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صاحبزادہ محبوب سلطان سے امریکی سفیر پال جنس کی ملاقات امریکہ کی پاکستان کو گوشت درآمد کرنے کی تجویز

اسلام آباد (انٹرنیٹ نیوز) وفاقی وزیر، زمین اور زرعات محمد فواد کھوسو نے پاکستان کے پرامتداد اٹانے کے لئے کوٹاہا ہے۔ ہم امریکی سفیر پال جنس سے ملاقات کی اور امریکی سفیر پال جنس نے پاکستان کے گوشت درآمد کرنے کی تجویز کی۔ اس ملاقات میں وزیر زمین اور زرعات محمد فواد کھوسو نے امریکی سفیر پال جنس کو پاکستان کے گوشت درآمد کرنے کی تجویز کی اور امریکی سفیر پال جنس نے پاکستان کے گوشت درآمد کرنے کی تجویز کی۔



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لاہور (انٹرنیٹ نیوز) وفاقی وزیر، زمین اور زرعات محمد فواد کھوسو نے پاکستان کے پرامتداد اٹانے کے لئے کوٹاہا ہے۔ ہم امریکی سفیر پال جنس سے ملاقات کی اور امریکی سفیر پال جنس نے پاکستان کے گوشت درآمد کرنے کی تجویز کی۔ اس ملاقات میں وزیر زمین اور زرعات محمد فواد کھوسو نے امریکی سفیر پال جنس کو پاکستان کے گوشت درآمد کرنے کی تجویز کی اور امریکی سفیر پال جنس نے پاکستان کے گوشت درآمد کرنے کی تجویز کی۔



جائوروں کی تعداد میں اضافے کی بجائے ان کی تسلیوں کو بہتر بنانے اور پیداوار صلاحیتوں کو بڑھانے کے لئے کام کرنا چاہئے۔ کابینہ امور حیوانات زرعی یونیورسٹی فیصل آباد میں ایس سی اینٹیل سائنسز اور بی ایس سی ڈگری سائنس کی ڈگری کا اجرا خوش آئند ہے۔ ڈاکٹر خالد محمود شوق فیصل آباد (انٹرنیٹ نیوز) وفاقی وزیر، زمین اور زرعات محمد فواد کھوسو نے پاکستان کے پرامتداد اٹانے کے لئے کوٹاہا ہے۔ ہم امریکی سفیر پال جنس سے ملاقات کی اور امریکی سفیر پال جنس نے پاکستان کے گوشت درآمد کرنے کی تجویز کی۔ اس ملاقات میں وزیر زمین اور زرعات محمد فواد کھوسو نے امریکی سفیر پال جنس کو پاکستان کے گوشت درآمد کرنے کی تجویز کی اور امریکی سفیر پال جنس نے پاکستان کے گوشت درآمد کرنے کی تجویز کی۔

THE JADEED GROUP ORDER 120 SETTERS AND 80 HATCHERS FROM EMTECH FOR THREE HATCHERIES IN PAKISTAN

Following the installation of 12 EmTech single-stage setters and 4 hatchers for their Grandparent hatchery in the Punjab, Pakistan, the Jadeed Group has now ordered a further 120 Primo Tech PT24 single stage setters and 80 VT204 hatchers from EmTech Hatchery Systems. 108 new PrimoTech setters and 72 VidaTech hatchers will be installed at two of Jadeed's hatcheries with the remaining 12 setters and 8 hatchers going to Rose Chi-cks, an independent hatchery near Chakri, Pakistan. EmTech will also supply Jadeed with ventilation systems for the first 60 setters and 40 hatchers. The key to EmTech's success has been the improved performance and chick quality in the set at the Kot Mornim GPHatchery and the level of the support and dedicated



Representatives from the Jadeed Group of Companies, Rose Chicks, EmTech and Agfatech count the order of 120 PT24 setters and 80 VT204 hatchers for three hatcheries in Pakistan

customer service that EmTech has continued to provide since their association with the Jadeed Group began in 2018. Ken Baker, EmTech's Managing Director said, "We are highly delighted to receive this substantial and highly prized order. Without a doubt the key to building our excellent reputation with Jadeed has been the outstanding local support from AgfaTech, our agent in Pakistan." Since their inception in 1984 the Jadeed Group of Companies has become one of the most respected poultry producers in Pakistan and around the world. EmTech are honoured to be chosen to supply their equipment to one of Pakistan's leading enterprises known for their forward-looking approach to business and continued advancement of the poultry industry. The news of EmTech's success and the superior performance of their systems is spreading very quickly. Today EmTech has projects around the world with leading global companies such as Hy-Line and Aviagen as well as many independent poultry suppliers. In a short time Emtech established itself as a leading global player capable of competing with all major suppliers on service, chick quality and performance. This recent order in Pakistan bears this out as EmTech looks forward to a long and flourishing relationship with the Jadeed Group. For more information please go to: www.emtech-systems.com

CLOUD AGRI PAKISTAN & CRV GENETICS OFFICIALLY HAVE ANNOUNCED THEIR MUTUAL PARTNERSHIP TO SERVE PAKISTAN DAIRY FARMERS TO IMPROVE THE BREEDING & GENETICS OF THEIR DAIRY AND BEEF COWS BY OFFERING HIGH VALUE GENETICS FROM HOLLAND, USA, CANADA, NEW ZEALAND, GERMANY AND BRAZIL.

Lahore: Cloud Agri Pakistan & CRV Genetics officially have announced their mutual partnership to serve Pakistan Dairy Farmers to improve the breeding & genetics of their dairy and beef cows by offering high value genetics from Holland, USA, Canada, New Zealand, Germany and Brazil. The grand launching event was organised by Cloud Agri Pakistan (CAPak) in Pearl Continental Lahore on Wednesday. His Excellency Mr. Nabil Taoufi, Deputy Ambassador of the Netherlands Embassy in Pakistan chaired the ceremony as chief guest along with Ms. Winnie van der Wal (First secretary of economic affairs) from the Netherlands embassy in Pakistan including a number of guests of honour Dr. Talat Naseer Pasha (Vice Chancellor University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences), Dr. Rana Shaikat Hussain (Global exports consultant Cloud Agri International & Nedap N.V.), Mr. Tom van der Meulen from CRV-Genetics and Dr. Khalid Mahmood Chaudhary (Add. Secretary Department of Livestock and dairy development). Many eminent personalities from dairy sector including public and private institu-



tions, academia, dairy professionals, owners from corporate dairies including Umer Farms Pvt. Ltd., Sapphire dairies Pvt. Ltd., Dada Dairies Pvt. Ltd., Universal Dairies, Stakeholders from the industry and investment banks representatives participated in the grand launch ceremony. International dairy expert Dr. Rana Shaikat Hussain has conducted a Knowledge session regarding latest sensor technologies used in cow controlling and management and its application in Heat detection, Health monitoring, Rumination, eating and better feeding, while Mr. Tom van der Meulen briefly explained Dutch Genetics and CRV global vision mission and way forward in Pakistan. Vice Chancellor UVAS Professor Dr. Talat Naseer Pasha expressed his views to liaison academia & industry linkage particularly on Embryo Transfer JV with UVAS & Cloud Agri Pakistan/CRV and congratulated Cloud Agri Pakistan for such a successful event with international delegates. He endorsed the usage of technology in dairy sector and its importance by sharing success story of Sensor Technology at UVAS Dairy Farm and ensured support of University of Veterinary and animal sciences in research and development for the betterment of dairy sector. Dr. Khalid Mahmood additional secretary, Livestock Department Punjab talked about the importance of dairy sector in Pakistan economy and Govt. role in uponing reforms to overcome the challenges being faced

by Punjab Dairy Farmers. His Excellency Mr. Nabil Taoufi admired the consortium of Cloud Agri Pakistan, CRV Genetics and Cloud Agri Holland in Pakistan. He also focussed the importance of trade ties between the Netherlands and Pakistan especially in Dairy & Agriculture sectors and assured is continuous support to introduce various tools in order to uplift these sectors through bringing and introducing Dutch companies to strengthen the relations in between Kingdom of the Netherlands and Pakistan in dairy development and supportive role of the Netherlands embassy in Pakistan. The ribbon and cake ceremony was held at the end of the event where all the honourable guests cut the red-tape for symbolic launch of this partnership. Cloud Agri Pakistan is a professionally run business in the field of agro-dairy and veterinary sectors handling a wide range of products and heifers supplies with high quality standards and technical competence and is sister concern of Cloud Agri UK, Cloud Agri Holland and Cloud Agri Malaysia.

FAO-KPK AND UVAS JOINTLY ORGANIZED AI TRAINING FOR PRACTITIONERS OF NEWLY MERGED AREAS OF KPK

Lahore: The Department of Theriogenology of the University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (UVAS) Lahore organised one-month trainings on artificial insemination (AI) in cattle for field practitioners of newly merged areas of Khyber Pakhtoonkwa. The training was funded by Food and Agriculture (FAO-KPK) agency through a USAID project. UVAS Vice-Chancellor Prof. Dr. Talat Naseer and Additional Director Operations (FAO) Ms. Shahana Khalid co-chaired the concluding session of training at



Ravi Campus Pattoki and distributed certificates among the participants while Training coordinator Dr. Muhammad Irfan-ur-Rehman, Chairman Department of Theriogenology Dr. Anj-

ad Riaz, IPO, FAO Waleed Mehdi, Livestock Officer (FAO) Dr. M. Islam and participants and professionals from Khyber Pakhtoonkwa were present. Speaking on the occasion, Prof. Dr. Talat Naseer Pasha thanked FAO for trusting UVAS as their training partner and offered full support for such community activities in future. Training coordinator Dr. Muhammad Irfan-ur-Rehman Khan briefed the delegation about the training activities of four batches. IPO, FAO Mr. Waleed Mehdi and Livestock Officer (FAO) Dr. M. Islam lauded the services of the University for the uplift of national communities. Total 100 field practitioners were trained by UVAS to serve in Livestock sector.

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DIGITAL INNOVATIONS: EMERGING FRONTIERS OF ENHANCED AGRI PRODUCTION

DR MUHAMMAD ASHRAF Vice Chancellor of University of Agriculture, Faisalabad



prototypes of small agricultural implements and processing units from China in a bid to diversify engineering of such Chinese technologies and enable the local engineering companies to manufacture small implements for small farmers to limit the cost of production and enhance the productivity and profitability. India and other countries plant wheat, maize, cotton and rice on beds with sowing drills, which not only save upto 50 percent of water and enhance 15 to 22 percent of production, but we are lagging far behind them and doing a dismal share of sowing with this technology. We need to have small video clips along with backup service and make it popular in the farming community that will enhance the productivity and save 50 percent of water. Use of drone technology will give agricultural industry a high-technology make over with planning and substantial headway in meeting the challenges of UN-SDGs. Out of all 17 SDGs, number 1 and 2 are about "no poverty" and "zero hunger" they are directly related to agriculture. The shrinking landholding pattern does not leave much space for technology to be implemented, as around 55 percent farmers own less than five acres of land. The number increases beyond 93 percent if the land ceiling is taken to 12.5 acres. These farmers do not invest in any form of technology, as it does not make any commercial sense for them to sustain. On the other hand, rapid growth of residential colonies in big cities is putting enormous pressure on the existing cultivable land thereby creating new challenges for peri-urban agriculture and environment. China, India, Brazil and other countries are striving hard to digitize their existing technologies and making them popular at grass root level by an effective use of smart IT gadgets. According to PTA, there are 161 million cellular subscribers in the country with around 68% having android phones. The small landholders need to have small agricultural implements which are simple, easy to use, balanced fertilizers and other inputs coupled with financial requirements. The University of Agriculture Faisalabad is striving hard to get

FOOD FOR THOUGHT! TAXATION AMBIGUITIES

HUZAIMA BUKHARI AND DR IKRAMUL HAQ

Who, under the constitution, has the right to levy income tax on capital gains in immovable property?

The National Assembly, through Finance Act 2012, amended section 37(5) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 and, for the first time, levied income tax on capital gains of immovable property. Punjab levied a similar tax in Finance Act 2013 contesting the authority of the federal government but never implemented it. Who has the right under the constitution to levy this tax? Entry 50, Part I of the Federal Legislative List contained in the Fourth Schedule [hereinafter "entry 50"] gives exclusive power to provinces to levy any kind of tax on immovable property. Under this provision, the federal government can only levy tax on capital value of assets excluding any kind of tax on immovable property. It is an established law that entries contained in the Fourth Schedule to the constitution are mutually exclusive. Pakistan International Freight Forwarding Association v Province of Sindh & Another 2017 PTD 1.



able property. If the Centre cannot levy any tax on immovable property, how can it levy income tax on capital gains arising out of immovable property? The use of word "taxes" in plural form by the Legislature in entry 50 is significant and needs consideration as it is no more related to just capital value tax. The word "taxes" include all kinds of taxes and not merely capital value tax on immovable property. The language is clear and unambiguous. After the 18th Amendment, the federal government cannot levy income tax, wealth tax, capital value tax, capital gains tax or any sort of tax under any nomenclature in respect of immovable property. This is within the exclusive domain of the provinces. Constitutional experts, members in Senate and national and provincial assemblies need to consider and debate the scope of entry 50 after the 18th Amendment. The federal government in 2012 encroached upon the right of the provinces by including immovable property in section 37(5) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. Strangely, nobody has taken cognizance of the fact that the right to levy CGT on immovable property is indisputably that of the provinces even after the 18th Amendment, as was the case before the said amendment. Only the Punjab Assembly levied this tax in Finance

Act 2013, but did not refer the matter to the Supreme Court under Article 184(1) & (2) of the Constitution that reads as under: 184. Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court - (1) The Supreme Court shall, to the exclusion of every other court, have original jurisdiction in any dispute between any two or more governments. Explanation.- In this clause, "Governments" means the federal government and the provincial governments. (2) In the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred on it by clause (1), the Supreme Court shall pronounce declaratory judgments only. Since 2012, legislators sitting in provincial assemblies have not realized that the constitution debar the federal government to levy any kind of tax (income tax or any other tax) on immovable property. It is simple that if the federal government cannot levy any tax on immovable property, how can it levy income tax under the garb of CGT on capital gains arising out of immovable property? The Punjab Assembly rightly imposed CGT on immovable property in Finance Act 2013. However, it did not contest the illegal levy by the federal government by invoking Article 184(1) of the constitution and the same is the case with other provinces. The provincial legislators should have safeguarded their right under the constitution which is being violated by the federal government since 2012. Before the amendment in entry 50 through the 18th Amendment, the federal government was barred from taxing "capital gains on immovable asset." Now this bar has been extended to all kinds of "taxes on immovable property". One wonders how the FBR and Law & Justice Division by mere omission of words "capital gains" in

entry 50 concluded that the right to taxation was shifted to the federal government. The National Assembly also failed to see that section 2 of entry 50 is couched in a negative phrase. The phrase "not including taxes on immovable property" precludes National Assembly to levy any kind of tax on immovable property which it did in 2012. Now through Finance Act 2019, its scope is widened creating multiple problems for real estate sector, discouraging private investment to provide much-needed housing and development of commercial properties. In terms of entry 50, as it stands after the 18th Amendment, the National Assembly can levy taxes on capital value of moveable assets but has no authority to levy any tax, including income tax, capital gains tax, wealth tax or any other tax, on immovable property. The way the Parliament, FBR and Law & Justice Division misread plain language of second part of entry 50 speaks volumes about their level of understanding. This also testifies to the fact as to why we have so much confusion and chaos in tax and other legislations ignoring fundamental provisions of the constitution. The rich and mighty owners of substantial immovable property in the wake of 18th Amendment are outside the purview of National Assembly for levy of progressive taxes like wealth tax, inheritance tax etc that were once in vogue in Pakistan but repealed later on to serve them. Majority of rich absentee landlords are not paying due tax on their colossal agricultural incomes. The poor and small farmers are burdened with heavy sales tax on many goods (inputs) directly used for crop production but rich absentee landlords are paying negligible tax on their colossal agricultural income.

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CONGO FEVER OCCURRENCE ON EID UL AZHA; IT'S PREVENTIVE MEASURES AND IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS

DR. MUHAMMAD YASER KHAN, DR. ABSAR AHMAD, MUHAMMAD BAKHSH, DR. TARIQ NADEEM, DR. QURAT ULAIN.

Para Veterinary Institute, Karor Lal Eason, (Layyah Sub Campus) University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Lahore P.Code: 31100 Correspondance: yaser.khan@uvas.edu.pk

Crimson-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF) is a viral haemorrhagic fever transmitted by ticks. The disease was first described in the Crimea in 1944 and given the name Crimean haemorrhagic fever. In 1969 it was recognized that the pathogen causing Crimean haemorrhagic fever was the same as that responsible for an illness identified in 1956 in the Congo, and linkage of the two place names resulted in the current name for the disease and the virus. It is endemic in Eurasian countries such as, Turkey, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran. CCHF virus is spread by the Hyalomma tick, which is found mainly on cattle and sheep. Muslim countries, in which these animals are sacrificed during Eid-ul-Adha, are among the countries where CCHF is endemic, and it has been observed that CCHF is associated with practices surrounding the Eid-ul-Adha festival. The dates for Eid-ul-Adha drift 10 days earlier in each year according to Georgian calendar. In this year, the eid is



occurring in summer season. Environmental hygiene and personal protection are essential parts of prevention. Transmission The CCHF virus is transmitted to people either by tick bites or through contact with infected animal blood or tissues during and immediately after slaughter. The majority of cases have occurred in people involved in the live animal trade, such as agricultural workers, slaughterhouse workers and veterinarians. Human-to-human transmission can occur resulting from close contact with the blood, secretions, organs or other bodily fluids of infected persons. Hospital-acquired infections can also occur due to improper sterilization of medical equipment, reuse of needles and contamination of medical supplies. Signs and Symptoms If you get bitten by an infected tick, or come in close contact with an infected person or animal's body fluids, and eventually die, death, Hence, early intervention is crucial.

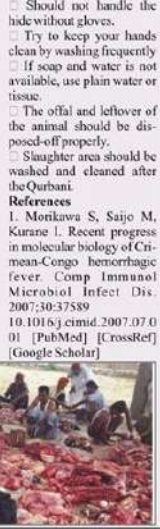
These symptoms appear within 1 to 3 days of the transmission and initially resemble symptoms of flu. As the disease progresses, you will most likely experience the following indications: High grade fever, Stomach pain, Diarrhea, Myalgia (muscle aches), Headache, Nausea, Sensitivity to light. After 2 days, you may start showing additional symptoms including: Excessive sleepiness, Depression, Localized abdominal pain in the upper right side, Rash on the skin, Jaundice, Severe nosebleeds, Uncontrolled bleeding. Congo Virus has a high fatality rate of up to 40%; thus if suspected, it needs immediate medical attention. If diagnosed late, these symptoms are difficult to control and can lead to organ failure and eventually death. Hence, early intervention is crucial.



General Treatment: Supportive care with treatment of symptoms is the main approach to managing CCHF in people. The antiviral drug ribavirin has been used to treat CCHF infection with apparent benefit. Both oral and intravenous formulations seem to be effective. In severe cases, consult to veterinary doctor. Prevention and Control It is difficult to prevent or control CCHF infection in animals and ticks as the tick-animal tick cycle usually goes unnoticed and the infection in domestic animals is usually not apparent. Furthermore, the tick vectors are numerous and widespread, so tick control with

tick with your fingers. Wear light colored, full sleeve clothes and shoes with socks. Apply an insect repellent on the exposed area of body. Must take precautions against accidental exposure. Should take precautions to prevent serious injury to themselves and others. Take a shower and change your clothes as soon as you return home. During Qurbani Cover your mouth and nose during start of slaughtering. Avoid backyard animal slaughtering practice. Slaughtering should be done in abattoirs or restricted places. If your hands are blood stained, do not rub your eyes nor nose. Should not handle the hide without gloves. Try to keep your hands clean by washing frequently. If soap and water is not available, use plain water or tissue. The offal and leftover of the animal should be disposed-off properly. Slaughter area should be washed and cleaned after the Qurbani. References 1. Morikawa S, Saijo M, Kurane I. Recent progress in molecular biology of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever. Comp Immunol Microbiol Infect Dis. 2007;30:375-89. 10.1016/j.cimid.2007.07.01 [PubMed] [CrossRef] [Google Scholar]

When buying the sacrificial animals or caring for animals Inspect the animal body to check for ticks each day. Do not touch or crush the tick with your bare hands. Do not try to remove the





BY MOHAMMAD HUSSAIN KHAN

SINDH has considerable potential for wildlife conservation and community based trophy hunting that can bring prosperity to its underdeveloped areas.



Mir Ali Murad Talpur is maintaining his famous game reserves called mahran where he has increased the population of blackbucks that otherwise faced extinction.

These game reserves are Eri, Saibak, Surjan and Rothiamo. Technically, they are four separate game reserves but they are counted as one by the SWD. Trophy hunting considered a source of income for the rural community of the least developed villages has been flourishing there for a long time under SWD regulations.

and one urial. Price of an ibex closed at \$5,600 and an urial's price at \$14,100. A Pakistani hunter the brother of a former information minister had hunted an ibex for Rs.400,000.

SWD regulations is essential for wildlife conservation in game reserves other than those in the Kohistan region. We need to revive whatever forests are left to restore wildlife's habitat.

Proper planning alone ensures the provision of food, shelter and protection to wild animals in their natural habitats. Their commercial-orientated use could be allowed later with stricter regulations on the pattern of Gilgit-Baltistan. Sindh should take a leaf from the GB government's book to manage controlled trophy hunting.

A SEMINAR-CUM WORKSHOP ON PROCUREMENT, PROCUREMENT PROCESS AND ALLIED MATTERS WAS HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE FAISALABAD

Faisalabad: A seminar-cum workshop on procurement, procurement process and allied matters was held at the University of Agriculture Faisalabad in collaboration with Pakistan Institute of Public Finance Accountants (PIPPA).



Hussain said that more than 60 percent of corruption cases across the provinces are identified due to non-adopting of PPRA rules. He said that PPRA is endowed with the responsibility of prescribing regulations and procedures for public procurements owned public sector organizations with a view to improve governance, management, transparency, accountability and quality of public procurements of goods, works and services.

QUALITY EDUCATION, TRAINED MANPOWER AND FRUITFUL RESEARCHES WORK AS ENGINE OF DEVELOPMENT, POVERTY ALLEVIATION, AND HELP MEET THE CHALLENGES OF THE MODERN ERA



Faisalabad: Quality education, trained manpower and fruitful researches work as engine of development, poverty alleviation, and help meet the challenges of the modern era, said University of Agriculture Faisalabad Vice Chancellor Dr Muhammad Ashraf.

He was chairing a meeting of Graduates Studies Research Board at Syndicate Room. He said that the knowledge economy was essential to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and compete with the world in technological advancement.

He said that every passing year, the knowledge was doubling in the world and we have to keep the students updated with modern knowledge. He said that strong academia-industry linkage coupled with out-of-the-box solutions, and innovative ideas would help the issues and alleviate poverty.

He said that new demand driven degree programs will also be kicked off. He said ICT tools has benefit of access for everyone and everywhere without the limitations of time and space. He said information and communication technologies must be used for creating the said cause.

BRAZIL SOYABEANS LOSE PROTEIN, CHINA SALES AT RISK

SAO PAULO: The protein content in Brazilian soybeans fell for the first time in four harvests in 2018, according to preliminary government data, a development that has already cost Brazilian companies business with top buyer China.



China, which imports soybeans to use in livestock feed, has grown increasingly more reliant on Brazil for soybeans since last year, when it applied retaliatory tariffs on US soybeans in response to US duties on Chinese goods.

The protein content in Brazil's 2018 soy crop harvested around January of that year slipped to an average of 36.83% from 37.14% in the previous crop according to preliminary findings. Marcelo de Oliveira, researcher at government research agency Embrapa, told Reuters. The data will be adjusted by September, when the final Embrapa soy quality report is due, he said. In a statement, Embrapa said annual variations in Brazil's soy protein content are not statistically relevant, and indicate the levels of that component of the grain have remained stable.

China, which imports soybeans to use in livestock feed, has grown increasingly more reliant on Brazil for soybeans since last year, when it applied retaliatory tariffs on US soybeans in response to US duties on Chinese goods. However, Beijing's overall soy import needs are decreasing as an outbreak of African Swine Fever kills millions of pigs, meaning it can be more selective about its purchases.

China is also importing soybeans from No. 3 exporter Argentina, though in smaller amounts. Camilo Motter, a broker in Paraná state, confirmed falling protein content can affect Brazilian soy exports. China currently buys around 80% of Brazil's soybean exports. If Embrapa's figures are confirmed, Brazilian soybeans still had higher protein content than the average 34.2% in US soybeans in 2018, according to the US soybeans quality report compiled by industry groups. But US protein levels improved slightly from 2017 while Brazil's protein levels appear

to be going the opposite direction. "All crushers are suffering," Alessandro Reis, chief operating officer at Brazilian soy processor CI Seleca, told Reuters by telephone. Declining protein content has increased the need to separate soy hulls from the rest of the extractive material, lowering the weight of the grain and hence the volumes of meal produced, Reis said. Separating the fiber-rich soy hull helps boost protein content in the soy meal to between 46% and 48%, which is a contractual requirement, he explained. While the soy hull by-product can also be exported, it has a much lower market value than the meal, Reis said. "I don't believe we will stop delivering soy to China. But if they insist on protein levels around 35-36%, it will be a problem for us," Reis said. Chinese complaints over protein in Brazil have led to internal discussions at Brazil's grain exporter's association. Anec aimed at revising the terms of the standard soybean export contract, which sets quality thresholds including oil content and maximum permitted grain humidity, said Lucas de Brito, an Anec executive. Brito said there is no set value for protein content in the standard contract, but traders have discretion to set quality standards in private negotiations with buyers.

Controlled trophy hunting helps conserve species like urial and ibex in Kohistan. Only international hunters are allowed to hunt urial whereas ibex can be hunted by national hunters as well as their foreign counterparts. An annual census for wild animals is done by the end of September to identify older males whose hunting is allowed after an auction. Community's watchers identify animals from the size of their trophies which are measured in inches. During the 2018-19 season foreigners killed 13 ibexes

Besides Thana Bula Khan, there are 12 other game reserves listed by SWD. But Kohistan's successful trophy hunting model is yet to be replicated in these government-run reserves. This can only be done with the revival of forests which are the natural habitat of wildlife. Newly appointed chief game warden nominated by the Sindh chief minister and Chairman Sindh Wildlife Management Board Usman Almani is a professional hunter with international hunting exposure. He believes forests' revival, a ban on illegal poaching, hunting and netting of wildlife and birds and strict enforcement of

The SWD officials agree trophy hunting helps curb illegal poaching that otherwise goes unnoticed. The SWD remains understaffed and under-resourced to enforce its writ. Political, tribal and government influences discourage the department to check such illegal activities as well. Destruction of forests and wildlife's habitat doesn't happen in a jiffy. Influential people in Sindh, and forest and SWD officials have all contributed towards it over the years. Political families, however, maintain game reserves where one can't kill a bird sans their permission. For instance, Khairpur's

Such CCHAs against a base price of \$75,000. Price of blue sheep closed at \$8,500 against the base price of \$8,000. GB government has three different categories of hunters for ibex. Estimated population of markhor in GB stands at over 2,000, ibex at 15,000 and blue sheep at 6,900. We are now framing rules for communities to encourage them to anticipate in upliftment schemes for their areas and spend money on animals' habitat, said a GB forest department officer, Khadiam Abbas.



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WORLD SNAKE DAY

Muhammad Ammar Saleem

World snake day is celebrated on 16 of July every year. This is done in order to protect the snakes as they are victims of human interference and myths related to them. These myths basically rise from unawareness in public as they cannot handle snakes with care if the face them and an individual has only option to kill it and in doing so, he put his life in risk too. The people of sub-continent are mostly uneducated and live in agricultural areas where the ratio of snake biting is maximum, like in Pakistan Indus valley (Punjab) and Indus Delta (Sindh) are one of the most affected areas where 95% of agricultural activity of country takes place.

Annually 100,000 people die just because of snake bite and the ratio is maximum in India where 46,000 people become victim of this tragedy every year. In Pakistan, 55 species of snake are reported and only 13 are those which are poisonous but as the snake body has fearful impact over human psychology so all snakes are considered venomous and they all are treated equally rather than differentiation on the basis of their toxicity level.

Out of all these 55 species, *Bangarus caeruleus*, *Naja naja*, *Daboia russelii* and *Echis carinatus* are considered more deadly as they are found in agricultural areas of Indus valley where labor work in agriculture activity is even more than any other corner of country. But why there is more exposure of snakes to human habitat? The answer is dreadful in its meaning because reclamation, rapid deforestation and overgrazing are the major factors behind this unwanted scenario which is treated to both snake and humans of subcontinent and everywhere in the world where these conditions are prevailing. Now this human-snake conflict of centuries must be stopped with the advancement in education and awareness level. There is a dire need to protect humans from snakes and snakes from humans. For that purpose, wildlife Pakistan must start introductory seminars in areas where there is maximum ratio of snake interference. People must be informed about the behavior of snake in order to deal with them rather than just getting in attacking position with them which offends them. The people must be informed about the importance of snakes for the environment as major population consider them as only dreadful creature. Snakes are the best way for control pest because it is a natural and environmental friendly. If there are no snakes then you might have to face problems of rodents like in Nebraska where mice cause \$20 million damage. Taking another example of timber rattlesnake which reduce the rodent population in eastern US and these rodents are host to ticks which can cause Lyme disease which is a dangerous bacterial infection.



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CAN FLOOR TYPE AFFECT CATTLE PERFORMANCE?

Although much work has been done to investigate the effects of various environmental factors on animal health and performance, seldom was the effect of the house floor taken into account.

DR SALAH HAMED ESMAIL
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In this article we review some flooring systems used for cattle kept indoors and the advantage of each system in terms of animal health, behavior and performance compared to the traditional concrete floors.

Ordinary concrete floors
Poor concrete surfaces cause a high incidence of lameness, sole ulcer, and white line disease. Much of these problems may, however, be alleviated with the fine line between a concrete floor surface that is too rough and causes injury due to abrasion and one that is too smooth and causes injury because of inadequate footing. The other factors contributing to these problems such as genetics, nutrition, and environment should be taken into account.

Grooved concrete
2 theories exist regarding the grooved concrete:
1. The first is to provide grooves with spaces such that they provide an edge to catch a cow's hoof soon after slipage initiates. For example, grooves can be spaced from 10 to 20 cm apart with a depth of 1.25 cm when diagonal structures are used. If a diamond pattern is desired, it can be constructed using the same groove dimensions with the spacing adjusted to 15 cm in center.
2. The other theory is to space grooves closer together so that at least one of the 4 primary hoof contact surfaces lands in a groove when a foot is put down to preclude initial slip. Orientating grooves perpendicular to the length of an alley will maximize the effectiveness for cows but may compromise manure removal. In order to mesh the theoretical results with practicality, it was recommended to install 1 cm wide by 1 cm deep grooves parallel to the direction of sewer travel and to have the grooves spaced 5 to 7.5 cm in center.

The rubber coating on the floor
In a study conducted at the University of Hohenheim in Germany, it was found that covering the floors of the barns with sheets of soft rubber that mimics the soft of the pastures helps to achieve the following advantages compared to solid concrete floors:
1. The animal tends to stagnate and relax on the soft floor for up to 14 hours a day, and this will improve milk circulation in the udder and hence increase milk production.
2. Soft ground helps to increase the efficiency of oestrus detection by increasing the mounting rates.
3. The soft ground acts as a shock absorber and thus maintains the integrity of the animal's hooves.
4. It was found that the provision of soft floors allows the unrestricted movement of the animal inside the barn. The distance travelled by the animal in one step reaches in this case 78 cm while the distance is reduced to just 58 cm in the case of hard concrete floors. Such unrestricted movement helps improve blood circulation in the living tissue of the animal's hooves, thus providing more protection for the hooves and increasing the ability of the outer edges to carry the bulk of the animal's weight (60%) while walking.

Sand bedding
When using sand as a bedding material, 2 points should be considered:
1. The sand bed should be 20-30 cm deep in order to enable consistent footing and prevent the abrasive effect of sand when used in a thin layer and.
2. The sand particle size should not be greater than about 3 mm in most situations so that a cow can safely walk on it. With sand bedding, animals tend to rest for more than 12 hours per day. In terms of animal health, the sand provides superior cushioning for knees and hocks with 42% less lameness and 75% fewer hock abrasions compared with other bedding material such as the sawdust. Further, bacterial counts in inorganic bedding such as sand are typically lower than those in organic bedding material. In one study, the prevalence of *E. coli* was 1.4% in sand bedding compared to 3.1% in an organic material such as sawdust. Economically, the sand is relatively cheap and readily available compared to many other bedding materials, especially when used in areas near beaches and rivers.

Straw bedding
Bedding with crop residues such as wheat straw may provide substantial benefits during periods of the year when cold stress can cause increased maintenance requirements and decreased performance (Table 1).
The straw material also acts as a sponge and retains a large amount of urine which is the main source of ammonia, thereby reducing health problems and pollution of the environment. Economically, an additional value is captured from the extra nutrients in the manure which is used for fertilizer, either in the raw or composted state. If the cost of N is \$0.66/kg and the use of bedding can retain extra 3.2 kg of N per ton of fresh manure then a producer can realize about \$2.10 more N fertilizer value per ton of manure. These estimates were made around 15 years ago but may follow the same trends when adjusted to the current price situation.

Conclusions
Several flooring systems have been developed for supporting animal comfort, health, and production and facilitating animal management indoors. Each of these systems has its own advantages but may be disadvantageous if improperly used or selected. The choice of any of these systems depends largely on the cost, climatic condition, availability of the floor material to be used, and its capacity to meet specific health and production targets. It also depends on the production level of cattle and whether they are economically responsive so as to justify the costs invested in each floor system.
References are available from the author upon request. (drsalah31@hotmail.com).

A DELEGATION OF PUNJAB INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY BOARD VISITED UAF VICE CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE WHO DISCUSSED ALL ASPECTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATIONS OF THE SYSTEM IN THE CAMPUS.



Faisalabad: University of Agriculture Faisalabad Vice Chancellor Dr Muhammad Ashraf said on Tuesday that the electronic filing and office automation system, UAF Vice Chancellor Dr Muhammad Ashraf (H.I. S.I.) said that UAF had paved its efforts to adopt electronic filing and office automation system to ensure transparency merit, and time saving in line with modern trends. He said that IT had made management process more sophisticated. He said that with the help of learning management system, the lectures are made available online to students an opportunity to provide a get benefit.

The PTB delegation was led by PTB Additional Director General (Citizen Facilities Services) Muhammad Waseem Bhatti. The delegations comprised Joint Directors Abid Mahmood and others, UAF Registrar Muhammad Hussain, Treasurer Muhammad Tariq Saeed, Director Planning and Development Irfan Abbas and others also attended the meeting.

UAF Vice Chancellor Dr Muhammad Ashraf (H.I. S.I.) said that UAF had paved its efforts to adopt electronic filing and office automation system to ensure transparency merit, and time saving in line with modern trends. He said that IT had made management process more sophisticated. He said that with the help of learning management system, the lectures are made available online to students an opportunity to provide a get benefit.

He said that neighbor countries had adopted digital agriculture system that is not helping their farmers for productivity enhancement but also mitigating the effects of unusual agricultural conditions. He said that in Pakistan, we are only far lagging behind in the system.

Muhammad Waseem Bhatti said that in the modern era of IT, it is essential that records remain easily accessible and secure. He said that we have seen in many cases where traditional and old form of record keeping was in place, heavy losses were reported by various departments because a critical document was lost. He said that PTB had set up e-Filing and Office Automation System which enabled timely and effective management of official daily tasks and proceed towards a paperless office environment in the public sector. It is meant to ensure that every correspondence is digitally accessible around-the-clock. The digital copies of official documents are made and uploaded onto the system. These copies are also stored on a cloud server and archived for future use and reference. It has minimized turnaround time and increased efficiency.

CHOLISTAN DESERT, HEAVEN FOR LIVESTOCK!

Dr Ahmad Wasim Qureshi, Veterinary Officer, HFIP



Cholistan Desert, Heaven for Livestock! Cholistan desert, once used to be a prosperous and lively forest is now a deserted piece of land spreading over an area of 26,000 sq. km with patches of highly saline soil. About 11 million ha of Pakistan is comprising of deserts. The Cholistan desert is situated at 112 m above sea level. The average rainfall is 180mm but can be as low as 2mm. In 2019, remarkable increase in rainfall is observed surprisingly as compared to previous years. The summer is mostly dry and hot with highest temp, surpassing 50 degrees Celsius and the only source of water is man made pond called "Toba". The salt content is 9000-24000 ppm of underground water which is not fit for consumption. Cholistan is an homeland of different species of animals including Cattle, Camel, Sheep and Goat and it is so fascinating to see these animals freely roaming in desert. Herds of animals can be seen moving in different localities of Cholistan. The livestock is a lifeline of Cholistan people. The sandy desert falling districts of Pakistan contain about 8.1% population of buffalo, 13.5% of Cattle, 15.3% of sheep and 14.4% of goat (GoP 2007b). The Cholistan/Desi breed of Cattle is prevalent there. It is tick resistant and thermo tolerant breed. It is a Zebu (horns indicate) or humped breed of Indian origin with 10-12 kg milk per day. Most of the rate. It has small ears that don't interfere while grazing. Likewise, Nachi or Ittal breed of goat is found here due to heat resistance trait. It has long hairs that reflect heat. It gives two offsprings per year. They eat Aakan (Teremix indicus), Lana (Senedra fruticosa), Plog, Kikar (Acacia Nilotica) and Jandi. The main tribe of camel herders is Marrecha and the Camel breed that belongs to Marrecha tribes is called Marrecha. Other tribe is Malghade and they keep Barcla breed of Camel. Barcla is not kept by local Rohi people but people of other areas which more to rate. It has small ears that don't interfere while grazing. Likewise, Nachi or Ittal breed of goat is found here due to heat resistance trait. It has long hairs that reflect heat. It gives two offsprings per year. They eat Aakan (Teremix indicus), Lana (Senedra fruticosa), Plog, Kikar (Acacia Nilotica) and Jandi. The main tribe of camel herders is Marrecha and the Camel breed that belongs to Marrecha tribes is called Marrecha. Other tribe is Malghade and they keep Barcla breed of Camel. Barcla is not kept by local Rohi people but people of other areas which more to

Cholistan in winter season. These people are known as Malghade. Marrecha (means beauty) or Mahra is a beloved companion and is used for riding and loading. Brella or Milch breed is famous for milk up to 10 l/day. It is slow due to heavy weight. Its milk contains 5.1% lactose, 4.8% fat, 3.8% protein and 0.9% ash. Rich in Vit C and can be used for TB and dropsy etc. Livestock Dept. is always here with its MVDs (Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries) to treat the animals of Cholistan. Main issue of animals in Cholistan is Parasitic Infestation. Every year, Houban Foundation International arranges free Medical/Veterinary Camps to treat the poor Rohi people and their Livestock by providing free medication in collaboration with Livestock Dept. The Livestock of Cholistan deserves special attention of researchers and policy makers including all types of poverty indicators and the role of Cholistan University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences Bahawalpur is important in this regard. Cholistan can be a hub of milk and meat industry but negligible existence of milk marketing system and poor livestock marketing are important issues which should be eradicated as soon as possible!

NEW CATTLE GENES TIED TO FEED EFFICIENCY

Study pinpoints 19 genes linked with feed efficiency, which could help reduce carbon footprint of cattle farming.



A newly discovered series of genes related to feed efficiency could pave the way to making cattle farming cheaper and more sustainable, according to a new study by University of Alberta researchers.

University of Alberta ruminant biologist and microbiologist Le Luo Guan and her research team showed that of the 20,000 genes expressed in the bovine rumen, liver, muscle and back fat key tissues involved in energy metabolism 19 seem to be associated with feed efficiency.

Hui-Zeng Sun, a post-doctoral fellow in Guan's lab, made the discovery by using functional genomics and computational statistics to shed some light on the mechanisms involved in feed efficiency, a complex biological process that remains poorly understood, the university said.

"This is laying the groundwork for us to use these genes when doing genomic selection for feed-efficient animals in cattle breeding programs," Sun, the study's lead author, said.

According to Sun, a single bull or cow can produce up to 500 liters of methane, a potent greenhouse gas which it digests its daily meals. The more an animal eats, the more methane it produces.

Scientists are, therefore, trying to lessen the carbon footprint of cattle farming by maximizing feed efficiency.

"Two people who eat the same amount of food might not gain the same weight because of differences in their metabolism," Sun said. "It's the same with animals. Efficient animals need less feed to extract an equivalent amount of energy and, ultimately, produce the same amount of meat. It also means savings for cattle farmers." With projections for the world population to push 10 billion people by 2050 and food needs rising, Sun suggested that the demand for feed-efficient livestock will increase steadily in coming years.

Guan's lab is now validating the work in larger, industry-based experiments – a step they hope will confirm that the 19 identified genes show up in animals known to display higher feed efficiency.

The researchers also hope to figure out the molecular mechanisms involved in turning each gene on or off, the University of Alberta said. If they succeed, Sun thinks they could be building the foundation of a sustainable, energy-efficient beef industry.

The research was funded by the Alberta Livestock & Meat Agency, Alberta Agriculture & Forestry and the Natural Sciences & Engineering Research Council of Canada.

The study, "Landscape of Multi-tissue Global Gene Expression Reveals the Regulatory Signatures of Feed Efficiency in Beef Cattle," was published in *Bioinformatics*.

Source: University of Alberta, which is solely responsible for the information provided and is wholly owned by the source. Informa Business Media and all its subsidiaries are not responsible for any of the content contained in this information source.

NO CHECK ON SLAUGHTER OF SICK ANIMALS IN BATTAGRAM

Battagram/Kamic: There is no official check on the slaughter of sick and weak animals and that too in unhygienic conditions, as Battagram district lacks the basic facility of a slaughterhouse. Naeem Khan, a resident of Battagram village, said that officials of the relevant departments did not perform their duty to oversee the slaughter of animals and ensure provision of healthy meat to the residents. He alleged that the officials instead were misusing money for allowing sick animals for slaughter by giving the official stamp to the butchers. The TMA has banned slaughter of animals after dawn, but the butchers continue to slaughter animals inside their shops.

Even on meatless days meat is available, as nobody is there to check the violation, he added.

Conditions are even worse at the private slaughterhouse where around 20 to 30 cattle, mostly buffaloes, are slaughtered daily. Irfan, a resident, said that the butchers were not protective gear and children could be seen walking barefoot around in the blood and waste of the slaughtered animals.

Another resident said on the occasion that no examination was done to determine whether the animal's meat was fit for human consumption or not. The meat is transported from the slaughterhouse to retailers in pushcarts without proper cover.

When contacted, deputy commissioner Muhammad Farul Saghiat told this that he visited the slaughterhouse under construction building of the slaughterhouse and had asked the relevant officials to expedite the work. He said that he had taken the charge of his office three days ago and would ask the departments to take steps for provision of healthy meat to the people.

In Karak, deputy commissioner Shahzad Ali Khan launched a drive on Thursday to vaccinate cattle before Eidul Azha. Speaking on the occasion, he directed the officials concerned to ensure their presence at the entry points of the district and to visit weekly cattle fairs to vaccinate and spray the cattle. He said that Congo virus was dangerous as it could spread from cattle to human beings. He asked the livestock department to establish camps to carry out spray on sacrificial animals brought from other areas.