

B.R.R. No. 294/1853

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT PUNJAB

for the year 1949-50

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# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB, FOR 1949-50.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The name of the Department responsible for the welfare of the livestock of the Province was changed from 'Civil Veterinary Department' to the 'Department of Animal Husbandry' from 1st April 1949. The former name tended to give the impression that the Department was responsible for only the control and treatment of contagious and non-contagious diseases amongst livestock or castration of the undesirable male stock. The new name is appropriate and in keeping with the functions of the Department.

The designations of the supervisory officers of the Department were also changed from Director, Veterinary Services, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department and Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department to Director, Animal Husbandry, Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry, and Assistant Director, Animal Husbandry, respectively.

The post of Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry (Livestock Breeding), Punjab, which was omitted from the cadre of Class I Officers by the Partition Committee was created by the Punjab Government under the new designation of the Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry, (Livestock Breeding), Punjab. The Officer in addition to livestock breeding operations throughout the Punjab was put in charge of all the Government and Grantee Breeding Farms in the Province.

The Director, Animal Husbandry continued to control all the five branches of livestock work, viz—

- (a) Livestock breeding;
- (b) Treatment and control of contagious and non-contagious diseases;
- (c) Veterinary Education and Research;
- (d) Dairying, and
- (e) Poultry.

The Department continued to gain ground in making up the losses due to the partition of the province in 1947. The slaughter of useful cattle which assumed alarming position in 1947 and 1948 has considerably declined.

The number of permanent veterinary hospitals and dispensaries on 31st March 1950, was 191 and 78, respectively. The latter are under the charge of retired Veterinary Assistants or Veterinary Compounders and are converted into regular hospitals gradually as the outturn of work justifies and Veterinary Assistant Surgeons become available. About four outlying dispensaries are attached to each hospital. These are regularly visited by the staff while on tour. There are also first aid centres. Thus the organisation is in a position to afford veterinary aid even to the remote corners of the Province.

There is still a great shortage of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in the Department. This handicap will remain for a number of years as the number of graduates coming out from the Punjab Veterinary College is much below the requirements.

The recovery of abandoned cattle was entrusted to the Settlement Staff by the Punjab Government during the year. The work has since been finished.

74 Breeding Bulls of the Bhagnari breed were imported from Baluchistan during the year. Bulls will have to be purchased for some years more till the Department's Farm at Qadirabad is fully developed and the Dhundi Estate in the Dera Ghazi Khan District (where a good number of Bhagnari Bulls has been concentrated) comes into its own.

The Department continued to make progress in all its activities during the year as will be clear from the succeeding chapters and tables.

## CHAPTER II

CATTLE BREEDING ON GOVERNMENT AND GRANTEE LIVESTOCK  
BREEDING FARMS.

(a) *Government Livestock Breeding Farms*—As reported last year the Punjab Government resumed the land grants of Ch. Mahla Singh and Sir Datar Singh at Bahadurnagar and Montgomery, respectively, for breach of the conditions of their leases. A third grant to the late Dr. Ghulam Qadir Khan at Qadirabad in the same district was also resumed by Government due to continued breaches of the conditions of the lease. All the three farms are now directly under the control of the Animal Husbandry Department. The grant at Bahadurnagar is being used for the breeding of buffaloes of the Nili and Ravi breeds. The grant at Montgomery known as 'Montgomery Dairy Farm' is being used as a breeding farm for Sahiwal cows and Nili Buffaloes and as a Dairy Farm on a modest scale. A new farm for the breeding of Dajal Cattle has been established on the third grant at Qadirabad.

Brief notes on the three farms are given below:—

*Bahadurnagar Buffalo Breeding Farm*—The grant with an area of 3,049 acres, 3 kanals and 18 marlas was resumed on 25th November 1927. From date to 31st March 1949, the expenditure was met from its own income. It was taken on Government accounts from 1st April 1949. The total budget allotment for the year was Rs. 1,57,530. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,62,075. During the year the farm yielded an income of Rs. 2,58,896 against the last year's income of Rs. 1,97,829. This is extremely satisfactory in view of the fact that the rates of the agricultural produce (which forms the major income of the farm) were appreciably lower than last year.

The strength of the livestock on the farm on 31st March 1950 and 31st March 1949, is noted below:—

	31st March 1949	31st March 1950
Buffalo-cows	406	426
Herd bulls	11	9
Buffalo male produce	126	131
Buffalo female produce	193	189
Cows	22	31
Cow-Bulls	2	3
Cow male produce	39	14
Cow female produce	20	20
Horses and Mules	7	8
Ewes	24	43
Stud ram	1	1
Female lambs	23	10
Male lambs	20	24
Total	894	916

During the year under report 60 buffalo-bulls were issued to the Local Bodies for breeding purposes against 28 issued last year.

The milk produced at the farm is sold at Okara at a distance of about 11 miles from the Farm. From 1st April 1949 to 15th July 1949, it was sold through a contractor. This arrangement was not considered satisfactory as firstly the contractor did not clear his accounts and secondly he adulterated the milk, which was likely



effect the reputation of the Farm. From 15th July 1949, the milk is being sold directly by the Farm staff. Not only has the farm milk established a position for itself but it has resulted in a great improvement in the supply of milk from the other sources also. The total milk produced at the farm amounted to 808,092 lbs. It brought an income of Rs. 1,18,157. With a view to arrange speedy cartage of milk to Okara a motor truck has been purchased at a cost of Rs. 13,124. A 16 horse power Diesel Engine was also purchased during the year to work the chaffcutter, grinding milk and other miscellaneous work.

The farm has a workshop of its own for the repair of agricultural implements.

The buildings on the farm are extremely insufficient and in an unsatisfactory condition. An overall plan for the provision of suitable buildings, including residential accommodation for the staff has been prepared by the Public Works Department. It will cost about Rs. 4,50,000.

The farm has been allotted to the Department on a temporary basis for a period of five years in the first instance. The staff (excluding the Officer incharge in P.A.H.S. Class I, sanctioned for a period of three years), however, is being sanctioned from year to year. This is an extremely unsatisfactory position as no long range planning can be done without a certainty as to the future of the farm after the initial allotment. The Punjab Government have been moved to allot it to the Department on a permanent basis.

This is the only buffalo breeding farm in the whole of Pakistan. In view of the position which the buffalo occupies in the economy of the agriculturist and the non-agriculturist alike the farm should be developed to the fullest extent.

During the year the farm was visited by the Hon'ble Advisor to the Governor and Dr. Kelly, a specialist in the Animal Husbandry Organisation of Australia.

Third year students of the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, and the final year students of the Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur, visited the farm for practical training in Animal Husbandry and Farm Management.

#### MONTGOMERY DAIRY FARM, MONTGOMERY.

This farm with an area of 485 acres, 4 kanals and 18 marlas is located in the home tract of the famous Sahiwal cattle and the Nili and Ravi Buffaloes which are premier milk breeds of Pakistan. It is canal irrigated and fodder is available all the year round. The district produces and exports considerable quantities of ghee. This farm is, therefore, extremely suitable for a dairy and a research institute in dairying. Unfortunately this farm has also been allotted to the Department on a temporary basis for a period of five years only. Although plans have been worked out for developing it into the Central Dairy Research Institute, like the one at Bangalore in India, the work is being carried out only on a very modest scale at present. The detailed plan can be taken up only if the farm is allotted to the Department on a permanent basis and funds provided liberally.

The budget provision for the farm was Rs. 1,62,396, the expenditure Rs. 68,867 and income Rs. 67,529.

The milk produced at the farm is being directly disposed of by the farm staff. It has a very good reputation and finds a ready market. The total quantity of milk produced during the year was 295,512 lbs. as compared with 192,505 lbs. of the last year.

Three young bulls were issued for breeding during the year. The other livestock issued from the farm is noted below:—

Cows	.. 38	Male calves (cows)	.. 7
		Female calves (cows)	.. 3
Buffaloes	.. 15	Hissar ewes	.. 2
Buffaloes female calves	.. 3	Hissar female lambs	.. 2
		Hissar male lambs	.. 8

The Government Livestock Farm, Hissar had evolved the Hissardale sheep by crossing the Bikaneri ewes with Merino rams. With partition these sheep which have great potentialities were lost to the Punjab. Fortunately a few sheep of this breed were available with the lessee of the Allahdad Cattle Farm. These were taken over by the Farm. A merino ram was borrowed from the Remount Depot, Mona. It sired 5 male and 7 female lambs. But it could not survive long. There were 38 sheep of this breed on 31st March 1950.

Poultry Husbandry, in all its aspects, was transferred from the Agriculture to the Animal Husbandry Department in 1948. Consequently this Department took over the poultry breeding farms of the Agriculture Department located at Multan, Montgomery and Rawalpindi. The poultry stock at the former two farms has been transferred to the Montgomery Dairy Farm. The number of birds on 31st March 1950, was 147. During the year 1,457 eggs were produced. The number of chicks hatched was 79. More eggs could not be hatched for want of a suitable incubator. The two breeds maintained are the W. L. and the R. I. R. The farm is adequately meeting the local requirements for breeding birds and eggs.

#### GOVERNMENT DAJAL CATTLE FARM, QADIRABAD.

According to the scheme sanctioned by Government. This farm with an area of 1,011 acres, 4 kanals and 12 marlas when fully developed will maintain 200 breeding cows and 4 bulls of Dajal breed. The strength is to be made up gradually. The first batch of 50 cows and 2 bulls was purchased during the year under report, from Sibi in Baluchistan. They are excellent animals and have adapted themselves to the local environments. Like the other two farms this farm has also been allotted to this Department for a period of five years only. It will be in the fitness of the circumstances if it is allotted to the Department on a permanent basis and funds provided for its immediate development.

The soil of the Montgomery Dairy Farm is poor in quality and does not produce the full quantity of dry fodder required for the livestock. A good number of the dry stock of the dairy is, therefore, accommodated here.

Seventy-four Bhagnari bulls purchased from Baluchistan were kept at this farm before their issue to the District Boards.

Dajal is not a milch breed. The milk just suffices the requirements of the young stock for their proper development. Only a few cows with some surplus milk are, therefore, milked. The best of them yielded only 178 lbs. in 25 days. While grading up the herd milk yield will also receive consideration.

The strength of livestock on the farm on 31st March 1950, was as follows:—

Cows	.. 49	Breeding bulls	.. 2
Male calves	.. 16	Female calves	.. 18
Bullocks	.. 38	Pony mares	.. 2

The total budget allotment for the year was Rs. 88,750 the expenditure Rs. 65,680 and the income Rs. 23,243.

A workshop for the repair of agricultural implements is an urgent necessity.

The farm was visited, during the year by the Hon'ble Advisor for Revenue to the Governor, Punjab and Dr. Kelly, a specialist of the Animal Husbandry Services of Australia.

#### GENERAL

There seems to be an erroneous impression that the livestock breeding and research farms should be profit bearing concerns. These can hardly be so directly. But indirectly they do bring prosperity to the country. A pedigree bull reared

on a Government Farm costs over Rs. 500 before it is issued to the districts. It brings in only Rs. 150, the concession price fixed by Government. It sires about 100 calves during a year. The superior progeny proves more useful to the cultivator in work bringing in him more income. The private individuals prosperity is indirectly the prosperity of the country as a whole. The proper development of such farms in an agricultural province like Punjab is therefore, a dire necessity and the earlier they are developed the better.

The three farms are in their initial stages. Yet the first years working gives quite encouraging results from the commercial point of view, as the following figures show:—

Farm	Total expenditure	Total income	REMARKS
	Rs.	Rs.	
Bahadurnagar Farm ..	1,62,075	2,53,896	
Montgomery Dairy Farm ..	68,867	67,529	
Qadirabad Farm ..	65,680	33,243	The expenditure included over Rs. 30,000 as capital (non-recurring) expenditure.
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>2,96,622</b>	<b>3,44,668</b>	

It will be observed that taken as a group the farms are not only self-supporting but actually profit yielding, besides indirect good which they do to the Province. With proper development they will bring in much higher returns, both direct and indirect.

The Punjab Government has been pleased to administratively approve a scheme for taking up sheep breeding on these farms. Lohi, Sindi and fat-tailed Bikaneri and Bikaneri crossing with Merinos are proposed to be taken up. This will add to the usefulness of these farms without much expense to the Province.

#### ANALYSIS OF THE BREEDING HERDS ON THE GRANTEE LIVESTOCK BREEDING FARMS DURING 1949-50

FROM 1ST APRIL 1949 TO 31ST MARCH 1950

Name of Farm	Below 3,000 lbs.	NO. OF COWS YIELDING MILK						
		3,000 to 4,000 lbs.	4,000 to 5,000 lbs.	5,000 to 6,000 lbs.	6,000 to 7,000 lbs.	7,000 to 8,000 lbs.	8,000 to 9,000 lbs.	9,000 to 10,000
Jahangirabad ..	39	50	93	67	24	17	7	3
Allahdad Cattle Farm.	13	13	42	25	21	11	3	1

STATEMENT SHOWING PERFORMANCES OF THE OUTSTANDING COWS OF THE  
GRANTEE FARMS

Farm	Name of animal	No. of animal	Total days in lactation	No. of lactation	TOTAL MILK YIELD OF THE LACTATION IN LBS.		REMARKS
					In 300 days or less	In full lactation	
Jhangirabad	Lehri ..	1.2/46	399	2	6,673	7,456	
	Paregi ..	2.0/100	402	5	7,485	8,221	
	Mamoli ..	4.8/168	405	6	8,075	9,036	
	Pakhi ..	3.1/107	397	3	7,317	8,159	
	Sharbati ..	2.4/86	409	1	6,358	7,352	
	Harman ..	1.1/5	381	5	9,022	9,319	
	Sodagri ..	3.2/135	472	3	7,669	8,693	
	Lackhmi	2.2/73	526	2	6,793	9,342	
	Gulzar ..	3.1/89	379	3	7,280	8,349	
	Naziran ..	2.1/51	290	3	7,141	7,141	
	Mehndi ..	2.3/49	341	3	8,103	8,657	
	Lakhan ..	2.3/90	325	2	7,570	7,797	
	Darhoro ..	4.2/181	373	2	7,690	8,319	
	Nuri ..	3.1/131	380	3	7,529	8,161	
	Pathani ..	4.8/162	344	6	9,130	9,774	
	Kajan ..	3.1/97	326	3	6,771	7,052	
	Kamon ..	4.4/173	338	1	6,279	6,568	
	Teli Phul	4.9/126	381	4	6,449	7,270	
	Morni ..	1.0/34	373	5	8,540	9,346	
	Chhati ..	4.0/166	329	4	7,235	7,444	
	Qamar ..	3.4/136	397	1	6,645	7,388	
	Ragni ..	4.4/148	361	1	7,533	8,174	
	Modhar ..	2.2/63	359	3	8,002	8,332	
	Mutroali ..	2.1/79	410	4	7,276	9,305	
	Padman ..	1.7/49	398	6	6,389	8,095	
Langar ..	3.0/150	370	3	7,549	8,205		
Pahni ..	2.4/71	359	2	7,577	8,030		
Dharmi ..	2.4/89	340	2	6,781	7,073		



Farm	Name of animal	No. of animal	Total days in lactation	No. of lactation	TOTAL MILK YIELD OF THE LACTATION IN LBS.		REMARKS
					In 300 days or less	In full lactation	
Jahangirabad— concl'd.	Pire ..	1.2/22	437	3	8,290	9,488	
	Lajwanti	2.3/152	401	3	9,272	10,143	
	Surabi ..	3.8/122	307	6	8,549	9,418	
	Bindi ..	3.6/72	375	8	7,563	8,114	
	Budhan ..	3.0/130	337	5	8,030	8,321	
	Manki ..	3.3/97	393	3	7,109	7,913	
	Sehran ..	4.9/118	385	5	7,121	7,860	

STATEMENT SHOWING PERFORMANCES OF THE OUTSTANDING COWS AND BUFFALOES OF THE GRANTEE LIVESTOCK BREEDING FARMS

Farm	Name of animal	No. of animal	Total days in lactation	No. of lactation	Total milk yield of the lactation in lbs.	REMARKS
Allahabad Cattle Farm.	Niaz ..	A 18/1.3	386	10	10,855	
	Kummi ..	34/2.5	284	11	8,862	
	Fazli ..	79/4.8	523	6	10,904	
	Kummi ..	19/1.9	396	7	11,346	
	Hansi ..	52/3.9	362	7	9,204	
	Bashiran ..	48/3.9	689	6	13,940	
	Noor ..	63/3.9	474	5	11,587	
	Jummi ..	35/2.1	371	4	9,327	
	Maro ..	38/2.1	437	4	10,478	
	Galgal ..	28/1.3	370	3	8,491	
	Sakceena ..	81/4.3	428	3	8,125	
	Dropti ..	19/1.0	392	6	10,108	
	Bijli ..	3/1.4	381	3	8,662	
	Bain ..	12/1.4	370	3	8,199	
Begum ..	41/2.4	398	3	8,126		

**STATEMENT SHOWING AREA BREEDING HERD, ETC., OF THE GRANTEE LIVESTOCK BREEDING FARM**

FARM	Area			SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF THE HERD		DETAILS OF STOCK AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1949-50				BULLS AND COWS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR	
				Cows	Bulls	Cows	Herd bulls	Young stock		Bulls	Cows and heifers
								Males including young bulls	Females		
Jahangirabad	Acres	K.	M.	500	8	506	24	192	346	17	30
	4,190	7	18								

FARM	Area			SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF THE HERD		DETAILS OF STOCK AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1949-50				BULLS AND COWS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR		
				Cows	Bulls	Cows	Herd bulls	Young stock		Bulls	Cows and heifers	
								Males including young bulls	A bulls			Females
Allahabad Cattle Farm.	Acres	K.	M.	250	5	253	5	108	19	173	1 (A19/1.5)	..
	4,056	5	6									

(b) *Grantee Cattle Farms*—Three of the five Grantee Cattle Breeding Farms having been resumed by the Provincial Government, there are now only two such Farms at Jahangirabad and Jahanian in the Multan District, both for the Sahiwal breed. They are working satisfactorily on the whole. The enclosed table gives details of the number of livestock at these farms at the close of the year.

These two farms are the Province's production centres for Sahiwal Cattle both for supply within and outside the Dominion. Dr. Kelly of the Australian Government who recently visited the farms greatly appreciated the uniformity in the breeding herd.

The surplus milk of the Jahangirabad and the Allahdad Farms is being profitably disposed of by the respective lessees at Khanewal and Multan.

#### SHERGARH SMALL HOLDERS GRANTS

These Government grants consist of 218½ rectangles of 25 acres each in a compact settlement of seven chaks Nos. 20 to 26/1 A. L. near the town of Shergarh in the Montgomery District. There are 223 small peasant grantees who are required to keep under departmental supervision 446 pedigree cows of Sahiwal breed, at the rate of two cows per irrigated rectangle. There were 425 cows at the close of the year under report.

The general condition of the cows remained satisfactory on the whole. Their quality has also improved as a result of the care with which they are graded and bred under the supervision of the Department.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The present leases of the Jahangirabad and the Allahdad Farms expire in 1955. Most of the lessees of the Shergarh Small Holders' Grants, however, have obtained proprietary rights.

#### DAIRY FARM OF K. B. NAWAB MUHAMMAD DIN NEAR MONTGOMERY.

On the recommendations of this Department the Punjab Government were pleased to sanction one cause of water for the exclusive growing of fodder by the late K. B. Nawab Muhammad Din for his dairy. It is now under the charge of his son Ch. Muhammad Sharif, Advocate, Montgomery.

### CHAPTER III

#### CATTLE BREEDING IN SPECIAL TRACTS.

Dhanni Cattle Breeding Scheme as hitherto, remained in force in the Districts of Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Attock, Mianwali and Shahpur and the Pabbi tract in the Kharian tahsil of Gujrat District.

The table gives the grants made by the Punjab Government and the various District Boards under the scheme:—

Name of the District	District Board Grant	Government Grant	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rawalpindi ..	6,800	4,000	10,800
Attock ..	4,000	4,000	8,000
Shahpur ..	6,000	6,000	12,000
Jhelum ..	7,000	7,000	14,000
Mianwali ..	9,000	6,000	15,000
Gujrat ..	200	200	400
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>27,200</b>	<b>60,200</b>

The details of the bulls which remained at work in the various districts during the year are given below :—

District	NO. ON 1ST APRIL 1949		PURCHASED DURING THE YEAR		CAST DURING THE YEAR		BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1950	
	District Board	Subsidy.	District Board	Subsidy	District Board	Subsidy	District Board	Subsidy.
Rawalpindi ..	8	38	2	31	..	25	10	44
Attock ..	1	34	1	39	1	25	1	48
Mianwali ..	30	31	20	32	12	18	38	45
Shahpur ..	13	29	11	20	..	4	24	45
Jhelum ..	21	33	4	12	1	13	24	32
Gujrat ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..	73	167	38	134	14	85	97	216

The number of District Board and subsidy bulls at the close of the last year was 77 and 163 respectively.

In addition to bulls, cows of outstanding merit were also selected and entertained on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 6 each with the area covered by the scheme. Their number for each district is as under :—

District	No. of cows on 1st April 1949	No. entertained.	No. cast	Balance on 31st March 1950
Rawalpindi ..	71	5	26	50
Attock ..	59	8	25	42
Shahpur ..	42	3	18	27
Mianwali ..	77	10	34	53
Jhelum ..	56	2	17	41
Gujrat ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	305	28	120	213



In addition to the main grant of Rs. 33,000 the Punjab Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 11,850 for the following activities in furtherance of the scheme—

	Rs.
(a) Prizes under the Pedigree Herd Book Scheme ..	4,250
(b) Subsidy to heifers ..	3,000
(c) Cash prizes ..	2,000
(d) Village prizes ..	1,000
Total ..	10,250

Brief notes of the above activities are given below :—

(a) *Prizes under the Pedigree Herd Book Scheme*—Under the scheme, selected and true-to-type animals of the Dhanni breed are registered. A unit of approximately a zail in size has been selected for concentration from each of the five districts as detailed below :—

1. Chak No. 20-S. B. District Shahpur.
2. Chakwal, District Jhelum.
3. Talagang, District Attock.
4. Jatli, District Rawalpindi.
5. Musakhel, District Mianwali.

In addition to the pay and travelling allowance of the Veterinary Assistant-Surgeons Rs. 2,000 are awarded annually in prizes on the occasions of cattle fairs held in these zails. Usually 2 fairs are held in each zail annually. The amount of prizes varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 25.

(b) *Subsidy to heifers*—Ever since the inception of the Dhanni Cattle Breeding Scheme in 1918 the male stock received excellent treatment from the owners as it brought them substantial income in the form of subsidy allowance, cash prizes, etc. The female stock, however remained practically neglected. A step for the improvement of the female stock was the entertainment of cows on subsidy under the main scheme. From 1937-38 the Punjab Government sanctioned an additional sum of Rs. 2,000 per annum to selected 125 heifers in the tract (25 per district) at Rs. 2 per mensem each. As a result the female stock is now receiving full attention.

(c) *Pedigree Prizes*—Small collections of cattle are held at important villages when the departmental officers have an occasion to assess more intimately the cattle improvement work in the particular area. Small cash prizes, usually Re. 1 to Rs. 2 are awarded to the owners of cattle in appreciation of their co-operation with the Department and interest in cattle breeding.

(d) *Village Prizes*—Under the scheme started in 1937-38 prizes are awarded not to the villagers but the villages putting in the best efforts collectively. The usual form of prizes is chaff cutters.

#### *One-Day Cattle Show*

The Punjab Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. Rs. 4,800 for award of prizes at 32 one-day cattle shows i.e., 2 per district. 10 of these fairs were held in the Dhanni tract and prizes worth Rs. 1,600 were awarded.

#### GENERAL

The Dhanni Cattle Breeding Scheme was taken up in 1918 when the once famous Dhanni Breed had almost become extinct for want of official support. The breed has been fully revived in all its past glory and is acknowledged as the premier draught breed in Pakistan. There is great demand for bullocks which fetch handsome income to the cattle breeders.

The scheme has not made much progress in the Gujrat District as the Dhanni breed is not popular with the zamindars there. There is very little Dhanni blood in the local stock.

The partition gave a very severe set back to the cattle wealth of the province particularly in the districts in the Multan and Lahore Divisions. It is, therefore, extremely necessary that breeding operations in the Dhanni tract should be extended. The finances of the participating District Boards, however, are extremely limited. More liberal Government grants are indicated.

Outstanding animals of the breed are now fetching fancy prices, e.g., a male calf only 7 months old fetched Rs. 600; a bull Rs. 940 and a cow Rs. 500. These prices are greatly encouraging the breeders and are a healthy sign for the tract as a whole.

#### SАHIWАL CATTLE IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

This scheme was initiated in 1938-39 with a grant from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Punjab Government and terminated on 31st March 1949, for want of financial aid from the Centre. A revised scheme for the prevention of the impoverishment of the Sahiwal Breed aiming at the entertainment of selected cows and bulls on subsidy and award of liberal prizes at cattle fairs entirely out of the provincial funds was submitted to the Punjab Government who sanctioned Rs. 3,000 for the purpose. In view of the importance of Sahiwal as the premier milch breed not only of the Indo-Pak sub-continent but of Asia much more liberal funds are required.

#### DAJAL CATTLE BREEDING SCHEME.

The scheme is at present confined to the Dera Ghazi Khan District. The Punjab Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 6,000 in favour of the District Board on 1:1 basis. The number of (a) District Board Bulls, (b) Privately owned approved bulls and (c) Cows on subsidy at the close of the year was 30, 55 and 26, respectively. The subsidy allowance in the case of the bulls was Rs. 12 p.m. each and in the case of cows Rs. 2.

The number of 30 District Board bulls included 8 Bhagnari Bulls purchased during the year under report.

Due to the loss of the Government Livestock Farm, Hissar, the Province can no longer obtain Hissar or Hariana Bullocks. It is, therefore imperative to concentrate on the indigenous breeds like Dajal. This policy is being followed in the import of Bhagnari bulls from Baluchistan as bulls in adequate numbers are not available in the Dera Ghazi Khan District.

The Government grant of Rs. 6,000 on 1 : 1 basis is not sufficient. The District Board is prepared to increase their contribution to Rs. 8,000 per annum. It is hoped that the Punjab Government will also proportionately increase its grant.

#### SPECIAL CATTLE BREEDING SCHEME FOR THE DHUNDI AND BRUCEABAD ESTATES IN THE DERA GHАЗI KHAN DISTRICT.

There is a good number of Dajal cows in the Dhundi Estate. It has, therefore, been selected for the concentration of Bhagnari bulls purchased from Baluchistan out of the Provincial funds. 18 bulls were located in 1948-49 and 18 during the year under report when fully developed this Estate should be able to produce a fairly large percentage of the breeding bulls required by the Province.

#### SCHEME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROJHAN BREED OF CATTLE IN THE DERA GHАЗI KHAN DISTRICT.

Rojhan is a light breed of cattle found in the riverain tracts of Dera Ghazi Khan round about Rojhan. It is an extremely hardy animal which can subsist even on the coarse grass. It adequately meet the requirements of the petty cultivator who cannot afford to keep the heavier breeds. A scheme for this improvement of the breed with a Government grant has since been sanctioned by Government. It will be taken up in 1950-51.

## IMPROVEMENT OF CATTLE IN THE LAHORE DISTRICT

Under the scheme work is confined to the ilaqas of Veterinary Hospitals Pattoki, Khudian, Bhaipheru and Manga.

Dajal breed is gaining much popularity. Requests have been made by the District Boards Muzaffargarh and Jhang to extend the Dajal Cattle Breeding Scheme, at present in force in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, to their district also.

## CHAPTER IV.

## GENERAL BREEDING WORK IN DISTRICTS INCLUDING CASTRATIONS.

(a) *Equines*—The department controls horse, mule and donkey breeding operations in the non-selected districts of the province. The equine breeding work in the 'selected' districts, which now comprises of the Montgomery and Okara Tahsils of the Montgomery and Khanewal tahsil of Multan Districts, only vests in the Army Remount Department. Breeding operations in Shahpur, Jhelum, Attock and Gujrat districts which were declared 'non-selected' last year have been taken over by the Animal Husbandry Department. The strength of the horse and donkey stallions in these districts, however, has not yet been fixed.

The Lahore-Amritsar-Ferozepur Horse, Mule and Pony Breeding Society remained allotted to this Department during the year under report. The District Board, Lahore has many a time been approached to take over equine breeding in the district but it is not inclined to accept the responsibility even if the funds of the Society are transferred to it.

*No. of Stallions—Table VI (C)*

At the close of the year the number of horse and donkey stallions in the non-selected districts was 83 and 67 respectively.

*Service of Stallions.*

The total number of mares covered by these horse and donkey stallions was 3,001 and 2,534 respectively.

(b) *Bovines*—Before partition of (the Punjab) districts in the Lahore and Multan Division imported about 100 breeding bulls from the Government Livestock Farm, Hissar each year. Hundreds of thousands of work bullocks were also imported from the Haryana tract. The loss of the Hissar Farm and the tract was a very severe set-back to the cattle breeding activities in the Punjab. To make up the loss the Department is purchasing Bhagnari bulls from Baluchistan. 57 Bulls were purchased last year and 74 during the year under report. These were issued to the District Boards in the Province at a concession rate of Rs. 150 each. A Dajal Cattle Breeding Farm has also been established at Qadirabad in the Montgomery District. The foundation stock was purchased from Baluchistan. More cows and bulls will be purchased in the next three years. 18 of the bulls purchased from Baluchistan were stationed in the Dhundi Estate in the Dera Ghazi Khan District. The Estate will augment the number of bulls to be produced at the Qadirabad Farm.

*Stud bulls—table VI (a)*

There were 1658 local bodies and 14 Government bulls at the commencement of the year. 146 local bodies bulls were added during the year and 123 local bodies bulls struck off. The number of local bodies and Government bulls at the close of the year under report was 1681 and 14 respectively.

*Privately Owned Bulls*

The number of District Board and Government Bulls is far short of the requirements. The Department, therefore, approves good privately owned bulls for breeding purposes. In the special breeding tracts the owners of these bulls get a monthly subsidy, while in the other parts the owners do not get any such assistance but are at liberty to charge for the bulls service from the owners of cows. The number of such bulls in the province at the close of the year was 673.

The total population of cows over 3 years of age in the Province is 6,25,895 according to a special census taken in 1949. At the standard rate of one bull for 100 cows the Province needs 6259 breeding bulls. The total number of Government District Board and privately owned bulls at the close of the year was only 2,372 which means a shortage of 3,887 bulls. The present number of bulls can at the most cover 2,37,200 cows a year. It means that about 4,00,000 cows are going without regular service. This means heavy economic loss to the Province and in the interests of the agricultural economy of the Province it is an urgent necessity to make up the shortage in the number of breeding bulls. This, however, is a very uphill task which no Government or District Board can accomplish. The District Boards should make an effort to provide as many funds as possible. These should be augmented by liberal grants by Government. The members of the District Boards and big landlords should set an example by purchasing and maintaining a breeding bull in the spirit of public service.

*Buffaloes*—Buffaloes constitute a very important factor in the dairy industry of the province and continue to gain popularity. The partition of 1947 adversely affected the cattle wealth (including buffaloes) of the Province. Yet a special census taken in 1949 showed an increase in the number of buffaloes from 19,74,117 in 1945 to 25,56,463 in 1949. This proves the ever-growing popularity of the buffaloes not without a good cause. They give much higher returns in milk and ghee than the cows.

To provide pedigree stock to the breeders the Punjab Government is maintaining a breeding farm at Bahadurnagar in the Montgomery District. Two herds of Nili and Ravi breeds are being separately bred from.

The total number of approved buffalo bulls under departmental supervision including those belonging to the local bodies was 1,216.—*vide* table VI (B).

The total number of coverings by the cow and buffalo bulls during the year is given in Tables VI (A) and (B) respectively.

*Goat Breeding*

Goat is regarded as a poor man's cow, as she yields enough milk to meet his requirements at little or a nominal cost. The Punjab has two excellent breeds, the Beetal and the Daera Din Panah. The former breed has been fully established in the Gujrat, Sialkot, Gujranwala and Sheikhpura district entirely through private enter-prize. Large herds of this breed are maintained by the professional breeders in almost every city for the sale of milk.

The Daera Din Panah breed, however, has only recently attracted Government attention. Under a scheme, the cost of which is wholly met by Government 10 bucks are purchased every year and handed over to professional breeders in the home tract of Daera Din Panah in the Kot Adu tehsil of Muzaffargarh District. The keepers of bucks also get a monthly subsidy allowance of Rs. 10. The number of stud bucks working in the area at the close of the year was 40.

The present scheme is extremely limited in scope. The progress, therefore, is slow. Funds are needed on a more liberal basis.

*Sheep Breeding*

Sheep have a very great economic importance to the country. They bring in a considerable foreign exchange through the sale of wool. Sheep breeding however,



has not attracted much attention so far. The Punjab Government have now administratively approved a scheme for taking up sheep breeding on the Government Cattle Breeding Farms. The colonisation of the Thal, the main sheep breeding centre of the Province is a great set-back to the industry. The heavy slaughter of the local Production is another adverse factor. A sheep breeding farm is proposed for the Thal. It is hoped the scheme will shortly be sanctioned by Government. Much more efforts are, however, needed to put the industry on sound basis.

Rakh Dand Sheep Breeding Scheme in the Jhelum district continued to work satisfactorily. The Rakh was allotted again to this Department for a period of Six years from September 1945.

#### *Poultry Breeding*

The Tripoli Poultry Farm, Lahore Cantonment taken over in August 1945, is being run satisfactorily two breeds, viz., the white Leghorn and the Red Island Rhodes are maintained here. The Farm is in a position to meet the demand for hatching eggs of these two breeds throughout the Province. It is meeting the requirements of the local Army for table birds which are sold on liveweight basis.

As a result of the poultry development work being taken up by this Department the farms maintained by the Punjab Agriculture Department at Rawalpindi, Multan and Montgomery have also been transferred to this Department. The farm at Multan has since been closed and the birds brought to Montgomery which, along with the birds of the Montgomery Farm have been located at the Montgomery and Rawalpindi are functioning quite satisfactorily.

The Tripoli Farm is under the charge of the Principal, Punjab Veterinary College whereas the other two are under the respective Deputy Directors.

#### *Castrations, (Table III and IV)*

For the development of cattle breeding the elimination of inferior male stock is as important as the supply of approved stud bulls. The Department therefore, as a matter of policy devotes full attention to the castration of non-descript male stock. During the year under report 76,126 castrations of all categories of male stock were performed by the field staff while on tour and 2,02,149 at the Veterinary Hospitals.

All the District Boards have framed by-laws against the letting loose of bulls by private persons, under sections 56 and 57 of the District Board Act of 1883.

The Municipal Committees have also been empowered, under sections 188 and 189 of the Municipal Act of 1911 to frame similar bye-laws. Unfortunately due to the apathy of the individual District Board members the bye-laws are a dead letter.

In the undivided Punjab the letting loose of Brahmani bulls by the Hindus on religious grounds was considered a very unhealthy feature. With the migration of Hindus it has ceased to exist. The religious sanctity which the Hindus attached to the cows was to some extent responsible for their efforts towards the improvement of cattle breeding.

## CHAPTER V

### DISEASES AMONGST LIVESTOCK

The control of infectious and contagious diseases amongst the livestock is one of the main functions of the Department. The Zamindars annually sustain heavy losses by deaths in their stock particularly the milch animals and the work cattle. Due to the depleted cattle wealth of the Province as a result of the partition and the subsequent slaughter, it is the constant endeavour of the Department to reduce the losses due to deaths by contagious diseases. As the pre-partition source of supply of the sera and vaccines, viz., the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar was lost to this Province, the manufacture of these biological products

was taken up at the Punjab Veterinary College, almost immediately after the partition. All the sera and vaccine are now being produced locally. The Biological Product Scheme has been sanctioned on a permanent basis.

Refrigerators for the cold storage of goat tissue virus vaccine used against rinderpest, have been provided at many of the district headquarters, veterinary hospitals. Serum pits also exist at many hospitals. Adequate quantities of the biological products are stocked to deal with the outbreak as soon as a report is received. The Patwaris who are entrusted with the reporting of outbreaks are, however, overworked with rehabilitation work. Such of them as show keen interest and promptly report the outbreaks to the Ilaqa Veterinary Assistant are given cash prizes on the occasion of district Darbars out of the funds sanctioned by the Department. Rs. 190 were awarded in such prizes during the year under report.

The N.-W. F. P. is very deficit in livestock wealth. The Punjab is the supply base for animals required for work as well as slaughter. Large movements of livestock, therefore, take place along all the routes to that Province, particularly the Grand Trunk Road. These movements are a potential source of infection to the cattle population through which they pass. There are no statutory powers with the Department to control such movements. The Department can, therefore, resort to propaganda only with a view to educate the cattle breeders on the occasion of horse and cattle fairs and other gatherings.

The year under report was not very healthy. The total number of deaths from contagious diseases as reported by the Patwaris was 3,228 against 2,451 of the last year. The highest number of deaths (1379) was amongst buffaloes and cattle was due to Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia and Rinderpest accounted for 169 deaths only.

#### NUMBER OF VETERINARY HOSPITALS—TABLE III

The number of veterinary hospitals at the commencement of the year was 191. In spite of the incessant demand from the District Boards no new hospital could unfortunately be opened during the year due to the acute shortage of qualified staff.

#### PERMANENT VETERINARY DISPENSARIES

These dispensaries are under the charge of trained Veterinary Compounders whose work is supervised by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon of the ilaqa hospital. Almost all these places justify the opening of permanent hospitals which, however, cannot be done till Veterinary Assistant Surgeons are available to man them.

The number of such dispensaries on 1st April 1949 was 74·4 were opened during the year to bring up the total to 78 at the close of the year.

#### OUTLYING DISPENSARIES

To each permanent hospital are attached four outlying dispensaries, usually one in each direction. These are periodically visited by the ilaqa Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. The medicines most usually needed at such dispensaries are stocked there, so that the Veterinary Assistant has not to carry them over on each occasion.

#### BUILDINGS OF VETERINARY HOSPITALS

No funds could be sanctioned by Government for grant to the District Boards for construction of veterinary hospitals, which are at present located in hired or unsuitable buildings. There are many such hospitals. As the finances of most of the District Boards do not permit them to provide buildings according to the standard plan, Government grant is necessary on a liberal scale. At least Rs. 2,50,000 should be provided annually for the next four years to improve the service and efficiency of the hospitals.

## TREATMENT OF DISEASES IN VILLAGES—TABLE IV

While on tour, the District Veterinary Staff visited 29,053 villages against 27,564 of the last year. They treated 1,60,338 contagious and non-contagious cases against 1,15,353 of the last year. The Department is badly understaffed and funds for touring are extremely limited. Otherwise much more and useful work could be done.

## MORTALITY—TABLE I

*Incidence of Diseases*—The total mortality from contagious diseases as reported by the Patwaris was 3,228 against 2,451 of the last year. Mortality amongst the various categories of livestock was as follows:—

(a) *Equines*.—

*Note*—Outbreaks of contagious diseases which occur in the non-selected districts only are dealt with by this Department. In the selected parts they are controlled by the Army Remount Department.

*Glanders*—3 cases of Glanders were detected during the year. All these occurred in Lahore and were destroyed and suitable compensation paid to their owners under the Glanders and Farcy Act.

*Surra*—30 centres were at work in the Province. The total number of cases treated at these centres was 7,173 against 726 of the last year. There were 58 deaths during the year against 34 of the last year.

(b) *Bovines*.—

*Rinderpest—Cattle and Buffaloes*—Rinderpest appeared in 9 out of the 16 districts. Fortunately mortality was very low due to adequate control measure.

*Hæmorrhagic Septicaemia*—It occurred in all the 16 districts. Mortality was the highest amongst buffaloes in Sheikhpura district.

*Foot and mouth disease*—It appeared only in 3 districts of Lyallpur, Gujrat, Multan, there were 225 deaths.

*Black Quarter*—appeared in 9 districts.

*Anthrax*—No case of Anthrax was reported during the year.

## PART II Veterinary Education and Research

## CHAPTER VI—PUNJAB VETERINARY COLLEGE, LAHORE

*Principal, Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore*—Mr. S. M. Sarwar, M.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., continued to hold charge of the post throughout the year.

*Admissions*—There were 77 admissions, 67 in the first year and 8 in the second year, the qualifications of the latter group being F.Sc. (Medical). Province-wise the admissions were as under:—

Punjab	..	..	..	..	61
Sind	..	..	..	..	5
North-West Frontier Province			..	..	3
Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	3
Khai pur Mirs		..	..	..	2
Bahawalpur	..	..	..	..	1
					—
			Total	..	75
					—

*Examinations and Results*—The results of the annual biannual and supplementary examinations held during the year were as under:—

Examination	NO. OF CANDIDATES		NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL IN THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION		NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL IN BIENNIAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS.	
	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50
1st Professional ..	40	54	21	14	5	3
2nd Professional ..	41	41	14	17	7	7
3rd Professional ..	55	26	7	16	17	5
Final Professional ..	24	11	16	9	4	1
Final Special for L. V. Ps. ..		4		2		

*Hospital*—The attendance in the various wards of the hospital was:—

Name of Ward	IN PATIENTS		OUT PATIENTS	
	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50
General Ward ..	4,559	10,723	11,519	10,700
Dog Ward ..	1,934	1,472	1,463	1,472
Contagious Ward ..	496	1,106	926	1,379
Total ..	6,989	13,301	13,908	12,921

155 animals were shod in the Forge Section this year against 132 of the last year.

58 cases were X-rayed during the year.

*Pathology Section*—During the year Government was pleased to depute Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, Professor of Pathology to study recent advances in the manufacture of sera and vaccine in the U. K. for a period of three months during the College Vacation.

The treatment of Mastitis was taken up on a fairly extensive scale. Practically all the cases responded very well to penicillin therapy. Sulphanilamide Emulsion in liquid paraffin given per teat canal also gave very encouraging results. 129 cases were treated in all against 18 last year. 88 cases of strangles were also treated with Aq. solution of penicillin. Efforts to find a cheaper therapy for strangles continue.

Enterotoxamia was for the first time recorded in this country in a cheap flock at the Coleyana Estate. Clostridium Walcher was successfully isolated and preserved for laboratory work.



Two cases of Tetanus in advanced stage were treated and cured a fact contrary to the record so far available on the subject. This proved that even when the toxins have attacked the nerve cells recovery was yet possible.

It was discovered that the strain of Ch. Chauvei found in bovines differed from that found in bubalides was more virulent. A bovine calf strain was converted into a virulent strain for buffaloes and handed over to the Biological Products Section.

*Biological Products Section*—During the year the following quantities of the various sera and vaccine were produced.—

Product	Quantity produced in 1948-49	Quantity produced in 1949-50
A. R. P. Serum (Special) ..	3,38,700	4,24,500
A. R. P. Serum (Ordinary) ..	5,46,820	7,32,600
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia serum ..	2,53,995	7,29,600
Hæmorrhagic Septicaemia Vaccine ..	2,19,800	25,14,600
Black Quarter Serum ..	..	72,600
Black Quarter Vaccine ..	..	13,100
Fowl Cholera Vaccine ..	5,000	4,000
Fowl Pox Vaccine ..	..	1,000 (doses)
Anthrax Spore Vaccine ..	..	5,000
Mallein, concentrated ..	1,000	..
Mallein, ordinary ..	1,000	..
Tuberculine concentrated, Tuberculine ordinary ..	..	100

*Parasitological Section*—562 specimens were examined in the laboratory against 531 last year. 50 new specimens of different parasites were added to the existing collection and 12 charts depicting the life cycles of certain important parasites were got made for demonstration purposes.

*Animal Husbandry Section*—19 samples of milk were received and tested.

*Poultry Husbandry*—The strength of the stock on the Tripoli Poultry Farm Lahore Cantonment, at the end of the year under report as compared to the last year was as given below:—

	31st March 1949	31st March 1950
Rhode Island Red .. ..	4,233	1,456
White Leg Horn .. ..	613	59
Crosses .. ..	..	59
Total .. ..	4,846	2 005

The fall in the number of birds at the end of the year was due to the fact that larger number of eggs were sold for hatching and much lesser number were hatched on the farm owing to the uncertainty of the budget provision. Also demand for the chicks was at a high pitch. Nearly 1,900 birds were sold for breeding purposes during the earlier part of the breeding season.

The following table gives the sales from the Farm during the year:—

Breeding	..	..	..	..	1,860
Hatching eggs	..	..	..	..	5,960
Table eggs	..	..	..	..	25 149
Table birds	..	..	..	..	842

There was an outbreak of Coccidiosis in the beginning of the financial year. There were 4,386 deaths as a result of either preliminary outbreak of Coccidiosis or Avitaminosis.

*Employment*—There is no unemployment amongst the graduates of the College-3 of them got Commissions in the Pakistan Army during the year.

*Refresher course*—Due to the shortage of the sub-veterinary staff this course was not held during the year. Similarly Dressers and the Farriers Course are also not held.

*Income and Expenditure*—The total income during the year was Rs. 1,75,186-8-0 and the total expenditure Rs. 1,82,010-8-6 including the income from the expenditure on the production of sera and vaccines.

*General*—His Excellency the Governor-General of Pakistan and His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab visited the Poultry Farm on 9th December 1949 and a number of dignitaries visited the College.

The post of Hospital Surgeon was retrenched during the year.

## CHAPTER VII

### CATTLE FAIRS AND SHOWS, DEMONSTRATION, TRADE IN LIVESTOCK, PROPAGANDA, ETC.

#### FAIRS AND SHOWS (TABLE VII)

*Cattle Fairs and Shows*—The total number of cattle fairs held during the year under report was 160.

In addition to the regular fairs mentioned above, 32 small one-day village cattle shows were organised by the Department at important breeding centres. Prizes worth Rs. 4,800 roughly at Rs. 150 per show were awarded out of Provincial funds.

The two aspects of cattle fairs and shows which are indicated in the descriptive terms "fair" and "show" should not be mixed up. The maintenance and extension of fairs, marts or mandis to facilitate the buying and selling of animals are matters of paramount importance to the livestock industry and such fairs where established being in a handsome income to the local body concerned in the form of fees. On the other hand the "shows" afford the department an opportunity to gauge the improvement effected in the particular ilaqa in which they are held.

Weekly and monthly cattle fairs, which serve as mandis, are fairly well established in Lyallpur, Sheikhpura, Gujranwala and Sialkot districts. They bring in handsome income to the local bodies, e.g., the district boards of Lyallpur and Sialkot realised Rs. 2,57,685 and Rs. 1,01,194-4-0 respectively in fees. The other districts particularly Montgomery and Jhang, are taking great interest in organising such fairs. In course of time these fairs are sure to fulfil their object, viz., to afford the buyers and sellers of cattle an ideal opportunity and to augment the income of the local body.

*Propaganda*—The fair and shows provide the Department with very good opportunities for disseminating knowledge about animal husbandry, carrying out departmental propaganda and to gauge the extent of progress made in livestock improvement work. All the fairs are attended by the officers and subordinates of the Animal Husbandry Department who arrange exhibitions, deliver lectures and

distribute departmental literature. Actual demonstrations in castration, sheep dipping, etc., are also given where practicable and desired.

Sometimes fairs and shows are dangerous also inasmuch as they cause spread of contagious diseases. No powers vest in the department to stop fairs and shows where in outbreak is threatened. Under paragraph 62 of the Punjab Government Consolidated Circular No. 41, a Commissioner of a Division can, however, stop such a fair on a request by the Department. The contagious cattle diseases cause huge losses to the peasantry of the Province. The time now seems ripe for legislation to control the movement of live stock with a view to checking the spread of the diseases.

*Trade in Livestock*—Cattle fairs and shows, particularly weekly and monthly mandis afford excellent opportunities to the zamindars for disposing of their surplus or useless stock. Thousands of cattle change hands at these fairs. Gulu Sazh fair in the Sialkot district and the two half-yearly fairs at Lyallpur can be quoted as excellent examples. Table VII shows the extent of sales which took place at the various fairs.

Buffaloes and Sahiwal cattle are in great demand in the cities within the dominion and in certain foreign countries. Statistics of exports to other provinces or countries are, however, not available at present. One bull, one bull calf and one heifer were exported to Iran and ten cows to Indo-China during the year through this Department.

A good deal of internal trade takes place in goods for milk purposes. All these deals are, however, purely private between the parties and no statistics are maintained.

Sheep and goats are in great demand for mutton purposes within the Province. The production is, however, much below the requirements. Even before partition the districts now included in the Punjab were deficit in sheep and goats for mutton and imported large numbers from the Bikanir and Bahawalpur States and the Ambala Division. Due to the loss of the source of supply from the Bikanir State and the Ambala Division there has been an acute shortage. Bahawalpur State has also imposed a ban on the export of these animals to the Punjab. This has worsened the position. Most of the trade in sheep is for slaughter purposes. No record of such sales is maintained.

### PART III—RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND GENERAL

#### CHAPTER VIII

In 1937-38, the then Government of the undivided Punjab created a special fund for the development of the rural areas. It remained in force till 1947-48 when it was closed. Some of the schemes undertaken by the Department under the programme were discontinued, while others noted below were taken over as ordinary activities of the Department.

#### ONE-DAY CATTLE SHOWS

Thirty-two one-day cattle shows were organised during the year under report at a total cost of Rs. 4,800. These shows are very popular with the zamindars as they can return home the same day after participating in the show.

#### SHEEP DIPS AND BATHS

Under the Special Development Programme a number of Cooper's portable sheep dips were purchased. These are being utilised for practical demonstrations for the dipping of sheep.

#### SPECIAL GRANT TO THE DISTRICT BOARD, MIANWALI FOR ANIMAL HUSBANDRY ACTIVITIES

The District Board, Mianwali, takes very keen interest in animal husbandry activities and its percentage of income for this Department is the highest in the Province. But the total income of the Board being very low the various activities, e.g., maintenance of hospitals, livestock breeding, etc., cannot be properly financed

by it. The Punjab Government, therefore, allows it a special grant. During the year under report, the grant amount to Rs. 12,160.

#### OUTLYING DISPENSARIES

Many of these dispensaries have now been converted into regular dispensaries under the charge of veterinary compounders. No dispensary was equipped during the year.

#### FIRST-AID CENTRES

These centres are manned and run by the members of the Co-operative Societies who are trained by the Department in first-aid work. These centres are under the administrative control of the Co-operative Department.

#### CASTRATION CAMPAIGN

Originally a special batch of stock assistants was recruited to push up the castration of undesired male stock. They have now been amalgamated with the normal staff of the Department. No separate statistics are maintained.

#### GENERAL

In a predominantly agricultural province like the Punjab the welfare of the rural areas depends on the betterment of their livestock. This can best be achieved by organising livestock breeding industry on a co-operative basis. The Punjab Government have sanctioned a special staff for organising such societies. The staff, however, works under the Co-operative Department. This Department (Animal Husbandry Department) helps them in every possible manner, e.g., the selection and supply of suitable breeding stock, particularly sires, castration and advice on the control of contagious diseases, etc. In addition to the Co-operative Breeding Societies registered by the Co-operative Department there also existed the following formal Animal Husbandry Department livestock breeding societies:—

<i>Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Societies</i>	<i>Number of members</i>
296	2,459

In response to the 'Grow More Trees' campaign of the Punjab Government many thousands of Shisham and Kikar trees were planted on the Government farms in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony.

### CHAPTER IX—DAIRYING

The duties assigned to the Dairy Development Officer and his staff are (i) to step up the production of milk in the rural areas and devising of means for its transportation to the towns at prices reasonable both to the producer and the consumer and (ii) to give technical advice to the interested parties in planning and commercially running dairies. As a preliminary to taking up the first duty, it is essential to carry out a survey of the requirements of milk of each town, the quantity which is being produced locally, and that being imported from the adjoining rural areas. The milk survey of Lahore had been completed last year. This year Multan, Lyallpur, Rawalpindi and Gujrat were surveyed by the dairy staff. Detailed reports are awaited.

The downward trend in milk and milk products continued during the year. Ghee which shot up to Rs. 7 a seer after the partition is now available at about Rs. 3-12-0. Unfortunately it has not yet been possible to co-ordinate the production and consumption with the result that there are pockets where the producer cannot profitably dispose of his milk or milk products. The middlemen with some initiative and capital are, therefore, reaping rich harvests. Adulteration unfortunately is still common. The rather low standard of fat percentage, etc., under the Pure Foods Act is a major factor against effective control. To begin with the Lahore Corporation has been approached to suitably revise their by-laws and machinery responsible for the checking of adulteration in milk and its products.



The Province has excellent milch breeds in Sahiwal cows and Nil and Ravi Buffaloes. Being primarily an agricultural country the fodder and concentrates are also comparatively cheap. The dairy industry has, therefore, a bright future. Unfortunately it is in an extremely unorganised state. Private capital is shy and Government has many more important problems to tackle. The only way out seems to organise the industry on co-operative lines under the control of the Department. This is objective. It will take time to achieve it, but the Department faces the situation with confidence.

#### CHAPTER X—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

*Director, Animal Husbandry, Punjab*—The post was held by me throughout the year under report.

The Steering Committee had deleted the post of Deputy Director, Livestock Breeding at the time of partition. The Punjab Government recreated the post last year. The Officer took over at Montgomery on 7th April 1949. He is in charge of the Government and the Grantee Livestock Breeding Farms in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony and all livestock breeding work including cattle fairs, throughout the Province.

*Tours*—As usual the Director made inspection tours throughout the Province and also attended important horse and cattle fairs and shows. He attended the Animal Husbandry Conference at Karachi from 19th April 1949 to 22nd April 1949.

He also conducted the examinations at the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore.

#### GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF

The strength of the gazetted and non-gazetted staff of the Department as it stood on 31st March 1950 was as under:—

Gazetted	..	..	..	44	(including the Director).
Non-gazetted	..	..	..	379	

Further details are given in table X.

The Director gratefully acknowledges the very good work done by the staff of the Department as a whole in spite of its being understaffed in a somewhat difficult year with the scars of the partition. His thanks are also due to all district Officers, District Boards and Municipalities in the Province for the full co-operation and help received by the Department from them.

S. M. A. SHAH

*Director, Animal Husbandry, Punjab*

TABLE

STATEMENT OF MORTALITY FROM CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AND OTHER CAUSES AMONG

Name of District	EQUINES						CATTLE					
	Glanders	Surn	Dourine	Anthrax	Other contagious and parasitic diseases	Total	Other causes	Rinderpest	Hæmorrhagic septicæmia	Foot and mouth	Black quarter	Anthrax
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Lahore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	64	..	..	..
2. Sheikhpura ..	1	37	..	..	..	38	..	9	117	..	..	..
3. Lyallpur ..	2	1	..	..	69	72	..	..	71	77	4	..
4. Sialkot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..
5. Gujranwala ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
6. Rawalpindi ..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	13	..	35	..
7. Jhelum ..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	7	..	31	..
8. Gujrat ..	..	1	..	..	7	8	8	..	37	122	1	..
9. Sargodha ..	..	1	..	..	12	13	..	5	31	..	..	..
10. Mianwali ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	10	9	2	19	..
11. Campbellpur ..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	4	..	25	..
12. Multan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	17	..	..	..
13. Muzaffargarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	40	..	3	..
14. Montgomery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	46	..	2	..
15. Jhang ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
16. Dera Ghazi Khan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	97	..	7	..
Total ..	3	40	..	..	96	139	8	97	608	201	127	..

I

## LIVESTOCK IN THE PROVINCE OF PUNJAB DURING 1949-50

## BUFFALOES

Surra	Other contagious superficial and parasitic diseases	Total	Pleuro pneumonia	Other causes	Rinderpest	Other contagious	Haemorrhagic septicaemia	Foot and mouth	Black quarter	Anthrax	Surra	Other contagious and parasitic	Total
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
..	..	68	..	5	145	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	
..	..	128	..	26	304	..	..	..	..	..	420	..	
..	103	55	..	..	271	9	..	..	..	76	356	..	
..	..	28	..	1	72	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	
..	..	15	..	2	84	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	
..	..	48	..	6	20	..	5	..	..	..	31	..	
..	..	38	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	
..	..	160	8	6	65	12	5	..	..	1	89	..	
..	..	36	..	7	124	..	..	..	..	..	131	..	
..	..	40	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	
..	..	29	..	..	2	..	11	..	..	1	14	..	
..	..	19	..	6	49	3	..	..	..	..	58	..	
..	..	49	..	2	6	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	
..	..	58	..	11	40	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	
..	..	12	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	
..	..	155	..	..	14	..	1	..	..	..	15	..	
..	103	1,136	8	72	1,379	24	23	..	..	78	1,576	..	

TABLE

STATEMENT OF MORTALITY FROM CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AND OTHER

Name of District	SHEEP								GOATS				
	Other causes	Anthrax	Sheep pox	Pleuro Pneumonia	Foot and mouth	Scab	Other contagious and parasitic diseases	Total	Other causes	Anthrax	Sheep pox	Pleuro Pneumonia	Foot and mouth
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1. Lahore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Sheikhpura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Lyallpur ..	..	..	..	4	..	..	53	57	..	..	..	6	..
4. Sialkot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Gujranwala ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Rawalpindi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
7. Jhelum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Gnjrat ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	18	..	..	..	..
9. Sargodha ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Mianwali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Campbellpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
12. Multan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Muzaffargarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Montgomery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Jhang ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Dera Ghazi Khan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	..	..	5	4	..	..	63	72	18	..	..	6	..



I—CONCLUDED

## CAUSES AMONG LIVESTOCK IN THE PROVINCE OF PUNJAB DURING 1949-50—CONCLD.

			DOGS					CAMELS					ALL ANIMALS			REMARKS
Scab	Other contagious and parasitic diseases	Total	Other causes	Rabies	Other contagious and parasitic diseases	Total	Other causes	Surra	Mange	Pleuro Pneumonia	Other contagious and parasitic diseases	Total	Other causes	Total (contagious diseases)	Total (other causes)	
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	584	..	..
..	46	52	..	..	226	226	..	..	..	..	17	17	..	1,035	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..
..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	260	34	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	183	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	..	..
..	58	59	..	..	226	226	..	3	..	..	17	20	..	3,228	34	..

TABLE  
SUMMARY RESULTS OF PREVENTIVE INOCULATION

Name of District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Name of disease against which inoculation was undertaken.	Method of inoculation.	Source of product	Number of outbreaks in which inoculation was undertaken	Number of villages affected in these outbreaks	Bovine population of affected villages
Lahore .. .. .	..	Rinderpest	Serum alone (ordinary) subcutaneous	Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore	..	1	200
Gujranwala .. .. .	1				1	1,400	
Sheikhpura .. .. .	4				4	1,020	
Lyallpur .. .. .	2				2	325	
Rawalpindi .. .. .	3				3	395	
Jhelum .. .. .	4				4	455	
Gujrat .. .. .	2				2	1,003	
Multan .. .. .	4				..	1,507	
Muzaffargarh .. .. .	15				..	1,924	
Montgomery .. .. .	12				..	4,600	
Jhang .. .. .	1	..	550				
Dera Ghazi Khan .. .. .	17	..	1,001				
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	65	17	14,080				
Muzaffargarh .. .. .	2	..	200				
Dera Ghazi Khan .. .. .	1	..	1,200				
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	3	..	1,400				

II  
 IN THE PROVINCE OF PUNJAB DURING 1949-50

NUMBER OF ANIMALS WHICH DIED UNINOCULATED IN COURSE OF OUTBREAKS			NUMBER OF ANIMALS INOCULATED			NUMBER OF INOCULATED ANIMALS WHICH DIED OF THE DISEASE			REMARKS
Bovines	Equines	Others	Bovines	Equines	Others	Bovines	Equines	Others	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	
2	..	..	1,012	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	258	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	386	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	435	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	980	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,222	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	1,884	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	..	1,950	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,266	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,550	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	..	..	11,246	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,159	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

SUMMARY RESULTS OF PREVENTIVE INOCULATION

Name of District	Name of disease against which inoculation was undertaken	Method of inoculation	Source of product	Number of outbreaks in which inoculation was undertaken	Number of villages affected in these outbreaks	Bovine population of affected villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lahore .. ..	Rinderpest	Goat Virus Vaccination	Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore	3	3	2,500
Gujranwala ..				..	..	32,000
Sheikhupura ..				7	6	838
Sialkot .. ..				2	2	550
Lyallpur .. ..				3	3	1,025
Rawalpindi ..				..	..	..
Jhelum .. ..				..	..	..
Gujrat .. ..				..	..	..
Sargodha .. ..				..	..	..
Mianwali .. ..				..	..	..
Campbellpur ..				..	..	..
Multan .. ..				29	..	16,010
Muzaffargarh ..				29	..	6,971
Montgomery ..				12	..	4,600
Dera Ghazi Khan ..				7	..	14,960
Total .. ..	..	..	..	92	14	79,454



II—CONTD.

IN THE PROVINCE OF PUNJAB DURING 1949-50—CONTINUED

NUMBER OF ANIMALS WHICH DIED UNINOCULATED IN COURSE OF OUTBREAKS			NUMBER OF ANIMALS INOCULATED			NUMBER OF INOCULATED ANIMALS WHICH DIED OF THE DISEASE			REMARKS
Bovines	Equines	Others	Bovines	Equines	Others	Bovines	Equines	Others	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
60	..	..	13,208	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	22,423	..	..	..	..	..	
35	..	..	1,911	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	13,705	..	..	..	..	..	
5	..	..	838	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	844	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	3,667	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	974	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	21,951	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	450	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	11,364	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	6,971	..	..	..	..	..	
15	..	..	2,100	..	..	..	..	..	
51	..	..	9,709	..	..	..	..	..	
167	..	..	110,513	..	..	..	..	..	

## SUMMARY RESULTS OF PREVENTIVE INOCULATION

Name of District	Name of disease against which inoculation was undertaken	Method of inoculation	Source of product	Number of outbreaks in which inoculation was undertaken	Number of villages affected in these outbreaks	Bovine population of affected villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lahore .. ..	Haemorrhagic Septicæmia	Vaccination	Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore	29	29	30,000
Gujranwala .. ..				20	20	38,670
Sheikhupura .. ..				86	89	12,831
Sialkot .. ..				28	28	9,464
Lyallpur .. ..				127	133	66,415
Rawalpindi .. ..				5	5	8,132
Jhelum .. ..				6	6	887
Gujrat .. ..				..	..	..
Sargodha .. ..				..	..	..
Mianwali .. ..				..	..	..
Campbellpur .. ..				..	..	..
Multan .. ..				62	..	19,000
Muzaffargarh .. ..				57	..	13,660
Montgomery .. ..				40	..	6,200
Jhang .. ..				15	..	6,837
Dera Ghazi Khan .. ..				31	..	28,748
Total .. ..				506	310	240,844

II—CONTINUED

IN THE PROVINCE OF PUNJAB DURING

NUMBER OF ANIMALS WHICH DIED UNINOCULATED IN THE COURSE OF OUTBREAKS			NUMBER OF ANIMALS INOCULATED	
Bovines	Equines	Others	Bovines	Equines
8	9	10	11	12
216	..	..	28,354	..
20	..	..	30,284	..
463	..	..	30,736	..
100	..	..	45,302	..
469	..	..	35,919	..
..	..	..	7,197	..
..	..	..	850	..
..	..	..	21,867	..
..	..	..	13,363	..
..	..	..	6,542	..
..	..	..	9,305	..
67	..	..	24,597	..
..	..	..	14,593	..
100	..	..	2,450	..
63	..	..	1,072	..
111	..	..	20,039	..
1,629	..	..	1,470	..

## SUMMARY RESULTS OF PREVENTIVE INOCULATION

Name of District	Name of disease against which inoculation was undertaken	Method of inoculation	Source of product	Number of outbreaks in which inoculation was undertaken	Number of villages affected in these outbreaks	Bovine population of affected villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lahore .. ..	Haemorrhagic Septicæmia	Inoculation	Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore	..	..	..
Gujranwala ..				..	..	..
Sheikhupura ..				..	..	..
Sialkot .. ..				..	..	..
Lyallpur .. ..				..	..	..
Rawalpindi ..				3	3	155
Jhelum .. ..				6	6	756
Gujrat .. ..				67	67	1,887
Sargodha .. ..				79	79	3,565
Multan .. ..				9	..	643
Muzaffargarh ..				1	..	10
Montgomery ..				40	..	6,200
Jhang .. ..				15	..	6,837
Dera Ghezi Khan ..				31	..	4,403
<b>Total</b> .. ..				251	155	24,456



## II—CONTINUED

## IN THE PROVINCE OF PUNJAB DURING 1949-50—CONTINUED

NUMBER OF ANIMALS WHICH DIED UNINOCULATED IN COURSE OF OUTBREAK			NUMBER OF ANIMALS INOCULATED			NUMBER OF INOCULATED ANIMALS WHICH DIED OF THE DISEASE			REMARKS
Bovines	Equines	Others	Bovines	Equines	Others	Bovines	Equines	Others	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	935	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	674	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1,709	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	2,926	..	..	..	..	..	
33	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	
14	..	..	743	..	..	..	..	..	
102	..	..	1,863	..	..	..	..	..	
155	..	..	3,540	..	..	..	..	..	
28	..	..	606	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	
100	..	..	2,450	..	..	..	..	..	
83	..	..	1,072	..	..	..	..	..	
111	..	..	1,693	..	..	..	..	..	
626	..	..	18,481	..	..	..	..	..	

## SUMMARY RESULTS OF PREVENTIVE INOCULATION

Name of District	Name of diseases against which inoculation was undertaken	Method of inoculation	Source of product	Number of outbreaks in which inoculation was undertaken	No. of villages affected in these outbreaks	Bovines population of affected villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rawalpindi ..	Black quarter	Vaccination	Punjab Veterinary College Lahore	..	..	..
Jhelum ..				..	..	..
Gujrat ..				..	..	..
Campbellpur ..				..	..	..
Montgomery ..				1	..	410
Total ..	..	..	..	1	..	410
Rawalpindi ..	Black quarter	Inoculation		21	21	1,440
Jhelum ..				4	4	1,502
Gujrat ..				2	2	223
Mianwali ..				4	4	1,556
Campbellpur ..				4	4	1,285
Muzaffargarh ..				1	..	200
Dera Ghazi Khan ..				3	..	2,230
Total ..				..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	..	..	..	957	531	367,100

## II—CONCLUDED

## IN THE PROVINCE OF PUNJAB DURING 1949-50—CONCLUDED

NUMBER OF ANIMALS WHICH DIED UNINOCULATED IN COURSE OF OUTBREAKS			NUMBER OF ANIMALS INOCULATED			NUMBER OF INOCULATED ANIMALS WHICH DIED OF THE DISEASE			REMARKS
Bovine	Equines	Others	Bovines	Equines	Others	Bovines	Equines	Others	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	..	..	3,774	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	499	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1,235	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	410	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	6,418	..	..	..	..	..	
40	..	..	1,416	..	..	..	..	..	
31	..	..	1,489	..	..	..	..	..	
6	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	
19	..	..	1,538	..	..	..	..	..	
36	..	..	1,261	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	
7	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	
139	..	..	6,164	..	..	..	..	..	
2,502	..	..	446,501	..	..	..	..	..	

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS TREATED AND CASTRATED

1	2	3	4				5	
Name of District	Number of Veterinary Institutions	Number of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons employed	NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR				NUMBER OF TREATED	
			(a) Bovines	(b) Equines	(c) Others	(d) Total	(a) Bovines	(b) Equines
1. Lahore ..	11	7	409	278	37	724	50,136	13,421
2. Sheikhpura ..	11	9	268	281	14	563	34,725	15,656
3. Sialkot ..	13	9	255	390	7	652	44,969	1,208
4. Gujranwala ..	9	7	185	227	17	429	23,689	10,377
5. Lyallpur ..	21	18	671	382	54	1,107	74,658	16,380
6. Multan ..	23	18	831	759	162	1,752	56,318	15,321
7. Muzaffargarh ..	12	5	399	514	157	1,070	27,685	8,293
8. Montgomery ..	28	13	210	348	40	598	44,218	14,196
9. Jhang ..	14	7	395	460	134	989	25,505	11,717
10. Dera Ghazi Khan	12	7	116	205	63	384	8,760	4,129
11. Rawalpindi ..	8	6	270	650	177	1,097	11,673	3,685
12. Jhelum ..	12	6	218	207	74	499	30,644	9,537
13. Gujrat ..	8	7	57	103	10	170	13,464	4,853
14. Sargodha ..	15	10	209	213	53	475	39,548	15,984
15. Mianwali ..	11	6	121	314	75	510	18,522	9,193
16. Campbellpur ..	10	6	94	141	17	252	9,698	8,439
Total ..	218	141	4,708	5,472	1,091	11,271	514,214	162,380



## III

## AT VETERINARY HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES DURING THE YEAR 1949-50

		6	7	8				9	10
OUT-PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR		Grand total of in and out-patients treated during the year	Total number of cases supplied with medicines, but not brought in in- stitutions	CASTRATIONS PERFORMED				Receipts	
(c) Others	(d) Total			(a) Bovines	(b) Equines	(c) Others	(d) Total		
13,540	77,097	77,821	3,558	7,710	62	4,567	12,359	..	..
8,234	58,615	59,178	4,094	7,761	189	2,457	10,407	..	..
10,591	56,768	57,420	3,936	5,511	53	3,047	8,611	..	..
7,114	41,180	41,609	1,238	5,931	489	2,231	6,851	..	..
21,808	112,846	113,953	3,156	14,056	162	8,426	22,644	..	..
20,801	92,440	94,192	8,574	20,888	61	3,456	24,405	..	..
10,545	46,523	47,583	6,500	15,391	109	1,789	17,289	..	..
16,569	74,983	75,581	4,850	8,769	241	18,261	27,271	..	..
12,525	49,747	50,736	3,990	12,292	293	1,817	14,402	..	..
6,060	18,949	19,333	2,121	3,792	44	1,906	5,742	..	..
5,903	21,261	22,358	732	4,133	45	81	4,259	..	..
19,100	59,283	59,782	3,096	8,359	134	3,430	11,923	..	..
2,169	20,486	20,656	312	4,899	26	576	5,501	..	..
19,258	74,790	75,265	3,961	10,118	137	4,997	15,252	..	..
20,693	48,408	48,918	2,476	3,810	91	6,565	10,466	..	..
3,229	21,366	21,618	..	2,551	398	18	2,967	..	..
198,139	874,742	886,013	52,594	135,971	2,534	63,644	202,149	..	..

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS TREATED AND CASTRATED

District	Number of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons employed	Number of villages visited by Veterinary Assistant Surgeons	CASTRATIONS PERFORMED				TREATED
			Bovines	Equines	Others	Total	Bovines
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Lahore ..	7	1,463	1,861	802	756	3,419	900
2. Sheikhpura ..	9	1,995	2,689	2	623	3,314	2,518
3. Sialkot ..	9	2,155	1,929	27	356	2,312	1,358
4. Gujraawala ..	7	2,239	3,319	4	1,392	4,715	587
5. Lyalpur ..	18	3,148	6,367	56	2,962	9,385	2,060
6. Multan ..	18	3,206	10,533	106	2,179	12,818	851
7. Muzaffargarh ..	5	1,225	6,401	68	1,233	7,702	97
8. Montgomery ..	13	2,451	2,988	181	923	4,092	644
9. Jhang ..	7	1,706	5,724	3	1,365	7,092	521
10. Dera Ghazi Khan ..	7	960	4,577	1	2,193	6,771	363
11. Rawalpindi ..	6	861	1,032	..	142	1,174	357
12. Jhelum ..	6	1,349	1,928	67	497	2,492	927
13. Gujrat ..	7	1,407	1,325	2	194	1,521	305
14. Sargodha ..	10	3,140	30	626	2,069	5,725	189
15. Mianwali ..	6	1,255	1,488	4	1,173	2,665	329
16. Campbellpur ..	6	493	772	3	154	929	463
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>29,053</b>	<b>52,963</b>	<b>4,952</b>	<b>18,211</b>	<b>76,126</b>	<b>12,469</b>

## IV

## BY VETERINARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS ON TOUR DURING 1949-50

FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES			TREATED FOR NON-CONTAGIOUS DISEASES				Total number of castrations performed and cases treated
Equines	Others	Total	Bovines	Equines	Others	Total	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
96	54	1,050	4,807	802	636	6,245	10,714
77	63	2,658	7,907	1,048	677	9,632	15,604
24	61	1,443	6,392	1,026	571	7,979	11,734
20	15	622	6,075	1,135	1,680	8,890	14,227
134	209	2,403	13,801	2,104	1,585	17,490	29,278
116	79	1,046	10,333	3,192	3,105	16,630	30,494
15	2	114	4,608	1,439	1,820	7,867	15,683
7	45	696	8,637	1,787	1,301	11,725	16,513
188	214	923	6,767	2,604	1,916	11,287	19,302
146	231	740	2,526	1,171	1,611	5,308	12,819
..	31	388	2,340	844	446	3,630	5,192
..	3	930	6,450	879	419	7,748	11,170
14	21	340	5,031	1,458	947	4,736	9,297
1,292	35	1,516	3,576	9,497	2,038	15,111	22,352
3	193	525	3,198	516	816	4,530	7,720
30	27	520	2,118	414	384	2,916	4,365
2,162	1,283	15,914	94,556	29,916	19,952	144,424	236,464

TABLE

STATISTICS OF CASTRATIONS AND TREATMENTS PERFORMED IN

Name of District	NUMBER OF ANIMALS TREATED			NUMBER OF ANIMALS CASTRATED		
	Bovines	Equines	Others	Bovines	Equines	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Lahore ..	56,252	14,597	14,267	9,571	864	5,343
2. Gujranwala ..	30,536	11,759	8,826	9,250	493	3,622
3. Sialkot ..	52,964	2,648	11,230	7,440	80	3,403
4. Lyallpur ..	91,190	19,000	23,656	20,423	218	11,388
5. Sheikhpura ..	45,418	17,062	8,988	10,450	191	3,080
6. Multan ..	68,333	19,388	24,147	31,421	167	5,635
7. Muzaffargarh ..	32,789	10,261	12,524	21,792	177	3,022
8. Montgomery ..	53,709	16,338	17,955	11,757	422	19,184
9. Jhang ..	33,188	14,969	14,789	18,016	296	3,182
10. Dera Ghazi Khan	11,765	5,651	7,965	8,369	45	4,099
11. Rawalpindi ..	14,640	5,179	6,557	5,165	45	223
12. Jhelum ..	38,241	10,623	19,696	10,287	201	3,927
13. Gujrat ..	18,757	6,428	3,147	6,224	28	770
14. Sargodha ..	43,522	26,986	21,384	10,148	3,763	7,066
15. Mianwali ..	22,170	10,026	21,777	5,298	95	7,738
16. Cambellpur ..	12,373	9,024	3,657	3,323	401	172
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>625,947</b>	<b>199,939</b>	<b>220,465</b>	<b>188,934</b>	<b>7,486</b>	<b>81,855</b>



## THE PROVINCE OF PUNJAB DURING 1949-50

LIVE-STOCK POPULATION						
<i>Bovines</i>		<i>Equines</i>		<i>Others</i>		REMARKS
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
495,687	175,578	13,403	10,302	3,000	172,489	
220,266	231,246	20,651	18,404	157,649	241,430	
229,158	324,461	8,521	10,520	19,635	117,225	
273,977	348,020	9,850	13,569	99,630	197,065	
30,000	347,949	2,000	2,647	3,000	3,000	
548,680	329,311	59,364	11,060	..	1,016,260	
254,980	192,356	2,421	5,116	38,140	389,186	
165,454	202,744	27,433	79,912	58,726	185,960	
157,995	185,956	15,620	25,001	66,312	319,810	
182,325	213,201	12,795	23,810	30,750	217,722	
86,702	29,979	46,050	47,240	40,875	184,942	
109,131	168,896	5,862	33,439	11,172	189,633	
64,310	142,240	5,375	13,373	3,180	24,422	
15,753	13,271	17,235	67,811	35,110	33,255	
111,454	110,991	19,102	17,135	25,000	25,356	
41,442	41,416	406	821	5,849	10,727	
2,987,354	2,957,615	266,088	380,160	4,330,330		

TABLE

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF APPROVED BULLS AT

Name of District	NUMBER OF APPROVED BULLS AT STUD												BALANCE IN HAND ON	
	PRESENT ON 1ST APRIL			OBTAINED DURING THE YEAR						CASUALTIES DURING THE YEAR				
	Property of Government	Property of Local Bodies	Others	Number			Average price paid per head			Government	Local Bodies	Others	Government	Local Bodies
				Government	Local Bodies	Others	Government	Local Bodies	Others					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
1. Lahoro .. ..		346	..	..	9	..	..	253	..	..	4	..	..	350
2. Lyallpur .. ..		252	129	..	17	24	..	212	..	..	21	20	..	248
3. Sheikhpura ..	2	127	..	..	11	14	..	150	..	..	33	..	2	105
4. Sialkot .. ..		63	23	..	3	49	..	150	..	..	1	11	..	65
5. Gujranwala ..		150	8	..	10	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	160
6. Multan .. ..	10	159	2	..	25	1	..	..	..	..	24	..	10	160
7. Muzaffargarh ..		..	81	..	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	6
8. Montgomery ..		341	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	330
9. Jhang .. ..	2	58	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	67
10. Dera Ghazi Khan.		24	54	..	8	12	..	..	..	..	2	11	..	30
11. Rawalpindi ..		8	38	..	2	31	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	10
12. Jhelum .. ..		21	33	..	4	12	..	..	..	..	1	13	..	24
13. Gujrat .. ..		66	70	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	3	10	..	63
14. Sargodha .. ..		13	29	..	11	20	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	24
15. Mianwali .. ..		30	31	..	20	32	..	..	..	..	12	18	..	38
16. Campbellpur ..		1	34	..	1	39	..	..	..	..	1	25	..	1
Total .. ..	14	1,658	534	..	146	294	..	915	..	..	123	151	14	1,681

VI-A

## STUD IN THE PROVINCE STATE OF PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1949-50

31st MARCH		NET COST FOR THE YEAR FOR THE ISSUE AND MAINTENANCE OF STUD BULLS				Population of cows over 3 years according to census	NUMBER OF BULLS		Number of cows covered during the year	REMARKS
Others	Total	Government	Local Bodies	Others	Total		Required to be maintained at one per hundred cows	Short of requirements		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
..	350	..	2,500	..	2,500	39,600	396	46	1,005	
133	381	..	4,000	..	4,000	48,575	486	105	1,200	
14	121	..	5,040	..	5,040	92,256	922	801	1,100	
61	126	..	5,090	..	5,090	52,660	527	401	1,069	
8	168	..	2,000	..	2,000	33,889	339	171	940	
3	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
78	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	332	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
55	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,943	
44	54	6,800	4,000	..	10,800	86,651	866	812	6,721	
32	56	7,000	7,000	..	14,000	87,393	874	818	4,612	
109	172	200	200	..	4,000	44,474	444	272	4,695	
45	69	6,000	6,000	..	12,000	73,392	733	664	8,972	
45	83	9,000	8,000	..	15,000	61,025	610	527	6,212	
48	49	4,000	4,000	..	8,000	5,990	59	10	2,915	
677	2,372	33,000	45,830	..	78,830	625,895	6,256	4,627	47,384	

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF APPROVED MALE BUFFALOES

Name of District	NUMBER OF APPROVED BULLS AT STUD											
	PRESENT ON 1ST APRIL			OBTAINED DURING THE YEAR						CASUALTIES DURING THE YEAR		
	Property of Government	Property of Local Bodies	Property of others	Number			Average price paid per bull			Government	Local Bodies	Others
				Government	Local Bodies	Others	Government	Local Bodies	Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1. Lahore .. ..		43	..	..	4	..	..	150	..	..	..	..
2. Sheikhpura ..	4	15	66	..	8	64	..	150	..	..	..	66
3. Sialkot .. ..	..	8	72	..	6	40	..	150	..	..	5	12
4. Lyallpur .. ..	..	37	218	..	6	52	..	150	..	..	..	23
5. Gujranwala ..	..	17	30	..	15	..	..	150	..	..	..	..
6. Multan .. ..	..	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
7. Muzaffargarh ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Montgomery ..	..	21	..	..	4	..	..	100	..	..	..	..
9. Jhang .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Dera Ghazi Khan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Rawalpindi ..	..	..	16	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	8
12. Jhelum .. ..	..	..	33	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	3
13. Gujrat .. ..	..	..	142	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	16
14. Sargodha .. ..	..	..	209	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	10
15. Mianwali .. ..	..	48	..	..	11	..	..	150	..	..	5	..
16. Campbellpur ..	..	..	14	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total .. ..	4	211	800	..	60	289	..	1,000	..	..	12	136

## VI-B

## AT STUD IN THE PROVINCE OF PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1949-50

BALANCE ON 31st MARCH				NET COST FOR THE YEAR FOR ISSUE AND MAINTANANCE OF STUD BULLS				Population of she-buffaloes over 3 years according to censused of 1935	NUMBER OF BULLS		Number of she-buffaloes covered during the year	REMARKS
Government	Local Bodies	Others	Total	Government	Local Bodies	Others	Total		Required to be maintained at 1 per 100 she-buffaloes	Short of requirements		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
..	47	..	47	2,500	..	..	2,500	35,671	357	310	..	
4	23	64	91	5,040	..	..	5,040	21,602	2,160	2,069	..	
..	9	100	109	5,090	..	..	5,090	25,569	32,557	2,448	..	
..	43	247	290	4,000	..	..	4,000	139,808	1,398	1,108	..	
..	32	30	62	2,000	..	..	2,000	36,141	361	299	..	
..	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..	40,688	406	390	..	
..	..	47	47	..	..	..	..	34,319	343	296	..	
..	..	161	161	..	..	..	..	58,513	585	424	..	
..	..	269	269	..	..	..	..	51,701	517	248	..	
..	54	..	54	..	..	7,240	7,240	19,510	195	141	4,088	
..	..	19	19	..	..	885-2-0	585-2-0	2,300	23	4	..	
4	259	953	1,216	..	..	7,825-2-0	7,825-2-0 18,630-0-0	890,356	8,902	7,737	4,088	
							26,455-2-0					



## STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBERS OF APPROVED HORSE AND DONKEY

Name of District	NUMBER ON 1ST APRIL						OBTAINED DURING THE YEAR						
	Horses			Donkeys			Horses			Donkeys			
	Government	Local Bodies	Others	Government	Local Bodies	Others	Government	Local Bodies	Others	Government	Local Bodies	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1. Lyallpur .. ..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Sialkot .. ..	..	4	3	..	9	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
3. Sheikhpura .. ..	..	1	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Gujranwala .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Lahore .. ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Multan .. ..	..	..	8	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	
7. Muzaffargarh .. ..	..	3	2	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
8. Montgomery .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Jhang .. ..	..	..	7	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Dera Ghazi Khan .. ..	..	3	5	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	
11. Rawalpindi .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Jhelum .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Gujrat .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Sargodha .. ..	..	..	9	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	2	
15. Mianwali .. ..	..	1	5	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Campbellpur .. ..	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Total</b> .. ..	..	12	71	3	16	50	..	1	6	..	1	2	..

## VI-C

## STALLIONS AS STUD IN THE PROVINCE OF PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1949-50

CASUALTIES DURING THE YEAR						BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH						NUMBER OF MARES COVERED		POPULATION OF MARES	
Horses			Donkeys			Horses			Donkeys			Horses	Donkeys	Horses	Donkeys
Government	Local Bodies	Others	Government	Local Bodies	Others	Government	Local Bodies	Others	Government	Local Bodies	Others				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	220	27	3,949	2,038
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	10	..	..	685	989	9,745	9,785
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	1	..	266	25	2,100	543
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	7,491	9,892
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	4	..	749	435	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	324	115	7,057	2,011
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	76	101	2,399	29,481
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	120	179	2,308	76,050
..	3	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	5	..	..	115	67	900	685
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	3	5	..	319	381	2,272	13,225
..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	127	215	702	850
..	7	..	..	2	..	13	70	3	17	50	..	3,001	2,534	44,921	144,560

TABLE

ABSTRACT OF PARTICULARS REGARDING CATTLE FAIRS AND SHOWS

Name of District	Total number of cattle fairs and shows held	TOTAL NUMBER OF STOCK PRESENT							
		Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Young stock	Buffaloes	Camels	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1. Lahore ..	5	..	214	190	396	361	11	167	
2. Lyallpur ..	46	68	3,513	1,289	1,994	3,841	2,580	7	
3. Sialkot ..	..	..	7,613	7,611	12,461	6,721	612	403	
4. Sheikhupura ..	28	2,011	2,205	1,675	1,952	9,011	5	917	
5. Gajranwala ..	7	..	4,691	2,511	569	8,679	..	651	
6. Multan ..	15	31	78	41	81	1,848	59	157	
7. Montgomery ..	51	2,527	18,970	7,569	14,963	15,484	1,221	7,376	
8. Muzaffargarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Jhang ..	1	20	70	18	30	30	19	55	
10. Dera Ghazi Khan ..	..	596	572	1,063	1,296	70	300	1,198	
11. Rawalpindi ..	1	86	39	89	145	5	..	79	
12. Jhelum ..	1	16	50	25	47	24	1	2	
13. Gujrat ..	1	100	295	237	301	315	75	1,306	
14. Sargodha ..	1	51	308	235	249	217	29	331	
15. Mianwali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Campbellpur ..	3	378	52	445	465	57	4	67	
			No cattle fair has held						
Total ..	160	5,884	38,676	22,998	34,552	42,858	4,926	12,006	

## HELD DURING THE YEAR 1949-50 IN THE PROVINCE OF PUNJAB

ANIMALS											
<i>Bulls</i>				<i>Cows</i>							
Number	Average price	Maximum price	Minimum price	Number	Average price	Maximum price	Minimum price	Number	Average price	Maximum price	Minimum price
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	150	70	250	30	136	46	135	70
..	..	..	..	2,568	154	800	16	527	125	420	41
..	..	..	..	6,602	87	219	43	4,103	34	48	25
1,050	190	320	40	337	77/8	225	15/8	840	75	245	35
..	..	..	..	3,451	130	1,000	35	1,918	80	180	30
490	38.4	200	7	1,550	..	688	28	1,250	..	475	75
925	105	200	50	6,651	650	2,386	243	3,937	553	1,447	159
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	245	400	90	10	135	210	85
5	110	250	50	4	155	775	80	11	125	200	75
..	..	..	..	29	58	116	20	10	80	140	20
..	..	..	..	271	205	570	25	207	150	120	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,070	..	400	7	21,519	..	2,386	15/8	12,942	..	1,447	19

## ABSTRACT OF PARTICULARS REGARDING CATTLE FAIRS AND SHOWS

Name of District	ANIMALS—concl'd.							
	Buffaloes				Camels			
	Number	Average price	Maximum price	Minimum price	Number	Average price	Maximum price	Minimum price
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Lahore ..	150	90	500	85	2	195	310	80
2. Lyallpur ..	2,079	61	700	65	992	235	650	5
3. Sialkot ..	4,448	124	190	90	459	32	49	32
4. Sheikhpura ..	3,697	729	495	68	6	200	380	200
5. Gujranwala ..	7,269	116	900	30	..	..	..	..
6. Multan ..	3,257	..	1,100	50	40	..	376/13	180
7. Montgomery ..	8,196	1,011	3,256	287	224	811	1,930	355
8. Muzaffargarh ..	..	..	..	..	183	296	540	100
9. Jhang ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Dera Ghazi Khan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Rawalpindi ..	2	730	435	120	..	..	..	..
12. Jhelum ..	2	215	410	150	1	630	630	630
13. Gujrat ..	35	194	600	20	1	345	345	345
14. Sargodha ..	19	200	480	38	..	..	..	..
15. Mianwali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Campbellpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	29,104	..	3,256	20	1,905	..	650	6



VII—CONCLUDED

HELD LURING THE YEAR 1949-50 IN THE PROVINCE OF PUNJAB—CONCLUDED

Amount realized in fcs	Total number of animals that competed for prices	PRICE MONEY PROVIDED				Amount actually awarded	Number of medals awarded	REMARKS
		From Provincial funds	From Local Funds	From other sources	Total			
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1,500 0 0	250	270	318	..	588	588	..	
2,57,686 0 0	602	..	2,650	..	2,650	2,650	..	
1,01,194 11 0	612	..	1,165	..	1,165	1,165	..	
91,079 5 6	499	290	392	201/11	883/11	833/11	..	
60,658 9 9	501	..	900	..	900	900	..	
17,076 7 9	366	665	1,518/7	264	2,447/7	2,447/7	6	
1,10,617 6 0	548	..	1,689	..	1,689	1,335	..	
1,692 4 0	150	..	50	..	50	50	..	
..	225	..	150	..	510	510	..	
..	5,055	980	3,570	..	3,570	3,570	..	
137 6 0	400	..	345	..	345	345	..	
30 1 0	164	..	182	..	182	182	..	
628 0 0	201	..	352	..	352	352	..	
6,770 13 9	839	..	1,008	..	1,008	1,008	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6,38,940 3 9	10,384	2,205	15,898/7	465/11	18,569/2	18,569/2	6	

TABLE

## PARTICULARS REGARDING LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED IN RECOGNISED

Division	Name of District	NUMBER OF RECOGNISED SLAUGHTER-HOUSES FOR								Number of unlicensed slaughter-houses	
		<i>Cattle and Buffaloes</i>		<i>Sheep and Goats</i>		<i>Pigs</i>		<i>Others</i>			
		Government	Local Bodies	Government	Local Bodies	Government	Local Bodies	Government	Local bodies		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
LAHORE	Lahore .. ..	..	6	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kot Radha Kishan .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Sheikhupura .. ..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Sialkot .. ..	..	12	..	14	..	..	..	1	..	5
	Gujranwala .. ..	..	5	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Lyallpur .. ..	..	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
MULTAN	Jhang .. ..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Multan .. ..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. ..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Muzaffargarh .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dera Ghazi Khan .. ..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Montgomery .. ..	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
RAWALPINDI	Rawalpindi .. ..	1	6	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gujrat .. ..	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Attock .. ..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jhelum .. ..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mianwali .. ..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Shahpur .. ..	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total .. ..	1	65	1	117	..	..	..	1	25	

## VIII

## SLAUGHTER HOUSES IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1949-50

Cows	NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED							SLAUGHTER PER HEAD				
	Bulls and Bullocks	Calves	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Other Animals	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep and Goats	Pigs	Others
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1,883	8,396	18	1,800	188,913	165,813	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
14	85	..	84	1,282	616	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
464	414	203	839	9,628	23,054	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,136	2,180	..	5,921	23,075	23,997	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
942	1,297	1	1,417	39,432	24,932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
523	198	2	703	31,507	41,194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,609	2,047	..	..	11,549	16,304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
959	7,975	35	1,660	53,946	59,861	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
146	261	10	20	4,186	8,506	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,523	139	27	190	5,948	15,257	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
579	502	24	322	6,290	14,465	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
327	1,832	..	1,978	19,816	30,439	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,900	6,201	..	3,740	49,498	64,652	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,100	1,646	..	1,065	10,614	20,070	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	90	160	48	3,780	16,719	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
372	1,658	..	706	16,339	30,579	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1,212	1,670	..	683	8,651	9,977	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,845	1,994	87	1,434	17,773	29,371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28,594	39,396	567	22,032	522,604	791,991	8	3	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IX

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COST OF CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT  
ANALYSED UNDER VARIOUS HEADS FOR 1949-51

Heads	AMOUNT				
	Government of Pakistan grant for rural development	Grant by Imperial Council of Agricul- tural Research	Provincial	Local	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Major Head 41—Veterinary—</i>					
A—Direction .. .. .	..	..	1,26,516	..	1,26,516 0 0
B—Superintendence .. .. .	..	..	1,74,168	..	1,74,168 0 0
C-1—Veterinary College .. .. .	..	..	2,20,216	1,294 0 0	2,21,510 0 0
C-2—Veterinary Research and Investigation. .. .. .	..	..	1,36,816	..	1,36,816 0 0
D—Sub-Veterinary Estab- lishment. .. .. .	..	..	3,31,527	..	3,31,527 0 0
E—Hospitals and Dispen- saries— .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
1. Provincial Veterinary Hospital Lahore. .. .. .	..	..	40,072	..	40,072 0 0
2. Mufassil Veterinary Hospitals and Dispen- saries. .. .. .	..	..	99,623	6,88,166 9 0	7,87,789 9 0
F—Breeding Operations— .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
1. Government Farm .. .. .	..	..	3,33,793	..	3,33,793 0 0
2. Other Breeding Opera- tions. .. .. .	..	..	1,70,028	2,67,851 4 9	4,37,879 4 9
G-1.—Prizes .. .. .	..	..	5,000	..	5,000 0 0
G-2—Fairs and Shows .. .. .	..	..	..	1,05,673 11 0	1,05,673 11 0
H—Camel Specialist (Surra Operations) .. .. .	..	..	13,168	..	13,168 0 0
I—Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
J—Special Development Pro- gramme. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
K—Charges in England .. .. .	..	..	18,746	..	18,746 0 0
<b>Total 41—Veterinary .. .. .</b>	..	..	16,69,718	10,62,985 8 9	27,32,703 8 9
<i>Major Head 56—Stationery .. .. .</i>	..	..	3,075	..	3,075 0 0
<i>Major Head 50—Civil Works (Veterinary). .. .. .</i>	..	..	12,500	..	12,500 0 0
57—Miscellaneous—B—Books and Periodicals (Veteri- nary). .. .. .	..	..	40	..	40 0 0
<b>GRAND TOTAL .. .. .</b>	..	..	33,55,051	21,25,971 1 6	54,80,802 1 6

TABLE X

SHOWING TOTAL STRENGTH OF VETERINARY STAFF IN THE PUNJAB AND HOW THEY WERE EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR 1949-51

Province	How employed	Whether paid from Provincial, Central or Local Funds	Gazetted officers	Veterinary Inspectors	Veterinary Assistant Surgeons	Veterinary Assistants	Other Subordinate staff (Stock Assistants, Surm Compounders)
PUNJAB	Education ..	Provincial ..	16	..	12	..	15
	Inspection duty ..	Do. ..	17	..	..	..	6
	Veterinary Hospitals ..	..	..	..	71	83	49
	Reserve duty ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Purely Cattle Breeding work.	Provincial ..	5	..	1	..	9
	Under scheme financed by the Punjab Government.	Provincial ..	2	..	..	..	11
	Under scheme financed by Punjab Government and the Central Government.	Provincial and Central 50:50.	1	..	..	..	1
	Posts which remained vacant.	..	3	..	66	17	38
Total ..	..	44	..	150	100	129	



TABLE XI

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MAIN RESULTS OF THE PUNJAB VETERINARY COLLEGE, LAHORE, DURING THE YEAR 1949-50

Year ending 31st March 1950		Name and duration of the course of students	NUMBER OF STUDENTS ADMITTED		REMARKS
			By nomination	By selection	
4½ years B.V.Sc., Degree Course.	..		Not upto Matric		
Fartens Course	..	12	Matric and equivalent		
Dressurs Course	..	1	Intermediate and higher standard		
Refrshers Course	..	..	Not up to Matric		
Anti-Rinderpest Virus Course.	..	55	Matric and equivalent		
Goat	..	7	Intermediate and higher standard		
		75	Total number of students admitted to the college		
		130	Total number of students under instructions at the end of the year		
		73	Number of students passed out		
		Rs. 19,126 8 0	Fees		
		Rs. 49,464 11 0	Other sources		
		Rs. 68,591 3 0	Total		
		Rs. 19,194 0 0	Salaries of instructing staff		
		Rs. 2,48,879 6 11	Other expenses		
		Rs. 2,68,073 6 11	Total		

**TABLE XII**  
**(EXPENDITURE BY LOCAL BODIES) AS SUPPLIED BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR 1949-50**

District	Stipends	HOSPITAL CHARGES				BREEDING OPERATIONS			
		Pay and Travelling Allowance of compounders and menials	Contingencies	Works (including repairs)	Total	Bulls		Horse and ponies	
						Purchase	Up-keep	Purchase	Up-keep
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Lahore .. ..		27,727 0 0	13,328 0 0	2,808 0 0	4,933 0 0	2,528 0 0	..	..	..
2. Gujranwala ...	240	13,338 0 0	8,498 0 0	1,511 0 0	23,347 0 0	3,000 0 0	1,610 0 0	..	4,600 0 0
3. Sheikhupura .. ..		23,701 4 0	15,216 9 9	4,896 5 0	43,813 9 9	2,943 0 6	112 6 6	..	5,270 13 7
4. Sialkot .. ..		28,941 0 0	10,740 0 0	1,160 0 0	40,841 0 0	900 0 0	5,040 0 0	..	9,460 0 0
5. Lyallpur .. ..		60,938 0 0	34,368 0 0	2,221 0 0	97,527 0 0	3,800 0 0	1,422 0 0	..	9,312 9 0
6. Multan .. ..	949	41,146 0 0	29,184 0 0	7,612 0 0	77,942 0 0	9,980 0 0	48 0 0	2,919 0 0	13,546 0 0
7. Montgomery .. ..		41,487 0 0	18,221 0 0	3,721 0 0	63,789 0 0	2,100 0 0	112 0 0	..	4,256 0 0
8. Muzaffargarh .. ..		17,698 0 0	11,561 0 0	3,547 0 0	32,806 0 0	..	9,329 0 0	1,987 0 0	4,874 0 0
9. Jhang .. ..		23,146 0 0	12,855 0 0	4,041 0 0	40,042 0 0	1,752 0 0	..	..	..
10. Dera Ghazi Khan .. ..	105	15,661 0 0	10,024 0 0	2,533 0 0	28,218 0 0	1,738 0 0	12,968 0 0	2,040 0 0	15,647 0 0
11. Rawalpindi .. ..		11,145 0 0	4,347 0 0	1,568 0 0	17,098 0 0	80 0 0	10,050 0 0	..	2,560 0 0
12. Jhelum .. ..		23,594 0 0	2,123 10 0	1,007 8 0	36,725 1 0	2,831 0 0	11,206 15 0	..	1,083 6 0
13. Gujrat .. ..		15,036 0 0	3,434 0 0	2,159 0 0	20,629 0 0	..	382 0 0	..	3,249 0 0
14. Sargodha .. ..		35,498 0 0	14,430 0 0	5,251 0 0	57,179 0 0	5,000 0 0	8,128 0 0	2,000 0 0	12,293 0 0
15. Mianwall .. ..		26,154 0 0	13,717 0 0	3,272 0 0	43,143 0 0	3,585 0 0	16,830 0 0	..	10,010 0 0
16. Campbellpur .. ..		16,127 3 0	4,096 0 3	2,948 0 3	23,171 6 6	2,333 15 0	5,445 5 0	..	3,127 5 6
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>4,19,767 14 0</b>	<b>2,15,142 11 0</b>	<b>58,256 0 0</b>	<b>6,88,166 1 0</b>	<b>46,842 4 0</b>	<b>92,787 10 6</b>	<b>8,846 0 0</b>	<b>96,306 9 1</b>

TABLE XII—CONCLUDED  
(EXPENDITURE BY LOCAL BODIES) AS SUPPLIED BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR 1949-50

1	BREEDING OPERATIONS— <i>concl.</i>			FAIRS AND SHOWS					Grand total of columns 2, 6, 13 and 15
	Donkeys		Total	Horse fairs		Cattle fairs		Total	
	Purchase	Up-keep		Prizes	Contingencies	Prizes	Contingencies		
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. Lahore	..	..	2,525 0 0	..	..	318 0 0	2,073 0 0	2,391 0 0	46,852 0 0
2. Gujranwala	..	2,083 0 0	11,203 0 0	..	..	174 0 0	8,061 0 0	8,235 0 0	42,875 0 0
3. Sheikhupura	..	423 3 6	8,749 8 0	..	..	392 0 0	84 6 0	476 6 0	53,030 7 9
4. Sialkot	..	8,318 0 0	20,727 0 0	..	..	1,164 0 0	15,176 0 0	16,340 0 0	77,908 0 0
5. Lyallpur	..	..	14,634 0 0	500 0 0	..	2,620 0 0	33,887 0 0	36,507 0 0	1,48,963 0 0
6. Multan	..	..	26,297 0 0	5,304 0 0	..	..	..	5,304 0 0	1,09,543 0 0
7. Montgomery	..	3,055 0 0	9,524 0 0	..	..	1,316 0 0	13,218 0 0	14,534 0 0	87,347 0 0
8. Muzaffargarh	..	..	16,190 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	43,996 0 0
9. Jhang	..	..	4,782 0 0	598 0 0	..	510 0 0	..	1,108 0 0	45,392 0 0
10. Dera Ghazi Khan	..	..	32,393 0 0	1,950 0 0	..	1,440 0 0	200 0 0	3,590 0 0	64,201 0 0
11. Rawalpindi	..	302 0 0	16,022 0 0	184 0 0	716 0 0	537 0 0	163 0 0	1,600 0 0	34,682 0 0
12. Jhelum	..	2,546 12 0	17,669 1 0	..	..	196 0 0	558 3 6	754 6 6	55,140 0 6
13. Gujrat	..	3,460 0 0	7,091 0 0	192 0 0	318 0 0	352 0 0	638 0 0	1,560 0 0	29,220 0 0
14. Sargodha	300 0 0	2,424 0 0	30,145 0 0	2,392 0 0	3,461 0 0	1,008 0 0	100 0 0	10,961 0 0	98,285 0 0
15. Mianwali	..	7,221 0 0	37,655 4 6	..	..	..	..	..	80,793 4 6
16. Campbellpur	..	1,074 13 9	12,181 7 6	65 0 0	..	1,124 0 0	883 14 6	2,076 14 6	37,425 12 0
Total	300 0 0	32,718 13 2	2,67,851 4 9	11,185 0 0	8,495 0 0	11,151 0 0	74,842 11 0	1,05,673 11 0	10,61,691 8 9





