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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

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## ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT IN INDIA

ROR THE YEAR

1904-05.


## SIMLA:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, 1905.

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\text { No. } \frac{36 i^{\circ}}{225}
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## Ofice of 马irector-Beneral, Armu \%emount Bepartment. Simla, the 25th of November 1905.

## From

## COLONEL. H. GOAD,

DIR̨ECTOR-GENERAL, ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT,

To
The SECRETARY to The GOVERNMENT of INDIA, Military Deppartment, SIMLA.

SIR,
I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the Annual Administration Report of the Army Remount Department for the official year 1904-05.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, servant,
H. GOAD, Colonel,

DirectoraGeneral, Army Remount Department.

# ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT 

## ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT IN INDIA

FOR THE OREICIAL.YEAR .
190405
PART I.
REMOUNTS.

1. Officers of the Department.-The work of the Remount Depôts was in :harge of the following officers:-

Superintendents of Remount Depôts.
Ahmednagar Remount Depôt.-Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Broome.
Hosur Remount Depôt $\quad . \quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Major G. C. Birdwood, from the } \\ 23 \text { ard April 1904 to the 17th } \\ \text { March 1905. } \\ \text { Major Brandreth from 28th to 31st } \\ \text { March. }\end{array}\right.$
Saharanpur Remount Depotr: ... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Major E. Brandreth, from ist } \\ \text { April to 27th Octobet 1g04. } \\ \text { Major Birdwood from 26th.,to.31st } \\ \text { March 1905 }\end{array}\right.$

Hapur Remount Depot
$\cdots\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Lieutenant D. H, Vanrenen, from } \\ \text { ist April to ioth December } \\ \text { 1904. }\end{array}\right.$ Major Birdwood, from ist to inth April 1904. $\because \infty$

Mona Remount' Depott. Captain Loch, from 18th April to. Ith December 1904. Captain G. H. Badcock, from 12th Deecmber 1904 to 3 1st March 1905.
In the absence of the Superintendent, the Veterinary Officer was in charge. The following officers were also employed at the depôts:-


## Teterinary Officers.

Ahmednagar Remount Depot and Deccan Subsidiary Circle. $\}$ Captain F. D. Hunt, A. V. D. Hosur Remount Depôt ... Captain A. E. Clarke, A. V. D. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mona Remount Depstiand Jhelum } \\ \text { Canal Colony Circle. }\end{array}\right\}$ Lieutenant E. S. Gillett, A.V.D. Saharanpur Remount Depott and
part of the Lahore Circle. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Captain WV F. Shore, A. V. D., from } \\ \text { Ist April to 27th May } 1904 \text { and } \\ \text { from 23rd August 1904 to } 3^{\text {Ist }} \\ \text { March } 1905 .\end{array}\right.$
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Hapur Remount Depót and the } \\ \text { United Provinces Circle. }\end{array}\right\}$ Captain T. W. Rudd, À. V. D.
2.-Mona Remount Depot and Young Stock Run.-The works in progress in the previous year were completed during the year under review. In addition the following works were constructed :-

Two Horse Hospitals and stables for 200 horses.
Two Line Overseers' quarters.
Two Pharmacies.
Six sheds for 300 young stock.
Chaff-cutting and grain-crushing sheds.
Four remount stables for 200 horses and other smaller works.
Eight Pucca wells.
Metalling road at Mona.
The following were undertaken departmentally :-
Five blocks of menials' quarters.
One godown for storing seed. Two riding schools. One coach house in brake stable. Three Veterinary Assistants' quarters. Kutcha loose boxes in Superintendent's compound.
A few minor works were still in progress at the close of the gear. The works are now in charge of the Public Works Department.

Sheesham trees have been extensively planted and nurseries to the extent of sisty acres laid. Four hundred and twenty.nine acres of Jungle were cleared and the land levelled for cultivation.
3. Cost of maintaining the reserve.-The cost of maintaining the war reserve of 1,000 horses during $1904-05$ is compared below with the figures of the preceding year:-


The appreciable reduction in the total cost may be considered satisfactory.
4. Standayds of height of troop horses.-The statement given below shewn the average heights of the several classes of Australian remounts purchased during the year under review as compared with the previous year.


[^0] number obtained 160 . In last year's report it was stated that the Arab and Persian imports of that year were the worst lot landed for many years; but this year the Arabs were still worse. The Persians however showed an improvement, The worst feature of the Arab importations was that three Arabs out of every five landed were three-year olds. This was the result of the high prices given for all classes of animals in the year of the Delhi Durbar. Dealers tempted by the hope of these prices still obtaining imported during the next two years every full-grown; Arab they could lay hands on and thus goug stock only were left in the Arabian market. The Arab dealers themselves admitted that this year's importations as a whole were very bad, but they added that they had brought the best they could get. If this is true, and it was confirmed by Colonel Fadiallah, Commandant of the Arab stud at Babolna, himself an Arab, who had been in Arabia lately, and the Arab market is declining, the importance of strengthening our Stud while there is time cannot be exaggerated.
6. Imported Mules.-During the year this department imported mules from the Argentine Republic, from Persia, and from the Chinese Frontier. In order to make good the shortage in the previous year, Major Arbuthnot was specially deputed to purchase in Persia, and Major Gough was sent to the Argentine to pass $75^{\circ}$ mules to be supplied by Mr. Tetley of Buenos Aires.
(i) Argentines.-When Major Gough had passed the 750 to be supplied by Mr . Tetley he was further deputed to purchase the 6,500 sanctioned in connection with the Reorganisation scheme. A trial contrart wàs pláced with Messrs. Bracht and Co. of Antwerp for the supply of 1,000, @ $\oint_{2!}$ 'ro each, but owing to the difficulty the firm seemed to experience in obtaining animals and the inferior class they offered for inspection, no further contract was given them. Arrangements for the supply of the remainder were then made with Mr. Tetley whose work has given every satisfaction.

A total number of 6,534 mules were obtained at a cost $\mathcal{L}^{21} \cdot 10$ a head plus expenses of the officers purchasing them. They have been classified as follows by the Supply and Transport Department :-

| Ordnance | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 97 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equipment | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 9,229 |
| Transport | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 3,208 |

Major Gough carried out this duty excellently.
(ii) Persians.-Major Arbuthnot was deputed to buy 500 mules to complete the previous year's shortage and partly towards the requirements of the year under review. On his arrival he found that mules were not plentiful and not
abtainable at the rates to which he was limited. The rates had to be increased and ultimately he shipped $5 t^{\circ}$ mules classed as follows:-


Major Arbuthnot has not yet completed his work.
(iii) Chinese.-In view of the possibilities of the country conterminous with the Burman frontier to supply mules, Major Willoughby was deputed to enquire into its resources and to purchase any suitable animals that might be avail-
able. Major Willoughby's report has already been submitted and Government have been pleased to express their appreciation thereof. Major Willoughby was asked to purchase-
10 Ordnance males
15 Baggage
75 Transport
20
20
Riding ponies.

Of these he could only secure one ordnance mule and 26 transport mules. The Commandants of i units to whom the latter were issued reported that the animals were suitable in every way for transport purposes.

- 7. Health.-The health of the horses during the year has been very good.

The health of the establishment has on the whole been good. Plague however claimed five victims in the Saharanpur Depoft and at Ilosur, notwithstanding inoculation and every possible precaution, the disease found itsway into the Depôt. There were 44 cases of which 35 succumbed to the attack. The epidemic lasted from the 27 th August 1904 to 1 Ith February 1905.
8. Farm profits or losses.-The following statement shows the profit ot loss on the several farms during $1904-05$ and the previous year:-

| - . | - |  |  | 290405. | 150304 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - |  |  |  | Rs. | Rs |
| Saharanpur | $\cdots$ | -* | $\cdots$ | 41,650 | 54,090 |
| Hapur ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 73,889 | 60,275 |
| Mona - ... | - - | ... | $\cdots$ | 65,6ı3 | 12,855 loss. |
| Hosur - | ** | -* | $\cdots$ | 63,235 | 82,579 |
| Ahmednagar | ®, $\cdot \cdots$ | - | -* | 8,833 loss | 1,048 loss |

Saharanpur.-The decrease in the profit at this depet is chielly due to smaller outturn of certain crops consequent on the severity of the winter, higher price of labnur than in the previous year, and to lower market rates.

Hapur and Mona.- The noticeable increase in the profit at these depots may be considered satisfactory.

Hosur.-The decrease is die to the reduced outturn of hay consequent ' on the failure of the north-east monsoon.

Ahmednagar.-The increased loss at Ahmednagar is due to a scanty rainfall and the consequent falling off in the outturn of the farm. With the land now secured at Framjee's Garden it is hoped that farming will assume a different aspect at Ahmednagar.
9. Poonapalli Tank,-After protracted negotiations the Poonapallitank was at last notified by the Collector of Salem on 3ist March 1905 as ready to be handed over. It has since been taken over by the Hosur Depôt.
10. Purchase of country-bred stock between 9 and 18 months of age.-In accordance with the instructions contained in Military Department No. 4306-D.; dated the $14^{\text {th }}$ August 1903 , I have attached a statement at Appendix I showing-
(a) The number of young horse stock purchased below 88 months of age present on the 1 st April;
(b) The casualties in this number occurring between April Ist and March $3^{1 \text { st } ; ~}$
(c) The percentage of casualties.

In addition to this, the Government of India require to be furnished with information shewing-
1.-Whether the introduction of this system has resulted in securing an - increased number of country-bred remounts for the service;
II.-The general health of these young stock, and
III.-Their average cost on issue to the service.
1.-The number of country-bred stock purchased from the time this system was established and for three years previously, is as follows :-
(a) Before the introduction of the system of purchasing stock under 18 months:-

(b) Since the introduction of the system-


These purchases should increase largely as we get full results from the Jhelum Canal Colony.
II.-The health of these young stock has been satisfactory and the actual deaths from disease were 28 out of 356 purchased up to the end of the year.

III,-Forty-two stock have been issued to date-


The cost of maintenance of these young stock is included in the general results of country-bred stock given at paragraph 21.
18. Purchase of Australian remounts.-The statements given below show-
(a) the number of Australian remounts obtained during the past two years, and
(b) the average prices paid.
-
(a) Number purchased.

(b) Average price.


The increase in the number of horses purchased is due to the numbers required for "Reorganisation."

The increase in the average purchase rate of $1904-05$ is due to payments - being made during that year at a fixed rate of exchange instead of at the opening rate for the day as previously.
12. Purchase of Arab and Persian Kemounts.-The number of Arab and Persian Remounts purchased in Bombay, together with the prices paid, were-

13. Hungarians.-An order for 100 horses was placed with Messrs. Hauser and Neffe of Vienna for the following classes :--

| Horse Artillery ... | - | - | $\because \cdot$ | -• | 25 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Field Artillery ... | ** | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Medium Cavalry ... | - | .. | .0. | P08 | 25 |
| Hussars | - 0 | . $\cdot$ | - ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | -** | 25 |

Of this number 98 were landed 80 of which had been selected in Austria by Mr . Fairholme subject to passing a veterinary examination in Bombay. The remaining 20 were to be purchased in India if considered fit. Of the latter 15 were purchased. The contract price of the lot was $£ 45$ a head, of which Mr . Fairholme received $\mathscr{E}^{2}$ a head for his services.

As far as can be judged at present these horses do not compare with Australians of the same class for pace or power. On the other hand they require no acclimatisation. They seem to take naturally to the country, travel well and keep their condition under work on a very small ration. In the event of sudden mobilisation these horses would be very useful for cavalry. For artillery it is doubtful if they have sufficient power. I have to thank Mr. Fairholme for the way he caried qut his work which involved much travelling.
14. Argentines.-An order was placed with Messrs. Porteous and Knight, the representatives of Colonel Brough in the Argentine, to supply 250 horses for Artillery. The number purchased was only 91 and these are a very indifferent lot. The shippers when accepting the contract had three months in which to fulfil it. Failing to do so and to produce the class of animal wanted they complained of the shortness of the notice and that the time of the year was unfavourable for conditioning horses. Major Gough reports that good horses in the Argentine, though not plentiful, are procurable in small numbers in different parts of the country. Breeding is spasmodic for want of encouragement and he is of opinion that if India offered a regular market for a particular type, breeders wauld. certainly endeavour to produce that type. He considers that the price offered by Government leaves a very fair margin of profit to the stock breeder. The prices offered were $£ 20$ a head in the Argentine or $£ 45$ c.i.f. landed in India. The 91 obtained cost $£ 35-9$ a head landed in India. Under the circumstances $\cdot$ I do not think we can look on Argentine as a source of supply. .
15. North Americans.-Major Gough was also directed to visit the United States of America in order to explain to our contractors there, the class of animal required for the Indian Services and to arrange for the purchase of 100 sample horses. He proceeded to Sheridan Wyoming, and stayed about io days with the Messrs, Moncreiffe looking over their stock and explaining to them our requirements. He reports they are all bred in the North-West, a lime stone country, among rocky hills, subject to a good deal of heat in the summer and to very severe winters. Like the Argentine horse they are purely pasture-fed and a year's acclimatisation and grain feeding in India should give good development. Out of 94 horses landed in India by Messrs. Moncreiffe, 87 were purchased.
16. Purchase of country-breds.-The number of young stock purchased, the average prices by ages paid, together with the general average cost, were-


The average age of the stock purchased during 1904-05 nas-

\[

\]

The decrease in the purchase rate is due to the purchase of stock of a younger age than in the previous year.
17. Purchase of country-bred mules.-The following is a statement of mules purchased in the country during the year under review, and the average prices

8. Average cost of issues. - The average cost of the horses issued to the sernce during t904-05, and the preceding year, such horses bearing all
depdt charges (except the charges of those for the war reserve) is given in the following statement:-


The decrease in the average issue cost is principally due to-
(1) Lower prices having been paid for the purchase of horses issued during the year under review than for those issued in the preceding year;
(2) Cheaper rates of articles of feed;
(3) Smaller departmental charges in consequence of a larger number of horses having been issued to the service.
19. Feed and keep.-The following statement shews' the average number of horses of each class present daily in the department, and their general monthly average cost per head in feed and keep during 1904-05, and the preceding year:-


The increase in the feed and keep of Arabs and Persians and country bred remounts is due to higher rates of grain and fodder obtained from cultivation produce, and to a smaller number of horses having been maintained.

The increase in the keep of young stack is chiefly due to the smaller number of animals maintained at the Hapur Depôt.
20. Issues of remounts.-The number of remounts of each class issued to the service during 1904-05 and the previous year is as given below-

| Class. |  |  |  | 8904-05. | 1903.04. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Australians | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\stackrel{\text { No. }}{2,902}$ | No. 2,492 |
| Arabs and Persians... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 126 | 210 |
| Country-breds .... | $\cdots$ | - | - 0 | 39 | 57 |
| $\cdots$ |  | Total | ... | 3,067 | 2,759 |

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The increase in the total number issued to the service is consequent on the increase in the strength of British Cavalry regiments in India, and the re-introm duction of signalling into the artillery.
21. Cost of maintaining country-bred horses.-The following statement shows the average first cost and the average cost of up-keep of young stock at the depôts during 1904.05 and the preceding year:-


The decreases are due to the maintenance charges, etc., of the year under review having been averaged on a larger number of young stock maintained during the year.

- 22. Issues of mules.-The following statement shows the number and average cost of the mules issued to the service during 1904.05 compared with the results of the previous year :-

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

The decrease in the average cost is due to lower prices having been paid for mules purchased.
23. Horse Importations.-The importations for Government during the last two years were-

|  | Year. |  | Calcutta. | Madras. | Bambay. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1903-04$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots .0$ | $\ldots$ | 2,337 | 721 | 762 |
| $1904-05$ | $\ldots .0$ | $\ldots 00$ | $\ldots .0$ | $\ldots$ | 3,675 | 1,460 | 1,492 |

The increased importation is due to the larger number of horses required by Government.
24. Commissions.-The statements given at Appendices II and III show the commissions granted to shippers during the year under review compared with the numbers presented and purchased, as also the commissions granted for borses to be bought during 1905-06.
-25. /ssues to the service.-The numbers that issued during 1904-0.5 to the different branches of the service were-

| Royal Horse Artillery | .** | $\cdots$ | .. | ... | 581 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Royal Field Artillery | ** | ... | ..- |  | 591 |
| Heavy and Howitzer B | ries | ..* | ..- | .. | 121 |
| British Cavalry | $\cdots$ | ** | ..0 | ... | 670 |
| Madras Cavalry | $\cdots$ | - | $\ldots$ | .." | 183 |
| Chargers | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ..0 | ... | 26 |
| His Excellency the Viceroy's and Governors' Body Guards |  |  |  | ... | 22 |
| His Excellency the Commander-in-Cbief's and Governors' Stables |  |  |  |  | 6 |
| Issues to Studs stallionss and brood mares |  |  | -0. | .. | 45 |
| - | Total |  |  |  | 145 |

26. Horses broken to draught.-A total of 1,687 artillery horses were issued to the service broken to draught, as compared with 1,115 similarly issued during 1903-04.
27. "Officers' chargers.-A total of 26 officers' chargers were selected during the year under review as compared with 42 selected during the preceding year. The decrease is due to the privilege recently admitted to officers of hiring troop horses as chargers.
28. Receipts and issues of country-breds.-In accordance with the orders contained in Military Department No. 1276-F., dated 15 th May 1903, the statement given below contains information regarding-
(a) the year of receipt in the depôt of each of the country-bred remouṇ̃ts issued during $1904{ }^{-05}$, and
(b) the year of receipt of those remaining on the 31st March 1905.

29. Country-bred purchases.-At appendix IV will be found a statement giving the names of the places where the country-bred stock obtained during the year under review were purchased, and the names of the officers who purchased them.
30. Cuntry-bred issues.-The two statements at appendices V and VI show the names of the officers who purchased the country-bred remounts that passed through the depôts during the year under review, and the names of the places at which these horses were purchased.
31. Rejections and casualties.-The actual numbers cast and sold, that died or were destroyed during the past two years were-

|  | Years. |  | Horsel |  |  | Mulem |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | No. of Casualdes. | Average Na. present daily. | Percentaga | No. of cabualtica. | ( ${ }_{\text {A }} \begin{gathered}\text { A era ge } \\ \text { No. } \\ \text { Present } \\ \text { daily. }\end{gathered}$ | Parceotage. |
| 1904-05 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 171 | 3.142 | 544 | 7 | 829 | 0.85 |
| 2903.04 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 137 | 3,016 | $4 \cdot 54$ | 5 | 289 | 173 |

The increase under horses is due chiefly to 23 having been cast and sold at the Saharanpur depoft during the year under review against 8 cast in the previous year, and to 15 joung stock having died at Mona during 1904.05 against 4 in the previous year. Out of the 23 cast at Saharanpur during 1904.057 were actually cast in the previous year, but having been sold in 1904.05 they were included in the accounts of the latter year. The comparison therefore should be 15 cast in 1903.04 and 16 in 1004-05. The increase at Mona is due chiefly to the large number of deaths from strangles.

PaRT II.

## HORSE, MULE AND DONKEY BREEDING.

32. The work of the Circles was carried out by the following officers:-

| Rawalpindi Circle | $\begin{cases}\text { Superintendent } & \text { a. } \\ \text { Veterinary Officer } & \text { wo }\end{cases}$ | Captain A. C. Stewart. <br> Captain E. Brown. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Superintendent | Captain C. F. Templer. |
| Jhelum Canal Colony Circle | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Agsistant Superinteidents } \\ \text { Veterinary Officer }\end{array}\right.$ | Lieutenants J. Bruce : and D. H. Vanrenen. <br> Lieutenant E. S. Gillett. |
| Lahore Circle | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll} \text { Superintendent } & \text {. } & \text {... } \\ \text { Veterinary Officer } & \text {.. } & \text {... } \end{array}\right.$ | Captain S. A. M. Orr Captain W. F. Shore. |
| Baluchistan Circle | Superintendent <br> Veterinary Officer | Major H. MoN. Pstterson. Captain D. J. Quinlañ. |
| United Provinoes Circle | Superiatendent <br> Veterinary Officer | Major B. J. H. Humfroy. Captaln T. W. Budd. |
| Deccan Circle | $\begin{cases}\text { Superintendent } \\ \text { Veterinary Officer } & \end{cases}$ | Captain A. Hewlett Captain F. D. Hunt. |

33. The Gujranwala District was transferred from the Rawalpindi Circle to the Jhelum Canal Colony Circle and the Gujrat District from the Civil Veterinary Department to the Rawalpindi Circle. The Sharakpur Tahsil of the Lahore District was transferted from the Lahore Circle to the Jhelum Canal Colony Circle:
34. In Military Department letter No. 3883-D., dated the 14th July, 1904, Government sanctioned the establishment of stud farms at Ahmednagar and Mona with the object of preserving the pure eastern breeds, of horses and of producing pure bred animals which will be fit for use as Tmperial stallions.
AThe stud at Ahmednagar will ultimately consist: of 85 mares and that at


The Arab mares were purchased in the Bombay stables The Deccani mares were selected from the country-bred stock already in the depôt. .The Kathiawaris and Marwaris were obtained from Kathiawar and Marwar respectively. In connection with the Kathiawari mares our thanks.are due to the Political Agent in Kathiawar and the District Saperintendents of Police, Messrs. Souter and Pogson without whose assistance we could have done nothing. Our purchases in Marwar were facilitated by the valuable help rendered by Liente-nant-Colonel R. H. Jennings, C. S. I.; Captain S. H. Jacob, and Rao Bahadur Pundit Sukhdeo Pershad. C. I. E. The Australian mares were imported by

Messrs. Krorouse, Madden and Mackinnon.
Arab mares require acclimatising just as much as Australians. Moreover from the experience gained up to date it would appear that Arab mare freshly purchased and turned into the paddock take longer to condition than the Australians.

Mona Horse Stud.-Out of the 20 brood mares sanctioned, 17 were bought before 31st March 1905. The average price paid for the mares was Rs. 667-3-6. Several of these mares wore in foal when purchased and four have dropped foals. Two stallions have been used for covering these mares, one an Unmol lent by Malak Umar Hayat Khan and the other a Shihan purchased in the Jhang District.
35. In Military Department letter No. 741-D., dated 2nd February 1904, Government sanctioned the formation of small studs at Mona and Mirpur for the purpose of breeding donkey stallions. The studs are to consist of one stallion and 20 mares at each of these places.

Mona Donkey Stud.-15 mares had been obtained by 31st March 1905. The average price of these mares was Rs. 90-9-0. Two donkeys were foaled during 1904-05.

Mirpur Donkey Stud.-Twenty mares were purthased during 1904.05 at an average price of Rs. 93. Of these, four were in foal at the time of purchase. These four mares produced four colt foals, two of which are good and two fair. The mares have been covered chiefiy by an American jack. Twelve more foals were born by the end of the year of which 8 were colts and four fillies. Two of the former were born dead. The stock on the whole is good.

The success of the two donkey breeding studs has been satisfactory, and with a view to extending the sobeme I have addressed Government to sanction the addition of 40 mares.
36. The prospects of Horse, Mule and Donkey Breeding Operations are, Horse Breeding in Circles. on the whole, encouraging.

The Jhelum Canal Colony shows excellent results and this despite the fact
Jhelum Canal Colony Circle that operations were considerably impeded last jear by a severe outbreak of plague which caused colonists to leave their land. The percentage of foalings to coverings in the Colony itself was 38. It promises to be an excellent field for the purchase of stock for the army. The num. ber of young stock purchased exceeded the aggregate of all the other Circles, a good result, I think, when it is remembered that the first batch of mares did not commence to arrive in the Colony until the end of March 1903, and that only 20 stallions had commenced working in the Colony by the beginning of June 1903. The work of the Circle has progressed satisfactorily with the exception of the mule breeding scheme in the Chenab Colony, which has not received the attention which its importance deserves and which it must inevitably forego until the area over which it extends is constituted a separate Circle controlled by and commanding the constant attention of a whole-time officer. Proposals on the subject have recently been submitted by me to Government. The Department is greatly, indebted to the Colonization Officer, Mr. W. M. Hailey, C. S., for the help he has continued to give our officers in the Colony.

Horse.breeding Operations in this Cirole were hampered considerably by the
owing to the prevalence of Dourine; the steps taken have, however, proved successful. This is satisfactory, as Dera Ghazi Khan is one of the best horsebreeding districts in India.

In last year's annual report I described how certain districts in this Circlo,

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 notably Bulandshahr, had suficred from Dourine.The disease has now been practically suppressed, but it will take some time before these districts reoover from its effects.

The Deccan Circle has suffered and is still suffering severely from a succession of soarce years. In fact it is not too much to say that at present its future is in a precarious condition owing to the large mortality among the brood-mares and young stock during the famine years and to the inability of the breeders owing to poverty to replace losses with suitable animals.

A perusal of Table XV, giving the percentage of foals to coverings for General the last 6 years, shows that deoided improvement has been made and this should increase annually; it is only by getting a fair percentage of foals to coverings that horse breeding can really flourish. Once the foal is born, it remains with the owner to care for it ; but with a fair percentage of foals he gets a good chance of success.

The present percentage of foals to coverings is close on 30, an increase of 6 per cent. on last year, and if we can gradually raise this to something over 40 per cent., things will be on a totally different footing and will bear a fair comparison with the results of horse breeding on somewhat the same lines on the Continent.

With mule breeding again-see paragraph 53-a disfinct advance is made in the percentage of foalings to coverings, but a great improvement is still necessary.

## PART A-IMPERIAL REPORT.

## - I.-HORSE BREEDING.

37. There were 307 horse and pony stallions on the register at the commencoment of the year under report. 68 wero btullonas the mesistar (eide Table 1). added and 34 removed from the strength,
leaving a balance of 331 on 31 st March 1905 . Of the 51 received by importation from England and purchased in India, my remarks will be found recorded below. Of the 34 stallions removed from the register 30 died, were destroyed or sold; one, a thoroughobred English, was transferred to the Junagadh State in exchange for a Kathiawari stallion and 3 were cast and transferred respectively to the Imperial Bacteriologist, the Lahore. Veterinary College and the Hapur Remount Depôt.
38. Of the 293 allotted horse and pony stallions remaining at the end of the Agen of utallione (vide Table II). year, 131 were up to 10 jears, 123 over 10 and up to 15 years, and 39 over 15 years.
39. The general average oost of feed and koep was Ms. 343-15-6 for horss stallions and Rs. 341 for pony stallions against Ms. $363-11-9$ and Ms. 371 respec-
ures for pony stallions concern the Decean
Cont of feed and keep (vide Table III). tively in the previous year. The figures for pony stallions concern the Deccan Circle only.
40. The number of horse stallions actually employed on stud work during Stallions at etad (vicur Table IV) the year was 238-55. The remainder were either unaoclimatised or ineffective from sickness or other causes. The number of mares covered by Government stallions was 11,150.
41. Average of mares covered per stallion:--


A comparative statement (Table XV) showing the results of coverings during the period from $1898-99$ to 1903-04 is appended. It will be seen that the results of the year under report compare favourably with those of former years.

- 43. The number and classes of stallions received either by importation from

England or purchased in Indis are detailed below:-


The average prices paid for horses purchased in India wero:- Ia
Thorough-bred Anstralian imported ly Mescry. Krcrouse, Mradjea


The average cost of the 12 thorough-bred English stallions imported from England was £287-16.0, and that of the 4 Arabs imported from England £267-15-0. The figures for the thorough-bred English stallions and the English Arabs, however, represent the actual price paid and do not include transit and other incidental charges.

Twelye thorough-bred English stallions were imported from England during
Thosongh-bred English.
the season. The first lot of five consist-
ing of "Grail", "Gold Seal", "Lord Jummy", "Marechal Neil ". and "Ashanti Gold "arrived in December. My remarks on each of these stallions were called for and submitted to Government in March. The second batch of seven consisting of "Woodcutter", "Refractor", "Jennico", "Kilcoolan", "St. Victor", "De Lacy" and "Con" arrived in March. Of these "'Woodcutter", "Kilcoolan" and "St. Victor", were reported by me to be unsuited for stud purposes and together with some stallions received in 1903-04 formed the subject of a reference by the Military Department to the Becretary of State.

Four Arabs were imported from England, riz., "Nasir," "Seyal", "Narkise", and "Rashid" Of these "Narkise" is very good and "Rashid," a three year old, promises to grow into a fine horse. "Seyal" shows great quality, but both he and "Nasir" are somewhat light of bonè.

The Committee appointed for the purchase of Arab stallions in Bombay Arabn.
was composed. of-

Twenty-two stallions were purchased by the Committee. They were all of good quality.

The Committee appointed for the purchase of Australian stallions in Thorongh-bred A.ugtralians Madras was composed of -
$\left.\begin{array}{lll}\text { Colonel II. Goad } & \ldots & \text {... } \\ \text { Colonel J. Wresident. A. Morgan } & \text {... } & \text {... } \\ \text { Major G1 O. Birdwood } & \text {... } & \ldots\end{array}\right\}$ Members.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Broome was subsequently appointed to be President of the Committee owing to Colonel Goad's illness and Major Gunn took: the place of Colonel Morgan. Towards the end of the purchasing season Major Brandreth was appointed rice Major Birdwood owing to the latter officer's transfer to Saharanpur.

The first batch consisting of "Lockhart", "Goodwood" "Clifton" and "Tom" were passed in January. They were all classed as "very good"; "Amber" was passed in March and was also classed as "very good ". The last batch of stallions was passed in May and were classed as follows :-
"Bill of Melton", "Progression," "Ajax"-very good. "Staats Artillerie" and "Millbrook"-good.
44. 1,599 horse and mule colts were castrated by Veterinary Assistants paid
Catration (Table FIII). from Imperial Funds against 1,042 last year.
45. The stud-bred sire again heads the list with a proportion of 10 , followed Belative suceese of nonllions with regard to their by the thorough-bred Australian with $5^{\prime} 72$, stock in the Show Bing (Table 17). Hackney and Norfolk trotters 1•80, and Country-bred 1.0.

The long lead of the stud-bred is due largely to the fact that he is the only: one of his class in the department and is an extraordinarily good stock getter.

Conatry-bred remonnte purchaced (Table I).
46. The number of remounts purchased during the jear was 1,430 against 1,216 last year:-

| Army Remount Department | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 210 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Native Cavalry Regimenta ... | ..- | $\cdots$ | .-. | 766 |
| Police ... ... | .-. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 356 |
| Imperial Service Troops | ** | -." | ** | 38 |
|  |  | Total | ** | 1,480 |

47. Eight horses died and 17 were destroyed giving a percentage of 8.39 against 12.34 last jear. Full particulars of each stallion will be found in table XI (A).
48. Four horses were sold during the year as unfit for stud purposes. One stallionit sold (Table XII). was cast and transferred to the Imperial Bacteriologist and another which was sterile was returned to General Sir A. Hunter, its former owner, as too old for stud purposes.
49. The jear under report opened with a balance of $\mathbf{1 0}, 813$ for horse-breedBrandod mares (Table IIII). ing, $1,75 \geqslant$ for pony-breeding and 526 for mule-breeding on the registers and closed with 18,002 for horse-breeding, 1,782 for pony-breeding and 1,221 for mulebreeding. The number branded during the year was 2,363 for horse-breeding, 170 for pony-breeding and 697 for mule-breeding.

## II-MULE-BREEDING.

50. The year under report opened with a balance of 343 donkey stallions. 30 were added and 41 removed from the strength leaving a closing balance of 332 on 31st Marci 1905. Of this number 143 were up to 10 years of age, 143 over 10 and up to 15 years and 26 over 15 jears (vide Table II). The remaining 20 were unallotted.

Cont of feed and keep (Tnble III).
51. The average cost of feed and keep was Rs. 176-10-5 against Rs. 175-14-1 last year.
52. The number of donkey stallions actually emplosed during the year at Donkey atallions at stud (Table FI). breeding purposes. stud was 252 against 232 last year. Of these $\mathbf{3 3 . 4 0}$ were used solely for donkey-

The remainder were either unacclimatised or ineffective from siokness or other causes.

The number of mares served by donkey stallions was 13,924 pony mares and 1,766 donkey mares against 14,262 and 1,190 respectively last year.

The average number of mares covered per stallion was:-

| Pony mares | ... | ... | ... | ... | .0. | 63.68 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Donkey ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 62.87 |

against $69 \cdot 48$ and $44 \cdot 72$ respectively in the previous year.

## Produce (Table VII).

53. The results of the previous year's

| Mule foals | ... | ... | ... |  | -8 | 2,848 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Donkey $\quad$, | ... | . | ... | -.. | ... | 815 |

against 2,683 and 233 respectively last year.
The percentage of foals to coverings was 19.02 for mules and 21.91 for donkeys against $18 \cdot 10$ and 16.34 last year.
54. Twenty out of the 21 American donkeys ordered from the United States,

## Btalliona imported.

 America, were landed, one stallion haring died on the royage. They have been veryfavourably reported on as a whole.
Six stallions were taken over from the Civil Veterinary Department from the Hissar Farm, and are an excellent lot. 12 donkey colts will be fit for transfer from the Mona Depôt for stud work in 1905-06.
55. Nine donkey stallions died and 7 were destroyed during the year giving

Cenallies (Tshle ID). a percentage of $4: 66$ against 13.58 last year. Particulars as to causes of death and destruction will be found in Table XI (A).
56. Twenty donkey stallions were sold during the year' as unsuitable for 8ales (Thble III).
stud purposes. Three stallions were sold for stud purposes to the Nabha State under the anthority of M. D. letter No. 2651-D., dated 17th May 1904.
57. At the end of October 1904 systematic touring of the Chenab Colony and Jhang District was commenced by the Assistant Superintendent, Jhelum Canal Colony Circle. By the middle of Maroh 1905 every part of these areas had been visited by him and 1,002 mares had been branded for mule-breeding in connection with lambadari grants in the Chenab Colony.
58. Sketch maps of the Circles showing the position of stallion stands Mapa. and the number of stallions at each stand accompany the Report.

## PART B.-PROVINOIAL REPORT.

## I.-HORSE BREEDING.

59. There yere 83 stallions at the beginning of the jear, 26 were added to flalilions on the regintes (Table I). the registers and 10 removed learing $\%$ closing balance of 90 on 31st March 1905.
60. The cost of feed and keep of pony and donkey stallions was -
Cont of feed ead keep (Truble II).

| Rs, | \& | P. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 257 | 5 | 10 |
| 96 | 8 | 4 |

against Rs. $218-4-6$ and Rs, $153-0.6$ respectively last year.
61. $81 \cdot 44$ stallions were actually employed at stud out of 99 on the register Btalliono at work (Thale III). against 77. last year.
62. 4,7.36 mares were covered against

Marea coverord (Table III).
5,040 in the provious jear.
Average of mares served per stallion :-
Year under report... ${ }^{\prime}$ '... $\quad .0$... $\quad \because \quad{ }^{58.15}$
Previous year -.. ... ... ... ... 64.45

Produoe (Tablo IV).
63. Number of foals produced :-

| Year under report | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |  | 1,391 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Previous year ... | ... | -0 | ... | ... | 1,296 |
| Percentage of foalings to coverings :- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year under report | ... | ... | ... | ..' | $2{ }^{2} \cdot 6$ |
| Previous year | ... | $\cdots$ |  |  | 25 |

64. Three ponies died and 9 were destroyed giving a percentage of 10.84 , Casaltioe (Thble VII). Table VII (A) gives particulars of casualties.
65. Only one pony stallion was sold.

## II.-MULE BREEDING.

66. Twelve stallions were on the register at the beginning of the year; 3 were added and 4 removed, leaving a closing balance of 11.15 stallions were emplosed at stud against 7 last jear (table V). The average cost of feed and keep of these animals was Rs. 96-8.4.

Mares covarad (Table $\mathbf{\nabla}$ ).

| Pony mares | ** | . $\cdot$ | *** | ** | .0. | 488 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Donkey " | . ${ }^{*}$ | -0. | *00 | *** | ** | 841 |

against 305 and 272 respectiyely last jear.
The average number of mares covered per stallion was :-

| Pony mares | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $4.8 \cdot 8$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Donkey " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $08 \cdot 2$ |

against $43 \cdot 57$ and $30 \cdot 2 \%$ respectively last year.
68. The result of the previous jear's coverings are :-

|  | Mule foals | ... | ... | 79 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Produce (Table VI). | Donkey foals | ... | ... | 60 |

against 68 and 45 respectively in the provious year.
The percentage of foals to coverings was 25.30 for mules and 20.43 for donkess against 22.74 and 20.80 last year.

## 21

## HORSE FAIRS ABD BHOWS.

60. Table XIV is an abstract of particulars regarding horse fairs and apows held during the year.

## Ratalpindi Cirole.

70. Two fairs were held in this Circle. The number of animals present was Gajrat and Rowalpind. 5,987 against 4,099 in the previous yeaz and the number competing 964 against 798. The number of remounts purchased was 36. 274 mules were purchased by Government and 1,469 by others.'

Gujrat.-There was an increase of 238 adimals present as compared with last year. A large number of mares have gone from this district to the Jhelum Canal Colony, 10 horses and 9 mules were purchased by Government.

Rawalpindi.-There was a large increase in the total number of animals present, viz., 4,963 against 3,410 last year. The increase is due chiefly to the large number of young mules present. 3 horses were purchased for this department and 23 for Native cavalry, 75 mules were purohased for this department and 26 for the Hissar Cattle farm.

## Jhelum Canal Colony Circle.

71. Four shows were held in this Circle. The number of animals present Lynllpar, Gojnnwale, Jhang, Bhabpar ad was 10,594 against 7,907 last year and
 1,424. The number of remounts purchased was 38 . 12 mules were purchased by Government and 13 by others.

Lyallpur promises to become one of the most important shows in India. It is already bigger than the old established and noted Shahpur fair. The total number of animals present was 3,477 against 938 of Shahpur this year and 1,230 last year. Although only 1 remount and 4 mules were bought for Government, no fewer than 223 animals changed bands for'the sum of Rs. 23,192, while the total amount realised by sales of animals at the Shabpur fair did not exceed Rs. 19,364.

Gujranvala.-A small show at which very few animals were sold this year. There were 748 animals present against 689 last year. 220 competed for prizes against 230 last year. There were no young stock horses suitable for Government purposes and no Native Cavalry or police remounts were purchased. 2 mules were purchased for Government.

Jhang.-There was a decrease of 497 in the number of animals present and of 86 in those competing for prizes. The formation of the new Lyallpur District by which a great port of the Colony was taken away trom the Jhang District is largely responsible for this marked falling off. No remounts or mules were purchased.

Shahpur compared very fayourably with those of former years in spite of the fact that a very great number of good mares have been transferred from this district to the Jhelum Canal Colony. The number of animals present was 938 against 1,230 last year and the number competing 427 against 643.17 remounts were purchased by this Department and 14 for native cavalry. 8 mules Fere purchased: 6 by Government, 2 by others.

Sargodah.-This was the first show ever held at Sargodah. In spite of the fact that there was a good collection of brood mares and young stock, very little business was done. This was due in part to the inexperience of the colonists and in part to a scarcity of purchasers. No "Bhojpuries". or other dealers visited this fair although there were many at the Shahpur fair which was held only a few days earlier.

## Laforr Ciacle.

72. Five fairs were held in this Circle. There was a large increase this year in $\Delta$ mritar (Doruli), Jalabiad, Malton, Dere Ghad the number of animals present, vis., 15,436 Khan and Auritarar (Baisakhi). against 13,555 last jear, but there was a decrease in the numbers competing, viz., 1,313 against 1,344 . The number of remounts purchased was 294. 196 mules were purchased by Government and 1,246 by others. The Jalalabad fair which was abandoned last jear was again held this year.

Amritsar (Dewali).-There was an increase of 567 animals attending the fair. 11 remounts were purchased for Government and 87 for Native cavalry. 15 mules were purchased for Government and 62 for Native cavalry. A good many animals were also bought for the Jaipar State, Bombay Tramway Company, eto.

Jalalabad.-A decrease of 720 as compared with 1903 chiefly due to the large namber of animals that have died or been destroyed for "surra" and also in some measure to the inclement weather. 3 remounts were purchased for Government, 10 for Native cavalry and 2 for Police. 10 mules were purchased for Government.

Multan.-There was a decrease of 94 animals in the number attending the fair. It was not a good fair for remounts, either British or Native cavalry. No horses were purchased for Government, but 12 young stock were purchased for Native cavalry. 20 mules were bought for Government. The number and quality of the mules, a large number of which belonged to zamindars, was the chief feature of the show.

Dera Ghazi Khan.-The success of the show this year was marred by the fact that owing to there being plague in the city the fair was held $2 \frac{1}{8}$ miles out, the city itself being put out of bounds. 10 remounts were bought for Government, 64 for Native cavalry, 1 mule for Government and 14 for Native cavalry. The number and stamp of mules was disappointing.

Amritsar (Baisakhi). -The number attending the fair was 5,118 against 4,718 last year. There would have been a greater increase still but for the earthquake which took place two days before the commencement of the fair. 8 remounts were purchased for Government and 87 for Native cavalry. 33 mules were purchased for Government and 117 for Native cavalry.

## Bardchistar Circle.

73. Five shows were held. There was a large increase in the number of animals present, viz., 5,138 against 3,453 last year. The numbers competing also
Quath, 8ibi, Jecobebed, Talker and Shikerpur. shor an increase, viz., 4,972 against 3,404 last year. The number of remounts purchased was 482. 72 mules were purchased by Government and 10 by others.

Quelta.-The total number of animals exhibited ras 954 against 800 last jear showing an increase of 364. The number ot remounts purchased was 3 by Army Remount Department, 131 by Native cavalry and 108 by Police. 2 mules by Army Remount Department and 5 by Native oavalry were purchased. Branded mares and fillies, 2 -year old fillies, yearling colts, geldings and foals-colts and fillies-were well represented and of good quality. Remaining classes were indifferent.

Sibi.-The number of animals exhibited was 640 against 785 last jear. The decrease is due to the failure of rain in Kachi and consequent scarcity of fodder and to the inclemency of the weather both before and during the horse-show. 9 remounts and 2 mules were purchased. The quality of the classes at the show was as usual excellent.

Jacobabad.-The number. present was 1,802 arainst 1,404, a 5 mall incroase of 98 on the last show. 12 remounts were purchasod by Army Remount Department, 67 by Native cavalry and 112 by Police. The number of mulca purchased at this show was 41 by Army Remount Department and $\delta$ by Native
cavalry. Brood mares, branded fillies, 2-year old fillies, yearling colts and geldings and yearling mules were above the average and well represented. Memaining classes were poor.

Tolhar. $-1,474$ animals were present at the show against 932 last year. The large increase is due to the great interest taken in horse breeding by Mr. Ferrers, Assistant Collector, Tando Division. 19 remounts were parchased for Police and 12 mules by Army Remount Department. With the exception of branded mares and yearling mules a most indifferent lot of animals was shown.

Shikarpur.-The number exhibited was 562 against 426 last year. 21 remounts were purchased, i.e., 1 by Army Remount Department and 20 by Levies and Police. 15 mules were bought by the Army Remount Department. all classes shown were well represented and of good quality, a great improvement on former years

## United Propincer Circle.

74. Four fairs were held in this Circle. The number present was 6,221 against 7,975 last year and the number competing 1,615 against 1,735. The decrease is due to the Garhmuktesar fair not having been held during the year under report. 107 remounts were purchased. 14 mules were purchased by Government.

Aligarh.-There was a decrease of 301 as compared with the attendance of the previous year. The decrease was due to frosts on account of which many owners who would otherwise have krought their animals to the fair were occupied with trying to save some of their crops by watering, etc. 5 remounts and 2 mules were purchased for this Department and 6 remounts for Native and Imperial Service cavalry regiments.

Bulandshahr. - 1,193 animals were present as compared with 1,299 last year. The decrease is attributed to the frosts and unsettled weather, 16 remounts and 4 mules were purchased for this department, and 16 remounts for Native cavalry regiments.

Mruzaffarnagar.-2,075 animals attended as compared with 1,950 the previous year and 410 competed against 394 last year. 10 remounts and 4 mules were purchased for this department. . 8 remounts were purchased for Native and Imperial Service cavalry regiments.

Nauchandi.-This fair was held outside the period of the year under report, viz., from 3rd April to 10th April 1905. 1,750 animals attended as compared with 1,730 last jear. 577 competed against 518 last year. 16 remounts and 4 mules were purchased by this department. 30 remounts were purchased for Native and Imperial Service cavalry regiments.

## Deccan Circle.

75. Only one show is held in this Circle, 482 animals were present and $\Delta b$ mednagar. competed against 507 last year. Only one remount was purchased. The judges pronounced the show to be disappointing and the quality of the stock poor except the three-year old fillies which were very good and promising. The falling off in the show is directly traceable to plague and famine against Which it is impossible to struggle, and does not necessarily imply that horsebreeding in this district is on the wane; in fact the exorbitant prices asked (and in many cases obtained) by breeders for anything of merit shows that there is a good demand for well bred stock and that the people realize that the horse-breeding industry is a lucrative one.

## 24 <br> GENERAI. <br> Equine Diseases.

76. Dourine was prevalent in the Dera Ghazi Khan District of the Lahore Doarise

Oircle and interfered much with breeding operations.' In the United Provinces Circle there was only one fresh case of this disease among the Imperial stallions and two fresh cases among the Provincial pony stallions Major Pease, Principal of the Punjab Veterinary College, toured through the Aligarh, Bulandshahr and Dera Ghazi Khan Districts in connection with his Investigation of this disease.

There was a small outbreak of surra in the Ferozepore district which necessitated the suspension of coverings at Ferozepore and Muktesar stands for a short period and for a long period at the Jalalabad stand. 25 cases of surrs occurred in the Jhelum Canal Colony Circle. 20 of these occurred in the Jhelum Canal Colony. The cases were confined to a very limited area and can be satisfactorily accounted for by the water-logged condition of the areas due to the peculiar non-perculative properties of the soil. The Coloniation Officer is transferring horse-breeding colonists away from these ritlages and a recrudescence of the disease need not be anticipated.

One case of glanders occurred in the Jhelum Canal Colony. There is
little doubt that this case was contracted in Sialkot. All the stock in the zeighbourhood were subjected to strict isolated segregation until they had been twice tested with mallein and until subsequently declared free of the disease.

Two stallions died from anthrax in the Baluchistan Circle. Strict proAnthras. $\quad$ cautions were taken against the spread of the disease and were successful, no further cases having occurred.

## Health.

77. Plague was prevalent around almost all the stands of the Deccan Circle, but the Circle establishment was not effected. A virulent outbreak of plague occurred during the months of April and May and part of June 1904 in the Jhelum Canal Colony and imposed a very severe check on the development of the horse-breeding scheme owing to the fight of the colonists with their marea This resulted in the colony being practicilly denuded of mares for abont eight weeks of the most important part of the covering seasnn. Stallions were however sent to and temporarily accommodated in the districts to which mares had been removed and this measure to some extent mitigated the ineritable results of the exodus.

## Appendix 1.

Statement showing year by year-
(a The number of young biock present où the ist of April,
(b) The casualties between April Ist and March 3!st,
(c) The percentage of casualties,
of young horse stock purchased at an age lower than 18 months, and between June 2899 and the $3^{\text {rst }}$ March 1905.


[^1]. . . . . .

## Appendir II.

Statement showing the comaissions given to shippers during 1904-05, the number of horses presented and the number purchased.

(a) This inclades 1,293 Reorganisetion borses
(b)


Appendix ILI.
Shippers commissioned to import horses during 1905-06.


## Appendiz IV.

Statement showing the names of the places where the 293 country-bred stock were purchased during the year 1903-04, the number bopght and the names of the officers buying them.


Appendix V.
Statement showing the names of officers who purchased the ga country-bred stock that were issued to the British service, or cast and sold during the official year 1904-05 with fit and unfit proportions of those purchased by each.


Appendix VI.
Statement showing the names of the places at which the 93 countzy-breds were obtained that were either issued to the British service or cost and sold during the official year $\mathbf{7 0 0 3} 004$ with fit and unfit proportion from eack place.



Slatement showing the $A G E S$ OF STALLIONS on the register on 31st March 1905.


IMPERIAL.
TABLE III.
Cost of Feed and keep of Stallions during 190406.


## IMPERIAL

TABLE IV.
Services of Horse and Pony Stallions during 1901.05.


## IMPERIAL.

TABLE 7.
Produce of Horse and Pony Stallions during 1904-05.


## IMPERIAL.

TABLE 7.
Services of Donkey Stallions during 1901.05.


## IMPERIAL.

TABLE VII.
Produce of Donkey Stallione during 1904-05.


## IMPERIAL.

TABLE VIII.
Number of COLTS CASTRATED during 1904-05.


IMPEBIAL.
TABLE IX
Abetract of PRIZES WON BY the PRODTCE OF Goversment STALITONS at Horge Tairs diring 1004.05.


TABLE X.
Abstract of country-bred Remounts purchased during the year 1904-05.


## IMPERIAL.

TABLE XI.
Abstract of CASUALTIES of Horse, Pony, and Donkey STALLIONS during the year 1904-05..


Nozn.-The percenatages are oaloultatod on, atock oxisting at the beginning of the year_ under repport

## IMPERIAL.

TABLE XI (A).
CASUALTY ROLL of Horse and Donkey STALLIONS, 1904-05.


IMPERIAL.
TABLE XII.
Government Horse and Donkey STALLIONS SOLD during 1904-05.


Government Horse and Donkey STALLİONS SOLD during 1904-05,


TABLE XIII.

## IMPERIAL

Return of Branded Mares for the year 1904-05.


Sbstract of particulars regarding HORSE FAIRS $A N D$ SHOWS held during the year 1904.05.


## IMPERIAL.

PABLE XV.
Comparative statement showing results of coverings done during the years 1898.99 to 1903.04.


PROVINCIAL.
Table I.
Return of District Pony and Donkey Stallions for the year 1904.05.

F. B.-Owing to the inoorrect Gigures given by the Distriet Boarda, the balance on Slat March 1904 ohewn fn last gear's andual ruport wes ineorrect.

The 4 Donkoy Stalliona phewo a present on 31 at Maroh 1 cos is Jhelom Canal Colong Cirela, were the Imperial Stalliona loat to the District Euerde. This yens they bave boen included in the I mperial Roporth

PROVINCIAL.
Table II.
Cost of feed and keep of District Stallions during 1904-05.


[^2]PROVINCIAL.
Table III.
SERVICES OF DISTRICT STALLIONS during 1904-05. .


## PROVINCIAL

Table IV.
PRODUCE of STALLIONS during 1904-05.


## PROVINCIAL.

TABLE V .
Services of Donkey Stallions during 1904.05.



PROVINCIAL.
TABLE VI.
Produce of Donkey Stallions during 1904-05.


## PROVINCIAL

TABLE VII.
Abstract of CASUALTIES OF'STALLIONS during 1904.05.



## PROVINCIAL.

TABLE VII (A).
CASUALTY ROLL.OFSTALLIONS during 1904.05.


PROVINCIAL.

## TABLE VIII.

Abstract SALES OF STALLITONS during 1904.05.



[^0]:    5. Arabs and Persians.-The number advertised for purchase was 205: the
[^1]:    

[^2]:    - Figuros not neaived from Dintriat Board.

