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PROVINCIAL REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT,

PUNJAB,

FOR THE YEAR

1896-97.

Published by Authority.

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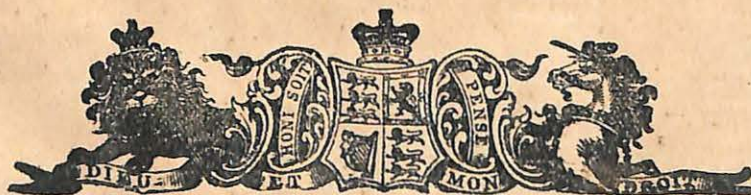
Lahore:
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READ—

Letter No. 1386, dated 8th July 1897, from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, submitting the Report on the Civil Veterinary Department in the Punjab for the year 1896-97.

REMARKS.—The sections of the report which relate to horse-breeding do not notice the operations of the Imperial Horse-breeding Department, which are separately reported. The statistics of the number of stallions maintained are not, however, confined to those maintained by District Boards. It would appear that animals owned by Courts of Wards and even by private persons are in some cases included in the returns. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to receive information of private enterprise in this direction, but he thinks that the operations which are conducted by and at the cost of District Boards should be noticed separately in the report and returns, as Government has a responsibility in connection with the expenditure of Local Bodies, whereas in the case of private persons we can only note results and comment thereon. Taking the statistics given in the report, we find that the number of horse stallions increased from 42 to 50 and of pony stallions from 49 to 54 during the year 1896-97. There is an entry in Table C of an Arab pony stallion having been exchanged for a mare, which seems to need explanation. It does not appear for what purpose the District Board of Umballa made this exchange.

2. In many districts the District Board Funds are at present very impoverished, but the remarks of the Director of Land Records in paragraph 3 of the report as to the utility of pony stallions should be communicated to them for their guidance.

3. In regard to mule-breeding in paragraph 3 of last year's Review inquiry was made as to the reasons for not extending the operations of District Boards in this direction. No explanation has since been received, but His Honor is willing to accept the assurance of both the Civil Veterinary Superintendents, in which the Director of Land Records and Agriculture concurs, that what is being done by the Imperial Department is sufficient for the present. The question, in view of its importance, should not be lost sight of, and advantage should be taken of any favourable opportunity that may offer for the extension of mule-breeding by the agency of District Boards.

4. In the present as in previous reports the Director of Land Records and Agriculture dwells upon the insufficiency of the present Veterinary Staff of the Province as an agency for the investigation and prevention of cattle disease. In view of the ruling of the Government of India that the two Civil Veterinary Superintendents must devote the greater portion of their time to horse-breeding, the Local Government has not been able to secure sufficient attention being paid to cattle. It is true that, as pointed out by the Government of India, the Veterinary Assistants maintained by District Boards are *primarily* concerned with cattle, but the Director of Land Records and Agriculture points out that till the working of these Veterinary Assistants is directed and controlled by a skilled supervising agency they will make little headway even against the simpler forms of cattle disease. The matter is being considered separately. It is probable that nothing short of the appointment of a third Veterinary Officer for the Province, whose duties would be confined to cattle and cattle disease, will prove satisfactory. The Government of India has not yet passed orders on the proposed scheme of reorganization of the Subordinate Provincial Civil Veterinary Department.

5. It is hoped that the valuable report on cattle-breeding submitted by Veterinary-Captain Pease will serve to arouse more interest in this subject than has been evinced in the past. Government has recently had to draw attention to the extravagant and unsystematic way in which indents for Hissar bulls were made, and orders have been issued which it is hoped will ensure greater attention being paid to the subject in future. Veterinary-Captain Pease in the

report referred to above drew attention to the evils resulting from the practice of turning loose inferior bulls as "pun." At the request of Government the *Director of Land Records has submitted a separate report as to the practicability of doing anything to regulate the custom.*

6. A new cattle dispensary was opened at Ludhiána which met with a great measure of support. The attendance at the Rohtak dispensary which showed a large increase last year has again fallen, but with the exception of Hoshiárpur it is the only place where the attendance has not increased.

7. Table N includes work done at 9 itinerant dispensaries and 3 medical stores as well as at the 7 regular dispensaries. It should have been prepared in the new form sanctioned in Punjab Government No. 800, dated 5th November 1896.

8. In consequence of the remarks in paragraph 7 of last year's Review Table L has been enlarged to show castrations performed by Imperial Salútrís. This gives a truer idea of what is being done in this way, but the figures for the South Punjab Circle would be more useful if details were given by districts.

9. The cost to Provincial revenues of the Civil Veterinary Department was Rs. 2,085 less than last year, chiefly due to decrease in travelling allowance drawn.

10. Proposals for extra clerks for the offices of the Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, North and South Punjab, were submitted last year and disallowed. They have been resubmitted with further particulars and the matter is under consideration.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that Veterinary-Captain Joslen, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, was able to do so much in the way of inspecting Veterinary Assistants and cattle dispensaries.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the Report and the above Remarks be submitted to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department; that a copy of the Report and the above Remarks be forwarded to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department; also that the remarks be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* and be communicated to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab,

M. W. FENTON,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

No. 1386, dated 8th July 1897.

From—M. F. O'DWYER, Esquire, C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab,

To—M. W. FENTON, Esquire, C.S., Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Provincial Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1896-97. It is based on the reports of the Superintendents, North and South Punjab, who have sent copies of their reports in full to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department. Under recent orders the reports are due to this office on 1st June and to Government on 1st July. The report of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, was received by me punctually on 1st June; that of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, on 18th June. The delay in the latter case is due to the fact that the orders altering the date were not received in time to be given effect to this year.

2. The Province is now sub-divided for veterinary purposes into two circles, *viz.*, the North Punjab, embracing 13, and the South Punjab, embracing 18, districts. Veterinary-Captain Larnder held charge of the latter from 1st April 1896 to 10th July 1896, and after him Veterinary-Captain Joslen to the close of the year. Veterinary-Lieutenant Turnbull held charge of the former throughout the year.

I.—HORSE-BREEDING.

3. The South Punjab, though it offers a less favourable field for breeding from Imperial stallions than the North, there being fewer branded mares, is a suitable ground for the employment of a smaller class of stallion, the services of which will, it is hoped, gradually raise the quality up to the requisite standard. Accordingly we find that while there are fewer Imperial stallions than in the North Punjab, there are many more District Board horse and pony stallions. At the beginning of the year there were 40 horse and 20 pony stallions. Six horse and 10 pony stallions were added during the year, *viz.*, 4 horses in Hoshiárpur, 1 each in Kángra and Montgomery, 5 ponies in Karnál, 3 in Ludhiána, 1 each in Hissár and Amritsar. The 4 horses in Hoshiárpur and the 5 ponies in Karnál, are the property of private persons. Four pony stallions were removed from the register, 3 having died and one having been sold, so that the number at the close of the year was 44 horse and 28 pony stallions distributed as follows (2 horse stallions in Ludhiána having been returned as ponies this year):—

Districts.	Horse stallions.	Pony stallions.
Hissár	5	3
Rohtak	2	4
Gurgáon	2	...
Karnál	3	5
Delhi	2	...
Umballa	8	6
Hoshiárpur	6	...
Ludhiána	...	4
Ferozepore	3	1
Mamdot Estate (Jalálabad)	1	...
Amritsar	...	4
Gurdáspur	3	...
Dera Gházi Khan	3	...
Muzaffargarh	1	1
Kángra	1	...
Mooltan	3	...
Montgomery	1	...
Total	44	28

Forty-one horses and 25 ponies were at stud work during the year. They covered 3,293 mares, *viz.*, 2,270 covered by horses and 1,023 by ponies against 3,470 in the previous year. The decrease in coverings is attributed to the general scarcity of fodder and the poor condition of the animals. The average number of mares covered per stallion was 55.36 per horse and 40.92 per pony, a falling-off from last year when the corresponding figures were 60.42 and 58.70. The Superintendent remarks that more pony stallions could be usefully employed in Jullundur, Dera Gházi Khan, Mooltan and Gurdáspur. None of these districts has at present any pony stallions, but the Superintendent states that the District Board, Jullundur, has recently purchased one at a small price. In this district and Dera Gházi Khan there appear to be a good many mares, too small for branding, but suitable for good pony stallions. Generally speaking, Gurgáon, Delhi, Kángra, Montgomery and Jullundur have done least to develop horse-breeding by providing horse or pony stallions. Kángra has no Imperial stallion, Delhi has only one, Jullundur only two, and the District Boards of these districts have therefore all the wider field for their operations, and their responsibility to do something for horse-breeding is all the greater. There is no district in the Province, I think, where District Board horse or pony stallions could not be usefully employed.

The number of foals dropped by the 3,470 mares covered by District stallions in the previous year was reported to be 818, giving an average of 23.57 per 100 mares covered, and 14.10 per stallion employed. This result is less satisfactory than last year's, when the average was 40.55 foals per 100 mares covered, and 16.21 per stallion employed.

No doubt the year was unfavourable for breeding, as mares were much reduced in condition by the scarcity of forage, and many were probably sold or sent away and lost sight of, but the figures are not complete, no returns having been received from one tahsíl in Gurgáon, and as regards 254 mares in Amritsar and Dera Gházi Khan.

From the report of the Superintendent, North Punjab, we find that at the beginning of the year there were 2 horse and 29 pony stallions in that circle. Four horse stallions were added during the year—3 by purchase and 1 by transfer from the head "Ponies"—in the districts of Kohát and Jhelum, (which have now made a beginning in district horse-breeding,) Gujránwála and Dera Ismail Khan, while the number of pony stallions was reduced by 3—2 having been destroyed and one transferred to the head "Horses."

Thus at the close of the year there were 6 horses and 26 ponies distributed as follows:—

	Stallions.	
	Horse.	Pony.
Pesháwar ... ..	...	2
Kohát	1	...
Ráwalpindi ... ..	...	7
Jhelum	1	...
Gujrát ... ..	...	3
Gujránwála	1	3
Shahpur	1	3
Siáلكot ... ..	...	3
Lahore ... ..	...	4
Jhang ... ..	...	1
Dera Ismail Khan	2	...
Total	6	26

All of these were employed at stud work during the year and covered 1,899 mares, 260 by horse and 1,639 by pony stallions against 1,676

in the previous year. The average number of coverings per horse was 43·33 against 60·50 in the previous year, and per pony 60·70 against 57·59, the general average 57·54 being practically the same as in the previous year and much better than in the South Punjab. The number of coverings by horse stallions would have been more, had not the 3 new sires been purchased after part of the covering season had gone by.

The produce results, too, were much better than in the South Punjab, probably because the North Punjab has been less affected by the scarcity. Five hundred and sixteen foals were dropped out of 1,676 mares covered during the previous year, giving an average of 30·78 per 100 mares covered and 17·79 per stallion employed. The corresponding figures in the previous year were 35·51 and 16·26. The results are slightly better than for Imperial stallions in the North Punjab, which show 28·06 foals per 100 mares covered and 13·55 per stallion employed.

I do not think, however, that the data are as yet sufficient, or the divergence in results wide enough to establish any general deductions as to the working of the brand system. The statistics in both cases are not very reliable. In some cases, as in Pesháwar, no results were reported, in others mares were sold or sent away to other districts in search of fodder.

The Superintendent reports that the services of the pony stallions are in great demand, and that it is to be regretted that the funds of District Boards are so low that more cannot be purchased, for the results, as now becoming apparent, are most satisfactory. They are especially useful in frontier districts where small mares of good stamp and quality are numerous. Dera Ismail Khan and Kohát have purchased one each during the year, and Hazára and Bannu are now the only districts in the circle where pony stallions are not maintained. The want will, it is understood, be soon supplied in Bannu, and arrangements will also be made to supply one for the new Lyallpur tahsíl in Jhang. More might be done in the same direction in Jhelum, Pesháwar and Dera Ismail Khan. Throughout the Pesháwar Division horse-breeding is still very backward. There are only 7 Imperial and 3 District stallions in the three districts, but the Superintendent is now endeavouring to push things, and, with the co-operation of the Deputy Commissioners and District Boards, steady improvement may be expected.

4. The average cost of feed and keep for each class of stallion was as

Cost of feed and keep follows:—
(Table E).

								1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
SOUTH PUNJAB.								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	232 12 6	243 12 0	311 10 5
Pony	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 8 0	228 2 1	278 2 1
Donkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	127 2 0	137 6 0	175 8 10
NORTH PUNJAB.								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	227 8 10	233 3 2	287 1 3
Pony	...	...	...	...	...	...	204 12 7	232 3 10	290 10 1
Donkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155 8 2	218 1 9

There has been a very considerable increase all round, due, of course, to high prices of grain and fodder. During the year District Boards spent over Rs. 27,000 on the feed and keep of District stallions.

Mares branded or unbranded for District horse-breeding (Table F).

5. The total number of mares suitable for horse and pony breeding at the close of the year is returned as—

							Horse.	Pony.	Total.
South Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,873	10,558	16,431
North	„	...	...	...	...	...	2,619	10,938	13,557
Total							8,492	21,496	29,988
1895-96							10,404	23,790	34,194

The decrease, in districts from which returns have been received, is attributed to the great number of mares that were sold or died owing to the scarcity. The figures are, however, only the widest approximations. Some Deputy Commissioners show in their returns the total number of mares in the districts, others only those they consider fit to breed from, while from Kángra, Dera Gházi Khan, Muzaffargarh, Hazára, Jhelum, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan either no returns were furnished or a blank statement was submitted as there was no means of obtaining any reliable information. It should not, however, be impossible to obtain a fairly correct estimate of the number of mares suitable for horse and pony breeding in each district. There are now District Board Veterinary Assistants in every district but Simla and Kohát—some districts have one for every tahsíl—and they should be able in the course of their tours to make a register of all suitable mares.

The matter is not, however, of much importance at the present stage, for as Veterinary-Lieutenant Turnbull remarks, “until the pony-breeding movement is on a much larger scale, it appears sufficient for the purpose to know that there are a great many more mares than the stallion power at our disposal can cover.”

II.—MULE-BREEDING.

6. One donkey stallion was purchased during the year by the Gujrát District Board, and the total number at the stud was 7 against 6 in the previous year. These covered 429 mares against 498 in the previous year. The result of the previous year's coverings was 86 foals against 63 last year, giving an average of only 17·22 foals per 100 mares covered and of 14·33 per donkey stallion. This is a falling-off in last year's figures which were 27·04 and 15·75 respectively. These results are not very encouraging, and both Superintendents repeat their remarks in last year's reports to the effect that District Boards had better for the present leave this branch alone. Superintendent, North Punjab, writes (paragraph 20)—

“There is no demand for donkey stallions—the property of District Boards. I am of opinion that mule and donkey-breeding is better left in the hands of the Imperial Government as every effort is made to supply donkey stallions where required, and so long as donkeys are supplied, it does not matter greatly to whom they belong, and no especial advantage can be derived from the maintenance of them by District Boards.”

Seeing that in the North Punjab alone 135 donkey stallions are maintained by the Imperial Government, and that they are freely supplied wherever a demand arises, the ground seems already fully covered, and I agree with the Superintendents that the Boards might more usefully devote the sums they spend on donkey stallions—which do not appear to be needed—to horse and pony stallions which supply a real want. The average cost of feed and keep was Rs. 186-12-4 against Rs. 146-7-1 last year.

III.—CATTLE DISEASE INVESTIGATION AND PREVENTION.

7. As remarked in last year's report, the time of the Superintendents was so fully occupied with their duties in connection with horse and mule-breeding that they were able to give very little attention to the investigation and prevention of cattle disease. Neither of them has been able to personally investigate any epidemic on the spot though, as shown in Table M, rinderpest and other virulent forms of cattle disease were present in epidemic form in 15 out of the 18 districts of the South Punjab, where out of 20,267 cases of rinderpest 12,465 were fatal, and in all 13 districts of the North Punjab, where there were 5,317 fatal cases. The Superintendent, South Punjab, is of opinion that the reports do not represent half the amount of cattle disease that actually existed.

The Superintendent, North Punjab, writes (paragraph 25)—

“During the past year I have taken no personal part in investigating any outbreak of cattle disease owing to my time being fully taken up with work connected with horse-breeding. Besides, so slow are the people in realising that they have an outbreak of disease in their midst, that before the report has filtered through the various channels of information to my office the outbreak has died out, such being frequently the case on the Veterinary Assistant attached to my office being sent to the seat of the outbreak, when the disease has been found to have worked itself out.”

Personally, I believe, that the tardiness of the people to report such outbreaks is due to their having no confidence in the remedial measures usually adopted, and their wish to avoid the attendant trouble and inconvenience. Next to rinderpest, anthrax which appeared in a more or less epidemic form in 24 districts, was the most fatal disease. There were 4,013 cases and 2,996 deaths reported. Amritsar, Shahpur and Lahore were the districts chiefly affected. Foot-and-mouth disease showed itself in 26 districts, but not in a very virulent form. There were 13,039 cases reported, of which only 500 died. This is a disease which the people themselves know how to treat. Pleuro-pneumonia was reported from 11 districts. There were 233 cases and 66 deaths. “Other diseases” account for 31,645 cases and 2,965 deaths. The total for all diseases is 79,241 cases and 24,322 deaths. Last year the figures were 112,701 cases and 27,089 deaths, which fits in with what one generally hears from the people, that during the year cattle suffered more from starvation than from disease. The Kangra district was the heaviest sufferer—3,358 cattle having died from rinderpest alone. The treatment of these diseases was left almost entirely in the hands of the District Board Veterinary Assistant whose work is confined mainly to segregation and disinfection of diseased animals and advising cattle owners as to the best means of preventing the spread of the epidemic. The Superintendent, North Punjab, states that though in Lahore, Jhelum, Siálot, Gujránwála and Shahpur there is a Veterinary Assistant in each tahsíl, they are unable to cope with the many sporadic outbreaks that occur, and of course in other districts with a weaker staff the state of things is much worse. The fact is, I think, now clearly established that till the working of these Veterinary Assistants—of whom there are now 78 employed by District Boards at a cost for salaries alone of over Rs. 1,800 per mensem—is directed and controlled by a skilled supervising agency, they will make little headway even against the simpler form of cattle disease.

This skilled supervision cannot apparently be looked for from the present Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, who have very little time to spare from their horse-breeding duties. The matter has recently been under the consideration of Government, and a scheme for the appointment of a third Superintendent solely for work connected with cattle and cattle disease suggested. The organisation of a superior branch of the subordinate Veterinary establishments, selected from men who had gone through a third year's course in English in the Veterinary College, and would, under the Veterinary Superintendents for Cattle, supervise the District Veterinary Assistant, has been the subject of correspondence with the Imperial Government. If sanction can be obtained and funds provided for these two schemes, then much will have been done to put the veterinary system in the Province on a satisfactory footing.

IV.—CATTLE-BREEDING INCLUDING CATTLE FAIRS AND SHOWS.

8. There are several important cattle fairs in the South Punjab Circle, but the Superintendent is unable to offer any remarks under this head, as horse-breeding has taken up all his time.

The Superintendent, North Punjab, has only one important cattle fair in his circle. He states that cattle-breeding is carried on in a very perfunctory manner, that the Hissár bulls supplied by Government to District Boards—the average for the Province is about 60 a year—are allowed to rove about freely, so that it is impossible to ascertain the number of cows covered and the results of the coverings. He adds that there is no system of breeding recognised. Some districts prefer the Hissár bull, others such as Gujrat and Siáلكot—to which the frontier districts might be added—the indigenous breed.

It is, I think, now generally accepted by the best authorities on the subject that the Hissár bull having been bred up free, loses his vitality if kept under restraint, and that the present system of allowing them to mix freely with the village breeds is the only one that will work. The remarks of the Superintendent as to the apathy and ignorance of the people about cattle-breeding show how necessary it is to have the services of an expert in cattle who would advice the District Boards and District authorities as to the selection of the best stamp of bull to cross with the local breeds.

The report of Veterinary Captain Pease (referred to in the last paragraph of last year's report) on the cattle of the nine southern districts of the Province supplied a great deal of useful information on this subject, and should be a guide to the local authorities. A similar report from Veterinary-Captain Gunn on five of the central districts is now awaited.

V.—VETERINARY INSTRUCTION.

9. There are now 7 cattle dispensaries in the Province, 1 at Siáلكot in the North Punjab Circle with 2 outlying branches, and 6 in the South Punjab; a new one having been opened at Ludhiána during the year. There are also medical stores at Shahpur, Gujranwála and Dera Ismail Khan. The following table shows the number of in-patients and out-patients treated in each, and the cost of the institution:—

District.				In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Cost.		
							Rs.	a.	p.
Amritsar	...	...	...	688	1,889	2,577	1,123	1	9
				615	2,144	2,759	1,682	0	9
Hoshiárpur...	...	...	...	101	1,986	2,087	718	10	9
				82	1,895	1,977	713	3	3
Ludhiána	...	...	...	87	1,477	1,564	459	10	2
				78	610	688	1,211	6	6
Umballa	...	...	...	78	691	769	859	13	9
				...	1,547	1,547	937	8	7
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	956	956	759	8	10
				133	371	504	413	13	0
Jalálabad	...	...	...	124	405	529	310	2	0
				49	5,335	5,384	2,412	13	9
Siáلكot	...	...	...	19	5,414	5,433	2,167	9	0
				1,049	11,738	12,787	6,817	6	4
Total	...	...	...	1,005	12,982	13,987	6,951	14	9

There has been a decrease in in-patients in each case owing to the increased cost of keep which made owners unwilling to leave their animals in the hospitals which are attached to all the dispensaries except Rohtak, but the decrease is more than made up for by the increase in out-patients in all dispensaries except Hoshiárpur, where the decrease is trifling, and Rohtak, where it was considerable owing to large number of cattle having been taken away to other districts in search of fodder. I do not think animals suffering from infectious diseases, such as rinderpest or anthrax, should be admitted to these hospitals unless there are very complete arrangements for segregation, as there is a risk of their infecting other cattle, and thus deterring people from bringing in their animals for treatment. In Amritsar the cost was defrayed by the Municipal Committee, in Jalálabad by the Mamdot estate, in all other cases by the District Boards. Veterinary-Captain Joslen who inspected all the dispensaries in his circle during the year remarks :—

“I visited all these dispensaries and found them doing excellent work, the Rohtak and Hoshiárpur dispensaries treated less patients this year than last year, but the reasons given explain the cause of this.

“I would strongly advocate the opening of Veterinary dispensaries in all large centres of population, they do far more good than itinerant Veterinary Assistants, but they should be situated in a convenient place. The people as yet will not go long distances to get sick animals treated, nor will they leave them at dispensaries unless an operation is necessary, or they happen to be very sick, because while there extra expense is incurred in providing forage and attendants.

“I cannot speak too highly of these institutions which I consider are doing a great deal of good.”

The present is not a very suitable time to call upon District Boards which have not yet established these dispensaries to start them, but this should certainly be kept in view and given effect to as finances allow. The scheme has now been tested in several districts and been found to yield most hopeful results. There is no better way of utilising the services of the District Board Veterinary Assistants who are put in charge of the dispensary in rotation and thus kept up to their work. Moreover, when the work is thus concentrated, it can be more easily supervised by the Veterinary Superintendents even with the present meagre staff, and by the third Superintendent when his services are obtained. Efforts are now being made to establish dispensaries in those districts of the North Punjab which have a strong veterinary establishment, and it is to be hoped that as the prejudices of the people against the treatment in our medical dispensaries have been gradually overcome by the good results of that treatment being brought home to them, in the same way the veterinary dispensaries will become both popular and useful, as they already are in some districts.

10. As regards the working of the subordinate veterinary establishment, the Superintendent, South Punjab, remarks :—

“There is not sufficient supervision of Veterinary Assistants, and those who do supervise them know nothing of the nature of their duties. After leaving the Veterinary College, a Veterinary Assistant is, say, posted to a district, there is no one to look after him who is able to judge whether he is doing his work satisfactorily or otherwise, and there is no incentive for him to improve his veterinary knowledge, the result being that he forgets all he was taught at the College and lapses into native ways.”

These remarks which are worthy of the attention of District officers, sum up the existing situation, and reinforce the argument for more skilled supervision. The Superintendent, North Punjab, states that the Veterinary Assistants are practically uncontrolled and can manipulate their returns with little chance of being found out. Some work well and do their best, others only tour as much as they are obliged to and in places which most suit their convenience.

11. The number of castrations performed by Veterinary Assistants and salutries, other than Imperial, was 1,219 against 1,444 last year. In the South Punjab the number has increased from 643 to 679, in the North Punjab it has fallen from 801 to 540. The greatest decrease is in the Siálkot district and is attributed to the fact that many colts have been sent away, and also to the fees formerly given in the Siálkot district having been

discontinued. In this district alone castrations have fallen from 317 to 119. The Superintendent, South Punjab, draws attention to the fact that a fee is given in some districts and not in others, and suggests that it should be given in all or none, as the present practice makes those who do not receive it discontented. The attention of the Boards will be directed to this and also to the fact that several Veterinary Assistants did no castrations at all. In the South Punjab Circle 554 colts were castrated by salutries paid from Imperial Funds.

VI.—TOURING OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

12. The touring of Superintendents is shown in Table P. Both have an enormous area to cover in visiting stallion stands, breeding mares, attending horse fairs, &c. Veterinary-Captain Joslen in addition to his own duties acted for two months as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

VII.—GENERAL.

The cost of the Civil Veterinary Department to Provincial Funds is Rs. 18,863-15-8 against Rs. 20,949-13-8 last year. The salaries of the Superintendents are a charge against Imperial revenues, while the Provincial Government bears the cost of establishment, travelling allowance of officers and establishment, contingencies, printing, &c. The total cost for the North Punjab is Rs. 8,382-2-6 against Rs. 10,465-6-10 last year, the decrease being entirely under the head of travelling allowances of officers and establishment; the charge for the South Punjab Circle is Rs. 10,481-13-2, almost exactly the same as last year. Proposals have lately been submitted for the appointment of an additional English clerk in each office. Both Superintendents have worked vigorously during the year in promoting horse, pony and mule-breeding operations through the Imperial horse and donkey stallions. Veterinary Captain Joslin has also done as much as his other duties would allow in supervising the work of the Veterinary Assistants and in inspecting cattle dispensaries, and with very good results in both cases. That both officers have not given more attention to cattle and cattle disease is due, I believe, not to any lack of energy on their part but to the fact that, while the Department is so undermanned as at present, they cannot cope with all branches of the work and necessarily restrict their attention to that branch of it which is considered most important.

PROVINCIAL TABLE A.

Return of District Horse Pony, and Donkey Stallions for the official year 1896-97.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Details.	DISTRICT HORSE AND PONY STALLIONS.										DISTRICT DONKEY STALLIONS.					REMARKS.	
	Horses.					Ponies.					Total horses and ponies.	Jalnan.	Persian.	Home-bred.	Country-bred.		Total.
	Arab.	Persian.	Northern.	Country-bred.	Total.	Arab.	Persian.	Country-bred.	Total.								
Balance on 1st April 1896 ...	37	...	...	5	42	48	1	...	49	91	1	2	3	...	6	
Increase {																	
Purchased in India ...	5	...	...	4	9	5	...	5	10	19	...	...	...	1	1	
By transfer ...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	43	...	...	9	52	55	1	5	61	113	1	2	3	1	7	
Decrease {																	
Died ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Destroyed ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Sold ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred ...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	...	...	1	2	7	...	...	7	9	...	...	...	...	...
Balance on 31st March 1897 ...	42	...	...	8	50	48	1	5	54	104	1	2	3	1	7	

PROVINCIAL TABLE B.

Casualty Roll of District Horse and Pony Stallions during 1896-97.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or pony.	Description of casualty.	Nature of casualty.	REMARKS.
SOUTH PUNJAB.						
	Hashma ...	Arab ...	Pony ...	Died ...	Not known ...	Belonging to Ludhiána District Board. Do. Muzaffargarh. Do. Umballa.
	Don Juan ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Inflammation of lungs ...	
	Pioneer ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Not known ...	
NORTH PUNJAB.						
	Rája ...	Arab ...	Pony ...	Destroyed ...	Unfit for breeding purposes.	The pony was lame from spavin and it was considered advisable to destroy him.
	Mahbúb ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Paralysis.	

PROVINCIAL TABLE C.

District Horse and Pony Stallions sold during 1896-97.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or pony.	Name of purchaser.	Amount sold for.	Remarks showing cause of rejection.
SOUTH PUNJAB.						
	Black Prince ...	Arab ...	Pony ...	Not known ...	Rs.	Not given by Umballa District Board.
					In exchange of a mare.	
NORTH PUNJAB. Nil.						

PROVINCIAL TABLE D.

Services and Produce of each class of District Horse and Pony Stallions during 1896-97.

1 HORSE AND PONY.	2 CLASS.	3 Stallions on Register on 31st March 1897.	4		5		6		7		8		9		10			11			12			13			14			15		
			STALLIONS ACTUALLY EMPLOYED AT STUD.			NUMBER OF MARES COVERED.			AVERAGE OF MAKES COVERED PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD.			RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS.			AVERAGE RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD.																	
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.																		
Horse ...	Arab ...	42	39	36	2,289	2,214	58.69	61.50	591	835	788	16.41	23.19	21.88																		
	Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
	Northern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
	Country-bred	8	8	4	241	203	30.12	50.75	38	69	96	4.50	17.25	24.00																		
	Total ...	50	47	40	2,530	2,417	58.83	60.42	629	904	884	15.72	22.60	22.10																		
Pony ...	Arab ...	48	46	46	2,557	2,694	55.58	56.56	701	992	1,001	15.24	21.56	21.76																		
	Persian ...	1	1	1	55	35	55.00	38.00	4	26	5	4.00	26.00	5.00																		
	Country-bred	5	5	...	50	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...													
	Total ...	54	52	47	2,662	2,729	11.19	58.06	705	1,018	1,006	15.00	21.66	21.40																		
	GRAND TOTAL	104	99	87	5,192	5,146	52.44	59.15	1,334	1,922	1,890	15.33	22.09	21.72																		

PROVINCIAL TABLE E.

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., of District Horse and Pony Stallions during 1896-97.

1 PROVINCE.	2 DISTRICT.	3		4		5		6		7		8	
		NUMBER OF STALLIONS OR DAYS.		TOTAL ANNUAL COST.		AVERAGE COST PER STALLION.							
		Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.						
PUNJAB	SOUTH PUNJAB.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
	Hissár	1,825	1,095	1,512 14 1	787 14 10	302 9 7	262 10 3					
	Rohtak	730	1,460	467 5 6	930 0 6	233 10 9	232 8 1					
	Gurgáon	730	...	567 0 5	...	283 8 2	...					
	Delhi	730	...	672 6 11	...	336 3 5	...					
	Karnál	1,095	...	1,010 4 5	...	336 2 2	...					
	Umballa	1,401	365	1,138 1 0	252 6 0	296 7 11	252 6 0					
	Hoshiárpur	730	...	610 0 7	...	305 0 3	...					
	Ludhiána	1,085	...	932 8 10	...	313 11 6					
	Ferozepore	1,095	365	995 13 1	325 15 7	331 15 0	325 15 7					
	Jalálabad (Mamdot Estate)	...	365	...	224 6 0	...	224 6 0	...					
	Amritsar	1,460	...	1,030 15 0	...	257 11 9					
	Gurdáspur	1,095	...	831 7 8	...	277 2 7	...					
	D. G. Khan	1,095	...	1,211 5 0	...	403 12 4	...					
	Mnzaffargarh	365	730	369 7 6	738 15 0	369 7 6	369 7 6					
	Kángra	365	...	294 8 6	...	294 8 6	...					
	Mooltan	1,095	...	955 0 0	...	318 5 4	...					
Montgomery ...	...	330	...	279 3 3	...	308 13 1	...					
	Total ...	13,046	6,560	11,139 3 11	4,998 11 9	311 10 5	278 2 1						
	NORTH PUNJAB.												
Pesháwar ...	...	...	730	...	575 5 7	...	287 10 9				
Kohát ...	...	300	...	260 13 4	...	317 5 6	...					
Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	2,555	...	2,295 1 7	...	327 13 11				
Jhelum ...	...	365	...	277 12 6	...	277 12 6	...					
Gujrát ...	...	...	1,316	...	1,133 4 3	...	314 5 0				
Gujránwála ...	...	307	1,095	245 6 4	721 7 7	291 12 1	240 7 10					
Shahpur ...	...	365	1,095	349 8 11	767 15 9	349 8 11	255 15 11					
Siálkot ...	...	...	1,460	...	1,084 6 5	...	271 1 7				
Lahore ...	...	...	1,460	...	1,166 0 0	...	251 8 0				
Jhang ...	...	...	365	...	279 6 9	...	279 6 9				
Banna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. I. Khan ...	...	673	...	447 5 7	...	242 9 10	...					
	Total ...	2,011	10,076	1,580 14 8	8,022 15 11	287 1 3	290 10 1						
	GRAND TOTAL	15,056	16,636	12,720 2 7	13,021 11 8	308 5 11	285 11 3						

PROVINCIAL TABLE F.

Return of Mares considered suitable for Horse, Pony, Mule, or Donkey-breeding for the official year 1896-97.

1					2	3	4	5	6
DETAILS.					NUMBER OF MARES CONSIDERED SUITABLE				
					For horse-breeding.	For pony-breeding.	For mule-breeding.	For donkey-breeding.	Total.
Balance on 1st April 1896					10,164	22,490	9,981	16,860	59,495
Increase	...	By purchase			1,069	2,510	1,334	1,209	6,122
		By transfers, &c.			599	1,245	1,489	543	3,876
Total					11,832	26,245	12,804	18,612	69,493
Decrease	...	Died			818	1,429	538	1,023	3,808
		Sold			1,739	2,283	873	4,606	9,501
		Transferred			783	1,037	432	849	3,101
Total					3,340	4,749	1,843	6,478	16,410
Balance on 31st March 1897					8,492	21,496	10,961	12,134	53,088

PROVINCIAL TABLE G.

Casualty Roll of District Donkey Stallions during 1896-97.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Description of Casualty.	Nature of Casualty.	REMARKS.
			Nil.		

PROVINCIAL TABLE H.

District Donkey Stallions sold during 1896-97.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Name of purchaser.	Amount sold for.	Remarks showing cause of rejection.
			Nil.		

PROVINCIAL TABLE J.

Services and Produce of each class of District Donkey Stallion during 1896-97.

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		
CLASS OF DONKEY STALLION.	Stallions on register.	DONKEY 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.							
		For mule breeding.		For donkey breeding.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.			Donkey mares.			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.				
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.
		Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.														
Italian	1	1	1	...	...	103	107	...	...	103'00	107'00	...	...	48	50	9	...	...	...	48'00	50'00	9'00	...	...	...
Persian	2	2	2	...	...	184	278	...	...	92'00	139'00	...	...	22	43	213	...	...	...	11'00	21'50	106'50	...	...	...
Home-bred... ..	3	3	3	...	...	97	113	...	...	32'33	37'67	...	...	16	66	31	...	...	...	5'33	22'00	10'33	...	...	...
Country-bred	1	1	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	45'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	7	6	...	...	429	498	...	...	61'28	83'00	...	...	86	159	253	...	...	...	14'33	26'50	42'16	...	...	...

PROVINCIAL TABLE K.

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., of District Donkey Stallions in 1896-97.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Province.	District.	Number of donkey stallions or days.	Total annual cost.	Average per donkey stallion.	REMARKS.
	SOUTH PUNJAB.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
PUNJAB ...	Mooltan	365	130 0 0	130 0 0	
	Jalálabad (Mamdot Estate)	365	176 0 0	176 0 0	
	Hissár	365	182 9 5	182 9 5	
	Delhi	730	389 2 9	194 9 4	
	Total	1,825	877 12 2	175 8 10	
	NORTH PUNJAB.				
	Dera Ismail Khan	365	186 3 4	186 3 4	
	Gujrát	288	204 0 0	258 8 8	
	Total	653	390 3 4	218 1 9	
	GRAND TOTAL	2,478	1,267 15 6	186 12 4	

PROVINCIAL TABLE L.

Breeders and other Colts castrated by Veterinary Assistants and Salutris paid from Local Funds in 1896-97.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
PROVINCE.	DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF COLTS CASTRATED.			Number of deaths resulting from effects of castration.	Number of colts castrated by Imperial salutris.	REMARKS.	
		Horse stock.	Mule stock.	Total.				
	SOUTH PUNJAB.							
PUNJAB ...	Amritsar	36	5	41	1	...		
	Gurdáspur	24	3	27	...	...
	Hoshiárpur	13	5	18	...	...
	Jullundur	13	1	14	...	...
	Ludhiána	63	24	87	1	...		
	Ferozepore	190	22	212	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	2	...	2	...	...
	Mooltan	173	...	173	...	...
	Delhi	13	...	13	...	...
	Gurgáon	17	...	17	...	...
	Karnál	19	13	32	...	...
	Umballa	27	1	28	...	...
	Rohtak	5	...	5	...	...
	Hissár	4	6	10	...	...
	Total	599	80	679	2	506	Horse 2 and 48 mule colts were castrated.	
		NORTH PUNJAB.						
	Pesháwar	1	...	1	...	...
	Kohát ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Hazára	12	7	19	...	...
	Ráwalpindi	5	4	9	...	31		
Jhelum	15	7	22	...	25			
Gujrát	24	2	26	...	54			
Gujránwála	77	2	79	2	...			
Shahpur	131	3	134	2	...			
Siálkot	117	2	119	...	90			
Lahore	84	3	87	1	13			
Jhang	7	...	7	...	29			
Bannu	2	...	2	...	22			
Dera Ismail Khan	35	...	35	...	...	
Total	510	30	540	5	264			
GRAND TOTAL	1,109	110	1,219	7	818			

PROVINCIAL TABLE M.

Statement showing Circle where Outbreaks of Cattle-disease occurred during 1896-97.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
PROVINCE.	CIRCLE.	RINDERPEST.			ANTHRAX.			FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.			PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.			CHARBON SYMPTOMATIQUE.			OTHER DISEASES.			TOTAL.		
		Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.
PUNJAB ...	South Panjab	20,267	12,465	61.50	1,900	1,555	81.84	8,394	176	2.09	103	47	45.63	1	...	...	15,541	734	4.72	46,206	14,977	32.41
	North Panjab	9,953	5,317	53	2,113	1,441	68	4,645	324	7	130	19	15	90	13	14	16,104	2,231	14	33,035	9,345	28
	Total	30,220	17,782	58.84	4,013	2,996	74.66	13,039	500	3.83	233	66	28.33	91	13	14.29	31,645	2,965	9.37	79,241	24,322	30.69

PROVINCIAL TABLE N.

Statement showing the number of Animals treated during the year 1896-97 and the Totals of 1895-96.

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
CIRCLE.	DISPENSARIES.	BROUGHT OVER FROM LAST YEAR.		ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL TREATED				DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.												BALANCE.			
		In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In 1896-97.			In 1895-96.	Cured.		Relieved.		Died.		Returned incurable.		Result unknown.		Total.			Total of 1895-96.	In.	Out.
						In.	Out.	Total.		In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	Total.			
SOUTH PUNJAB.	6 Dispensaries ...	5	19	981	7,549	986	7,568	8,554	7,403	880	4,653	21	113	56	23	6	39	6	2,703	969	7,531	8,500	7,379	17	37
	9 Itinerant Dispensaries.	...	...	190	23,239	190	23,239	23,429	19,711	189	13,144	...	533	1	8,335	...	377	...	783	190	23,181	23,371	19,711	...	58
	Total ...	5	19	1,171	30,788	1,176	30,807	31,983	27,114	1,069	17,797	21	651	57	8,358	6	416	6	3,490	1,159	30,712	31,871	27,090	17	95
NORTH PUNJAB	4 Dispensaries ...	3	87	16	11,277	19	11,364	11,383	11,597	17	6,632	...	1,958	2	1,328	...	134	...	1,376	19	11,328	11,347	11,507	...	36
	Total ...	8	106	1,187	42,065	1,195	42,171	43,366	38,711	1,086	24,429	21	2,609	59	9,586	6	550	6	4,866	1,178	42,040	43,218	38,597	17	131

PROVINCIAL TABLE O.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of Veterinary Dispensaries during 1896-97.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
DISPENSARIES.	RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.							BALANCE.
	Last year's balance.	By Local Fund Grant.	By Government Grant.	By Municipal Contribution.	By other Sources.	Total.	Pay.	Travelling allowance.	Medicines, Instruments, &c., &c.	Furniture, land, &c., &c.	Contingencies, stabling, house rent, &c.	Transferred to Indian Veterinary Dispensary Fund.	Total.	
	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.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
13 Dispensaries in South Punjab.	...	12,563 14 11	...	1,452 10 9	573 9 0	14,590 2 8	7,982 15 5	1,053 15 1	3,332 0 2	851 4 0	1,370 0 0	...	14,590 2 8	...
3 Dispensaries in North Punjab.	197 9 7	4,501 11 4	...	...	38 0 11	4,737 5 10	2,866 7 0	1,036 12 5	385 10 6	19 2 2	194 1 3	35 0 3	4,537 1 7	200 4 3
Total	...	197 9 7 17,065 10 3	...	1,452 10 9	611 9 11	19,327 8 6	10,849 6 5	2,090 11 6	3,717 10 8	870 6 2	1,564 1 3	35 0 3	19,127 4 3	200 4 3

PROVINCIAL TABLE P.

Statement showing Tours of Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, during 1896-97.

Rank, name, and designation of officer.	Districts visited.	Fairs and Shows attended.	NUMBER OF MILES TRAVELLED			
			By road.	By rail.	By boat or steamer.	Total.
*Veterinary-Lieutenant E. W. Larnder, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab.	Ludhiána, Karnál and Umballa districts.	Ráwalpindi and Amritsar Fairs.	486	3,253	72	3,811
Veterinary-Captain F. Joslen, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab.	Delhi, Rohtak, Gurgáon, Karnál, Umballa, Ludhiána, Ferozepore, Montgomery, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Hoshiárpur, and Jullundur.	Hánsi, Jalálabad, Mooltan, Dera Gházi Khan, Jhang and Shahpur Horse Fairs. Amritsar, Kapurthala, Dinanagar and Ludhiána Cattle Fairs.	1,721	5,548	90	7,359
Veterinary-Lieutenant H. P. Turnbull, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab.	Hazára, Kohát, Pesháwar Lahore, Ráwalpindi, Jhelum, Gujránwála, Gujrát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Shahpur and Siálkot.	Jhelum, Bannu, Gujrát, Shahpur, Lahore and Ráwalpindi.	903	7,079	...	7,982

* Inspected transport bullocks at Kálka, Patháankot-Dunera Dák Line, Veterinary Dispensaries and stallions and branded mares.

† Inspected mares at Charkhari, Dácri and Jhind States, bullocks for Simla and Kálka Dák Line, Veterinary Dispensaries, Simla and Kálka Dák Lines under the Glanders and Farcy Act, stallions and branded mares at various stands; officiated as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 64 days; attended as an Examiner on the Nalbands' Class of the Lahore Veterinary College.

PROVINCIAL TABLE Q.

Statement showing Provincial Cost of the Civil Veterinary Department during the official year 1896-97.

1	2	3	4
Major Heads.	Superintendent, North Punjab.	Superintendent, South Punjab.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I.—Prizes at Horse Fairs and Shows ... ..	...	...
II.—Establishment—Officers ... ..	...	...
Ditto —Subordinates	2,767 0 0 *24 0 0	3,100 11 7 *25 8 0	
III.—Travelling Allowance of Officers	1,293 8 0	2,940 0 0	
Ditto of Subordinates	1,609 5 0	1,566 9 6	
V.—Contingencies	2,688 5 6	2,849 0 1	
V.—Purchase of stallions ... ..	...	...
VI.—Stable, feed and keep ... ..	...	...
VII.—Road expenses ... ..	...	...
Total	8,382 2 6	10,481 13 2	

* Compensation for dearness of grains.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

