809	66	150	47	263	1,083	
Attock ...	253	3	13	3	...	16	10	425	37	472	194	144	31	369	857	
Mianwali ...	399	3	11	1	...	12	1	321	221	543	123	179	49	351	906	
Lyalpur ...	234	4	17	4	1	22	1	816	...	817	247	345	13	605	1,444	
Jhang ...	252	4	27	3	...	30	8	452	4	464	123	241	41	405	899	
Multan ...	298	5	22	4	...	26	9	751	126	856	82	271	163	516	1,428	
Muzaffargarh ...	263	4	14	10	1	25	3	579	10	592	144	182	35	361	978	
D. G. Khan ...	288	4	4	...	...	4	44	1,279	480	1,803	422	339	99	860	2,667	
Total ...	9,366	113	545	513	95	1,158	399	31,245	2,367	34,011	4,190	9,304	1,492	14,986	50,150	

TABLE V.—(See paragraph 55).

SHOWING NUMBER OF ANIMALS TREATED AT VETERINARY HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES DURING THE YEAR 1908-09.

DISTRICT.	Number of Veterinary Dispensaries.	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed at Dispensaries.	IN-PATIENTS.															OUT-PATIENTS.						TOTAL NUMBER OF IN AND OUT-PATIENTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR.				Receipts.	Expenditure.	
			Remaining on 1st April.			Admitted during the year.			Total.			Discharged during the year.			Balance on 31st March.			Number treated during the year.			Average daily attendance.			Total.						
			Equines.	Bovines.	Other animals.	Equines.	Bovines.	Other animals.	Equines.	Bovines.	Other animals.	Equines.	Bovines.	Other animals.	Equines.	Bovines.	Other animals.	Equines.	Bovines.	Other animals.	Equines.	Bovines.	Other animals.		Equines.	Bovines.	Other animals.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Hissar ...	4	4	4	...	...	21	2	3	25	2	3	25	2	3	...	...	...	880	2,434	3,710	3.53	10.23	6.09	905	2,436	3,713	7,054	11,142	11,142
Rohtak ...	2	2	...	...	...	43	27	2	43	27	2	40	25	2	3	2	...	1,233	2,225	627	8.33	11.03	3.88	1,273	2,250	629	4,152	5,911	5,911
Gurgaon ...	3	3	...	...	...	25	17	3	25	17	3	25	17	3	...	...	...	844	1,912	785	7.45	11.30	5.89	869	1,929	788	3,586	1,967	1,967
Delhi ...	3	3	4	2	...	76	32	30	80	34	30	78	34	29	3	...	1	1,270	2,147	476	10.22	6.64	3.59	1,348	2,181	505	4,034	4,810	4,810	
Karnal ...	3	3	...	...	...	89	40	3	89	40	3	88	36	3	1	4	...	982	1,240	308	10.66	10.39	3.47	1,070	1,276	311	2,657	4,018	4,018
Ambala ...	3	3	1	...	...	82	111	10	83	111	10	83	111	10	...	...	...	1,390	3,637	722	8.42	15.23	3.61	1,473	3,748	732	5,953	6,887	6,887
Simla ...	1	1	...	...	2	82	1	66	82	1	68	82	1	68	...	...	...	238	11	349	2.20	3.36	2.97	320	12	417	749	5,905	3,093
Kangra ...	3	3	...	...	...	15	...	3	15	...	3	15	...	3	...	...	...	1,176	4,658	521	12.04	16.22	3.67	1,191	4,658	524	6,373	9,865	9,865
Hoshiarpur ...	3	3	4	...	2	82	104	22	86	104	24	82	104	22	4	...	2	2,318	4,475	703	10.51	20.14	3.57	2,400	4,579	725	7,704	3,115	2,574	
Jullundur ...	3	3	6	9	...	128	160	18	134	169	18	130	165	18	4	4	...	1,744	4,234	737	9.86	23.96	3.73	1,874	4,399	755	7,028	12,985	11,789	
Ludhiana ...	3	3	5	11	...	246	184	33	251	195	33	245	192	31	6	3	2	1,485	3,585	820	12.11	24.72	6.82	1,730	3,777	851	6,358	4,153	4,153	
Ferozepore ...	4	4	2	4	...	280	161	62	282	165	62	275	165	59	7	...	3	1,913	3,909	1,207	14.63	25.23	6.31	2,188	4,074	1,266	7,528	9,075	9,075	
Montgomery ...	2	2	...	...	...	91	20	5	93	21	5	91	21	5	2	...	...	1,460	2,496	717	11.26	14.40	3.98	1,551	2,517	722	4,796	5,100	5,100
Lahore ...	3	3	...	1	...	121	24	5	127	24	5	124	23	5	3	1	...	1,907	2,369	987	10.98	12.73	7.71	2,031	2,392	992	5,415	11,156	10,506	
Amritsar ...	4	4	2	...	...	197	148	17	199	148	17	197	145	17	2	3	...	5,384	7,237	469	21.79	23.38	1.62	5,581	7,382	486	13,449	3,561	3,380
Gurdaspur ...	4	4	10	7	...	115	46	24	125	53	24	124	52	24	1	1	...	3,308	9,305	1,743	20.68	33.76	8.51	3,432	9,357	1,767	14,556	10,295	10,167	
Sialkot ...	4	4	3	7	10	66	41	9	69	43	19	69	42	18	...	1	1,766	2,974	961	13.35	19.64	7.70	1,835	3,016	979	5,830	4,931	4,388		
Gujranwala ...	3	3	5	2	1	88	29	8	93	31	9	93	31	9	...	...	2,209	3,573	942	15.75	23.31	7.32	2,302	3,604	951	6,857	5,493	4,917	
Gujrat ...	3	3	7	7	...	87	14	8	94	21	8	91	21	8	3	...	...	937	511	476	8.23	46.77	4.87	1,028	532	484	2,044	5,937	3,338
Shahpur ...	3	3	...	...	1	21	4	5	21	4	6	19	4	4	2	...	2	903	741	465	10.99	6.82	4.84	922	745	469	2,136	6,322	4,003
Jhelum ...	3	3	...	...	...	103	15	67	114	17	72	112	17	69	2	...	3	999	488	540	15.95	6.13	7.66	1,111	505	609	2,225	7,960	3,797
Rawalpindi ...	2	2	...	...	...	18	6	4	18	6	4	17	6	4	1	...	...	300	306	231	6.32	3.76	3.56	467	312	235	954	6,100	6,088
Attock ...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	330	602	283	3.83	5.93	3.97	331	602	283	1,216	8,795	6,460
Mianwali ...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,290	1,619	947	15.20	11.83	7.14	2,494	1,669	969	5,132	6,449	4,127
Lyallpur ...	3	3	20	8	4	188	42	18	208	50	22	204	50	22	4	...	...	1,097	748	380	7.51	5.39	2.33	1,163	762	388	2,317	2,127	2,127
Jhang ...	3	3	1	3	...	65	13	5	66	14	8	66	14	8	...	...	...	1,968	1,847	334	11.47	11.04	1.82	2,192	1,930	342	4,464	2,361	2,361
Multan ...	4	4	5	5	...	219	80	10	224	85	10	224	83	8	...	2	2	1,963	1,534	1,402	10.19	6.52	7.53	2,022	1,550	1,410	4,982	4,645	4,645	
Muzaffargarh ...	3	3	...	...	...	57	16	8	59	16	8	59	16	8	...	...	...	2,027	1,074	263	18.83	7.94	7.03	2,096	1,099	264	3,459	4,313	4,313
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	3	3	2	1	...	69	24	1	71	25	1	69	25	1
BUFA
Total ...	86	86	102	62	28	2,675	1,361	449	2,777	1,423	477	2,728	1,402	461	49	21	16	45,259	72,608	22,424	...	...	...	47,987	74,010	22,865	144,882	182,288	161,971

TABLE VI.—(See paragraph 57).

ABSTRACT SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF VETERINARY HOSPITALS DURING 1908-09.

DISTRICT.	RECEIPTS.							EXPENDITURE.						
	Last year's balance.	By Local Fund grants.	By Government grants.	By Municipal contribution.	By fees.	By other sources.	Total.	Pay.	Travelling allowances.	Medicines, instruments, etc.	Furniture, etc.	Contingencies.	Total.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hissar	...	4,639	6,474	...	27	2	11,142	1,564	155	679	299	8,445	11,142	...
Rohtak	...	777	4,966	...	168	...	5,911	1,011	30	527	187	4,156	5,911	...
Gurgaon	...	737	1,230	...	...	...	1,967	1,292	31	512	...	132	1,967	...
Delhi	...	1,548	1,339	...	1,448	475	4,810	1,905	44	834	1,103	924	4,810	...
Karnal	...	2,566	1,191	...	261	...	4,018	1,433	63	490	104	1,928	4,018	...
Ambala	...	1,085	5,583	...	219	...	6,887	1,301	90	741	76	4,679	6,887	...
Simla	5,905	...	5,905	538	...	787	34	1,734	3,093	...
Kangra	...	3,493	6,372	...	...	...	9,865	1,270	132	778	47	7,638	9,865	...
Hoshiarpur	...	1,526	1,556	...	33	...	3,115	1,330	92	760	215	177	2,574	...
Jullundur	...	7,534	5,143	...	308	...	12,985	1,336	63	556	150	9,284	11,789	...
Ludhiana	...	1,350	2,631	...	172	...	4,153	1,661	68	890	61	1,473	4,153	...
Ferozepore	...	6,463	1,912	...	633	17	9,075	2,293	225	990	83	5,484	9,075	...
Montgomery	...	269	6,627	...	8	6	6,910	960	92	237	35	5,586	6,910	...
Lahore	...	1,150	3,918	...	...	32	5,100	1,523	200	723	74	2,580	5,100	...
Amritsar	...	6,691	3,815	...	650	...	11,156	1,499	55	477	156	8,319	10,506	...
Gurdaspur	...	1,094	2,286	...	181	...	3,561	2,012	146	1,005	51	166	3,380	...
Sialkot	...	8,417	1,750	...	128	...	10,295	2,328	120	1,008	73	6,638	10,167	...
Gujrana	...	1,274	3,392	138	127	...	4,931	1,817	172	825	162	1,412	4,388	...
Shahpur	...	1,350	4,125	...	18	...	5,493	1,613	62	433	84	2,725	4,917	...
Jhelum	...	1,567	4,289	...	81	...	5,937	1,676	81	553	10	1,078	3,398	...
Rawalpindi	...	1,347	4,862	...	113	...	6,322	1,514	95	787	78	1,529	4,003	...
Attock	...	915	4,732	777	1,536	...	7,960	1,566	58	846	120	1,207	3,797	...
Mianwali	...	994	5,085	...	21	...	6,100	906	73	785	...	4,324	6,088	...
Lyalpur	...	829	7,949	...	17	...	8,795	938	91	161	...	5,222	6,480	...
Jhang	...	1,770	4,590	...	89	...	6,449	1,925	170	745	82	1,205	4,127	...
Multan	...	918	1,109	...	100	...	2,127	1,286	61	296	424	60	2,127	...
Muzaffargarh	...	535	1,609	114	103	...	2,361	1,750	73	452	29	57	2,361	...
D. G. Khan	...	1,001	3,560	...	...	84	4,645	1,830	77	547	26	2,165	4,645	...
Total	...	1,250	3,015	...	48	...	4,313	1,305	126	621	84	2,177	4,313	...
Total	...	63,089	1,05,110	1,029	12,444	616	1,82,288	43,382	2,745	19,445	3,895	92,504	1,61,971	...

TABLE VII.—(See paragraph 70).

SHOWING TOTAL STRENGTH OF SUBORDINATE VETERINARY STAFF EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR 1908-09.

PROVINCE.	How occupied.	Whether paid from Provincial or Local Funds.	Veterinary Inspectors.	Veterinary Assistants.	Subordinate teaching Staff not included in previous columns.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PUNJAB	In Schools and Colleges	...	No.	No.		
	In Dispensaries	...	...	...	(a) 6	...
	On other work	...	...	85	...	...
	Total	...	...	12	*42	...
Total	...	...	12	127	6	...

* 29 Itinerating Veterinary Assistants.
 5 Office Ditto.
 2 Veterinary Assistants on Tonga lines.
 6 Reserve Veterinary Assistants.

Total ... 42

(a) 2 Professors.
 1 Assistant Professor.
 2 Lecturers.
 1 Demonstrator.

TABLE VIII.—(See paragraph 59).

RETURN OF STUD BULLS FOR THE YEAR 1908-09.

DISTRICT.	PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.					PROPERTY OF LOCAL BODIES.					REMARKS.
	Number on 1st April 1908.	OBTAINED DURING THE YEAR.		Casualties during the year.	Balance remaining on 31st March 1909.	Number on 1st April 1908.	OBTAINED DURING THE YEAR.		Casualties during the year.	Balance remaining on 31st March.	
		Number.	Average price paid.				Number.	Average price paid.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hissar	37	10	200	1	46	
Rohtak	3	4	200	...	7	
Gurgaon	14	5	200	5	14	
Delhi	12	7	100	3	16	
Karnal	9	10	200	...	19	
Ambala	17	...	...	6	11	
Kangra	10	1	45	...	11	
Hoshiarpur...	22	4	201	1	25	
Jullundur	14	4	200	2	16	
Ludhiana	10	6	212	2	14	
Ferozepore	33	10	191	5	38	
Montgomery...	5	2	200	1	6	
Lahore	13	10	201	1	22	
Amritsar	3	13	200	4	12	
Gurdaspur	20	7	200	...	27	
Sialkot	10	4	...	5	9	
Gujranwala	24	4	200	...	28	
Gujrat	17	2	...	4	15	
Jhelum	3	...	...	1	2	
Rawalpindi	5	...	...	...	5	
Attock	13	1	170	3	11	
Mianwali	10	8	150	...	18	
Lyallpur	48	5	145	5	48	
Jhang	6	...	...	...	6	
Multan	9	...	...	7	2	
Muzaffargarh	5	...	...	3	2	
Dera Ghazi Khan	7	...	...	...	7	
Total	379	117	...	59	437	

TABLE IX.
SHOWING THE MAIN RESULTS OF PROVINCIAL CATTLE FARMS DURING THE
YEAR 1908-09.

Blank.

TABLE X.—(SEE paragraphs 62 AND 63).

RETURN OF HORSE, PONY AND DONKEY STALLIONS UNDER LOCAL BODIES FOR THE YEAR 1908-09.

Details.		HORSE AND PONY STALLIONS UNDER LOCAL BODIES.											DONKEY STALLIONS UNDER LOCAL BODIES.								
		Horses.					Ponies.						Total Horses and Ponies.	Italian.	Cyprian.	Country-bred.	Persian.	Catalonian.	Sicilian.	Arab.	Total
		Arab.	Persian.	Country-bred.			Total.	Arab.	Persian.	Country-bred.												Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Balance on 1st April 1908	...	5	...	...	...	5	55	...	4	...	...	59	64	8	15	19	2	15	7	1	67
Increase	Purchased in India	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
	Received from Europe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7
Total	...	5	...	...	...	5	61	...	4	...	...	65	70	8	15	25	2	22	7	1	80
Decrease	Died	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3
	Sold	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	3	2	1	1	2	...	...	1	7
	Destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Transferred to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	6	6	3	1	2	2	1	...	1	10	
Balance on 31st March 1909	...	5	...	...	...	5	56	...	3	...	...	59	64	5	14	...	...	21	7	...	70

TABLE XI.—(SEE paragraph 64).
SERVICES AND PRODUCE OF EACH CLASS OF HORSE, PONY AND DONKEY STALLIONS,
UNDER LOCAL BODIES, DURING 1908-09.

Horse, Pony or Donkey.	Province.	Stallions on Register on 31st March, 1909.	STALLIONS ACTUALLY EMPLOYED AT STUD.		NUMBER OF MARES COVERED.		AVERAGE NUMBER OF MARES COVERED PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD.	
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hors	Punjab	5	5	5	272	283	54	56
	Total	5	5	5	272	283	54	56
Pony	Punjab	59	60	60	3,233	3,176	54	52
	Total	59	60	60	3,233	3,176	54	52
Donkey	Punjab	70	70	47	2,846	2,639	41	56
	Total	70	70	47	2,846	2,639	41	56

TABLE XII.—(SEE paragraph 65).
SHOWING AVERAGE COST OF FEED, KEEP, ATTENDANCE, ETC., OF HORSE, PONY AND DONKEY STALLIONS DURING THE YEAR 1908-09.

District.	HORSE.		PONY.		DONKEY.	
	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissár ... ..	...	...	452	400	173	233
Rohtak ... ..	...	...	316	188	104	76
Gurgáon	409	333	401	356	289	205
Delhi ... ..	...	...	283	345	140	192
Karnál ... ..	...	...	410	390	214	170
Ambála... ..	379	313	379	302	251	217
Kángra ... ..	...	...	493	345	...	...
Hoshiárpur	403	311	394	362	182	139
Jullundur ... ..	...	...	346	294	207	100
Ludhiána ... ..	...	...	384	326	187	181
Montgomery ... ..	...	...	324	254	176	133
Gurdáspur ... ..	...	...	317	169	217	101
Siálkot ... ..	...	...	396	385	225	140
Mianwáñi ... ..	...	...	382	270	235	172
Muzaffargarh ... ..	...	...	338	302	234	158
Total	1,529	1,219	5,615	4,688	2,834	2,217

TABLE XIII.—(See paragraphs 66 and 67).

ABSTRACT OF PARTICULARS REGARDING HORSE FAIRS AND SHOWS HELD IN NON-SELECTED DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR 1908-09.

Name of Fair,	Number of horse fairs and shows held.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS PRESENT.		TOTAL NUMBER COMPETING FOR PRIZES.		TOTAL NUMBER OF HORSE STOCK (NOT INCLUDING BRANDED MARES) PRESENT.		NUMBER OF REMOUNTS PURCHASED.				PRICE PAID FOR REMOUNTS.			NUMBER OF MULES PURCHASED.			PRICE PAID FOR MULES BY GOVERNMENT.			Total number of animals sold.	PRIZE MONEY PROVIDED.						Amount sanctioned by Government of India for next year's fair or show.	REMARKS.	
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Belonging to breeders.	Belonging to dealers.	For Remount Department.	For Native Cavalry.	For Police.	Total.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	By Government.	By others.	Total.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.		From Imperial Funds.	From Provincial Funds.	From Local Funds.	From other sources.	Total.	Amount actually awarded.			Number of medals awarded.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Hissár	1	250	200	24	72	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	275	...	275	92	...	...
Delhi	1	415	306	129	189	412	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	300	...	350	...	650	503	1	...
Karnál	1	280	363	280	363	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	20	320	320	1	...
Ambála	1	525	602	191	218	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	600	...	264	...	864	660	1	...
Jullundur	1	981	1,427	20	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	175	175	...	...
Gurdáspur	1	958	499	103	141	958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	300	241	1	...
Muzaffargarh	1	359	...	359	..	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	374	...	...
Total	7	3,768	3,397	1,106	1,012	2,734	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	76	1,500	...	1,464	20	2,584	2,365	4	...

TABLE XIV—(See paragraph 68).

ABSTRACT OF PARTICULARS REGARDING CATTLE FAIRS AND SHOWS HELD DURING THE YEAR 1908-09.

Name of Fair.	Number of cattle fairs and shows held.	TOTAL NUMBER OF STOCK PRESENT.							AVERAGE PRICE OF ANIMALS SOLD.					Amount realized in fees.	Total number of animals that competed for prizes.	PRIZE-MONEY PROVIDED.						Number of medals awarded.	REMARKS.
		Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Young stock.	Buffaloes.	Camels.	Others.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Camels.			From Imperial Funds.	From Provincial Funds.	From Local Funds.	From other sources.	Total.	Amount actually awarded.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Hissár	6	...	27,512	798	7,935	1,763	2,427	1,494	...	...	...	...	...	23,899	173	...	...	878	...	878	567	...	...
Rohtak	1	...	81,739	10,410	...	13,214	747	2,241	...	...	...	...	...	21,365	315	...	...	900	...	900	772	...	...
Gurgaon	1	...	7,344	280	2,674	103	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	...	...	300	...	300	290	...	...
Delhi	1	3	115	19	25	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	...	155	...	155	142	...	...
Karnal	1	1	87	19	11	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	300	...	300	250	...	...
Ambála	1	3	59	15	5	27	...	...	100	17	11	16	...	...	65	...	...	150	...	150	126	...	...
Kangra	1	70	200	40	30	27	...	770	...	...	...	15	30	2,973	16	...	...	175	...	175	175	...	...
Jullundur	1	...	1,214	1,254	4,090	1,089	7	770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiána	1	3	3,688	1,469	652	3,023	4,083	1,003	...	...	...	...	61	1,193	173	...	...	691	...	691	625	...	...
Ferozepore	4	68	2,793	1,073	...	1,613	62	778	...	...	...	...	...	2,949	437	...	...	970	669	1,639	1,581	...	...
Amritsar	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	28,097	429	...	...	2,900	...	2,900	2,325	...	2
Gurdáspur	1	19	924	1,207	445	2,313	4	191	...	...	12	10	...	648	73	...	...	500	...	500	306	...	...
Siálkot	1	57	1,631	2,801	620	7,579	1	237	8	...	10	22	47	3,006	34	...	...	300	...	300	131	...	...
Gujranwala	1	...	1,972	2,844	347	2,404	10	823	...	...	14	12	20	1,010	81	...	...	500	...	500	500	...	1
Gujrat	1	69	132	89	9	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	198	...	198	135	...	...
Snahpur	1	...	60	13	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	500	...	500	500	...	2
Jhelum	1	...	863	103	20	1	...	...	161	60	...	...	...	...	567	...	...	100	...	100	100	...	...
Rawalpindi	1	357	60	13	...	1	...	...	115	45	19	28	...	38	82	...	...	310	...	310	310	...	...
Attock	1	247	54	4	3	5	2	125	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	950	...	950	950	...	2
Lyallpur	1	35	7	43	...	...	...	...	...	15	16	18	84	3,148	334	...	...	500	...	500	250	...	...
Jhang	1	379	836	6,986	18,347	2,503	1,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	600	...	600	170	...	...
Muzaffargarh	1	14	7	36	20	12	50	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	...	200	...	200	...	...	...
Total	32	1,328	131,286	64,255	...	35,788	8,511	7,789	...	...	...	...	...	89,091	3,888	...	...	12,002	669	12,671	10,715	7	...

TABLE XIV A.—(See paragraph 75).

STATEMENT SHOWING COST OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT
IN THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1908-09.

MAJOR HEADS.	AMOUNT.				REMARKS.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Superintendence	30,119	31,371	...	61,490	
Veterinary Instruction	34,949	35,751	...	70,700	
Subordinate Establishment ... ..	...	86,846	...	86,846	
Hospitals and Dispensaries ... ..	...	10,451	...	10,451	
Breeding Operations ... ..	...	2,274	...	2,274	
Prizes ... ..	...	...	...	...
Fairs and Shows ... ..	...	1,006	...	1,006	
TOTAL ...	65,068	1,67,699	...	2,32,767	

