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ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE

GOVERNMENT CATTLE FARM

AT HISSAR

F-53

FOR THE YEAR

1911-12.

12735



Lahore:

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1913.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
GOVERNMENT CATTLE FARM AT HISSAR
FOR THE YEAR
1911-12.

DURING the year under report the farm was in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Farmer from 1st to 18th April and October 17th to March 31st, and in my charge from April 18th to October 17th, under the administrative control of the late Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

2. The year under report has been a successful one in spite of the shortage of rain and the failure of the hay crop. This loss has been partly compensated for by the outturn of fodder from the cultivation. This portion of the farm has been improved so much that the stock is fed almost solely from its production. To support nearly 5,000 head of stock is no small matter. Before the Civil Veterinary Department took over charge fodder had to be purchased, entailing a large expenditure, especially in years of scarcity when fodder had to be bought at prohibitive prices. The present system of growing the fodder is the result of very hard work. Land has not only had to be levelled, but lowered to bring it under the command of the canal. Water-courses had to be made and walls built to protect crops from being damaged by wild pig and straying cattle. The result of all these improvements is now showing itself. In spite of the grass famine during the year, cattle have been well fed, and the net result of the year's working, as will be seen from the table attached, is good.

3. The farm is unfortunately situated at the tail of the canal, and therefore does not always get sufficient water. The Canal Officers always do their best, but if they cannot get sufficient water, they are unable to give the farm its full requirements.

4. The breed of cattle has immensely improved, and the casting of misfits greatly reduced. This has been brought about by careful selection. In former years no attempt was made to breed any type. Angole, Mysore, Gujrat, Nagore, Haryana, Sind and Amritsar breeds were all mixed up. Now a fixed type is being produced, much appreciated by those who take stud bulls from here.

5. Diseases have as usual given a lot of trouble, and have caused losses, but the careful way in which they were dealt with prevented still further loss. The following were the diseases:—

- (1) Hæmorrhagic septicæmia.
- (2) Contagious aptha or foot-and-mouth disease.
- (3) Charbon symptomatique or black-quarter.
- (4) Strangles.
- (5) Navel ill.

Hæmorrhagic septicæmia broke out three times during the year (see table attached) on the Chaoni farm. To find out the source of these outbreaks, the Chaoni Bir was carefully inspected and two lowlying places found, beside the Hissar Major Canal, liable to be swamped by it. These are being cleared of all trees and brushwood and the canal leakage closed. While this is being done, the places have been surrounded by thorns to prevent cattle grazing there.

Epizootic aptha broke out in December, and as usual gave much trouble. Although the number of deaths from this disease is almost *nil*, it pulls the cattle greatly down in condition and handicaps their development.

Charbon symptomatique was the cause of only 6 deaths against 31 in 1910 11. This I attribute to the careful disinfection of land during previous years, combined with Blacklegoid inoculation. Endeavours are being made to find the sources of infection, and every portion of land in which black-quarter occurs is being disinfected. The table attached shows the places and dates on which this disease occurred.

Strangles (*Febræ pyogenica*) generally occurs among the purchased young stock. This cannot be prevented as the animals get infected at the fairs where purchased. Although the disease is troublesome, treatment and careful nursing reduce the losses to a minimum.

Navel ill occurs occasionally in spite of every precaution. The number of cases is being yearly reduced which is very creditable, considering the average yearly birth rate for the last three years has been 60 per cent.

6. I will now deal with the different departments of the farm separately:—

Herd bulls.—There were 21 present on 31st March 1912.

Changes during the year are—

Increase—

Received by transfer from supernumerary bulls	...	...	2
Received by transfer from male produce	...	...	4
		Total	6

Decrease—

Castrated and transferred to cultivation bullocks	...	...	5
Rejected and sold by auction	...	...	1
		Total	6

Great care is necessary in selecting these animals. The class of bull now in the herds is of a very high stamp and quality. Four bulls will be taken out of the herds next year, and will be replaced by young and better animals. Very good stock is expected from these animals in the future.

Supernumerary bulls.—There was only one bull present at the end of the year. This was lent to the Commandant, Viceroy's Body Guard, in 1910 for two years and is still there.

Changes during the year—

Increase—

Received by transfer from male produce	100
--	-----	-----	-----

Decrease—

Supplied to the district boards, Punjab	...	...	72
Supplied to the Civil Veterinary Department, United Provinces	...	...	20
Sold to outsiders for breeding purposes	...	...	2
Transferred to herd bulls	...	...	2
Retransferred to male produce	...	...	9
		Total	105

The number issued to district boards is almost double of that in former years. The price paid, Rs. 200, is too little for the class of animals supplied as the same class of animals can be sold for Rs. 400 in the open market. The committee which assembled in January 1907 valued bulls between the ages of 3 and 4 years at Rs. 250. The district boards have been getting them at Rs. 200, which is a loss to the farm. Even if Rs. 300 (a very moderate sum) be sanctioned for the high class stock issued, it would be only fair to the farm. It is hoped that there will be 110 bulls ready for issue next year which will be the largest number on record.

Male produce.—There were 935 males present on 31st March 1912.

Changes during the year—

Increase—

Born during the year	...	...	372
Received from supernumerary bulls	...	...	9
		Total	381

Decrease—

Died	...	...	...	...	63
Destroyed	...	...	...	...	4
Rejected and sold	...	...	...	...	8
Supplied for breeding purposes	...	...	...	...	1
Transferred to castrated produce	...	...	...	...	233
Transferred to supernumerary bulls	...	...	...	...	100
Transferred to herd bulls	...	...	...	...	4
					<hr/>
				Total	413
					<hr/>

These have had a bad time during the year. First of all three outbreaks of hæmorrhagic septicæmia occurred which destroyed 32 animals. This was followed by a severe attack of foot-and-mouth disease, which pulled them down. Much extra work is thrown on the establishment through these outbreaks. Foot-and-mouth disease occurs so commonly owing to the fact that there are several roads through the Bir, and when a highly contagious disease, such as foot-and-mouth, is prevalent in the neighbouring village, cattle which are marched through the Bir contaminate the farm stock. Jackals, pariah dogs, birds and flies also play an active part in the dissemination of these diseases. It is only through constant watching and the care exercised that much loss is now prevented. One has to be constantly on the watch. The stock have to be inspected at the different farms as often as possible. Early detection may enable one to nip an outbreak in the bud and save great loss. Although foot-and-mouth disease causes only one per cent. loss, it gives a great deal of trouble in the treatment and nursing, and besides reducing the animals in condition, retards development and causes feet deformities.

Heifers.—There were 921 present on 31st March 1912.

Changes during the year—

Increase—

By births	367
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Decrease—

Died	...	...	...	...	24
Destroyed...	...	...	...	...	3
Rejected and sold by auction	...	...	...	...	15
Transferred to cows	...	...	...	...	248

Total ... 290

Cows.—There were 1,253 present at the end of the year.

Changes during the year—

Increase—

By transfer from female produce	248
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Decrease—

Died	...	...	...	...	40
Destroyed	...	...	...	...	6
Sold by auction	...	...	...	...	171

Total ... 217

As will be seen a number of old cows have been cast which have been replaced by better and younger animals. This is a very fine herd now, and during the coming year the number be will brought up to nearly 1,450. This will help to meet the increased demand for bulls in the Punjab.

Calves.—Seven hundred and thirty-nine calves were born during the year. They are a promising lot of animals. I give here the number of calves born during the last four years :—

Year.	Number of calves born during the year.	Number of cows in the beginning of the year.	Number of cows in the end of the year.
1908-09	787	1,097	1,199
1909-10	663	1,199	1,217
1910-11	809	1,217	1,222
1911-12	739	1,222	1,233

Bullocks.—One hundred and fifty siege train bullocks were supplied during the year :—

3rd (Lahore) Division	...	...	...	79
2nd (Rawalpindi) Division	...	...	...	50
5th (Mhow) Division	...	...	...	21
Total	...	...	...	150

The class supplied from here is first class, and it would be difficult to get animals of a similar stamp in the open market. The farm-bred bullock will hold his own against any in India. For the heavy ploughing that is done here with heavy English ploughs the farm-bred animals are the best. There are a few of the best bullocks procurable in the market on the farm, and farm-bred animals compare most favourably with them. The price of bullocks has considerably increased in the open market during the last few years, and really good animals are scarce. Jails have been purchasing farm bullocks for Rs. 175, and the Military Department for Rs. 150. It seems only right to point out that Rs. 175 should be the average price fixed for farm animals. It is impossible in normal seasons to purchase bullocks similar to those on the farm under Rs. 200.

Cultivation bullocks.—There were 261 present at the end of the year.

Changes during the year—

Increase—

Received by transfer from herd bulls	...	...	5
Received by transfer from castrated produce	...	...	41
Total	...	...	46

Decrease—

Died	...	...	4
Destroyed	...	...	2
Supplied to jails	...	...	11
Transferred to Ordnance bullocks	...	...	16
Cast and sold...	...	...	22
Total	...	...	55

Mules.—There were 133 present on 31st March 1912.

Changes during the year—

Increase—

Born	...	...	22
Purchased	...	...	60
Total	...	...	82

Decrease—

Died	...	...	...	...	...	3
Destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rejected and sold	...	...	...	...	...	5
Supplied to Military Department	...	...	...	...	...	32
Total						42

The farm-bred mules are superior to those purchased. This has already been explained in former reports. But occasionally an excellent mule up to Ordnance work is rejected by the Military Department on account of its being perhaps one inch under the standard height. This of course means a great loss, as the price of an Ordnance mule is Rs. 400 (little enough) and for transport Rs. 225; so that an inch means a loss of Rs. 175 per mule to the farm. The percentage of births this year is very good as will be seen by table XVII attached.

Pony mares (for mule-breeding).—There were 59 present at the end of year.

Changes during the year —

Increase—

By purchase	...	...	...	...	...	17
Total						17

Decrease—

Died	...	...	...	...	...	4
Destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cast and sold	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total						7

The percentage of foalings was 47·3. Seven of the mares covered should have foaled during the year, but went over time and foaled at the beginning of April 1912. In working out the percentage of foalings the mares purchased in October last have not been counted. (If seven mares had not gone over time, the percentage of foalings would have been 62·3)

Pony stallion.—This is kept for bringing mares into season.

Pony colt.—The pony colt that was born was out of a mare in foal when purchased and was sold by auction as it was useless to the farm.

Pony filly.—There was one pony filly present at the end of year, the produce of a mare in foal when purchased.

Donkey stallions.—There are 5 jacks for mule and donkey breeding.

Changes during the year—

Increase—

By transfer from donkey colts	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total						1

Decrease—

Died	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rejected and sold	...	...	...	...	...	1
Supplied to the United Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total						3

Calcutta	...	...	Italian (Martina Franca).
Hansi	...	...	Country-bred.
Hissar	...	...	Farm-bred.
Farmer's Boy	...	...	Farm-bred.
Harsookh	...	...	Country-bred.

Calcutta, Hansi, Hissar and Farmer's Boy are all getting good stock. Harsookh is a very promising jack, and has only lately been taken up as a stallion. These jacks are used for both donkey and mule breeding. One jack, "Lokada," stationed at Gona, died during the year.

Sheep breeding.—There were 347 ewes present at the end of the year. We have been more fortunate than usual with the sheep during the year. The sheep have kept healthier, and a larger number of lambs have been born. The flocks are divided up as follows :—

- (1) Three flocks of country-bred ewes with Merino rams.
- (2) One flock of half-bred Merinos with half-bred Merino ram.
- (3) One flock of pure bred Merino ewes with a pure Merino ram.

As it was found that the lambs in flock (2) all had strongly marked country wool, and none with Merino character, the half-bred ram was changed and a pure Merino ram placed with them, the result of which will be reported on next year. It is found that the wool of the half-bred first cross is finer than the wool of the second cross, that is, the second generation. Therefore (after consulting the late Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department) the experiment of mating the half-bred ewes with pure bred Merino rams is now being made.

The pure bred imported Merino ewes and rams do not do well here, as they suffer terribly from the heat during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September. With care and trouble they manage to survive.

Also they suffer more from the attacks of flies than the country sheep do. Wolves and wild cats give a deal of trouble. A wild cat (*Felix Ornata*) was caught and destroyed after it had managed to kill three Merino lambs.

Changes during the year are—

Ewes.—Present on 1st April 1911 ... 313 (Ten of these are Merinos.)

Increase—

Received by transfer from female lambs ... 103 (Two of them are Merinos.)

Total ... 103

Decrease—

Sold by auction ... 48

Died ... 21 (One of these was a Merino.)

Total ... 69

Present on 31st March 1912 ... 347 (Eleven are Merinos.)

Rams.—There were 8 present in the beginning of the year.

Increase—

Received by transfer from male lambs ... 6 (Two are Merinos.)

Decrease—

Sold for breeding ... 1

Died ... 2 (Merinos.)

Destroyed ... 1

Total ... 4

Present on 31st March 1912 ... 10. (Five of these are Merinos.)

Female lambs.—Present on 1st April 1911 ... 157 (Two of these are Merinos.)

Increase—

Born during the year ... 199 (Eleven are Merinos.)

Total ... 199

Decrease—

Sold during the year ... 3

Transferred to ewes ... 103 (Two were Merinos.)

Died ... 31 (Two were Merinos.)

Total ... 137

Present on 31st March 1912	...	219 (Nine are Merinos.)
<i>Male lambs.</i> —Present on 1st April 1911	...	101 (Two are Merinos.)
<i>Increase—</i>		
Births during the year ...	...	218 (Six are Merinos.)
Total	...	218
<i>Decrease—</i>		
Sold by auction	...	131
Transferred to rams	...	6 (Two are Merinos.)
Destroyed	...	2
Died	...	20 (Two were Merinos.)
Supplied for breeding purposes	...	2
Total	...	161
Balance on 31st March 1912	...	158 (Four are Merinos.)

7. *Cultivation.*—The failure of the rains already referred to had especially serious result as regards the cultivation, in that—

- (1) No hay at all was saved, as grass in the Bir never grew to a sufficient height to cut ;
- (2) The barani crop sown in June was a complete failure ;
- (3) On the other hand, labour was unusually cheap and plentiful, enabling some permanent improvements in the shape of levelling fields, raising bridges, making water-courses, roads, walls and fencing to be carried out.

Approximately 80 acres of land previously impossible to irrigate satisfactorily were levelled and brought under the command of the canal.

Two miles of new water-courses were made, and about three miles of thorn fencing was set up.

Nearly 2,000 young sheesham trees have been planted.

While on the subject of labour, it may not be out of place to point out that although, owing to famine, the year under report has been one in which the labour difficulty has been less acutely felt than usual, still there is no sort of doubt that if the price of labour continues to increase in the future as it has done in the immediate past, some remedy either in the shape of higher wages or in the employment of more labour-saving machinery will become necessary.

An increase in the wages of the menial establishment is not likely to make so large an actual difference to the expenditure as might at first sight appear, because—

- (1) in times of plenty the establishment is always much under strength, and casual labourers at higher rates of pay have to be entertained to carry on the work ;
- (2) at such times the establishment consists mostly of old men and boys, able to carry on the routine work of herding and of the cultivation, but physically incapable of doing various odd jobs of heavy work which keep cropping up much as crushing grain (moving the bags, etc.), taking up young bulls, clearance of heavy jungle, etc., and casual labour again has to be entertained at extra cost.

On the whole the result of the cultivation of the irrigated lands was very successful, although much damage to young jowar was done by the plague of grass-hoppers in July and August.

The amounts of fodder received from the cultivation will be found in the table attached. I think the figures are highly creditable to the Farm Bailiff, Mr. MacCutchan.

An unusually large acreage was prepared and sown with oats, a very fine crop resulting, the figures for which will appear in the next report.

8. *Workshop and machinery.*—The shops were as usual kept busy with repairs to carts and agricultural implements. The extra carting of rations, due to the scarcity, involve extra wear and tear on the carts and consequently extra repairs.

The machinery generally worked satisfactorily: the combined thresher and straw bruiser is of the utmost utility, oat straw being a valuable food and bhoosa an economical form of feeding straw.

A portable engine for the above machine is badly needed, and would save much time and labour at present expended in carrying crops to the present stationary engine.

9. *Hospital.*—During the year excluding outbreaks of contagious disease mentioned above, the Veterinary Assistants at the hospital have treated on an average 46 cases daily and have performed 264 castrations. It will be obvious from the above figures that at times when contagious diseases, such as foot-and-mouth disease, strangles, or rinderpest, are also requiring attention, that the time of the veterinary staff is very fully occupied; and I am glad to record my appreciation of the hard work done by both Veterinary Assistants Ghulam Hussain and Muhammed Ashfaq.

10. The year under report has been of an unusually trying and anxious nature for the whole staff of the farm. Especial credit is due to Lieutenant R. Morris, Farm Overseer, for his unremitting attention to the stock under his charge.

The work of the clerical staff has been satisfactory.

R. BRANFORD,

Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar.

TABLE XVI.
RETURN OF ANIMALS FOR THE YEAR 1911-12.

Detail.	Herd bulls.	Superannuated bulls.	Cows.	Male produce.	Female produce.	Castrated produce.	Ordnance bullocks.	Cultivation bullocks.	Mules.	Pony mares for M. B.	Pony stallions.	Camels.	Donkey stallions.	Donkey colts.	Donkey mares.	Donkey fillies.	Rams.	Ewes.	Male lambs.	Female lambs.	Wethers.	Female goats.	Female kids.	Male goats and kids.	Pony colts.	Pony filly.	Total.	REMARKS.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Balance on 1st April 1911	21	6	1,222	967	844	77	...	270	93	49	1	5	7	49	93	38	8	313	101	157	...	11	6	2	1	1	4,342		
Increase {																													
By birth ...	...	...	...	372	367	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	37	...	31	...	...	218	199	...	...	12	9	...	...	1,267	
By purchase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	17	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	
By transfer ...	6	100	248	9	...	233	150	46	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	6	103	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	915	
Total ...	27	106	1,470	1,348	1,211	310	150	316	175	66	1	7	8	86	103	69	14	416	319	356	...	14	18	11	1	1	6,603		
Decrease {																													
Died ...	...	...	40	63	24	...	...	4	3	4	...	...	1	4	3	4	2	21	20	31	...	...	2	4	...	...	230	
Destroyed ...	...	...	6	4	3	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
Sold ...	1	94	171	9	15	1	150	33	37	2	...	...	2	11	6	4	1	48	133	3	...	...	...	4	1	...	726	
Transferred	5	11	...	337	248	175	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	6	103	...	...	3	...	...	...	915	
Total ...	6	105	217	413	290	177	150	55	42	7	...	...	3	16	9	18	4	69	161	137	...	...	5	8	1	...	1,893	
Balance on 31st March 1912.	21	(a)1	1,253	935	921	133	...	261	133	59	1	7	5	70	94	51	10	347	158	219	...	14	13	3	...	1	4,710	(a) One at Debra Dun.	
Value ...	Rs. 4,150	Rs. 200	Rs. 1,20,685	Rs. 69,900	Rs. 23,270	Rs. 11,720	...	Rs. 30,550	Rs. 16,873	Rs. 9,882	Rs. 80	Rs. 1,128	Rs. 1,425	Rs. 6,240	Rs. 7,560	Rs. 2,640	Rs. 988	Rs. 928	Rs. 445	Rs. 607½	Rs. ...	Rs. 73	Rs. 40	Rs. 10	Rs. ...	Rs. 40	Rs. 3,09,089½	(Rupees three hundred and nine thousand and ninety-nine, annas eight only.)	

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HISSAR :

The 16th July 1912

R. BRANFORD,

Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar.

TABLE XVII.

HISSAR FARM.

Results of donkey and mule breeding in the year 1911-12.

1	Stallions on register at close of year.	STALLIONS ACTUALLY EMPLOYED AT STUD.		NUMBER OF MARES COVERED.		AVERAGE OF MARES COVERED PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD.		RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS.		AVERAGE RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD.		REMARKS.
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Average of produce.	Average not held.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Donkey-breeding ...	5	6	5	87	91	14.49	18.2	(a) 75	16	15	3.2	(a) Includes 7 still born and prematures.
Mule-breeding ...	5	5	3	52	44	10.4	14.66	22	22	7.33	7.33	

HISSAR :

The 16th July 1912. }

R. BRANFORD,

Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar.

TABLE XVIII.

ABSTRACT SHOWING MAIN RESULTS OF THE WORKING OF THE
HISSAR FARM DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1911-12.

						Rs. A. P.
<i>Receipts paid into treasury.</i>						
Sale of animals (a)	...	...	...	...	...	69,793 9 1
Sale of produce	...	...	...	...	...	14 0 0
Other heads	...	...	...	...	...	15,733 7 8
Total						85,541 0 9
<i>Expenditure.</i>						
Salaries and travelling allowances of officers	...	...	...	...	...	17,902 6 10
Do. do. do. subordinate staff	...	...	...	...	...	82,728 4 1
Cultivation expenses	...	...	...	...	...	15,353 11 6
Feed and keep of animals, including reserve fodder, Rs. 8-6-0	...	...	...	...	...	21,245 1 5
Purchase of animals (b)	...	...	...	...	...	18,629 2 1
Other heads	...	...	...	...	...	7,921 12 6
Total						1,13,780 6 5
<i>Valuation of animals issued on book credit.</i>						
Siege train bullocks	...	...	...	...	...	22,500 0 0
Army Transport bullocks	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mules and donkeys	...	...	...	...	...	5,600 0 0
Total						28,100 0 0
<i>Valuation of animals, grain and fodder, &c., on hand at end of year.</i>						
Valuation of animals as per Table XVI attached	...	...	...	...	...	3,09,039 8 0
Do. grain	...	...	...	...	...	1,304 2 10
Do. fodder	...	...	...	...	...	58,385 9 7
Do. machinery and dead stock articles	...	...	...	...	...	44,726 14 8
Total						4,13,456 3 1

(a) Includes valuation of animals issued on book credit.

(b) Includes Rs. 7,514-2-1 being unspent balance refunded.

HISSAR :
The 15th July 1912.

R. BRANDFORD,
Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar.

Statement showing deaths from *Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia* during the year 1911-12.

Month in which the disease broke out.	Class of animals.	Number of animals which died uninoculated in course of outbreak.	Number of animals inoculated.	Number of animals which died after inoculation.	REMARKS.
May 1911	Male produce ...	1	
July 1911	Do. ...	2	
November 1911 to January 1912	Do. ...	23	340	5	
February 1912	Do.	1	

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HISSAR :
The 16th July 1912.

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R. BRANFORD,
Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar.

Statement showing number of deaths from black-quarter during the year 1911-12.

Serial No.	Date of death.	Number of the animal.	Class of the animal.	When inoculated.	Interval between inoculation and death.	Serum.	Place where the animal died.	REMARKS.
1	15th June 1911	326 H. 4/9	Female produce	4th July 1910	Y. M. D. 0 11 11	Parke Davis	Kherwan.	
2	28th June 1911	100 H. 2/0	Male produce	6th March 1911	0 3 22	Muktesar Black-legoid pillahs No. IV.	Chowni.	
3	19th July 1911	131 H. 2/0	Female produce	10th March 1911	0 4 9	Ditto	Kherwan.	
4	12th October 1911	110 H. 1/1	Female produce	7th October 1911	0 0 5	Ditto	Hospital.	
5	5th January 1912	68 H. 1/1	Male produce	27th September 1911.	0 3 8	Ditto	Chowni.	
6	21st February 1912	298 H. 4/0	Male produce	27th June 1911	0 7 24	Ditto	Chowni.	

HISSAR :

The 16th July 1912.

R. BRANFORD,

Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar.

Month and year.	Green grass.	Green lucerne.	Oats.	Bhusa.	Jowar, green.	Jowar, kurby.	Green oats.	Ensilage.	Guar, green.	Guar.	Guar bhusa.	Pala.	Oats in straw.	Khas.
	Md. Sr. Ch.	Md. Sr. Ch.	Md. Sr. Ch.	Md. Sr. Ch.	Md. Sr. Ch.	Md. Sr. Ch.	Md. Sr. Ch.	Md. Sr. Ch.	Md. Sr. Ch.	Md. Sr. Ch.	Md. Sr. Ch.	Md. Sr. Ch.	Md. Sr. Ch.	Md. Sr. Ch.
April 1911	22 10 0	514 0 0	100 32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May 1911	446 20 0	324 0 0	676 22 0	949 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 34 0
June 1911	733 20 0	206 0 0	...	...	3,266 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July 1911	1,109 20 0	51 20 0	...	...	6,505 14 0	...	...	5,314 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
August 1911	1,029 0 0	46 20 0	364 0 0	728 0 0	6,714 23 0	...	...	1,641 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
September 1911	835 0 0	45 0 0	...	...	758 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	...	...
October 1911	627 20 0	11 20 0	...	...	...	20 0 0	...	...	89 20 0	...	...	35 0 0	...	...
November 1911	646 20 0	64 10 0	41 0 0	82 0 0	...	4,703 30 0	...	...	12 0 0	...	...	113 0 0	...	...
December 1911	467 0 0	...	495 0 0	990 0 0	...	1,124 30 0	3,137 26 0	...	...	23 28 0	65 0 0	...	...	...
January 1912	342 20 0	277 0 0	84 0 0	168 0 0	...	189 0 0	6,499 32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February 1912	209 20 0	1,030 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March 1912	316 20 0	700 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000 0 0	...
Total	7,055 10 0	3,270 0 0	1,761 14 0	2,917 24 0	17,244 1 0	6,037 20 0	9,637 18 0	6,955 4 0	101 20 0	23 28 0	65 0 0	168 0 0	6,000 0 0	4 34 0

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Hissar: }
The 16th July 1912.

R. BRANFORD,
Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar.

Valuation statement of grain and fodder balance in hand on 1st April 1912.

Quantity.			Detail.				Amount.			Total.			
Mds.	Sr.	Ch.	<i>Grain.</i>				Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			
228	14	3	Gram	...	...	...	527	9	8			
160	3	3	Bran	...	...	...	330	2	7			
24	28	6	Oats	...	...	...	74	2	0			
0	21	14	Lucerne seed	...	...	...	10	15	0			
11	0	0	Anjan grass seed	...	...	...	22	0	0			
126	5	0	Jowar seed	...	...	...	315	5	0			
0	7	0	Cotton seed	...	...	...	0	8	7			
15	14	0	Salt	...	...	...	23	8	0			
			Total				...				1,304 2 10		
			<i>Fodder.</i>										
593	1	8	Bhusa	...	...	...	393	0	7			
23,468	12	0	Kurby jowar	...	...	...	31,291	1	0			
5,115	0	0	Hay	...	...	...	6,820	0	0			
10,089	4	0	Ensilage	...	...	...	10,089	1	7			
26	20	0	Guar bhusa	...	...	...	42	6	5			
6,000	0	0	Oats in straw	...	...	...	9,750	0	0			
			Total				...				58,385 9 7		
Rupees fifty-nine thousand, six hundred and eighty-nine, annas twelve and pies five only.										59,689 12 5			

HISSAR: } R. BRANFORD,
 The 16th July 1912. } Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar.

Valuation statement of stock articles including surgical instrument balance in hand on 1st April 1912.

Detail.				Amount.			Total amount.					
				Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.					
Machinery	...	...	...	11,268	9	2	11,268	9	2
Tools and plant	...	...	...	20,346	3	10	20,346	3	10
Rolling stock and gear	...	...	...	5,443	10	9	5,443	10	9
Dead-stock articles	...	...	...	6,461	11	11	6,461	11	11
Office furniture and fixture	...	...	...	643	9	0	643	9	0
Surgical instrument	...	...	...	563	2	0	563	2	0
Rupees forty-four thousand, seven hundred and twenty-six, annas fourteen and pies eight only.										44,726 14 8		

HISSAR: } R. BRANFORD,
 The 16th July 1912. } Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar.

