

ایگری ٹورازم

ایڈیشن انچارج استاد طارق طفیل، معاون نسیہ بتول



فطرت شناس
(پاکستان میں بگڑی ہوئی آبادی کے لیے جان بوجھ کر بنائے گئے)
مرے زمانے کا فطرت شناس ہے طارق
کے زہری کو کچھ ایسے چاہئے جیلا
جیلا فطرت ہے ہاتھ بھر زمین پہ بھی
پڑے ہی جاوے پڑے آگے جیلا ہے



پاپے غلطی ہے کے کسان مرحوم
گلاب غصہ لگا ہوں میں سولیا آخر

مجنوں جو مر گیا ہے جنگل اُداس ہے شمس السلام آنا ز 4 فروری بروز پیر کو اپنے آخری سفر پر روانہ

5 فروری بروز منگل کو بعد از نماز ظہران کی نماز جنازہ بڑے قبرستان غلام محمد آباد میں ادا کی گئی، سینکڑوں سوگواروں کی موجودگی میں ان کو سپرد خاک کر دیا گیا

صحت و جہات فیصل آباد کے صدر، ان کے پاس ہر صبح دعا کرتے تھے کہ ان کی طبیعت بہتر ہو جائے۔ ان کے انتقال کے بعد ان کے گھر میں ایک مجلس منعقد ہوئی جس میں ان کے عزیز و اقارب نے شرکت کی۔ ان کے انتقال کے بعد ان کے گھر میں ایک مجلس منعقد ہوئی جس میں ان کے عزیز و اقارب نے شرکت کی۔ ان کے انتقال کے بعد ان کے گھر میں ایک مجلس منعقد ہوئی جس میں ان کے عزیز و اقارب نے شرکت کی۔



فیصل آباد (نامہ خصوصی) فیصل آباد کے ایک مشہور شخصیت، شمس السلام، کی وفات کے بعد ان کے گھر میں ایک مجلس منعقد ہوئی جس میں ان کے عزیز و اقارب نے شرکت کی۔ ان کے انتقال کے بعد ان کے گھر میں ایک مجلس منعقد ہوئی جس میں ان کے عزیز و اقارب نے شرکت کی۔ ان کے انتقال کے بعد ان کے گھر میں ایک مجلس منعقد ہوئی جس میں ان کے عزیز و اقارب نے شرکت کی۔



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فیصل آباد میں 3 فروری کو شمس السلام کی وفات کے بعد ان کے گھر میں ایک مجلس منعقد ہوئی جس میں ان کے عزیز و اقارب نے شرکت کی۔ ان کے انتقال کے بعد ان کے گھر میں ایک مجلس منعقد ہوئی جس میں ان کے عزیز و اقارب نے شرکت کی۔ ان کے انتقال کے بعد ان کے گھر میں ایک مجلس منعقد ہوئی جس میں ان کے عزیز و اقارب نے شرکت کی۔

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OATH-TAKING CEREMONY AND GENERAL BODY MEETING OF ACADEMIC STAFF ASSOCIATION UAF



Faisalabad: Despite the fact of being an agrarian country, we (Pakistan) are importing agricultural products worth billions of rupees for which we have to identify priorities areas to conduct valuable research and development work in order to reduce import bill. University of Agriculture Faisalabad Vice Chancellor Dr. Zafar Iqbal Randhawa said this at oath-taking ceremony and general body meeting of Academic Staff Association.

He added that UAF research groups should come with the solid recommendations and tangible work to address the issue at the national level. He added that the agriculture is the backbone of our economy, contributing 20 percent to the Gross Domestic Product. He said that we have to adopt the latest agricultural trends and make farming community aware and to persuade them to adopt the modern practices. He said that increment in per acre productivity was the need of the hour that would not only increase our production, farmers' income but also helped alleviate the poverty. Taking about UAF, he viewed that increasing students-teachers ratio had become a challenge and it was affecting the quality of education. He said a strategy was being mapped out to reduce the ratio in order to produce skilled manpower. He said that the university was considering reduction in the admissions from coming academic year. He said that strategic groups were being constituted to address the issues of the campus community. He urged the university teaching staff to refurbish the skills of students empowered with ideal characters. He also directed the administrative staff to devise a solid plan for the beautification of main corridor. He also said that staff club will be revived and upgraded.

Talking about waste management, he directed the officials concerned to convert UAF as an ideal varsity in the waste management mechanism. ASA President Dr. Amer Jamil said that huge students-teachers ratio was deteriorating education and research quality. He said that UAF was making all-out efforts to address the problems of the campus community. He said that detailed map near UAF monument needed to be built. He said that possible measures were being taken for the welfare of community.

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ANOTHER US CITIZEN HUNTS MARKHOR

GILGIT: A third American citizen on Monday hunted the highest-priced markhor during the current hunting season in Sassi village of Gilgit.

According to the Gilgit-Baltistan wildlife department, Bryan Kinsel Harlan successfully hunted a flared horned markhor from Sassi-Harmosh community conservation area.

The hunter had paid a record 110,000 US dollar as permit fee for hunting of the rare wildlife species in the region. This is the highest permit fee ever offered in the country.

The foreign hunter managed to hunt a 41-inch markhor trophy, which is considered a good-sized trophy. 'It was an easy and close shot and I am pleased to take this trophy,' said the US hunter.

On Jan 21, another US citizen Dianda Christopher Anthony had hunted the highest-rated Astor Markhor after paying 105,000 US dollars. On Jan 16, yet another American, John Amistoso, had hunted the Astor Markhor in the community controlled Bunji area of Gilgit, paying the 100,000 US dollars permit fee. So far, about 50 wildlife animals have been hunted by foreigners and national hunters in GB under trophy hunting season 2018-19.



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FISH PRODUCTION EXCEEDS 3,200 TONS PER ANNUM IN KP

Peshawar - Fish production in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) has exceeded 3,200 tons per annum owing to construction of new fish hatcheries and fish farms during the tenure of PTI government to provide quality food to ever growing population.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which is blessed with both cold and warm water resources, is offering immense opportunities for fish farming comprising 6,100 kilometers of rivers and streams, 6,400 hectares of natural lakes and 54,600 hectares of dams and reservoirs, an official of Fisheries Department KP told APP on Friday.

"The province has around 1,130 acres area under fish farms and hatcheries where its production has exceeded 3,200 tons per annum following establishment of 38 new Carps and 56 Trout fish farms during last few years in the province," he said.

PTI government has established 28 fish farms in different districts besides provision of 834,800 fish stocking of fry and finger lings (small fish) to farmers during last five months in different districts of the province.

Replenishment of 40,000 fish seeds from government hatcheries in public water bodies and establishment of 17 model fish farms including conservation of trout fish in Hazara and Malakand divisions are planned.

Trout villages in Malakand and Hazara divisions would be setup due to its better climate conditions and water resources for conservation and breeding of this precious aquatic resource on scientific lines.

Construction of model fish farms for conservation and breeding of endangered 'Mah Sher' fish were also planned.

Trout excellence centres, hatcheries and biodiversity farms would be setup in merged tribal districts to tap its rich potential and ideal climate conditions.

A model hatchery in Swabi would be setup from where fish seeds would be provided to farmers, fishermen and people of nearby districts. This hatchery will help fish replenishment of Tarbela and Khanpur dams besides compilation of private



fish farms inventory.

The department under agriculture policy 2018-25, is focusing on building of capacity of agriculture, livestock and fish commodities, promotion of climate smart agriculture, use of latest technology and capacity building capacity of farmers, soil and water conservation, strengthening of coordination with federal government organisations, donor agencies and human resources development would be the major focused areas under the policy.

Priorities will be given on increasing fish production through replenishment of fish resources in natural water bodies with quality breeds, aquatic research and conservation programme, disease control, genetic, nutritional and co-operative fishing during next three years in the province.

Focus would be made on improvement of coordination and liaison with academia for fisheries research and development, introduction of new and fast growing varieties of fish species and introduction of cage fish culture.

The official said about Rs 22,805,000 would be generated from auction of fishing rights of three units of River Indus, four small dams and reservoirs of public water bodies in the province.

The department has evolved an inclusive plan for determination of fish biodiversity, establishment fish markets linkages and research wing in Fisheries Department.

The official urged farmers and people to take full advantage of the facilities and incentives provided by the government and department is ready to assist them.

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MCI RAIDS SHOP, CONFISCATES 24 LEOPARD FUR JACKETS

Islamabad: The Metropolitan Corporation Islamabad's (MCI) wildlife directorate has confiscated two dozen jackets and other items made with animal fur.

The directorate raided a store in a luxury hotel in the capital on Monday and confiscated 24 leopard fur jackets, as well as three decorative pieces made of fox fur, two made of leopard fur and one made of snakeskin.

Officials from the directorate said that the sale and purchase of any items made of animals on the red list is banned in the capital under the 1979 Wildlife Ordinance.

They said they were tipped off that the said items were being sold by Antique Gallery, and raided the shop and



confiscated them.

The items have been shifted to the Islamabad zoo, where MCI officials may auction them after completing the legal formalities.

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Zoo and Wildlife Director Rana Tahir confirmed that these items have been confiscated, saying the law does not permit them to be sold in Islamabad and legal action will be initiated against those involved in this business.

Sources in the division said that since this is the first confiscation case the MCI has handled, it will be brought to the notice of Mayor Sheikh Anser Aziz for the proper disposal of the confiscated items.

The officials said it appeared the animals were killed in

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the northern areas, where leopards are found.

When contacted, Chief Metropolitan Officer Syed Najaf Iqbal said several steps were recently taken to improve the working of the wildlife directorate, and efforts are ongoing to bring visible change to this previously neglected division.

'It is our duty protect wildlife, so confiscation is meant to discourage the killing of animals,' he said. He said the confiscated items will be disposed of in accordance with the law.

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APPLE CIDER VINEGAR FOR DARY ANIMALS

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A Little History about Vinegar

Vinegar has been used in one form or another for over 10,000 years. It is used for many purposes and throughout the ages has served as a preservative, condiment, beauty aid, cleaning agent and medicine. The word vinegar comes from the Latin word 'vinum' meaning wine and 'acer' meaning sour. These two words eventually became one and is now vinegar. In French, the word 'vinegar' actually means 'sour wine'.

In 5,000 B.C. the Babylonians fermented the fruit of date palms and created a date vinegar. The Romans made vinegar from grapes, figs, dates and rye. The armies of Julius Caesar would drink vinegar and water for its antiseptic properties. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, recommended vinegar for his patients that were ill. Vinegar is mentioned in the Bible a number of times in both the Old and New Testament. Many ancient cultures used vinegar and valued it for its medicinal benefits. It was used for disinfecting wounds and for insect bites and snake bites. Vinegar was used for healing bruises. The ancient Greek doctors treated wounds with it.

What is ACV and how is it made?

The basis of Apple Cider Vinegar or ACV is sweet apple cider. Sweet apple cider is the juice of the apple. When sweet cider is exposed to air for a few weeks it ferments into alcohol. This is called hard cider. Once the hard cider ferments (again) into acetic acid, it becomes vinegar. The process is known as acetic fermentation and it occurs in 2 stages. The process begins when yeast (naturally present on the outer skin of apples) converts the sugar in apples to alcohol. When alcohol and air combine, the oxygen in the air interacts with tiny bacteria called acetic acid bacteria. This bacteria occurs naturally in the air and converts the alcohol into acetic acid. The acid content of store-bought ACV is standardized at around 5%.



What are the nutritional benefits of ACV?

Many vitamins, minerals and other nutrients and substances are available in ACV. It provides them with enzymes and important minerals, such as potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, chlorine, phosphorus, iron, silicon and other trace minerals. The vitamins contained in ACV are biotin (vitamin B7), beta-carotene (precursor to vitamin A), vitamin C, E, B1, B2, and B6. Tannins from the crushed cell walls of fresh apples as well as malic acid, tartaric acid, propionic acid, acetic acid and pectin (fiber) are also contained in ACV. Be sure to purchase organic, unfiltered, unpasteurized, naturally fermented ACV for its medicinal benefits. ACV ranges in color from a light golden to orange. Do NOT buy white distilled vinegar, as it has none of the beneficial elements. Its just acetic acid diluted in water.

Acorn Dairy in Darlington, US is producing Organic Milk where cows graze and are not given any fertilizer mixed feed. They are giving Apple Cider Vinegar to

APPLE CIDER VINEGAR

NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION*	
Nutritional Facts	Per 100 ml
Energy	16.5 kcal
Carbohydrate	4.11 g
Sugar	1.02 g
Dietary Fiber	0.08 g
Protein	0.03 g
Total Fat	0 g
Potassium	69 mg
Sodium	27.25 mg
Calcium	21.2 mg
Phosphorus	3.88 mg
Vitamin C	2.38 mg

*Approximate Values
This product being natural, nutritional value may vary.

their cows and their figures show decline in Somatic Cell Count up to 20% lesser Mastitis cases and Improved health.

ACV is successfully given to young calves in many farms in US. For Calves it helps and speeds up the curdling process in abomasum, thus reducing a lot of energy used to have to do this. Dosage is 10 ml / day after 6 weeks of age.

ACV is rich in minerals and trace elements particularly Potassium which helps maximize the intake of nutrients from feed specially Calcium, Phosphorus and Copper. Potassium helps in fight against bacteria and helps flush toxins from body. It helps in treating Mastitis. For Mastitis you can give 170-180 ml twice a day to infected animal. ACV has many healing abilities as well and is known to ameliorate certain symptoms of illness and disease. It works not by curing any specific illness, but by boosting the health of the individual with its nutritional and healthful qualities.

ACV Increases amount of acetic acid in rumen which increases in nutrients uptake. For Ph Balance you can give 30 ml / day to Cows in feed. You have to dilute it with water with a ratio of 50:50 before drenching or mix it in feed, silage, fodder etc. Its also added in water troughs and it keeps them clean and prevents fungus from growth. When mixing in water tank, add 1-2 cups of ACV / 20 gallons of water. Use this method if this is the only water source. For therapeutic indications, try a free choice container such as a rubber pan with a 50:50 ACV and water mix.

For increased palatability, and as a powerful energy booster, mix with liquid molasses, varying from 30% ACV to 70%. Increasing the molasses proportion will increase energy and palatability, it will also prevent freezing in the winter. Both ACV and molasses improve average daily gains and milk production.

Apple cider vinegar added to young birds drinking water encourages early weight gain and healthy weight gain and they will feather out faster. Adding a little raw apple cider vinegar to the hand-feeding formula water can prove nutritionally beneficial and help to inhibit the growth of yeast, fungus and bacteria. It makes their feathers shiny and helps cure throat infections.



ACV acts to balance the acid-alkaline pH levels in the body and helps to oxygenate the blood. ACV has been helpful as an aid for digestion, helping to break down minerals, protein and fats. It also inhibits the growth of unfriendly bacteria in the digestive tract. ACV has detoxifying properties, strengthens the immune system and may ameliorate viral, bacterial and fungal infections. It is used as an antibacterial and

Pakistan, for the last many decades, has been grappling with the problem of raising adequate revenues, tax and non-tax, to meet needs of both the people and the state. The perpetual bureaucratic body for federal taxes, is the most apt example of being one of indifferent, non-professional, oppressive and inefficient tax administration in the entire world.

Taxation requires pragmatic thinking and is most effective when developed from a practical and possible agenda for building a sound tax administration, for which it is necessary to start its foundation from a Tax Intelligence System. The widest possible taxpayer base has to be identified for any tax to be equitably spread across the whole taxpayer population. Even a small tax at a lower rate spread over a wide taxpayer base will invariably collect more revenue than a higher tax on a narrow base. The levy of General Sales Tax (GST) at 17% in Pakistan (at import stage) has impacted after adding regulatory duty, customs duty, compulsory value added tax and income tax levies on the taxpayer between 35% to 65% has failed to bring the desired results as it is a higher tax on a narrow base. Had it been 10% harmonised levy on goods and services across the board, it could have been enforceable/acceptable, as well as successful in terms of yielding more revenue being a low rate tax spread on a wide taxpayer base.

The standard GST rate in Pakistan is 17% but the government has power to lower or increase it through use of regulator order (SRO). During 2013-2018, the elected government was levying even 35% to 45% GST on certain petroleum products. There were also levies on imports, Tax at 17%. The effective sales tax rate in 2015, according to a study, was only 4% because of exemptions and deep-rooted corruption in the FBR.

ISO AND ITS ROLE IN AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

Sikandar Mahmood, Department of Agronomy, University of Agriculture, FSD

The ISO is an international non-profit standards-setting organization. Basically, the word ISO is derived from a Greek word ISOS (means "equal") in all languages. So, the ISO stands for International Organization for Standardization. Currently, the ISO is playing a vital role to ensure the provision of good quality products and making international standards related to every aspect of technology and manufacturing around the globe. ISO main aim is to solve the industrial as well as products related issues by setting such standards which fulfill the current social requirements.

If we have a look on ISO history we came to know that in 1946 at the Institute of Civil Engineers in London delegates from 25 countries met and decided to create a new international organization to make the international unit form industrial standards. Finally, on 23 February 1947, this well-reputed organization called as ISO came into being and start working. Its central secretariat is in Geneva, Switzerland. At present, there are 162 countries in the world which are the members of ISO. The ISO has developed 22416 international standards till now and 785 technical committees are working for making the international standards. ISO standards are made by experts of a particular field belong to the technical committees. These experts are from industry, government, non-government or academia as well as other stakeholders.

International Standards are actually set of rules and regulations based on the specifications set by the experts belong to the particular field for the industrial products' services. "There can be no improvements where there are no standards." Masaaki Imai. If we talk about agriculture standards then there is a variety of the technical committees which focused on standardizing the agricultural machinery, equipment, farming machinery, equipment, irrigation systems etc. Agriculture is a business as well as an industry which is proving food, fuel, and fiber to the whole world. More than 60% world population based on agriculture (FAO). ISO is a ISO standards for agriculture products' services to enhance their efficiency and quality from every aspect. The ISO standards help the agriculture sector to grow on a sustainable basis and ensure to enhance the efficiency of agriculture equipment, services, and products also.

Now a day's world population is increasing day by day very rapidly. That's why, to meet the global food, fiber and fiber requirement for humans and livestock we need sustainable agriculture system. In this regard, the need for ISO standards for agriculture arises with the current problems related to agriculture and many are under development process. ISO agriculture standards are related to the following categories:

1. Irrigation and drainage equipment
2. Fertilizers and soil conditioners
3. Animal feed preparing machinery and feeding stuff
4. Environmental management practices
5. Protective clothing for pesticides application
6. Agriculture farm machinery

Conclusion: Agricultural electrical and electronic equipment's

tax affairs of individuals or businesses. The main functions of Skatteverket are collection of taxes, registration of population and estate inventories. Everyone who lives in Sweden is registered with Skatteverket. Everyone who is registered is issued with a personal identity number, which is used in contacts with government agencies etc. Each personal identity number is unique and is made up of the person's date of birth and a four-digit number. The Swedish Tax Agency processes a great deal of data about private individuals and companies. Everyone has a right to know about data processing under section 26 of the Personal Data Act. You can always contact a tax office or the Head Office of the Skatteverket if any personal data is incorrect or incomplete or if you have any other questions about the processing of your personal data. Had we established National Tax Authority [Roadmap for tax reforms, The News, February 12, 2017 & Need for National Tax Authority, Business Recorder, October 20, 2017] (October-December 2009). Under section 26 of the Personal Data Act, you can always contact a tax office or the Head Office of the Skatteverket if any personal data is incorrect or incomplete or if you have any other questions about the processing of your personal data. Had we established National Tax Authority [Roadmap for tax reforms, The News, February 12, 2017 & Need for National Tax Authority, Business Recorder, October 20, 2017] (October-December 2009). Under section 26 of the Personal Data Act, you can always contact a tax office or the Head Office of the Skatteverket if any personal data is incorrect or incomplete or if you have any other questions about the processing of your personal data. Had we established National Tax Authority [Roadmap for tax reforms, The News, February 12, 2017 & Need for National Tax Authority, Business Recorder, October 20, 2017] (October-December 2009). Under section 26 of the Personal Data Act, you can always contact a tax office or the Head Office of the Skatteverket if any personal data is incorrect or incomplete or if you have any other questions about the processing of your personal data.

Reconfiguring and restructuring the tax system is a daunting task. Broad based tax reforms cannot be undertaken the way it have been done. The 2016 Report prepared by Tax Reforms Commission (TRC) has been made public yet it is marked as confidential by the government! TRC was notified on September 25, 2014 for suggesting tax reforms in all areas from tax administration to tax legislation and related matters. Till today, the FBR has reportedly not implemented any major proposal of TRC. It is strange, rather shocking, that even minutes of meetings of implementing committee of TRC have not been made public for comments and debate. Reforms cannot be a closed door affair. They should be formulated through public debate.

Tax Intelligence System is the area that should be given the first priority by the present government in improving tax administration. As far back as 1958, Professor Stanley S. Surrey of the Harvard Law School pointed out the advantages of building up a comprehensive taxpayer roll. The beginning of tax administration lies in seeing that the taxpayers are on the tax rolls. Unless the tax authorities know who are the individuals or units subject to the tax, the whole machinery of administration must necessarily function as a blind system. The important tasks are to select among the various sources only those which promise to be productive of names likely to be taxpayers under the tax in question. The function of telephone books may be very useful, while elsewhere these lists may contain only non-taxpayers (taxpayers); to gather only so much information as can be efficiently processed; and to devise an efficient system for correlating the selected information in a continuously current form usable for enforcement purposes.

Note: FBR realised the importance of preparing taxpayer roll in 2005! It could firms that were at least 50 years behind the rest of the world in tax administration reforms. (To be continued) (The writers, lawyers and partners in Huzaima, Ikram and Associates, Faculty at Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS).)

AGRI TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF PAKISTAN

Now, with the passage of time Standardization has become necessary to ensure provision of the better quality services, equipment or farming machinery to the farming community and other stakeholders to combat with the farm field, industrial as well as environmental issues. In this regard non-profit organization ISO is serving out of the boundaries without any difference among communities. The Governments, as well as private sector around the globe, are agreed on the ISO standards for the aim of improving living standards through the certified standards and hopeful that they will continue that struggle without any limitations.

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for tackling both emerging zoonotic diseases and endemic zoonoses, mitigating the anthropogenic activities leading to the emergence and spread of disease. One Health approaches are still relatively new and need to be developed with the threats of disease either originating from wildlife or being anthropogenic in nature, through but considered to be the most thriving and cost-effective if fully implemented by the emergency response, including medical professionals and policy-makers. Collaboration among public health professionals and veterinary field is obvious, while epidemiological and pathobiological sciences are often ignored. The epidemiological and pathobiological involvement is needed in studying the causes of decline in wildlife populations including the threats of diseases to wildlife and how to reduce the impact.

Samia Anwar, Muhammad Sohail Sajid Department of Parasitology, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad

THE ROLE OF ONE HEALTH IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION: A CHALLENGE AND OPPORTUNITY



ONE DAY HANDS ON TRAINING ON LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS OF PARASITIC INFECTIONS

ORGANIZED AT DEPARTMENT OF PARASITOLOGY, FACULTY OF VETERINARY SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE, FAISALABAD IN COLLABORATION WITH DEPARTMENT OF PATHOBIOLOGY, COLLEGE OF VETERINARY AND ANIMAL SCIENCES, JHANG



Infection: A One-day hands on training (January 31, 2019) was organized at Department of Parasitology, Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad in collaboration with Department of Pathobiology, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Jhang. The training was organized by Dr. Muhammad Sohail Sajid (Chief Organizer and Chairman, Department of Parasitology, FVS, UAF) who welcomed the distinguished guests and participants of the event. He acknowledged the eminence of Prof. Dr. Dwight D. Bowman (Master trainer) in the field of parasitology and appreciated his role in the hands-on training. Prof. Dr. Zafar Iqbal Qureshi (Dean FVS, UAF) appreciated the efforts of Organizing committee. He was of the view that such hands-on trainings must be organized in routinely manner as they are a golden opportunity to grab massive information in relatively shorter time span. Such healthy activities must be continued and promoted at the faculty level to appreciate the value of refresher courses for both faculty and students. Dr. Muhammad Arfan Zaman, (Assistant Professor/Project Manager), Department of Pathobiology, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Jhang.

dealing with Public Health and Epidemiology of parasitic diseases. He presented his talk regarding the significance, prevalence and current scenarios of helminth infections throughout the world. A visit of foreign delegate and faculty members to the CAS-AFS and Department of Veterinary Parasitology marked the end of first session of the training. During visit, the delegation was briefed about ongoing projects

The speaker also spoke about the detailed procedure for anti-parasitic vaccine development and the SOPs to follow for the effective commercialization. **Hands-on Training Sessions:** The hands-on training sessions were arranged on various practical aspects of the field of parasitology. Dr. M. Sohail Sajid trained the participants about Taxonomic Identification of Ticks. He also demonstrated the anat-



omy of various tick genera in relation to their disease-causing potentials. He gave a detailed description of how to predict the patterns of vector-borne diseases based on vector ecology and behavior. Dr. M. Kasib Khan demonstrated the Molecular tools used in Parasitology. He focused on the details of DNA extraction and development of genomic libraries. Dr. M. Imran demonstrated about the Conventional Microscopy including Faecal Examination, Copro culture, Blood smear, abnormal nematode isolation and identification. **Closing Ceremony:** The participants were awarded with certificates of participation at the end of training.

in CAS-AFS and had a meeting with Chief of Party, CAS-AFS. Before the break, a group photo was captured in front of the CAS-AFS building. The second session focused on the ways to control the vectors of a parasitic disease. Various conventional as well as modern techniques were discussed in detail with special focus on the pros and cons of each method. Prof. Dr. Dwight D. Bowman also described the brief history of anthelmintic discovery associated with the development of resistance in target species. He also shared his valuable field experiences regarding the commercialization of products designed for parasite



control. He discussed the possible methods and commercial availability of various anthelmintic medica-

tion. "To eradicate the disease, one needs to strictly follow 3 things: Test, treat and willpower, as without these, one can't simply overcome a disease" Prof. Dr. D. Bowman spoke. The most significant aspect of his talk was the discussion regarding the Global scenarios of various economically important vector-borne and helminth associated diseases of animals. The students and professionals actively participated in the technical as well as hands-on training sessions. The practical performances and interactive Question & Answer session at the end of each session equipped participants with the ways to tackle technical errors during clinical parasitology exams. The training acquainted the participants with the better understanding of conventional diagnostic approaches for parasite of animals. The technological gaps were fulfilled by attaining knowledge of advantages and limitations of diagnostic techniques in parasitology. It was a healthy activity that encouraged the Collaborative research linkages in terms of research projects, faculty and students exchange between institutions (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad and Cornell University, New York, USA).

UVAS CONFERENCE CALLS FOR FORMULATING 'FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE POLICY' IN COUNTRY

Lahore: A two-day International Fisheries & Aquaculture Conference on "Emerging Trends for Sustainable Exploitation of Aquatic Resources" organised by the University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences Lahore has strongly recommended formulation of a 'fisheries and aquaculture policy' for the development of this emerging sector in the country.



The Department of Fisheries & Aquaculture of UVAS in collaboration with UVAS Industry Liaison Working Group, Punjab Fisheries Department and Pakistan Fishery Development Board arranged the conference and expo, which concluded on Thursday evening. The conference also recommended strengthening extension services, promotion of cage fish culture shrimp culture, trout farming, introduction of high value potential fish species, development of cold chain and processing plants with model markets, use of barren and saline public and private lands for fish farming and introduction of various degree programmes in fisheries and aquaculture as well as environment protection and climate change in all the universities of the country. Vice-Chancellor University of Balistan, Skardu, Gilgit Baltistan Prof. Dr. Naem Khan presided over the concluding ceremony. He along with UVAS Vice-Chancellor Meritorious Prof. Dr. Talat Nasser Pasha distributed shields and certificates among the organisers. Speaking on the occasion, Prof. Naem Khan said that we are at the verge of evolution of "blue revolution" in the country. He said that the universities are supposed to lead through quality research, technology and education. He also sought UVAS help in the training of paraveterinarians of Balistan region. UVAS Vice-Chancellor Prof. Pasha said that fisheries and aquaculture has enormous potential for growth and we have to cap that potential through national and international collaborations, public-private partnership, value-addition and processing. He also appreciated the organisers for conducting such a successful conference having participation from over a dozen countries. He said that UVAS is always open to collaborations and strongly supports promotion of fisheries and aquaculture. Director General Fisheries Punjab Dr. Sikander Hayyat, Ex-President World Aquaculture Society from Baja California Mexico Dr. Juan Pablo Lazo Corvera, Chairman National Department of Fisheries & Aquaculture Dr. Noor Khan also spoke on the occasion. Over 500 professionals, researchers and faculty members from across the world and fish farmers, representatives from fish feed industry, officials from Fisheries Department attended the conference. Twenty international speakers were from Mexico, the USA, the UK, Croatia, Turkey, Nepal, Vietnam, Thailand, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Columbia, India and New Zealand. Total 60 papers were presented orally in 15 sessions of the two-day conference.

MG2MIX HELD POULTRY AND DAIRY NUTRITION TRAINING SEMINARS IN DUBAI

On 17th January 2019 MG2Mix held poultry and dairy nutrition training seminars in Dubai with their international partners representing several countries in the Middle East and South East Asia. Orient Traders International participated with their delegation comprising of well reputed feed production managers from all over Pakistan, Dr. Riaz Bhatti, Dr. Shahid Waheed, Dr. Jam Abdul Aziz, Dr. Muhammad Farooq, Dr. Attiqur Rehman & Dr. Faisal Awan (National Sales Manager, OTI). The delegation met and greeted their respective counterparts from around the globe, sharing notes and researches for the betterment of veterinary industry of Pakistan. Orient Traders International has always been on forefront when it comes to providing best quality animal health products as we believe in the fact that "farmers come first".



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LEOPARD CUB FOUND IN PASSENGER'S LUGGAGE

INDIA-An air passenger who arrived in India from Thailand has been detained at the airport after customs officers found a month-old leopard cub in his luggage. Suspicious were raised when officials heard noises coming from his bag, which was found to contain the 2.2lb (1kg) cub hidden in a plastic grocery basket. The man had arrived at Chennai airport on Saturday on a flight from Bangkok. Authorities are investigating whether the suspect is part of an international smuggling ring, officials told. AFP. The 45-year-old, who has not yet been officially named, was said to have been "evasive in his replies" when questioned about his luggage by customs officers. "The animal was in a state of shock and was making trill sounds, and appeared to be weak," airport officials said. Footage captured at the airport showed officials bottle-feeding the leopard cub milk.

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ملت پولٹری بریڈرز

MINISTER SLAMS CENTRE FOR ERODING SINDH'S AUTHORITY ON DEEP SEA FISHING

Hyderabad: Sindh Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Abdul Bari Pitafi on Saturday expressed his reservations over federal government's set of continuing to issue licences for deep sea fishing and also tenders pertaining to Sindh's fisheries monitoring system. Speaking to reporters at the directorate of his department, while briefing them about the grand livestock exhibition to be held next month off Hyderabad bypass, he argued that before introduction of the 18th Constitutional Amendment, fishing was restricted to a 12-nautical mile area and beyond this limit up to 20 nautical miles was a buffer zone. According to him, under the 18th Amendment the subject of fisheries stands devolved to provinces and as such Sindh has also been able to issue deep sea fishing licences as well. However, he said the federal government was still issuing tenders for Sindh's fisheries monitoring system. Eleven boats with 300 fishermen on board have been caught and sent to Balochistan prison for indulging in deep sea fishing in this area. This is great injustice with the fishing community of Sindh, he said. For the release of the boats and fishermen, the Balochistan government had been approached and a committee with representation of Sindh government formed to pursue the case, he added. Describing the federal government's policy on fishing as a step motherly treatment being meted out to Sindh, the minister said his department would introduce its own policing and the provincial assembly would enact the required laws in this regard. Speaking about his department's measures for the promotion of fisheries and livestock sector as well as welfare of the local communities, Mr. Pitafi said that four million livestock had been vaccinated against various diseases while fodder was being distributed among livestock owners in Tharparkar. He pledged that 600,000 seedlings would be thrown into Keenjhar Lake and 800,000 into Manchar Lake. Iceboxes and other goods would be distributed among fishermen. He regretted that saline water of the Right Bank Outfall Drain (RBOD) was being released into the Manchar Lake and drain water into the Keenjhar Lake. He called for a halt to this practice and also stressed on timely completion of the drain. The minister noted that in Tharparkar, 60pc cattle heads migrated to the barrages areas while locals did not move their goats and sheep from Thar. He said that Sindh government had already released Rs50m for fodder distribution in Tharparkar and the chief minister approved another Rs250m for the purpose.

HUZAIFA INTERNATIONAL ARRANGED A SEMINAR "RESPIRATORY DISEASE COMPLEX IN POULTRY AND ITS SOLUTIONS" IN FAISALABAD

Faisalabad: Huzaifa International arranged a Seminar in Serena Hotel Faisalabad on the topic of "Respiratory Disease Complex in Poultry And Its Solutions" on 10-01-2019. On Thursday 10 January 2019, a large number of technical content experts from feed/chick companies and farmers from Faisalabad attended the seminar. Seminar was very well organized and hosted by Dr. Adeel Zafar. It was formally started with the recitation of holy Quran by Dr. Hafiz Haseeb. Then Dr. Adeel Zafar introduced participants to the profile of Huzaifa International and Kompharm Korea. Then the well known scientist of Pakistan Poultry and proud of Faisalabad Dr. Muhammad Kashif Saleemi was very warmly welcomed on stage. His topic of discussion was Respiratory Disease Complex in Poultry. He shared all of very helpful information on the Newcastle disease, Infectious Bronchitis and Mycoplasma. He said that Pakistan Poultry farmers are facing huge financial losses due to these issues. And its increasing day by day with the unchecked increase in Poultry farms. He also discussed the management aspects which triggers these problems. His discussion was totally based on real time issues which Pakistan poultry farmers are facing on ground now a days. He also added that due to excessive or improper medication a lot of drugs are not giving the desired results in Pakistan. He also added the role of laboratory diagnosis for effective treatment of diseases. He told the participants that a proper vaccination schedule and medication is very important to avoid the losses due to these respiratory issues in Poultry. Then he answered the questions from participants in detail. All the participants appreciated the presentation delivered by Dr. Muhammad Kashif Saleemi. Then Dr. Zahid Manzoor (technical manager Huzaifa International) was called on stage. He discussed the solutions which Huzaifa International is providing to the poultry farmers of Pakistan to avoid the respiratory issues early discussed by Dr. Muhammad Kashif Saleemi. He told the participants that Huzaifa International is having the best vaccines and other medicines for the effective control of different diseases in poultry. At the end of his presentation he answered the questions from the participants in detail. Shields and gifts were presented to the speakers of the day. Dr. Adeel Zafar came on stage for the vote of thanks to the participants. Lavish dinner was arranged for all the participants at the end. While leaving the venue, gifts and flowers were presented to all the participants.

FOOD TRADE DEFICIT SHRINKS BY \$330M

recorded an increase of 3.09 percent as it rose to \$1.995 billion against the export of \$1.935 billion during July-December (2017-18). The export of fruits surged to \$222.164 million in the corresponding period of current fiscal year from \$180.146 million during same period of last year, showing an increase of 23.32 percent. Similarly export of vegetables also recorded a sharp increase of 42.55 percent as it rose to \$90.823 million from \$63.712 million in July-Dec (2017-18). The wheat export also increased sharply to \$97.237 million during the period under review as compared to the export of only \$45,000. The spices export increased by 10.15 percent to \$40.198 million from \$36.492 million, whereas export of oil, seeds, nuts, and kernal products saw an increase of 157.91 percent as it increased from \$22.005 million to \$56.7 million in July-Dec (2018-19). The export of rice however decreased by 2.43 percent to \$828.968 million against the export of \$849.634 million in same period of last year, while export of fish and fish preparations also fell to \$183.691 million compared to export of \$200.621 million, showing a decline of 8.44 percent. Meanwhile, import of milk, cream and milk food decreased by 16.71 percent to \$104.44 million from \$125.389 million in July-December (2017-18), whereas import of dry fruits and nuts also dried by 75.31 percent to \$2.43 million from \$8.17 million last year. The import of palm oil also decreased by 10.19 percent to \$931.659 million during the period under review from \$1,037 billion in same period of last year.

43-Acre Model Cattle Market To Be Set Up

Multan: A model cattle market will be set up on 43 acres in Mauza Jaswant Singh for which the government has released Rs218.7 million to acquire the land. This was announced by Commissioner Imran Sikandar Baloch while presiding over a meeting of board of directors of the model cattle market here on Saturday. The commissioner said civil work of the project will be started soon and in its first phase a boundary wall and sheds constructed. As soon as the scheme is completed all the small cattle markets in and around the city will be shifted there. He said that the market will be equipped with modern facilities such as a big plant, modern veterinary dispensary and a computerised centre to maintain record of the animals. It will also provide small cattle and animal producers and buyers with a chance to avoid contractors, middlemen and unnecessary taxes. He directed all the deputy commissioners of the division, who attend the meeting through video link, to demolish illegally constructed shops outside the cattle markets in their respective districts besides removing all types of encroachments. Mr. Baloch said that action should be taken against illegal constructions around the cattle markets, while permission should be taken before constructing any shop or initiating construction within the cattle markets.

NOT EVERY YEAST CELL WALL IS CREATED EQUAL

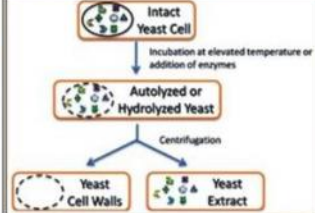
Yeast cell walls, commonly referred to as MOS, are widely used by the feed industry as natural antibiotic replacers. They are rich in 2 functional polysaccharides with known health improving properties: mannan oligosaccharides (MOS) and β -glucans. Some 1,000 scientific papers have proven the benefits of yeast cell walls in animal husbandry and aquaculture, and have demonstrated that their dietary supplementation improves animal health and performance. However, despite the well-accepted benefits of yeast cell walls, and all the scientific evidence to that effect, there are an increasing number of reports from farmers that their performance under farming conditions is not consistent. This is because yeast cell walls from different sources are highly different in composition.



What are Yeast Cell Walls?

Traditionally, yeast cell walls are a by-product of the yeast extract production industry. Intact yeast cells are lysed, followed by the separation of the soluble intracellular fraction (the yeast extract) and the insoluble yeast cell wall fraction (Figure 1).

Figure 1 Production of yeast cell walls.



The liquid yeast cell walls were sold to farmers close to the manufacturing plant. With the increasing demand for yeast cell walls, companies emerged that collected the liquid yeast cell wall by-product streams from different producers. They dried the yeast cell walls, substantially increasing their shelf life, allowing their global distribution. Upon an even further growth in demand and/or because of cost reasons, more recently spent brewer's or biofuel yeast, collected from different breweries or bioethanol production plants, is being used as the raw material for yeast cell wall production.

Impact of process on product composition
The yeast cell wall production process has a large effect on the composition of the yeast cell wall. Although it is commonly thought that all yeast cell walls are produced by autolysis (lysis of the intact cell by the yeast own enzymes), in fact more and more yeast cell walls are produced by hydrolysis. In the hydrolysis process, the addition of exogenous proteases does not only result in the lysis of the yeast, it also results in the hydrolysis of the mannoproteins present on the outside of the yeast cell (Figure 2). As hydrolysed mannoproteins are soluble, they no longer end up in the insoluble yeast cell wall fraction after centrifugation. Therefore, the MOS content of hydrolysed yeast cell walls is some 50% lower than that of autolyzed yeast cell walls.

Figure 2 The difference between autolyzed versus hydrolyzed yeast cell walls.

(Source: EM Picture: SGS Institute Fresenius). Moreover, yeast cell walls are spheres, and therefore the functional carbohydrates present on its outside determine its functionality. Autolyzed yeast cell walls contain MOS on the outside, while hydrolyzed yeast cell walls contain a mixture of MOS and β -glucans on the outside.

Modes of action

MOS and β -glucans have different modes of action underlying their health benefits. MOS bind gut pathogens, thereby limiting their colonisation of the intestinal tract. In contrast, β -glucan is a modulator of the innate immune response, activating phagocytic cells subsequently increasing their ability to fight pathogens. Moreover, yeast β -glucans bind mycotoxins. In order to ensure a robust improvement in animal health and performance by yeast cell walls, Only has now introduced 2 different yeast cell wall products of high product consistency onto the market based on primary cultivated baker's yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*). Only-GO MOS is a yeast cell wall product produced by autolysis, containing MOS on the outside of the yeast cell walls. Only-GO Wall is a yeast cell wall product produced by hydrolysis, containing a mixture of MOS and β -glucans on its outside.

Author: Mariët van der Werf, Global Platform Director Feed Health, Only GmbH

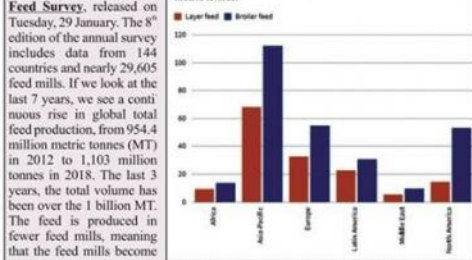
ALL DOGS HAD THEIR DAY AT DAWN ALL BREED DOG SHOW



Karachi: There was barking, whining, whimpering, howling, huffing, growling, yipping and yelping, all coming from one direction, the outer area close to the main gates of the Karachi Expo Centre on Sunday where the Dawn All Breed Dog Show organised in collaboration with the Pakistan Kennel Club was under way. The compeddon was divided into five groups such as 'German Shepherd', 'Working Dogs', 'Hunting Dogs', 'Companion and Toy Dogs', etc. Some of the breeds taking part included German Shepherd, of course, with Great Dane, Boxer, Rottweiler, Siberian Husky, Yorkshire Terrier, Labrador (black, yellow and chocolate) and Pug. Two-month-old male boxer Tuffy was walked through by his young owner, 11-year-old Zahoor Fatima, who had also dragged her school friend Alisha Kamal to the dog show for moral support. Meanwhile, although Zahoor's father was also present, Tuffy's parents couldn't take part because his mother was slightly weak from feeding her puppies and his father was recovering from a skin infection which robbed shine from his coat. Tuffy, meanwhile, was just expected to walk with Zahoor, which he didn't seem to have a problem doing as long as he was treated him with his favourite biscuit. Atif Iqbal had entered about have dogs, three of whom were also puppies. He introduced each one who seemed to be on their best behaviour. One of the blue eyes husky pups was named Bl-ue because of the colour of his eyes. His sister was Elsa after the Walt Disney character. The third little one was called Alpha. And with them were a pair of cute Shih Tzu dogs, who were so small that they also could have been mistaken as puppies but their owner, Atif Iqbal, said that they were grown up dogs, about one and a half years of age. They are just a small sized breed, also known as Chrysanthemum Dog, he said. Atif also shared a few pictures from last year's dog show of the female in the pair, whom he had named Lewis for some reason. Lewis had won in the puppy category last year, he said. The picture showed his own little girl Shiza proudly carrying the little dog. My daughter has trained the dogs. She is at tutions right now but will be joining me here in a bit to handle the dogs, he added. Ring Steward Usama Malik had 10 entries himself, eight for his pit bulls and two for his rare Dogo Argentino. Though dogs can be trained easily by offering them rewards such as little treats like biscuits, dog shows can be a tricky affair because dogs too can have mood swings, he said. 'Pit bulls may not show any human aggression, but they do show animal aggression. And Dog Argentina is itself an aggressive breed. They can really become mean if they want to, which can be a challenge at a dog show with so many other dogs around, he said and laughed. Syed Imtiaz Hussain Shah, chairman of the Pakistan Kennel Club and the Pakistan German Shepherd Dog Club, said the interest in dogs had increased manifold over the years in Pakistan. 'Everyone whose dog participates in the show justifiably expects to win. However, we all must keep in mind that it is the judge's opinion. Besides winning and losing is part of the game,' he said. Judge Elena Sosnovskaya, a certified canine judge of International Kennel Union, had flown in from her native Crimea specially for the event. And all the dogs and their keepers and owners tried their best to impress the lady, who only spoke Crimean, unfortunately. Dawn also tried to speak to some of the four-legged contestants of the show but ran into a slight, only slight, communication problem there.

ALLTECH RELEASES 2018 POULTRY FEED DATA

This is according to data from the Alltech Global Feed Survey, released on Tuesday, 29 January. The 8th edition of the annual survey includes data from 144 countries and nearly 29,605 feed mills. If we look at the last 7 years, we see a continuous rise in global total feed production, from 954.4 million metric tonnes (MT) in 2012 to 1,103 million tonnes in 2018. The last 3 years, the total volume has been over the 1 billion MT. The feed is produced in fewer feed mills, meaning that the feed mills become bigger (and smaller in total number) each year.



Venezuela. All other regions were up, though, particularly Africa, at 9%. Although this isn't huge growth from a production standpoint, it does show an overall trend: that as populations grow and become wealthier, interest in protein, particularly in palatable chicken, does as well. Alltech also sees potential to improve in Africa, as the feed prices are currently relatively high in this continent (e.g. layer feed prices reaching over 489 US dollars per tonne). Also the Middle East, and in particular Iran showed growth.

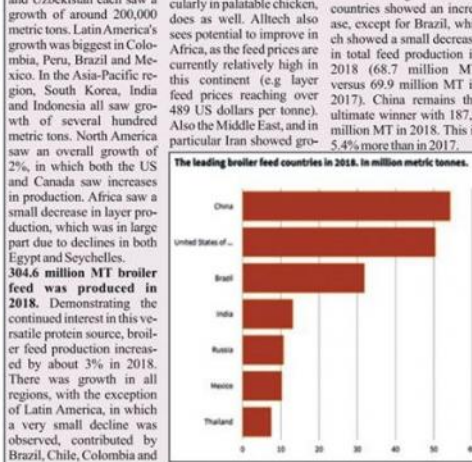
Layer and broiler feed
152.6 million MT layer feed was produced in 2018. Major growth areas for layer feed included Europe, Latin America and Asia-Pacific. In Europe, Poland and Uzbekistan each saw a growth of around 200,000 metric tons. Latin America's growth was biggest in Colombia, Peru, Brazil and Mexico. In the Asia-Pacific region, South Korea, India and Indonesia all saw growth of several hundred metric tons. North America saw an overall growth of 2%, in which both the US and Canada saw increases in production. Africa saw a small decrease in layer production, which was in large part due to declines in both Egypt and Seychelles.

304.6 million MT broiler feed was produced in 2018. Demonstrating the continued interest in this versatile protein source, broiler feed production increased by about 3% in 2018. There was growth in all regions, with the exception of Latin America, in which a very small decline was observed, contributed by Brazil, Chile, Colombia and

with in broiler feed production (+500,000 MT).

The big 7 countries
The top 7 countries (the big 7) are China, the US, Brazil, Russia, India, Mexico and Spain. These countries can be viewed as an indicator of the trends in agriculture. All countries showed an increase, except for Brazil, which showed a small decrease in total feed production in 2018 (68.7 million MT versus 69.9 million MT in 2017). China remains the ultimate winner with 187.9 million MT in 2018. This is 5.4% more than in 2017.

The leading broiler feed countries in 2018, in million metric tonnes.



Compound feed production for the BIG 7 (in million metric tons).

Periods	China	United States of America	Brazil	Mexico	Spain	India	Russia
2012	198.34	168.46	66.28	28.54	28.23	26.84	23.35
2013	189.13	168.68	66.9	29.12	28.9	26.42	24.51
2014	182.69	172.45	66.15	30.7	29.18	26.43	25.66
2015	179.93	173.73	66.7	31.11	29.38	31.54	29.09
2016	187.2	169.7	68.93	33.88	31.85	31.36	29.09
2017	186.9	173	69.9	34.4	33	34.2	37.6
2018	187.9	177.2	68.7	34.6	34.5	38.7	39.2