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جو لوگ جاں جہاں تھے ہوئے فسانہ وہ

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**UAF TAKES OUT AWARENESS RALLY IN CONNECTION WITH WORLD BREAST FEEDING WEEK.**



Faisalabad Speakers at a seminar on Tuesday showed their concern that nearly 38 per cent children under the age of six-month are breastfed in the country which, they termed, one of the primary causes of malnutrition in the children.

Dr. Sadiq Butt said that motherhood low rates provides many diseases including diarrhea and other childhood illnesses. He said "some people consider formula milk as healthy as the mother's. Therefore, it is need of the hour to root out this misconception among the society and to educate the people about importance and health benefit of mother food for infants. Minister Counsellor of Indonesia Wina Saryo said that the issue of the low breast feeding rates was area of concern for the health of the infants. He stressed upon need to educate the people about the issue. Talking about areas of collaborations, he said that Indonesia

was the exporter of the palm oil and there had carried out a lot of work on this. He said that they would conduct the seminar on public side at the UAF next week in which they would identify the way to further strengthen the ties.

Regional Managing Director Haydar Chohan said that they will further connect their ties with the UAF in the provision of scholarships to the variety and other areas of mutual concern.

Dr. NIFSAT Dr. Tabir Zaher said that 44 per cent of children were started with lower height for age. Commission by breastfeeding for two years could significantly reduce stunting in the country. He said that the breastfeeding has an impact on health benefit for both infants and their mothers.

Dr. Aysha from IHR Hospital said that new born must be motherfed with in the 30 minutes of the month. Dr. Nirwa Qureshi said that mother food was preferred not only for maintaining physical health of infant but also for the mental ability.

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 Chohan Pakistan (Pvt) Limited Officials to National Institute of Food Science and Technology, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad on 08-04-2018.  
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**USAID CELEBRATES PARTNERSHIP WITH MANGO GROWERS**

Faisalabad - As part of the U.S. Government's efforts to strengthen Pakistan's agricultural sector, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has been working with the Pakistan government and private sector since 2009 to expand the market of Pakistani mangoes globally. Stakeholders organized the Mango Gala in order to celebrate this



USAID/Pakistan Mission Director Jerry Bleson, Chairman of the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) Dr. Yusuf Zafar, Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FPCCI) President Ghazwan Bilal, and Mango growers from all over the country attended the Gala.



The dignitaries along with a group of Mango exporters who showcased their produce at the event

long-term partnership and its many achievements. Addressing the mango sector stakeholders, Mission Director Jerry Bleson said, "The U.S. Government, through USAID, is proud to partner with the Pakistani mango sector in developing new markets, while ensuring compliance with international grading standards and export protocols." Stating that, "We want to ensure that Pakistani mangoes are competitive on the international market," Mr. Bleson added, "We are confident that by facilitating infrastructure upgrades, introducing new technologies and promoting market opportunities we will increase exports to high-end markets, improving revenues for Pakistani mango farmers and exporters." The event brought together stakeholders from the public and private sectors to investigate trends and opportunities, recognize local farmers' innovations in, and reaffirm USAID's commitment towards uplifting Pakistan's mango sector. For more information on USAID Programs in Pakistan, please visit the following web-site: [www.usaid.gov/pakistan/economic-growth-agriculture](http://www.usaid.gov/pakistan/economic-growth-agriculture)

**VISIT OF AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER TO LDDB LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD**



EVENT REPORT Her Excellency Ms. Margaret Armstrong, Australian High Commissioner accompanied by Mr. Adhar H Shah, Country & Regional Manager (Pakistan and Afghanistan) (Austtrade and Dr. Munawar R. Kazami (Country Head-ACLAR) visited Livestock and Dairy Development Board office at NARC, Park Road Islamabad. Dr. Muhammad Afzal (Chairman), Dr. Fatah Ullah Khan (CEO) along with Dr. Mansoor Ali and Mr. Kabir Khan (Company Secretary) welcomed the honourable guest. The High Commissioner expressed the main objective of her visit to LDDDB is high lighting the history of cooperation and coordination between two countries. She also appreciated Pakistan's milk production market in the world. She added that Pakistan has potential to develop livestock products for exports. She said that they are in the process of developing Livestock and Dairy Development Board in Pakistan to facilitate small, medium scale farmers and entrepreneurs in Pakistan which can play a vital role for livestock development. She also added that at present this center is an idea and the purpose of her visit is just to observe the idea and in the month of October there will be more round the table meetings of stakeholders in Lahore and Karachi to materialize this. By then concept paper will be chalked out, she hoped. The High Commissioner said that Australia is providing trainings and scholarships to the Pakistani students. The need of uplink and vocational training in Pakistan can do a vital role for human resource development as well as up lift of socioeconomic status of the people. She also added that HR development is also beneficial for the employee as the efficiency of the employee increasing resulting in growth of business. Dr. Muhammad Afzal (Chairman) appreciated that idea of center of excellence in Pakistan with the cooperation of Australia. He added that a large population of Australian cattle are present in Pakistan which is increasing with passage of time. There may be a specialized group which may provide extension services for these animals. He hoped that the new government will work for the betterment of livestock sector and they will suggest to the new government to strengthen cooperation with Australia. He also expressed his concerns about the lack of certification of best handlers in Pakistan. Pakistan has potential to grow mainly for international halal market but the need of training and capacity building is necessary. He also mentioned that the demand

of Pakistan meat is high in the Gulf countries. The awareness of local people for quality product is increasing which demands for quality inputs and skilled human resource. Mr. Adhar H Shah, told that Anglo Pakistan is interested in the idea. Australia also interested to develop the private sector to lead the commercial activities in the sector. He added that the brain storming meeting will be in the month of October and all stakeholders will be invited to the same. He added that the center of excellence will work as linkage for the farmers and will facilitate technology demonstration and transfer.

Page 2 of 2 Dr. Munawar R. Kazami told that presently they are working of dairy herd which is very essential in the dairy sector where young calves are slaughtered. He also added that they have developed a strong cooperation system where experts from Australia visits Pakistan end of each quarter and helping people. A project for small ruminant value chain development has been set for clearance of Planning Division which will be a good program for the small farmers.

Foreign investors will be linked with the potential farmers. Dr. Muhammad Fatah Ullah Khan added that Pakistan has large population of small ruminant. We are having third large number of goats and sixth large number of sheep in the world. Pakistan has great potential for mutton development which can be source of foreign exchange. LDDDB is also working of project for brood improvement of small ruminants by introducing the dairy animals. Australia may introduce high producing Saddle varieties to meet the demand of high yielding animal. Dairy calves can perform well and can produce good quality meat for export and local needs, if introduced in the brood fattening system. While concluding the talk, the High Commissioner hoped that both sides will coordinate with each other in future and will share food backs in this regard. Dr. Muhammad Afzal and CEO, LDDDB thanked the honourable guest for visiting Livestock Dairy Development Board and sharing their ideas. (Dr. Muhammad Fatah Ullah Khan) Chief Executive Officer, LDDDB. [www.ldddb.com/pakistan](http://www.ldddb.com/pakistan)

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# WHITE GOLD OF DESERT

ANAS SARWAR QURESHI



Camels were originally domesticated for their milk. Camel milk production is stable in almost all seasons, which is very important for the pastoralist when the milk of other animals is seasonal in the dry period. Camel milk has low cholesterol, low sugar, high minerals (iodine, potassium, iron, copper, zinc and magnesium) and high vitamin C. It is unique from other ruminant's milk in terms of composition as well as claimed health effects. Camel milk has potential therapeutic characteristics, such as anti-hyperlipidemic, anti-diabetic and anti-carcinogenic. It is often easier digested by lactose-intolerant individuals. On the other hand, camel milk also has ability to reduce the elevated level of lipolysis, globulin and granulocytes. It contains disease-fighting immunoglobulins which are small in size, allowing penetration of antigens and boosting the effectiveness of the immune system. Camels need only 1.9 kg of dry matter to produce a liter of milk, compared with 9.1 kg for cows. Camels can provide 15-20 liters of milk per day. Average milk production of Pakistan's camel is 1.5 liter per lactation, with the daily yield of 4.25 liter. Total camel milk production of Pakistan is about 662 thousand tons which makes about 6 percent in total milk production in the country. The mainly available food items for the pastoralist is the milk of the camel, therefore, they do not dry the animal, which results in the lengthy lactation period, even higher than 18 months.

Camel milk is available in dry season and in desirable conditions. Farmers report a lactation length of 270 to 525 days (9-18 months) with a total milk yield ranging between 1,250 to 3,600 liters with an average of 1,800 liters per lactation. The cause for a different length of lactation probably varies due to the breeder's control, fluctuations in vegetation, long periods droughted in the last decade and poor management practices of different areas. The majority of a normal's food is camel milk. In some cases, it is milked twice a day, while young calves are weaned at an age of 9 to 11 months. The camels are milked twice in 24 hrs but 4 times milking is also not uncommon. The camels have a unique capability that it can be milked any time during 24 hrs and six times milking has also been noticed in some animals. Camel's milk is generally an opaque white color and has a faint, sweetish, odor, and sharp taste, sometimes it can be salty. Its opaque white color because the fat is finely homogenized throughout the milk whereas, the changes in taste are caused by the type of fodder and availability of drinking water. The composition of camel milk varies due to the difference of geographical origin. In general, the average amount of components of camel milk is protein 3.4%, fat 3.5%, lactose 4.4%, ash 1.79%, while water covers 87%. Camel milk contains 3 to 1.9 percent of protein. Low quantity of  $\beta$ -casein and the lack of  $\beta$ -lactoglobulin. Casein is a major part of the protein in camel milk that constitutes 52 to 57 percent of total milk protein. The level of immunoglobulin pass from the camel milk into the human blood. As immunoglobulins are found in camel milk throughout lactation, drinking milk will provide a tool for combating autoimmune diseases by reducing immunoglobulin system rather than in depression. Currently, the value of camel milk has increased worldwide due to its high therapeutic value for human health. Studies confirmed that the composition of camel's milk is unique in terms of antioxidant factors, antibacterial, antiviral, antifungal and anti-tumor activity. Hypoglycemic, anticancer, to pro-

lactose contents. Camel generally like to take halophyte plants like Salvia, Acaacia and Atriplex, to fulfill their physiological necessities of salts. However, in some extraordinary variations, the world lactose contents found to be changed slightly over a period of time. Lactose readily digested by human lactase with no signs of "lactose intolerance". The total amount of mineral electrolyte camel milk is between 0.60 to 1.0 percent. There are significant fluctuations in minerals level due to the difference in feeding, breed, water intake. Camel milk is a rich source of various minerals like Na, K, Ca, P, Mg, Fe, Zn, and Co are present in camel milk. Numerous vitamins such as D, E, A, C and vitamins of B group are found in domestic camel milk. Camel milk rich in vitamin C. It was revealed that camel milk contained three to five times more vitamin C as compared to bovine milk. The mean value of vitamin C concentration present in camel milk is 34.16 mg/L. It was reported that camel milk contains a higher concentration of vitamin B12 as compared to cow's milk. Lactobacillus protective protein like casein, stronger immune system and smaller immunoglobulin than other ruminants. Lactoferrin has inhibitory activity on both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria in vitro. Antimicrobial effect of raw camel milk and heated milk suggests that the raw milk is more effective. This justifies the claim that heat treatment process may have destroyed, at least partially, some of the inhibitory systems present in the milk. Camel's milk is a medicine that causes inflammation of the digestive system or puts that toxin with autoimmune disease. Camel milk has shown a good effect for the treatment of diabetes and insulin resistance in a group of complex disorders of brain development. The etiology of many autistic cases is based primarily on autoimmune disease, affecting the neuronal cytoskeleton, which is linked to the milk protein casein, and milk protein casein, camel milk has approved to have potential therapeutic effects in autism. The consumption of camel milk is effective in reducing the oxidative stress, reduction in all the symptoms and improvement in memory, joint coordination and skin health. Children drinking camel milk have had amazing improvements in their behavior and diet.

Camel milk lacks proteins that are known to cause the problem of allergies in a sensitive individual. It is also revealed that anti-tumor properties of camel milk due to strong antimicrobial and anti-oxidative activities that help in reduction of liver tumor incidence and camel milk is rich with healthy fats that are required for healthy liver function. Camel milk cures both hepatitis B and hepatitis C. The special fat in camel milk soothes the liver and has a hepatoprotective effect on liver patients. There is also a possibility that the relatively high concentrations of ascorbic acid in camel milk help in improving liver function. Camel milk has a higher amount of iron chelating protein known as lactoferrin. This protein removes the iron from joints of arthritic patients thereby improves arthritis. Researchers say that the iron-protein vitamin B<sub>12</sub> complex and iron content have crucial for the skin. The milk contains lipoamide and other moisturizing properties providing a soothing and soothing effect on the skin. In addition to keeping the skin healthy used to treat skin disorders such as dermatitis, Acne, Psoriasis, and Eczema. However, some milk is a natural source of alpha-hydroxy acids for softening the skin, keeping it supple, smooth and preventing wrinkles.

Camel milk contains antimicrobial enzymes (Lactoferrin and Lactoperoxidase) and Lactoperoxidase protective protein like casein, stronger immune system and smaller immunoglobulin than other ruminants. Lactoferrin has inhibitory activity on both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria in vitro. Antimicrobial effect of raw camel milk and heated milk suggests that the raw milk is more effective. This justifies the claim that heat treatment process may have destroyed, at least partially, some of the inhibitory systems present in the milk. Camel's milk is a medicine that causes inflammation of the digestive system or puts that toxin with autoimmune disease. Camel milk has shown a good effect for the treatment of diabetes and insulin resistance in a group of complex disorders of brain development. The etiology of many autistic cases is based primarily on autoimmune disease, affecting the neuronal cytoskeleton, which is linked to the milk protein casein, and milk protein casein, camel milk has approved to have potential therapeutic effects in autism. The consumption of camel milk is effective in reducing the oxidative stress, reduction in all the symptoms and improvement in memory, joint coordination and skin health. Children drinking camel milk have had amazing improvements in their behavior and diet.

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# FOOD FOR THOUGHT!

HUZAIMA BUKHARI AND DR IKRAMUL HAQ

## LEGISLATORS TO RECONFIGURE TAX SYSTEM

The Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) has a bad habit of first announcing plans and then doing its homework, whereas it should be the other way around

Tax legislation is considered more than a device to raise revenues to meet the cost of governing a community. In democratic dispensation, it employed as an effective tool to attain socio-economic policy objectives. Every tax statute is a mix of fiscal and economic policies. The economic policy element of fiscal statutes ensures many things get accelerated growth, business competitiveness, redistribution of wealth, equality and resource mobilization for social sector development to achieve the goal of an egalitarian society. Uniformity in Pakistan, successive governments, used military and civilian, both taxes as a tool to extract from the masses as much as possible. For a moderate distributive justice. By resorting to regressive tax laws, they made the rich richer and the poor poorer. Tax reforms efforts through the Tax Reforms Commission (TRC) and earlier under the World Bank-funded Tax Administration Reforms Programme (TARP) lacked the perspective of using legislation as a tool of attaining economic policy objectives.

There exists a total misconception in the minds of our policy makers that by merely relaxing tax laws, the entire tax system will be reformed. Lately, the government has used "charismatic" measures, such as the Tax Reforms Commission (TRC) and earlier under the World Bank-funded Tax Administration Reforms Programme (TARP) lacked the perspective of using legislation as a tool of attaining economic policy objectives. There exists a total misconception in the minds of our policy makers that by merely relaxing tax laws, the entire tax system will be reformed. Lately, the government has used "charismatic" measures, such as the Tax Reforms Commission (TRC) and earlier under the World Bank-funded Tax Administration Reforms Programme (TARP) lacked the perspective of using legislation as a tool of attaining economic policy objectives.

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## HEALTH AND HYGIENE GUIDELINES FOR OSTRICHES

Dr Ghulam Abbas, Syed Wasim Abbas, Hira Saeed, Maham Rizq, Fida Hussain

Department of Poultry Science, University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Lahore

Coronavirus infections of ostriches. The causative agent is an RNA virus of the family Coronaviridae and the genus Coronavirus. A Coronavirus has been isolated, along with a wide range of bacteria and other viruses, from young ostriches affected with an enteritis. The Coronavirus may not have been the primary cause of the syndrome. A coronavirus-like pathogen was identified in a young chick which carried enteritis, arthritis and death.

A new species of Coronavirus has also been identified and characterized in ostriches with a chronic wasting syndrome or explosive outbreaks (Frank and Carpenter, 1992; Kennedy and Bronneman, 1995; Tully and Shane, 1996). The virus can only be identified using EM to avoid the transmission of coronaviruses, ostriches having seronegative test result for viruses, only be qualified for export.

Although ostriches can be susceptible to viral diseases discussed above however, Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease are two main ostrich diseases in Asia region of the globe.

Avian Influenza (mildly disease/brooder pneumonia) is a viral infection of respiratory tract in ostriches that causes noteworthy economic losses to ostrich producers worldwide. Disease is caused by inhalation of aerosols of *Aquiflavivirus* (avian influenza) and has a zoonotic importance. *Aquiflavivirus* and *Aquiflavivirus* virus have also been isolated in various cases of avian influenza in young ostriches. Ostriches do not show respiratory distress or coughing. Clinical signs appeared are depression, loss of appetite, inactivity and mortality up to 50%. Post-mortem lesions reveal small creamy color pleural masses present on lungs, trachea, air sacs, liver, and intestine and may occasionally be present on brain. Bacterial like structures may be seen on heart. In ocular form eyes become inflamed

and large, cherry plasmas may be found under eye lids. Conditions in the lung infection caused by *Candida aspergillus*, *Aspergillus fumigatus* affects the tissues of mouth and esophagus which may cause loss of appetite, dehydration and mortality.

Prevention and Treatment of fungal infections. > Trimoxin: the bactericidal with formaldehyde, polythene and 120-360 mg. > Avoid use of moist litter and feed. > Spray shed with 1% CaO solution.

Which all equipments with CaO solution. > Use of disinfectants and fungicides. > Provide solutions of CaO (1 gm CaO/2 liter of water) to birds.

There is no effective treatment for Aspergillus however, ketoconazole, chloramphenicol, miconazole, fluconazole and Amphoterin Nystatin and itraconazole have found to be effective prevention of the disease.

Frequently change of litter (hay or sand).

Nutritional Deficiency Disorders. Vitamin A, E and selenium deficiencies can produce serious conditions. Prokolog deficiency of vitamin E may cause deterioration of testes in males. Deficiency of vitamin E in chicks may cause severe conditions like oxidative distress, muscular dystrophy, Encephalomalacia, swollen hock conditions.

Parsley (*Petroselinum sativum*)-induced photosensitization in ostriches is a zoonotic risk.

Anticancer and antiparasitic in ostrich chicks.

Treatment. Provide mineral and vitamin supplements (2000)/Kg diet Vitamin D<sub>3</sub> (10000)/Kg however Do not use vitamin D<sub>3</sub> in ostrich.

16. Future Work and recommendations. Ostrich production can open new vistas for development of healthy beef industry in Pakistan. It is a new value added emergent in live stock production therefore there is paucity of information regarding the pathobiology of this species. Substantially scientific knowledge in most areas of ostrich diseases is shrouded especially the details on histological part of diagnostic techniques tips is completely absent. Whereas most standard diagnostic tests (H, ELISA) used in the poultry are not used in ostriches. The use of PCR-based test for significant pathogens are absent. Therefore, deep scientific research is needed regarding the welfare, immunology and health of ostriches in Pakistan (Abbas et al. 2018).

Academia (High School of Veterinary Sciences Lahore, Islamabad, PAFAS Agricultural University Rawalpindi and University of Veterinary Sciences Lahore) is playing significant role about the awareness of bioscience and health concerns of ostrich farming in the country. The support of Government of Pakistan is essential in extending the fund for research regarding health concerns (bioscience, vaccination, diagnosis and medication) of ostriches is strongly needed. For this a reliable framework will be formed which will be supervised by veterinary universities.

Authors: Ghulam Abbas, G. M. Z. Rafiqan, A. Ali, M. Fiaz and A. Malik. 2016. Effect of Use of Different Antelmintics (Piperazine Citrate and Ivermectin) on Blood Profile of Infested Poultry (Commercial and Rural Layers). *Advances in Zoology and Botany* 8(1): 1-5.

Abbas, G. S. Mahomed, M. Sajid and Y. Ali. 2017. Ostrich Farming: A New Turn in Poultry Industry of Pakistan. *Advances in Zoology and Botany* 5(3): 33-38.

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Ashadi, E. J. 1995. - The epidemiology and control of avian influenza and Newcastle disease. *J. Comp. Pathol.* 112, 105-126.

Alexander, D. J. 1992. - Ecological aspects of influenza A virus in animals and their relationship to human influenza.

Avian Influenza (mildly disease/brooder pneumonia) is a viral infection of respiratory tract in ostriches that causes noteworthy economic losses to ostrich producers worldwide. Disease is caused by inhalation of aerosols of *Aquiflavivirus* (avian influenza) and has a zoonotic importance. *Aquiflavivirus* and *Aquiflavivirus* virus have also been isolated in various cases of avian influenza in young ostriches. Ostriches do not show respiratory distress or coughing. Clinical signs appeared are depression, loss of appetite, inactivity and mortality up to 50%. Post-mortem lesions reveal small creamy color pleural masses present on lungs, trachea, air sacs, liver, and intestine and may occasionally be present on brain. Bacterial like structures may be seen on heart. In ocular form eyes become inflamed and large, cherry plasmas may be found under eye lids. Conditions in the lung infection caused by *Candida aspergillus*, *Aspergillus fumigatus* affects the tissues of mouth and esophagus which may cause loss of appetite, dehydration and mortality.

Prevention and Treatment of fungal infections. > Trimoxin: the bactericidal with formaldehyde, polythene and 120-360 mg. > Avoid use of moist litter and feed. > Spray shed with 1% CaO solution.

Which all equipments with CaO solution. > Use of disinfectants and fungicides. > Provide solutions of CaO (1 gm CaO/2 liter of water) to birds.

There is no effective treatment for Aspergillus however, ketoconazole, chloramphenicol, miconazole, fluconazole and Amphoterin Nystatin and itraconazole have found to be effective prevention of the disease.

Frequently change of litter (hay or sand).

Nutritional Deficiency Disorders. Vitamin A, E and selenium deficiencies can produce serious conditions. Prokolog deficiency of vitamin E may cause deterioration of testes in males. Deficiency of vitamin E in chicks may cause severe conditions like oxidative distress, muscular dystrophy, Encephalomalacia, swollen hock conditions.

Parsley (*Petroselinum sativum*)-induced photosensitization in ostriches is a zoonotic risk.

Anticancer and antiparasitic in ostrich chicks.

Treatment. Provide mineral and vitamin supplements (2000)/Kg diet Vitamin D<sub>3</sub> (10000)/Kg however Do not use vitamin D<sub>3</sub> in ostrich.

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# GOVT BANS EXPORT OF SACRIFICIAL ANIMALS

Peshawar: Caretaker Chief Minister retired Justice Dost Muhammad Khan has placed ban on export of sacrificial animals, vegetables and other stuff of daily use to Afghanistan.

The order is aimed at stabilizing prices of animals and other commodities in the market. A statement said that the chief minister directed all district administrations to implement the decision in letter and spirit.

It said that the order would remain in force till Eid-ul-Azha. The smuggling of sacrificial animals and other food stuffs had adversely affected the local people. This exercise is meant to remove the adverse effects on purchasing potential of the local people.

Meanwhile, the chief minister has directed the divisional and district administrations to launch raids both on the open markets and Peshawar Hajj Camp and sub-camp and other staff required by the pilgrims.



He issued the directives, asking the relevant authorities to form raids parties to conduct surprise raids on the Hajj camp. Serious action would be taken if anything was found wrong in the Hajj camp, he said.

He said that district administration should be vigilant and watchful to monitor the premises of Hajj camp and even the quality of items in its open markets.

## PUNJAB LIVESTOCK DEPT SAYS THERE IS NO THREAT OF CONGO VIRUS

**\* Livestock Dept official says cattle mafia has played up the threat of virus, restricting poor vendors from making small fortunes on Eidul Azha**

LAHORE: The Punjab Livestock Department has claimed that there is no threat of Congo virus in the province.

Livestock and Dairy Department Director (Communication and Extension) Dr. Asif Rafiq said that there was no threat of Congo virus as all sacrificial animals were being thoroughly sprayed for protection against ticks at 166 pickets established at entry and exit points of the province to ward off the disease.

Dr. Asif said that three inter-district checkpoints had also been established to spray sacrificial animals before being brought to cattle markets. He said that the spray was also tested by the department to ensure the health of people on the eve of Eidul Azha.



While sharing data with the official said that 50,577 sacrificial animals were sprayed until August 5. "In the inter-district cattle markets, almost 31,387 large animals and 48,033 small animals had been sprayed. At sale points, almost 11,317 large animals and 2,309 small animals were sprayed. Total number of vehicles sprayed so far is 3641," he said.

Dr. Asif said that the cattle mafia had played up the so-called threat of Congo virus, discouraging people to buy animals from small vendors who bring their cattle from far flung areas to big cities to make a small fortune on Eidul Azha.

They take care of throughout the year and there is no question of any ticks in them," Chaman Khan, a small vendor who had brought his animals to Lahore for selling on Eidul Azha, said. "I had to pass through many checkpoints while coming to Lahore and every time I was checked by the cattle mafia. They have their own agenda and small farmers like me either have to pass through these difficulties or go back home without earning anything. We raise our beef and animals and livestock we let them have ticks carrying any virus. We ensure they are clean but we are being victimized and discouraged."

He demanded a strict action against the cattle mafia spreading false news of Congo virus spread.

"Our officers are deployed on all the entry and exit points and they are efficiently checking all the animals being brought to cattle markets. We generate a report on a daily basis, which includes the number of vehicles entering the city, said Dr. Asif.

"Congo virus does not reside in every tick. Experts say that it is a special kind of tick known as Hyalomma tick and it is the carrier of Congo virus. Transmission to humans occurs through contact with infected ticks or animal blood. There was no Congo Virus case reported in the last two years and this year, too, the department was taking best measures to check and control the disease," he concluded.

## RECENTLY APPOINTED MINISTER OF YOUTH AND SPORTS OF THE GAMBIA, HON. HADRAMMEH SIDIBEH VISITED THE UNIVERSITY OF THE GAMBIA

Coming from the University of the Gambia and having been recently appointed as the Minister of Youth and Sports of the Gambia, Hon. Hadrammeh Sidibe, exudes simplicity, knowledge and most importantly, awareness of the needs of his environment and readiness to move his sector to a higher level. In a proud moment that one of UTG's own is entrusted with such an honorable responsibility.



The Vice-Chancellor of UTG, in some of his senior staff paid him a courtesy call to pray for his success in his task. In addition, the delegation discussed with the Minister

various avenues through which UTG can partner with the Ministry of Youth and Sports to support national development efforts. These will include starting a course on sports management at UTG; partnership on agriculture; and extending facilities for university education to as far as to Basse, URR, UTG, as always, producing quality for national development.

## DR. RANA SHAUKAT HUSSAIN EXPORT CONSULTANT OF NEDAP N.V. AND CULOV AGRI UK WAS ON 2 WEEKS TRIP TO PAKISTAN

Dr. Rana Shaukat Hussain Export Consultant of Nedap N.V. ([www.nedap.com](http://www.nedap.com)) and Culov Agri UK ([www.culovagri.com](http://www.culovagri.com)) was on 2 weeks trip to Pakistan where he visited Pakistan Poultry, Dairy and Livestock Expo in Karachi recently and his company was the international member of Dutch Pavilion organized by the Netherlands Embassy in Pakistan. He paid various dairy farm visits across



the country and share his experiences directly with the farmers to increase the farm efficiency and better cow management. He was invited for an interview on

live TV Show in Abh Talk to share his thoughts about the company solutions, they offer at international level in general and Pakistan Dairy Farmers in specific. Dr. Rana is living in United Kingdom for about a decade and he is graduate from UVAS Pakistan and after his hands on dairy farming at various European Farms, he is serving on techno-commercial role at international level for about 3 years.

## PTI GOVT EXPECTED TO DECLARE AGRICULTURE EMERGENCY

Islamabad: Farmer associations are expecting the government in waiting of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) to declare agriculture emergency to enhance sector's contribution to the economy and ensure food security in the country.

As part of the agriculture emergency, representatives of leading farmers associations have proposed that the country's farm sector be provided incentives comparable to those available in regional countries.

President Pakistan Kisan Inshad (PKI) Khalid Mahmood Khan who is a self-proclaimed farmer said that the PKI has proposed different measures to strengthen the sector that remained almost neglected during the tenure of the previous government.

He said, "We have suggested that agriculture emergency be announced to boost our economy; and a level playing field with neighboring countries like India be the over arching objective envisaging cheap electricity, diesel, fertilizer, sugar, agricultural machinery and support price for crops."

Khalid said that the PKI has also suggested better use of available water with better management through changing crop patterns as well as more agriculture trade with

India till a level playing field is provided to local farmers.

Eliminating the middle man and bringing down the cost of production was proposed by the PKI to the incoming government, and the need to accord agriculture equal priority with trade and industry was suggested. Loans should be given to the farm sector according to land value and not on basis of cost of crops.

The PKI president said that other measures including introduction of new agro-marketing system be developed with direct access to producers and consumers. "The West Food security and cheap raw materials for industry can only be managed by reducing cost of production, increasing small business, and developing entrepreneurship in agriculture and livestock sector through cooperative societies. He said that commercial attaches should be appointed on merit and be made more efficient and effective to boost exports.

President Sindh Abidur Rehman (SAI) Nawaz Zahir Talpur said that keeping in view reputation of PTI chief Imran Khan, farmers in Sindh are expecting that the government in waiting will introduce farmer friendly policies to boost agriculture sector.

"The PTI chief visited Hyderabad three months before the election and we informed him about major problems being faced by farmers," he said, adding that the main issues include support price of sugarcane, shortage of water, distribution of burdens and increasing role of middle man.

Talpur said that the upcoming government must ensure judicious distribution of water among provinces. He said that the new government should devise a plan to end role of middle man and provide direct market access to farmers. "SAI has also suggested to provide subsidies to farmers like in India as currently per bag price of sugarcane in India is Rs.470 while its price in Pakistan is 150 per bag. Agha Iqbal, President Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Inshad-e-Zamindaran (KIZ), said that the incoming government should take effective measures for reducing cost of production and eliminate role of middle man to provide maximum return to farmers. "Main cash crops in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province are sugarcane and tobacco and PTI government must fix support price of main cash crops like in India," he said.

According to the PTI's manifesto, it will increase farmer's welfare and boost growth. It will optimize existing subsidy programmes, replace input costs, transform agriculture produce markets, improve access to finance, champion mechanization and incentivize value-addition for exports.

The PTI plans to expand existing warehouses and create new ones along with grading system in key locations across Pakistan under public-private partnership. The PTI has also promised to further develop the seed market apart from few commercially important seeds.

The private banks in rural areas will be encouraged to provide quick access with easier terms of repayment and take the already existing warehouse receipt financing system to a new level.

The PTI also promised that it will boost the livestock sector and make Pakistan self-sufficient in milk and milk-based products, expand meat production for domestic consumption and exports and ensure that small livestock farmers are the primary beneficiaries.

As per PTI's manifesto, it will build dams and solve the country's water crisis with intermediate steps to conserve and improve management of water.

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## PROTEST AGAINST ANIMAL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

LAHORE: A protest against violations of animal rights was held outside the provincial assembly building on Sunday.

Organized by the Better Pakistan organization, the protest was joined by animal rights activists.

Social activist Sarah Gaudipour said the event was actually a peace walk to highlight the issue of animal rights in the country.

"Our campaign 'Stop Animal Abuse' seeks to change society's perception of animals. Donkeys, dogs and wild boars are the unfortunate targets of often extreme abuse in the country's rallies and protests.

Talking about an incident of torture or killed during a protest, and the practice of



recent election, Ms Gaudipour said it was not the first time that an animal was tortured or killed during a protest, and the practice of

raising helpless creatures out to the large public gatherings is a form of torture for many wild animals in itself continued with next to no criticism.

Through this campaign, she said, they wanted to educate the people and put pressure on the government pay attention to the issue. Better Pakistan Chairman Kamil Shah lamented that the country lacked laws to prevent cruelty to animals. He said the campaign was aimed at creating a relationship between humans and animals.

## LACK OF FACILITIES IN CATTLE MARKETS CAUSING PROBLEMS

Islamabad: With Eid-ul-Azha around the corner, grow-ups and children alike are being excited to buy the sacrificial animals at a decent price and make their way home along with their animals.

A certain risk, however, surrounds the animals with respect to their health. Even though large cattle markets have been set up across the country, yet there are close to no facilities available for the treatment of animals in various veterinary clinics and animal hospitals, reported a private TV news channel Thursday.



According to the report, in many of the hospitals either the staff is not available to attend the shepherds and their animals or there is a lack of proper instruments needed to treat the cattle.

Such circumstances only mean that not only are the animals bound to suffer from illness, but the ones who will eat the sacrificial meat are also prone to diseases that on many occasions may prove to be fatal.

A lack of proper treatment means that the animals are already being infected and attacked by various insects and other pests.

This indicates the fact that many animals may not even make it to Eid Day. Something as deadly as the Congo Virus also infects the animals largely, the report further said.

## USAID WORKS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS IN IMPROVING WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES



USAID works with the Government of Pakistan and development partners in Improving Women's Access to Economic Opportunities, Increasing Girls' Access to Education, Supporting Maternal and Child Health, Combating Gender-based Violence, and Increasing Women's Political and Civic Participation.

For news updates always visit: [www.facebook.com/VetNewsViews](http://www.facebook.com/VetNewsViews)

## SINDH GOVERNMENT IMPOSES BAN ON ESTABLISHMENT OF CATTLE MARKETS IN CITY

Karachi: The Sindh government Thursday imposed ban on establishment of cattle markets/stands within the local limits/jurisdiction of the Karachi division except at the Super Highway, Malir 15, Anso Goth, Cattle Mandi Landic, Rice Godown, Landhi near Babar Market, Harand University

near Manghopir, Moach Goth, Balda Town, cattle market permitted by Station Commander Karachi in the limits of Clifton Cantonment Board and Cattle Mandi permitted by the President Karachi Cantonment Board in the limits of Karachi Cantonment Board.

The government has imposed the ban in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 144 (b) Cr. P.C. The government also imposed ban on establishment of cattle market for sale/purchase of sacrificial animals except in the cattle market specified/ notified by the Home Department on the recommendation of respective Commissioners/Deputy Commissioners with immediate effect till 12th Zil-Hajj, 1439 Hijra. The Station House Officers (SHOs) of concerned police stations are authorized to register complaints under Section 188 PPC in writing for the violation of Section 144 Cr. P.C. against the violators.

three relate to antimicrobial resistance, global standards of transportation and slaughter and farmed fish welfare. 70 billion animals farmed for food annually

The GCAW said that more than 70 billion animals are farmed for food annually, with more than 70% of these living in intensive systems, often experiencing poor welfare standards.

In a statement released last week, the GCAW, which

also include the Euron Group and Real Food Service, said it aimed to "publish an agenda for change in the first half of 2019".

**Antimicrobial resistance**  
 It said the global food system "must maintain high levels of food safety for animal ingredients, address challenges like antimicrobial resistance and mitigate the environmental impact of new approaches."

Three strategies are to be implemented by the coalition covering:

- Closer cooperation with farm animal welfare experts
- Develop road maps for industry changes while supporting producers in implementing strong animal welfare practices
- Advance animal welfare knowledge globally through industry insights, benchmark research and partnerships for action.

## SINDH GOVT BANS COLLECTION OF HIDES ON EID-UL-AZHA

The Government of Sindh has banned the collection of sacrificial animals' hides without permission on Eid-ul-Azha, while the government has also prohibited carrying weapons during the three days of Eid.

As per the notification issued by the Sindh Home Department, the ban has been imposed under section 144 Cr.P.C. in view to maintain the law and order in the province. The ban will be effective from 10th of Zil



Haj to 12th of Zil Haj in Sindh.

Under the notification, ban has been imposed on collection of hides without permission from the commissioner or deputy commissioner, setting up of camps for collection of hides, use of flags and loudspeaker for the purpose of collecting the hides, collection of hides by force and carrying weapons.

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## FOOD COMPANIES SET UP GLOBAL COALITION FOR ANIMAL WELFARE

The seven include Unilever, Nestle, Aramark, Compass and Sodexo and will all work with animal welfare experts to accelerate the development of high welfare standards.

**Cage free policies and improved broiler chicken**

Two of the group's five core goals are directly related to poultry cage free policies and improved broiler chicken welfare while the other

also include the Euron Group and Real Food Service, said it aimed to "publish an agenda for change in the first half of 2019".

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# HS OUTBREAK IN RAINY SEASON

Hemorrhagic Septicemia Outbreak in the Rainy Season  
 Dr. Muhammad Salman, Dr. Rao Zahid Abbas, Dr. Muhammad Rashid Fayyaz,  
 Dr. Sabiqas Masood, Dr. Anghar Abbas  
 Corresponding Author: Dr. Muhammad Salman (salmansalman@vsnl.com)



Pakistan is mainly an agricultural country. Its major human population depends directly or indirectly on agriculture and livestock for its livelihood. Among livestock, cattle and buffaloes are of great importance. There are various infectious diseases which pose a great threat to livestock population in the country. Among these, hemorrhagic septicemia (HS) is a major disease. Both the cattle and the buffalo species are susceptible to hemorrhagic septicemia (HS). This disease is dependent upon climatic conditions like high humidity and high temperature. Hence, it occurs mostly during the rainy season. The reported higher incidence of HS during rainy season is that the organism survives longer in the humid and moist environment. HS causes high case fatality and also decreases the milk production. Thus, it contributes a major portion to the economic losses of Pakistan. HS occurs as an acute disease and is caused by a gram-negative bacterium *Pasteurella multocida*. It has two main serotypes which cause this disease named as B2 and E2. B2 is the Asian serotype separated from Pakistan, India etc. E2 occurs in the African continent. This organism spreads through a variety of routes like inhalation, ingestion, contaminated food and water or by direct contact. The organism resides in the respiratory tract of the animals and comes in the nasal secretions. Thus, this disease may also be spread by the carrier animals. The incidence of disease is closely linked with the management of the animals. The animals which are housed closely in a small space or the animals which are continuously under stress are more prone to contract the disease. In the stressed carrier animals, the shedding of the agent in the respiratory secretions is increased several times. There is respiratory distress and the animal may expire within hours after the first clinical signs is observed. Initially the animal may seem dull and unwilling to move. There is fever, droopy salivation and most importantly, an edematous sub-mandibular swelling develops. This swelling may proceed to the neck and brisket portion. Hemorrhagic gastroenteritis may also occur in the younger calves. In HS, the animal may die suddenly without showing any previous signs of illness. In the diseased animals, the mortality goes up to 100% if not treated early. Successful treatment depends upon how early it was started after the onset of disease. Antibiotic treatment is successful only during the pyemic stage. The antibiotic medicine used earlier was of sulfonamide group, but now a days, cephalosporins are found to be more effective which are from third generation. An example is the Ceftriaxone sodium (Cefar, Exocel and Exocel with 20-30ml large animal). We will also give the symptomatic treatment like antipyretics (Ibuprofen, Dicyclol 20ml large animal) to lower the body temperature. Steroids are used in combination with I.V. Penicillin, Ibuprofen, I.V. Dexamethasone with dose of 30-50ml large animal. There are various strategies which can be adopted to control the disease outbreak. Some are -

1. Use quarantine method. Separate the suspected diseased animals at separate places and restrict their movement.
2. Isolate the infected and exposed animals and properly dispose off them.
3. Clean and disinfect the premises with common disinfectants as the organism is susceptible to them.
4. Avoid over-crowding and stress to the animals. Provide good ventilation and dry food.
5. Give good quality feed to the animals.
6. Vaccinate the animals in the endemic areas.

The disease is not reported to have any public health significance but there are some other species which are known to be pathogenic to humans. So, care must be taken while handling the clinical cases. Therefore, by adopting the above-mentioned strategies, we can control the spread of this disease in our country.

# REASONS FOR BUYING ANIMAL WELFARE FRIENDLY EGGS RESEARCHED

Age, income, education, occupation and religion all have an impact on willingness to pay for animal welfare friendly eggs, according to research on consumer buying habits in Taiwan. Respondents associated with traditional religions such as Buddhism and Taoism were willing to pay more than those who were not linked to those faiths. The results also showed that respondents were willing to pay for animal welfare products because of food safety concerns. The research, carried out by Professor Yu-Chen Yang, assistant professor at the Department of Applied Economics, National Chung-Hsing University, looked at consumer preferences among Taiwanese residents. **95% of eggs produced using battery cages** Taiwan, according to its Council of Agriculture, has 95% of eggs produced using battery cages and it is generally recognized that farmers add a variety of antibiotics to animal feed in order to prevent disease. Other practices, according to the paper, include fasting birds to force them to moult and metabolic in order to continue laying eggs. As a result, the Council of Agriculture has in order to promote animal welfare practices promulgated the Animal-Friendly Egg Production System Definition and Guidelines, to serve as a reference for the egg industry.

**Animal welfare labels** In addition, two animal welfare labels have been developed for ensuring the market segmentation of animal welfare eggs and traditional battery cage eggs. As adopting animal welfare production is voluntary in the country and increases costs, the researchers felt it was important to explore how much consumers want to pay for the welfare friendly product in order to determine whether the production method was economically viable. **Consumers' willingness to pay for the welfare friendly eggs** The goal of the research was to investigate consumers' willingness to pay for the welfare friendly eggs and factors that affect such actions. The survey included 322 completed questionnaires, which looked at purchasing habits and knowledge of eggs, purchasing concerns, knowledge of hen's behavior and the system involved in production.

**The results showed the following:**

- Half were aware of different types of rearing methods, such as battery cages, floor rearing, free range and organic.
- Less than a quarter could identify which rearing method the egg they had purchased was approved.
- More than nine in ten respondents agreed that the rearing method for egg products should be clearly labelled.
- Just over 27% were not acquainted with natural behaviors, such as nesting, foraging, pecking and dust bathing.
- Half had heard of animal welfare issues.

**Younger people less willing to pay more** Empirical results showed that respondents who were between 25-34 were not as willing to pay more than respondents in a reference group, due to younger people in Taiwan earning less than older workers. Residents in the second highest income bracket however were also not willing to pay significantly more than the reference group. Residents with higher education levels, such as a college degree or graduate degree, were more willing to pay extra than those who were less educated. In terms of policy implications, the report said that despite the expressed consumer desire to pay a premium for ethically farmed egg products, in reality, they were not prepared to pay much of a premium.

**Disconnected from animal welfare** "The reason for this is that consumers feel disconnected from animal welfare and that it is not their personal responsibility. This also implies a possible result of their raising since consumers deem that the attributes of animal welfare products place them in the domain of being public goods." Pathways to getting more consumers to buy welfare friendly eggs, could include promoting the concept to religious organizations, which would help people feel more connected.

# 'CATTLE TRADERS' START ARRIVING IN ISLAMABAD



Islamabad: As month of Eid-ul-Azha starts, many traders belonging to far-flung areas of the country have set up their makeshift stalls across in Islamabad are being herded in the streets to attract customers, while others have taken their animals to the government-approved cattle markets. A report aired by a private news channel, Pakistanis prepare to celebrate the annual festival of Eid-ul-Azha or the Festival of Sacrifice which marks the end of the annual Haj pilgrimage. Like every year a large number of cattle sellers, mostly from Punjab and upper Sindh, come to Islamabad, the sellers are trying to occupy ideal and main spaces in Masjid to attract maximum number of buyers. Most traders say they have invested heavily this year. Traders were seen bringing various sacrificial animals, including cow, goat, sheep, camel, dumba and buffalo to the cattle markets in the capital.

Within the markets, a separate section for expensive animals has been made which is the main attraction for children. However, many of those coming to purchase sacrificial animals complained that prices have been kept too high this year. The cattle owners have decorated their animals with colorful ornaments to attract the buyers, said Yasar Us Rehman, a cattle trader. Waqar Ali, a buyer looking to purchase an animal, said "My children forced me to buy an animal soon so they could spend time with it." Like Ayan Asim, his relative Muhammad Nauman came to Islamabad with big dreams in his eyes to sell all his sacrificial animals at "good prices". Trader Ali Bani said that maximum number of animals are expected to be sold on day and night before Eid-ul-Azha as usual.

Despite the increased prices of sacrificial animals the demand of the animals is being expected to get momentum ahead of Eid-ul-Azha in few days, he added. According to details, many people are making their way to markets to purchase best animal for them as soon as possible. On the other hand, sellers also expressed their difficulties, saying that everything including taxes, animal food and water is quite costly, due to which they are unable to sell cattle at less prices. Zeeshan, a citizen, says, "It is a different kind of festival because of the fast of sacrifice. Gone are the days when Eid was just wearing good and new clothes. Today even sacrificial animals are also decorated with special items."

# ANIMAL LEGISLATION



**RUKHSANA SHAH**  
 These 'terrible workers' are underfed and mal-treated. Pakistan is a member of the World Organization on Animal Health, alternatively called the OIE. Office International Epizootique. Member states have to ensure five basic freedoms for animals: freedom from hunger, thirst and malnutrition; freedom from fear and distress; freedom from physical discomfort and thermal discomfort; freedom from pain, injury and disease; and freedom to express normal patterns of behaviour relevant to the animal's own kind. Criteria for animal welfare are also laid down, including sufficient diet, water, comfort, space, hygiene, medical attention, painless surgical procedures, and mental and emotional security. Animals' rights cut across ethical, social, cultural and religious norms. Animal legislation, therefore, has to be embedded in an ethical framework not only to reduce the propensity for cruelty in violent and aggressive societies, but also to promote civilised values that include kindness, care and respect for animals. One of the most comprehensive acts for animal welfare was passed by the Tanzanian parliament in 2008. In Pakistan, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act of 1930 was amended in January 2013, increasing substantially the fines and penalties for offenders but without a holistic approach towards animal welfare. This act needs to be replaced by fresh legislation reorganising animals as sentient beings with intrinsic values needing protection and care. Delimitations in the legislation should include all major categories of animals and their roles, such as companion pets, therapy dogs, farm animals including fish, transport animals, zoo, aquatic and wildlife animals, those used for research and testing, and animals in sports.

The act should include standards of health and breeding systems of fish farming, veterinary services, vaccination and rabies protocols, stray dogs' and cats' management, and appropriate care and hygiene of animals for slaughter. The government must also formulate a national policy on animal protection and welfare in consultation with farmers, transporters, professionals from the departments of agriculture, environment protection and wildlife, and veterinary hospitals and universities so that specific issues are identified, addressed and integrated into cross-sectoral policies for health, environment, livestock management and animal husbandry, poverty reduction and livelihoods. For effective implementation of policies and laws, new institutional structures are needed such as an animal welfare advisory council, a scientific experiments oversight council, and an animal health standards authority. A system of licenses for pet and breeding farms and aquatic animals is needed, ponds and infrastructures should be set up and transportation of animals made comfortable. Trained officers including animal health inspectors must be appointed. The OIE could provide expertise and capacity-building support to the government for collection, review and dissemination of good practices. The government and civil society should focus on animal welfare in educational institutes, infers functionalities including the police about animal rights, encourage media exposure, and celebrate International Animal Rights Day, World Animal Day, and World Wildlife Day to create awareness. There are several NGOs working for animal protection in Pakistan that would be willing to implement any policies and programmes on animal welfare. The writer is former federal secretary.

# DAIRY AND HUMAN DISEASES: IS THERE A LINK?

Cardiovascular health (heart health) is an important topic in humans and often nutritional advice is given by doctors to support heart health or to prevent problems. What do they say about dairy products?



In a recent paper in the *Journal of Cardiology*, researchers from the American College of Cardiology Nutrition & Lifestyle Workgroup of the Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease Council discuss nutritional "hypes" and controversies around a group of products. These include dairy products, added sugar, legumes, coffee and tea, alcohol, energy drinks, mushrooms, fermented foods, Omega-3 and vitamin B12.

**Mixed results from studies** But what about dairy? The review paper notes that the evidence here addressing the health consequences of dairy products on Cardiovascular Disease (CVD), as well as other chronic diseases associated with increased cardiovascular (CVD) risk, including obesity and diabetes (DM), is challenging to interpret. The type of dairy products tested and experimental design and methodology of the studies differ greatly. This is why it is also tricky to do a meta-analysis of all the studies available. The 2013 American Heart Association/American College of Cardiology guideline on lifestyle management and the 2015 to 2020 Dietary Guidelines for Americans currently suggest that a healthy diet could include some amount of fat-free and low-fat dairy products. At the same time, observational studies of dairy consumption and CVD and stroke risk have yielded mixed results and inconsistent associations. Replacing dairy fat with other fat types Another study looked at replacing 3% of the energy intake from dairy fat with polyunsaturated fatty acid or vegetable fat. This resulted in a 24% and 10% lower risk of CVD, respectively. Replacing 5% of energy intake from other animal fat for dairy fat was associated with a 6% increase in CVD risk. Also several recent studies have been done to show possible association of dairy intake with risk of bone fractures, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, and all-cause mortality. However, there is evidence refuting those studies for hip fractures, breast cancer and ovarian cancer, and all-cause mortality. The observational data or among experts on the effects of dairy products on CVD, although there seems to be a link between some dairy products and increases in LDL-C concentration, fractures, and overall mortality, in addition to lowering of blood pressure, but the magnitude of those effects is unclear.

# GERMANY: SELECTIVE DRY COW THERAPY IS POSSIBLE

While blanket dry cow therapy has long been standard practice, dairy operations around the world are proving that under the right management conditions the practice is unnecessary. Dr. Mark Holteig, a veterinarian with the Dairy Cattle Health Service in Germany, explained how the results of a selective dry cow therapy trial at Hans Riessack, an agricultural research and training centre in Kleve, convinced skeptical producers that blanket dry cow therapy is unnecessary. Five years ago, Holteig began a trial at Hans Riessack with the goal to show dairy farmers that a reduction in antimicrobial use is possible, even at the vulnerable drying off stage. Before beginning the trials, German dairy farmers were sceptical. They were certain, said Holteig, that selective dry cow therapy would decline and would lead to herd loss. Designed to prove just the opposite, the trial yielded positive results. Under the trial 112 participating cows were divided into 3 treatment groups: one group was treated with antimicrobials, one was not, and one group was S. aureus positive. Cows were selected by setting easy benchmarks for participation. Cows suitable for selection, said Holteig, had to have a somatic cell count of less than 150,000 at dry off, and they could not have had mastitis in the previous 6 months. Furthermore, they could not be a known carrier of S. aureus. "Cows we know that have S. aureus are put into a different therapy group," he said. In the days leading up to drying off, only cows with a negative California Mastitis Test result are eligible for participation. All quarters are tested and only cows with four healthy quarters are selected. "Sometimes we find a difference in one quarter," said Holteig.



When selective dry cow therapy was implemented, trial results revealed that there was no significant difference between the first 2 groups regarding the occurrence of clinical mastitis, new disease rate and cure rate. "What this means is that for this, said Holteig, is that there was no negative impact on the udder or health of cows that were not treated with antimicrobials. In the third group, that is, the group infected with S. aureus, there was no difference in cure rate regardless of whether or not antimicrobials were used. The reason for this, said Holteig, is that these cows were all inseparable. As a result of the trials, Holteig and the team of veterinarians that conducted the trials at Hans Riessack were able to confirm that selective dry cow therapy can possibly lead to a reduction in antimicrobial use. In fact, their trial showed that a selective reduction at dry off was possible. Holteig did note, however, that selective dry cow therapy might not be a viable option for all herds, especially on farms where clinical mastitis is prevalent. However, on farms with lower incidence of clinical mastitis, under the right management system selective dry cow therapy is a viable option. "Selective dry cow therapy is easy to implement on farms and will reduce the use of antibiotics," concluded Holteig.

Again, Holteig reminds producers that clean bedding is extremely important to the success of selective dry cow therapy. "The biggest problem with not using antimicrobials is that the bacteria are not clean enough to use last seasons," he said. **Trial yields promising results** Where selective dry cow therapy was implemented, trial results revealed that there was no significant difference between the first 2 groups regarding the occurrence of clinical mastitis, new disease rate and cure rate. "What this means is that for this, said Holteig, is that there was no negative impact on the udder or health of cows that were not treated with antimicrobials. In the third group, that is, the group infected with S. aureus, there was no difference in cure rate regardless of whether or not antimicrobials were used. The reason for this, said Holteig, is that these cows were all inseparable. As a result of the trials, Holteig and the team of veterinarians that conducted the trials at Hans Riessack were able to confirm that selective dry cow therapy can possibly lead to a reduction in antimicrobial use. In fact, their trial showed that a selective reduction at dry off was possible. Holteig did note, however, that selective dry cow therapy might not be a viable option for all herds, especially on farms where clinical mastitis is prevalent. However, on farms with lower incidence of clinical mastitis, under the right management system selective dry cow therapy is a viable option. "Selective dry cow therapy is easy to implement on farms and will reduce the use of antibiotics," concluded Holteig. Again, Holteig reminds producers that clean bedding is extremely important to the success of selective dry cow therapy. "The biggest problem with not using antimicrobials is that the bacteria are not clean enough to use last seasons," he said.

# QURBANI BECOMING COSTLIER DESPITE RISE IN COW, GOAT NUMBERS

Karachi: Prices of red meat as well as sacrificial animals have gone up at Eid-ul-Adha. It is fast approaching. The rising cost of animals will put extra burden even on those who want to participate in qurban.



This year too, welfare institutions, mosques, madrasahs etc have made arrangements for collective qurbans but people remain sceptical about the size of sacrificial animals.

7,000 goats all over the country while the number of cows is over 2,500, showing a growth of at least 25pc every year.

They think that such organisations prefer to buy animals of small size, though these bodies increase the rates of animals for qurbans every year.

The number of animals to be sacrificed may rise further depending on consumers' demand.

However, the organisers of these activities deny buying animals of low weight and increasing prices unnecessarily.

He said cows weighing 2.5 to three manns were being purchased to give away 10kg meat in each cow share.

The organisers blame the government for not taking steps to control the increasing prices of animals despite rising population of animals.

An official at Rehman Masjid Sector 15A/3 Buffer Zone said the price of each share of cow has been jacked up to Rs9,000 from last year's Rs6,000.

Last year, these organisers raised the price of cow share by Rs200 to Rs1,250, and goats by Rs1,000.

The rate of goat has been increased to Rs18,800 from Rs17,000.

Some organisers of qurbans are offering per share of cow at Rs11,500, claiming to have purchased high weight animals.

Meat production increased to 46.16 in 2017-2018 from 44.44 in 2016-2017 and 42.56 in 2015-2016.

Rates of cow share also depend on the day. The qurban on the first day of Eid is expensive.

Meat production grew to 2,155.96 tonnes in 2017-2018 from 2,088.05 in 2016-2017 and 2,017.2m tonnes in 2015-2016.

Joint Secretary General of the Alhambra Welfare Trust (Imamati) (AWTI) Shahzad Dehbi said the rate of qurban has been raised by Rs1,000 to Rs13,250 this year while cow share price has been increased by Rs100 to Rs11,850.

Meat production, which was 666,000 tonnes in 2013-2016, surged to 701,000 tonnes in 2016-2017 and 717,000 tonnes in 2017-2018.

Arrangements have been made to slaughter 8,000 cows/buffaloes and goats in Karachi just like last year.

Meat retailers had always blamed exports of meat and meat preparation for putting pressure on local meat prices but PMS Jaganjit Singh said it is not the case.

Each share will weigh around 16 to 18kg, while the weight of goat will hover around 22-25kg, he said.

Meat retailers have jacked up the prices of veal with and without bones by up to Rs60 per kg prior to Eid-ul-Adha.

Depending on the areas, retailers are now charging Rs480-540 for veal with bones and Rs600-640 per kg without bones.

Meat prices have witnessed a jump of up to Rs100 per kg and the rates now hover between Rs950-1,000 per kg in various areas.

The city government had planned to slaughter over

100,000 animals in 2017-18. The official rates of veal meat with and without bones were Rs380 and Rs470 per kg in 2017 and 2018 which were Rs420 and Rs440 per kg in 2016.

According to Economic Survey 2017-2018, country's goat production rose to 34.1m in 2017-2018 from 32.2m in 2016-2017 and 30.3m in 2015-2016.

Buffalo production soared to 38.9m in 2017-2018 from 37.7m in 2016-2017 and 36.6m in 2015-2016. Cattle production increased to 46.16 in 2017-2018 from 44.44 in 2016-2017 and 42.56 in 2015-2016.

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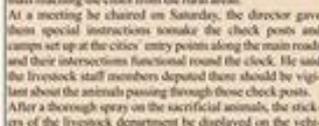
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# UAE, CHINA TO BUILD WHOLESALE MARKET FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Affairs signed the agreement during the recent China Week.

As part of the agreement, the two countries will look to strengthen cooperation in modern agriculture, such as hydroponics and organic agriculture, apply modern agricultural techniques, especially in irrigation and in using treated water for agriculture.

They will also collaborate in the exchange of expertise, science and technology in the fields of pest control, agriculture in saline areas and food security and diversity.



China and the UAE will look to strengthen cooperation in modern agriculture, such as hydroponics and organic agriculture, apply modern agricultural techniques, especially in irrigation and in using treated water for agriculture.

The UAE and China signed two memorandums of understanding to strengthen agricultural cooperation and jointly build a wholesale market for agricultural, livestock and fishery products.

The operation of the wholesale market will see businesses operating there becoming the principal stakeholders and the governments playing a guiding role.

China's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs said it will encourage Chinese businesses to invest in developing the wholesale market and invite businesses from the UAE and other major countries engaged in the field.

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# CHALLENGES ON AGRICULTURAL FRONT



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# CATTLE VACCINATION BEGINS IN KARAK

KARAK: The district livestock department has started a special campaign to carry out cattle vaccination in weekly fairs and villages before Eid-ul-Adha.

This was stated by district director livestock department Dr Sajjad Ali Khan while talking to reporters here on Saturday.

He said that they had received scores of complaints from farmers in various parts regarding growing cattle diseases. He added that the officials of the department were directed to visit the different areas, including Noshua Banda, Ali Khel, Zora Khel, Nari Pans, Jatan Banda and Sorat Kalu to arrange meetings with the farmers to get firsthand information about the various kinds of diseases.

Mr Khan said after thorough survey of the diseases the department decided to start a special vaccination and fanning campaign in villages and in weekly fairs before Eid-ul-Adha. He claimed that they had also given medicines to the people and educated them about how to apply them on animals.

The director livestock also claimed that the farmers would be educated about symptoms of diseases of different kinds so they could provide first aid to their cattle in case of ailment.

# ANTI-TICK SPRAY BEGINS TO PROTECT ANIMALS FROM CONGO VIRUS



PESHAWAR: GHALANAI: The Peshawar district administration has restricted free movement of sacrificial animals inside the provincial capital so that it could properly spray the cattle at the entry points to ensure their protection from Congo virus.

The administration has directed the officials of livestock department to set up camps at all the entry points to spray the animals against the tick.

According to a statement issued here on Monday, the livestock department would issue certificates to owners of the healthy animals so that they could produce the documents at the time of their sale.

The decision was taken at a meeting chaired by deputy commissioner Dr Inam Haid Sheikh.

Owners of sacrificial animals were asked to extend cooperation to the concerned staff so that maximum of the cattle could be sprayed on daily basis to protect them from the deadly virus.

It was decided that teams of livestock department would also continue anti-Congo spray in and at main entries of the cattle markets on Ring Road, Charsitan, Sahband and other areas.

In Mohmand tribal district, the livestock department has launched a campaign against Congo virus in the region.

"We started the campaign from July 25 on directives of Fata Secretariat to prevent outbreak of Congo virus in the tribal region," assistant director livestock Abdul Rauf Saif said on Monday.

He said the department had dispatched teams to all the entry points of the tribal district like Manard Ghat, Fakkangul, Mochal and all the cattle markets in Ekkangul Bazar, Mian Mandi, Lakara and other areas where they had carried out spray against ticks.

Mr Saif said all the cattle farm owners and other stakeholders were educated through brochures and pamphlets about the deadly virus and precautionary measures against it.

He said due to the effective measures taken by the livestock department no case of Congo virus had been reported in the entire region till date.

He appreciated the cooperation extended by the farm owners against the virus. He said spray campaign would continue till Eid-ul-Adha.

Congo fever is a zoonotic disease which transmits from animals to humans. Dr Saif said that slaughterhouses were also fumigated during the campaign with butchers being made aware of the Congo virus, and how to spray animals like goat, a sheep and cow.

فارم کی خوشحالی



ہمارا نصب العین

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چیکس

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- بہترین ایف سی آر کی ضمانت
- جدید قلموں کے معیار
- جدید پلانٹ پر تیار کردہ
- سڑک کے ذریعے ڈالینا اور پیمانے پر وقت بچھو

گاؤں کی روزہ صحت مند چھوڑو



- ایف سی آر کی ضمانت
- کم خوراک سے زیادہ پیداوار
- پلانٹ پر تیار کردہ
- سڑک کے ذریعے ڈالینا اور پیمانے پر وقت بچھو
- گاؤں کی روزہ صحت مند چھوڑو



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Sargodha. Ph: 048-3798049

## CHERRY

The House of Quality

### MILICOLI Liquid

Best Against E-coli & Bacterial Enteritis

### COMPOSITION (Per Liter):

Colistin Sulphate.....2000,000,000 IU

### INDICATIONS:

Best for E-Coli and Bacterial Enteritis and early chick mortality (Campylobacter, Bacterial E-Coli is a harbinger of strong enteritis, so it is best to use a broad acting medicine like Milicoli which acts locally in intestine and kills E. Coli and other gram + bacteria present in intestine which cause diarrhea like coliforms, streptococci, pasteurillae, coccidia and pullorum.

DOSEAGE: 1 ml of Milicoli per 4 lit of drinking water per 1000 chickens daily.

PACKAGING: 100ml



### QALIAN VITA E 20%

Nutritional Supplement  
(Water Soluble Liquid)

### COMPOSITION (Per Liter):

Vitamin E Acetate.....200g  
Excipient qs.....1000ml

### PRODUCTION DESCRIPTION:

Vitamin E is a nutritional supplement which is used for the treatment of diseases caused by Vitamin E deficiency like Dermatitis, Muscular Atrophy, Exudative Dermatitis, decreased hatchability in eggs and intensity problems in poultry. It is also beneficial for the prevention of weak and underproductive broodstock flocks and/or quality, especially recommended during moulting.

### DOSEAGE:

For 1ml in 2.2 liter of drinking water for 2-4 birds, depending upon severity of disease.

### PACKAGING: 100ml

STORAGE: Store in cool & dry place away from sunlight.



### SOLE DISTRIBUTOR:



### MANUFACTURED BY:

