(No. 21.)

1874.

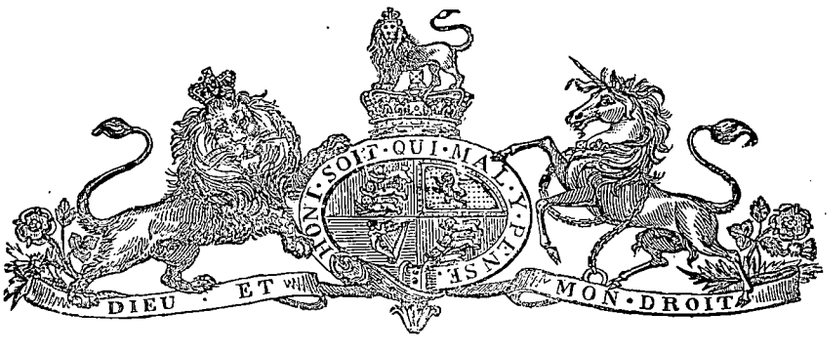
TASMANIA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

INSPECTOR OF SHEEP.

REPORT FOR **1873.**

Laid upon the Table by the Attorney-General, and ordered by the House to be printed, July 21, 1874.



REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF SHEEP.

Inspector of Sheep Office, Hobart Town, 1st June, 1874.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the following Report upon the working of the Scab Act during the last twelve months.

The results of the operation of this measure during the past year are disclosed in the appended Return of the number of sheep in Tasmania on the 1st of January last and their condition at this date.

It is a source of satisfaction to me to be able to state that the opinions and prognostications contained in former Reports of probable results in the future are fully borne out by the present condition of the Tasmanian flocks; and I have every reason to believe that the disease will be wholly eradicated at no distant date. The principal difficulty Inspectors have now to contend against arises from small lots of sheep purchased by dealers at auction sales; these sheep are driven hither and thither to other sales, and, consequently, are liable to catch infection if it exists at a sale-yard, and then, it may be, extend it to others or to wherever the infected lot may be taken. A recent example of this occurred in the Hamilton District—a District which had been clean for a considerable period. A small lot of sheep from Richmond were taken to Hamilton without permission, and three flocks of sheep were thereby infected, and, consequently, had to be dipped at a heavy loss to the owners. The offender in this case was prosecuted; and as the Bench very properly inflicted the full penalty of £50, it will, I trust, act as a warning to dealers in sheep, and teach them that the provisions of the Scab Act, expressly framed for the protection of owners of clean sheep, must be respected.

The number of sheep returned to me in 1874 exceeds the number returned in 1873 by 207,762. Of this number I think 150,000 may fairly be attributed to actual increase in 1873; the balance probably arises from the change in the period of making the Returns having produced greater accuracy, the 1st of January being so near the shearing time the numbers returned this year are as nearly as possible the numbers shorn in 1873-4.

The season up to this time has been so favourable that, notwithstanding the very considerable increase in numbers, the condition of the sheep throughout the Island is most satisfactory, and promises an abundant clip of wool for the ensuing season.

The appended Return shows that only 27,396 sheep are now known to be infected. I may observe, however, that all these sheep have been carefully dipped, and I believe that many of the lots are now clean—certainly 50 per cent. of the 27,396 sheep are only nominally infected. A considerable number of these have been dipped as a precaution, and having come in contact with infected sheep are under licence; but notwithstanding this they may be considered clean, although they cannot be moved as clean sheep under the Act until the expiration of their Licence and a clean certificate obtained after inspection.

There are probably some few flocks infected unknown at present to the Inspectors, but they cannot remain long concealed, and the moment the fact of infection being in a flock becomes known the principal difficulty ceases to exist. If a few indiscreet sheepowners and ignorant shepherds of the old order of things would cease from concealing the fact that the disease exists in their sheep until it is discovered in some roundabout way, it might be stamped out within a flock or two in a couple of months, and if greater controlling power over sheep sold at auction existed the difficulties in the way would be most materially lessened. It is not, however, my intention this year to ask for greater powers than those now given by the Act, but if the disease exists at all twelve months hence

I shall consider it necessary to ask the Government to introduce a measure to consolidate the existing law, which will at the same time effectually meet apparent defects, and ensure the speedy extinction of the small remnant of disease which can then possibly exist. I still think, however, that the present law, without material alteration, will be found sufficient to accomplish its object.

In the early part of this year an Inspector (Mr. Fletcher) was sent to visit the Islands in Bass' Straits in a vessel hired for the purpose. I was agreeably surprised with the result of this inspection, as instead of infected flocks in the Islands being the rule, as was the general impression, they proved to be the exception, only one flock having been found actually diseased, and another one doubtful. There are about 11,000 on the Islands in Bass' Straits altogether, and Mr. Fletcher informs me they are generally in excellent condition.

With reference to the attitude and disposition of sheepowners towards the Act, I can only repeat what I stated in my last Report, that as a rule they "heartily co-operate with the Inspectors, and are generally desirous of seeing the law strictly carried out." Those who were formerly the loudest in condemnation of the alleged harshness of this law, and the severity of the penalties it inflicts, are now just as ready to condemn me for having been, as some of them allege, over-lenient in its administration in the first place. It is, however, a very easy matter to criticise and condemn the administration of a new law, and oracularly exclaim if so and so had been done two years ago scab would have been eradicated ere this time. In its introduction, and during the earlier stages of its working, I considered that a mild administration of the Act was the wisest course to pursue, and I believe that system of action met with the approval of the majority of those most immediately interested in the subject. Now I am of opinion that the law cannot be too strictly carried out; and, moreover, I think that if some of the penalties had been left as they were in the original draft of the Bill in 1869, it would have been much better calculated to stamp out the disease at an earlier date. In short, I have no hesitation whatever in saying, that if the Act had passed in its original form, and its penalties had been fully inflicted in all cases after the first twelve months, the disease would have been eradicated in 1873. A flock may be infected at this season of the year, as was the case near Hamilton the other day, and may be damaged to the extent of at least £150, and all that can be recovered under the Act is £50 and the cost of dipping the sheep.

The District of Fingal has recently been declared a "Clean Sheep District;" and I anticipate that ere many months have passed several other Districts will be in a similar condition.

The export of stud sheep to the neighbouring Colonies is gradually increasing, as the following figures show :—

NUMBER and Custom House Value of STUD SHEEP *exported since* 1869, *inclusive.*

Port of Shipment.	*New South Wales.*	*Victoria.*	*Queensland.*	*New Zealand.*	*No.*	*Value.*
						£
1870—Hobart Town ...	76	—	—	540	616	1880
„ Launceston.....	—	291	—	—	291	2235
TOTAL	76	291	—	540	807	£4115
1871—Hobart Town....	163	—	—	—	163	1500
„ Launceston	—	835	—	—	835	3160
TOTAL	163	835	—	—	998	£4660
1872—Hobart Town....	420	—	—	365	785	3982
„ Launceston	—	1514	134	—	1648	11,518
TOTAL	420	1514	134	365	2433	£15,500
1873—Hobart Town....	625	54	42	143	864	7200
„ Launceston	—	1617	105	—	1722	8347
TOTAL	625	1671	147	143	2586	£15,547
1874, to 1st June—Hobart Town	346	—	—	—	346	2475
„ Launceston.....	—	203	—	—	203	3040
TOTAL	346	203	—	—	549	£5515

The same observations I made last year with reference to stated Custom House export value, and the actual amount realised, will equally apply this year.

Although the number exported in 1873 exceeded the number in 1872 by 153 sheep, there was only an increase of £47 in the stated value; when we know that in fact the prices obtained in 1873, in numerous instances, exceeded those of the previous year. To the export value of £15,547 may reasonably and fairly be added 25 per cent., which will make the amount actually received by the Colony for its export of stud sheep, during the year 1873, little short of £20,000.

It is also observable from the preceding Return, compared with last year's, that the export of this class of sheep in 1874, to this date, exceeds both in number and value the export to the same date in 1873; and I have every reason to believe that the same proportion of increase will be maintained during the ensuing 7 months. It must necessarily be a work of time, however, to produce a large increase in the number of first-class stud sheep fitted for exportation, as there are but few sheepowners who have for any length of time turned an earnest attention to the subject. Doubtless the very satisfactory prices now realised by some of the breeders in the North will induce many others to turn their attention to such a highly remunerative investment of capital, if combined with perseverance and a thorough knowledge of the subject—the latter is quite as indispensable as the former.

The Live Stock Statistics, taken in the month of March every year, have not yet reached the Statistician's Office in a complete form—the Return from Oatlands not having come in; consequently I am only able to give the numbers returned in March,—estimating Oatlands at 5000 less than the number returned to me in January, and the number returned under the Scab Act for the current year,—which shows the increase already referred to. I think, however, it may be assumed that the numbers taken in March will vary but little, in the aggregate, from the numbers returned to me in January. There should only be the difference of two months home consumption.

The number of sheep returned in Live Stock Returns, and under the Scab Act, since 1860 is as under:—

	In Live Stock Returns.	*Under Scab Act.*
From 1860 to 1869, average number	1,730,000	———
1870	1,531,187	1,416,665
1871	1,349,775	1,349,134
1872	1,305,489	1,306,359
1873	1,395,353	1,323,480
1874	1,487,814	1,531,242

The diminution in numbers and value of fat bullocks and sheep imported into Tasmania in 1872, as compared with preceding years, has not been continued in 1873, as shown by the following return:—

		£
1869.	Bullocks, 1722; sheep, 16,540; value	31,695
1870.	Ditto, 1640; ditto, 17,900; ditto	27,945
1871.	Ditto, 928; ditto, 13,053; ditto	18,230
1872.	Ditto, 827; ditto, 5398; ditto	12,102
1873.	Ditto, 900; ditto, 13,188; ditto	19,843

The increased importation in 1873, I think, is not so much attributable to any actual scarcity of fat meat in Tasmania—particularly mutton—but because it was found to be a convenient mode of getting freight for the steamers. Very few cargoes of sheep were imported in sailing vessels, and the whole of the fat cattle came by steamer from New South Wales.

As a set-off against this, there were exported from Tasmania in 1873,—

	£
305 head of cattle, valued at	4000
And 526 horses, valued at	16,621
	£20,621

I presume a small number of these horses were race-horses brought from Victoria and New South Wales for the Launceston Races. Of course their value would have to be deducted from the above amount of £16,621 to get at the precise value of horses exported during the year: but, if the same observations I have made with reference to the Custom House value of sheep are applicable to the stated value of horses, the amount may be safely taken as stated. The bulk of the export of horses has been to Victoria and New Zealand. The cattle, with the exception of 4, were all shipped to New South Wales.

The Live Stock Statistics not being yet complete, on account of the absence of the Oatlands Return, an absolutely exact comparison with last year's Returns of Cattle cannot be made; but, assuming the number in the Oatlands District to be the same as in 1872, the Returns for 1874 show an increase of nearly 2000 head upon the number in 1873.

In 1873, Cattle were returned at	104,594
In 1874, ditto	106,552
Increase	1958

I have only received full reports of the numbers of sheep in New South Wales, Queensland, Otago, and Canterbury. In New South Wales there was an increase of 1,107,684 in 1873, and 65,145 in Otago; while in Queensland there has been a decrease since 1869 of 1,810,719. The Chief Inspector, however, states that their place has nearly in every instance been supplied by cattle, so that "the decrease in sheep (in Queensland) does not by any means represent a corresponding decrease of capital invested in pastoral pursuits."

On the subject of the numbers of Sheep and Cattle in Australia and New Zealand, and the probable supply and consumption of food, as well as the production of wool, in the future,—taking into consideration the yearly increase of population and consequent increase of consumption,—two very interesting, and I think exceedingly valuable, articles were recently published in the *Australasian* newspaper. The articles referred to treat of a subject which must be both interesting and instructive to sheepowners generally; and therefore I have thought the one relating to numbers of sheep and cattle, and our prospective supply of food, of sufficient importance to have reprinted and appended to this Report, marked A.

I have tested most of the figures given in the article referred to, and find they correspond with the Statistical Returns of the several Colonies.

The rabbit plague, I regret to say, has not been sensibly abated during 1873 or in 1874 to this date, although efforts have been made in many places to destroy these pests to the stockowner. I am still satisfied that, although their numbers have been reduced in some localities, they have at the same time increased in other places, and where some years ago none could be found they are becoming numerous. Even now, notwithstanding all the efforts made by Rabbit Trusts, and by individuals in Districts where the "Rabbit Destruction Act" has not been brought into operation, I believe the food of at least 200,000 sheep is annually consumed by rabbits. If this be so, it represents an annual loss of about £50,000 per annum on wool alone. I still think that settlers generally are not sufficiently alive to the enormous extent of their losses from rabbits,—and certainly until they are more thoroughly awakened to its extent, no sufficient and effective efforts will be made to stamp out the plague.

In 1873, 525,752 rabbit skins were exported at a stated value of £3566.

The export of wool for 1873 (which in fact was the wool of 1872 clip), as shown in the Customs Returns, is about 750,000 lbs. below the average quantity; this, in the absence of any explanation, tends to give rise to erroneous conclusions. The Customs Returns doubtless are accurate as to the number of bales cleared and shipped from the 1st of January to the 31st December in any given year; but if one year only is taken by any one seeking for information from those Returns as to the quantity of wool produced in any particular year, he will be liable to be misled. An example of this is shown in the Returns for 1873, from which it appears that in that year the quantity of wool shipped from Tasmania was 1,755,094 lbs. less than in 1872. The explanation of this is simple enough. The approximate accuracy of the Customs Returns of wool for any one year is dependent upon the quantity cleared in the month of December, generally in the last week of that month. This of course depends upon several circumstances calculated to retard or expedite the loading of ships in December. With the exception of skin-wool, all the wool cleared at the Custom House in the last week of December is the wool of that year, and which, if not cleared in that month, would appear in the Customs Returns as the export of the following year. Consequently, if an unusually large quantity of wool pass the Customs in December, the Returns for the following year will be diminished in proportion. In the month of December, 1872, 1,722,694 lbs. of wool were cleared at the Customs. Hence the apparently unaccountable difference between the quantity of wool exported in 1872 and 1873 as appears in the Statistics for the year, when it is known as a fact, derived from individual experience, that instead of a falling off there was a large increase in proportion to numbers.

The following figures will show this more clearly. The number of sheep from 1863 to 1873 inclusive, and the quantity of wool shipped as per Customs Returns, were as follows:—

Year.	*Number of Sheep.*	*Pounds of Wool.*	*Average Weight of Wool per Sheep.*
1863	1,661,225	4,665,594	2 lbs. 15⅛ ozs.
1864	1,800,000	4,972,383	
1865	1,736,540	4,923,965	
1866	1,752,719	4,765,221	
1867	1,722,804	4,686,224	
1868	1,742,914	6,136,426	
1869	1,715,555	5,607,083	
Average	1,733,108	5,108,128	
1870	1,531,186	4,146,913	3 lbs. 10⅕ ozs.
1871	1,349,775	5,254,719	
1872	1,305,489	5,998,527	
1873	1,405,862	4,943,433	
Average	1,398,078	5,085,898	

The above averages are in excess to the extent that wool from imported sheep affects the total quantity of wool shipped from the Colony, but I have not thought it of sufficient importance to go into that matter minutely. To whatever extent it would reduce the averages if it was taken into account it would be in favour of the last four years, inasmuch as during the years from 1863 to 1869, inclusive, we imported much more extensively than we have done during the years from 1870 to 1873, inclusive.

It may also be urged against the correctness of the comparisons drawn above that a greater number of flocks are now shorn in the grease, and, consequently, there is apparently a larger quantity of wool shipped. This argument is easily disposed of. In the first place, until last year the number of sheep shorn in the grease was very small indeed. A considerable number were shorn last year, but last year's wool is not embraced by the figures I have given; that will not come into account until 1875, when we have the exports of 1874 before us. In the second place, any number of sheep having been shorn in the grease more than in former years does not in any way affect the quantities shipped according to Customs Returns, as the number of pounds of wool shipped is ascertained in 9 out of 10 cases from the number of bales estimated to contain 300 lbs. each, and not from the actual number of pounds each bale contains. This is certainly a most unsatisfactory mode of arriving at our export of wool, but it has been the custom for years.

To the stated export of wool for 1873—4,243,433 lbs.—I have added 700,000 lbs. as a minimum approximate quantity of that year's wool shipped in December, 1872. I believe 1,000,000 lbs. would be nearer a correct estimate.

The difference in numbers of sheep from 1863 to 1869, inclusive, as compared with the years from 1870 to 1873, inclusive, is very striking, and is entirely attributable to the abandonment of flukey lands and to the rabbit plague. Unless the rabbits are destroyed the numbers of sheep cannot be expected to come up more than the Returns of this year show—viz., 1,531,000—returned to the Chief Inspector in January, less two months consumption of fat sheep and ordinary losses by death, &c.

The numbers returned in the Annual Live Stock Returns with Stock and Crop Return will not exceed 1,470,000.

It will be observed that, notwithstanding the diminution of about 335,000 sheep on the average of years embraced by the above figures, the quantity of wool has been maintained. This is almost solely attributable to the operation of the Scab Act,—and I may add it is only one of the direct advantages which the sheepowner more immediately, and the country generally directly and indirectly, have derived from it.

The restrictions on the importation of stock agreed upon last year between the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania,—more especially having reference to the "*Foot and Mouth Disease*,"—have, within the last few months, become a subject of much interest to stockholders. Circumstances have recently occurred arising from the shipment of sheep in London, presumably in ignorance of the prohibitory proclamation, which must give rise to some inconvenience and annoyance to the gentlemen interested in the shipments referred to. But, however great the inconvenience or annoyance or even prospective loss to them may be, it must be evident that the Government of Tasmania could take no other course than that I have been authorised to take on the arrival of the sheep in question; viz., to deal with them in such a way

as the terms of the agreement with the other Australian Colonies renders imperatively necessary; and that appears to be, that on no conditions whatever can these sheep be landed in Tasmania.

I have received from the Chief Inspector of Stock, New South Wales, Mr. Alexander Bruce, a copy of a Report furnished by him to the Government since his return from Europe.

Mr. Bruce, it appears, was commissioned, on his proceeding to England some time ago, to make every enquiry into the nature of the various diseases amongst cattle—using the term in its widest sense—not only in Great Britain but on the Continent; and he has embodied the result of his enquiries in the Report referred to.

The largest part of his Report is devoted to "*Pleuro-Pneumonia*," and the "*Cattle Plague*," containing much interesting and valuable information. At present, however, we are more immediately concerned in the Foot and Mouth Disease and Sheep Pox in England and on the Continent, from whence we are liable to have them introduced at any time when importations may again be resumed in Australia, unless regulations of extreme stringency are previously adopted, and proper arrangements made for seeing them carried out.

So little is generally known here about "*Foot and Mouth Disease*," and "*Sheep Pox*," and the frightful losses in cattle and sheep which would inevitably follow their introduction into Tasmania, that I think it will not be considered out of place for me to append to this Report that part of Mr. Bruce's to the New South Wales Government which bears upon the two malignant and destructive diseases above referred to. I have accordingly added them as an Appendix, marked B.

I have again much pleasure in reporting my satisfaction with the manner in which the Inspecting Staff have performed their duties.

The number of sheep specially inspected by the District Inspectors from the 1st June, 1873, to this date is over 600,000, and miles travelled 29,700.

Inspections made by myself I have not thought it necessary to specify; and I may again observe, as I have done on former occasions, that the number of sheep inspected by any particular Inspector does not give anything like an accurate idea of the amount of work he has performed, without reference to other circumstances and the nature of the country where the work is done.

Appended to this Report is a detailed Return of Sheep throughout the Municipal and Police Districts, showing their condition on the 1st of June, together with the names of the several owners.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JAMES WHYTE.

The Hon. T. D. CHAPMAN, *Colonial Secretary.*

RETURN of Sheep in Tasmania in the several Municipal and Police Districts up to the 1st of June, 1874, showing the Condition of the same on that date.

THE numbers given are the numbers returned to me as the number possessed by each Sheep-owner on the 1st January, 1874.

The number stated as under Licence, and consequently infected, embraces all sheep known to Inspectors to be in that condition on the 1st of June. Of that number 50 per cent. may be considered as only nominally infected, but not yet eligible for a Clean Certificate.

When a * is opposite a number under Remarks, it denotes that a Clean Certificate has been applied for, but the Inspector has not been able to get at them, although from indirect sources he knows the sheep to be clean; or, he may have seen the sheep and believes them to be clean, but has delayed granting a certificate until they have been a longer time in the present owner's possession.

JAMES WHYTE, *Chief Inspector of Sheep.*
1st June, 1874.

I. MIDLAND AND EASTERN SHEEP DISTRICT, embracing Campbell Town, Glamorgan, Fingal, and Ross.

CAMPBELL TOWN.

Names.	*Sheep returned,* 1874.	*Lambs returned,* 1874.	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
Archer, Edward	1787	1450	3237	Clean.		
Archer, Daniel	7211	1924	9135	—		
Allison, Israel Arthur	179	96	275	—		
Bayles, R. H.	6550	2150	8700	—		
Bayles, J. J.	2593	925	3518	—		
Bayles, Joseph	1617	120	1737	—		
Blyth, T. B.	3409	665	4074	—		
Barnes, James	48	..	48	—		
Crear, Johanna	1508	..	1508	—		
Clark, T. B.	6000	2000	8000	—		
Fletcher, Mrs. D.	4222	773	4995	—		
Fletcher, G. H. G.	3484	731	4215	—		
Gibson, James	2924	866	3780	—		
Gibson, David	768	9	777	—		
Gibson, Thomas	192	194	386	—		
Gibson, W. H.	2478	947	3425	—		
Gatenby, Christopher	3011	1100	4111	—		
Gatenby, Robert	2987	424	3411	—		
Gatenby, Andrew	3781	1135	4916	—		
Hewitt, H. S.	2600	700	3300	—		
Harrison, A. J.	710	100	810	—		
Headlam, Charles	3836	852	4688	—		
Horton, Mrs.	1000	..	1000	—		
Johnson, John	730	220	950	—		
Jones, Robert	4367	1580	5947	—		
Kearney, Frederick	70	..	70	—		
Leake, Charles H.	1213	516	1729	—		
Mercer, James	3501	1000	4501	—		
Markey, John	808	230	1038	—		
Nicholson, William	2234	837	3071	—		
O'Connor, Arthur	8760	590	9350	—		
Parker, Alfred T.	575	712	1287	—		
Parker, Charles A.	1300	..	1300	—		

Names.	*Sheep returned, 1874.*	*Lambs returned, 1874.*	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
Riccarton Estate	7538	2151	9689	Clean.		
Smith, James	400	300	700	—		
Taylor, George	163	87	250	—		
Taylor, Robert	3569	896	4465	—		
Taylor, John	4460	2130	6590	—		
Taylor, David	2126	997	3123	—		
Thirkell, G. F.	1958	713	2671	—		
	106,657	30,120	136,677	—		

FINGAL.

Alford, Charles	1141	509	1650	—		
Alford, Henry	884	229	1113	—		
Boultbee, John F.	960	851	1811	—		
Coffee, Michael	40	..	40	—		
Cowie, Robert	1656	644	2300	—		
Cameron, Robert	30	20	50	—		
Cornish, John	40	9	49	—		
Clifford, John	6	..	6	—		
DeLittle, Robert	900	600	1500	—		
Foster, W. A.	1061	700	1761	—		
Faulkiner, Humphrey R. & J. W.	5100	..	5100	—		
Groom, Francis	275	100	375	—		
Grant, James	1176	218	1394	—		
Green, George	3	..	3	—		
Grueber, Stephen H.	950	1924	2874	—		
Gibson, George (Estate)	2115	725	2840	—		
Heaps, Michael	..	..	..	—		
Hepburn, James	1500	500	2000	—		
Hamilton, James.	1328	516	1840	—		
Hardwick, Thomas	7610	1500	9110	—		
Jamieson, John	..	..	..	—		
Legge, Robert V.	1899	712	2611	—		
Lade, John	12	10	22	—		
Lade, William	800	200	1000	—		
Leggins, William	150	54	204	—		
M'Kenzie, Robert	..	..	..	—		
M'Lagon, John	..	..	..	—		
M'Kenzie, Peter	85	35	120	—		
Nesbitt, Peter	650	650	1300	—		
O'Connor, Arthur	11,470	5000	16,470	—		
Parker, Charles A.	1250	850	2100	—		
Peters, Thomas	20	7	27	—		
Reeves, Richard	3128	4882	8010	—		
Ransom, Thomas	7988	2720	10,708	—		
Rigney, James	8500	..	8500	—		
Steel, John	740	360	1100	—		
Storey, John	440	166	606	—		
Stanfield, John	1037	526	1563	—		
Stieglitz, Francis W.	2627	653	3280	—		
Steel, Michael	30	..	30	—		
Talbot, Richard D.	9102	2003	11,105	—		
Templeton, James	..	..	..	—		
Warland, Edmund	142	4	146	—		
Woodbury, John	750	250	1000	—		
Wardlaw, James	..	..	..	—		
Wardlaw, Robert	120	64	184	—		
Webb, D.	202	68	270	—		
Wright, Arthur	..	..	..	—		
	77,913	28,259	106,172			

Names.	*Sheep returned, 1874.*	*Lambs returned, 1874.*	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
			GLAMORGAN.			
Allen, Edwin	231	129	360	Clean.		
Amos, John	1172	..	1172	—		
Amos, Adam	2000	..	2000	—		
Amos, Margaret	100	50	150	—		
Amos, Adam J.	1000	250	1250	—		
Amos, Alfred J.	180	60	240	—		
Bryant, Thomas	348	110	458	..	..	Clean Certificate applied for.
Butler, Joseph	200	80	280	—		
Buckley, Charles	269	102	371	—		
Cotton, Francis, sen.	1401	387	1788	—		
Cotton, Henry	3002	908	3910	—		
Crossin, Patrick	146	40	186	—		
Cotton, Arthur	146	86	232	—		
Harvey, Henry	15	15	30	—		
Hume, Elizabeth	350	..	350	—		
Hepburn, Robert	1180	620	1800	..	1800	
Jacks, William	357	150	507	—		
Jennings, Luke	66	24	90	—		
King, John Perkins	978	281	1259	—		
Lyne, Augustus	3300	1200	4500	—		
Lyne, William J.	973	450	1423	—		
Lyne, Bishop	980	120	1100	—		
Lyne, Albert	1450	1250	2700	—		
Lyne, Henry	767	279	1046	—		
Lyne, John	1175	400	1575	—		
Lyne, William	3497	1103	4600	—		
Luttrell, Edgar	32	28	60	—		
Luttrell, E. H.	68	54	122	—		
Medlen, Nicholas	99	21	120	—		
Marshall, Henry	300	50	350	—		
Mitchell, John	3419	800	4219	—		
Meredith, John	1989	910	2899	—		
Marshall, Roger	160	40	200	—		
Pyke, Joseph	6	6	12	—		
Radford, John	960	310	1270	—		
Rapp, Christian	117	..	117	—		
Stieglitz, W. R.	400	200	600	—		
Shaw, Frederick	1230	509	1739	—		
Thornbury, William	221	53	274	—		
Wright, Thomas	55	44	99	—		
Watson, Robert ..	855	230	1085	—		
	35,194	11,349	46,543	—	1800	
			ROSS.			
Archer, Charles	3058	749	3807	—		
Brown, Matthew Ingle	4095	860	4955	—		
Bayles, Joseph	2080	780	2860	—		
Bayles, Joseph, jun.	952	310	1262	—		
Ferrar, W. M.	760	470	1230	—		
Horton, Mrs. E. P.	2031	800	2831	—		
Headlam, Charles	10,302	3950	14,252	—		
Kermode, William A.	3693	916	4609	—		
Keach, G. W.	7844	3480	11,324	—		
Kearney, Patrick	..	..	..	..		
Leake, Arthur	39	4	43	—		
Parramore, Thomas & G.	5960	1660	7620	—		
Page, Samuel	6617	2603	9220	—		
Robertson, T. D.	2930	714	3644	—		
Robertson, Joseph	162	60	222	—		
Scott, George (executors of) James Scott, M.H.A.	7454	1700	9154	—		
Wilson, George, jr.	..	..	..	..	..	Sheep returned in Oatlands.
	57,977	19,056	79,033	—		

Names.	*Sheep returned,* 1874.	*Lambs returned,* 1874.	Total.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
II. North-eastern Sheep District, embracing Evandale, George Town, and Selby.						
EVANDALE.						
Atkins, William	185	120	305	Clean		
Archer, Frank	3050	600	3650	—		
Bryan, G. A.	120	30	150	..	..	Certificate applied for
Bryan, John	125	70	195	..	..	Ditto.
Bowen, Mrs. Daniel	115	5	120	—		
Bomford, F. E.	..	..	..	..		
Barker, Richard	80	..	80	—		
Bartley, Arthur	658	8	666	—		
Beveridge, William, jun.	72	..	72	—		
Beveridge, John J.	997	170	1167	—		
Boyes, James J.	811	383	1194	—		
Barker, Thomas	30	..	30	—		
Brown, George	7	..	7	—		
Cox, James	360	33	393	—		
Cameron, Robert	350	185	535	—		
Cameron, Donald	10,500	6850	17,350	—		
Collins, David	1932	522	2454	—		
Church, George	42	21	63	—		
Dean, Edward	84	16	100	—		
Dryden, John	200	100	300	—		
Douglas, R. H.	146	30	176	—		
Edwards, Christopher	4	..	4	—		
Edwards, James	100	..	100	—		
Fall, Thomas	7	1	8	—		
Falkiner, J. W. & R. H.	4000	2400	6400	—		
Grueber, Stephen H.	2000	..	2000	—		
Gibson, William and Son	2298	1110	3408	—		
Gibson, John	2084	641	2725	—		
Gee, Richard	..	..	..	..		
Gleadow, John W.	382	86	468	—		
Guttridge, James	270	50	320	—		
Hughes, Richard	40	..	40	—		
Hogarth, Thomas	16	8	24	—		
Hood, Richard	300	..	300	..	..	Certificate applied for
Hall, Samuel A.	1096	..	1096	—		
Hardman, Thomas, sen.	110	40	150	—		
Hartnoll, William	72	50	122	—		
Hall, David	174	702	876	..	2564	Recently infected
Harper, Francis	63	63	126	—		
Hardman, Thomas, jun.	40	10	50	—		
Howell, John	56	..	56	—		
Jacobs, Charles	392	140	532	—		
Kidd, Alexander	180	..	180	—		
Lyttleton, Westcott	5080	2100	7180	—		
Lawson, Thomas	..	..	..	..		
Lord, Clarendon J. C.	480	..	480	—		
Littlejohn, John	286	89	375	—		
M'Kinnon, Allen	2585	915	3500	—		
Mann, William	20	18	38	—		
M'Givney, Philip	60	..	60	—		
Manning, James, jun.	67	41	108	—		
Mackerill, William	50	..	50	—		
North, Samuel	..	..	..	..		
Page, Samuel, jun.	1424	26	1450	—		
Pearson, John	355	250	1105	—		
Phillips, William	50	..	50	—		
Peck, Thomas	100	60	160	—		
Parker, Alfred	5933	1085	7018	..	1115	One flock dipped as a precaution, some of Hall's having mixed with them
Pyke, James	240	..	240	—		
Ralston, John	5450	1800	7250	—		
Robotham, George, sen.	2450	650	3100	—		
Ralston, J. & J.	3788	1490	5278	—		
Robotham, Robert	12	..	12	—		
Rouse, Thomas	55	20	75	—		

Names.	*Sheep returned, 1874.*	*Lambs returned, 1874.*	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
Ryan, Priscilla	12	..	12	Clean.		
Stevenson, James	220	20	240	—		
Smith, Peter	36	26	62	—		
Stancombe, Thomas	..	..	..	..		
Stancombe, George	..	..	..	..		
Stronach, Alexander	..	..	..	..		
Sutherland, Donald	368	190	558	—		
Thompson, James	200	160	360	—		
Talbot, Thomas	85	..	85	—		
Turner, Thomas	30	10	40	—		
Trethewie, John W.	1974	488	2462	—		
Taylor, William	..	..	..	—		
Viney, William, jun.	1803	61	1864	—		
Viney, Charles	100	100	200	—		
Viney, Robert	2138	1001	3139	—		
Viney, William	1156	70	1226	—		
Viney, James	930	415	1345	—		
White, William	38	..	38	—		
Whittle, William, jun.	379	365	644	—		
Whitehead, John	779	351	1130	—		
Webber, William	17	..	17	—		
Youl, Charles	2440	2053	4493	—		
	75,238	28,198	103,436	—	3679	

GEORGE TOWN.

Archer, W. H. D.	5181	1384	6565	—		
Allen, James	180	..	180	—		Badger Island.
Barrett, Wm.	1000	..	1000	—		Waterhouse Island.
Bishop, Mrs. Elizabeth	626	290	916	—		Vansittart Island. Certificate applied for.
Brewer, Alfred W.	970	210	1180	—		
Bowan, Mrs. Ann	690	198	888	—		
Brown, William & P.	1340	340	1680	—		
Beaudinet, G. C.	60	44	104	—		Kangaroo Island.
Beaudinet, Charles C.	350	250	600	—		Swan Island.
Beadon, Lucy	520	..	520	—		Badger Island.
Beadon, James	336	..	336	—		Ditto.
Beadon, Henry	388	..	388	—		Ditto.
Counsel, Lawrence W.	800	200	1000	—		
Campbell, Donald	51	3	54	—		
Coward, William C.	600	..	600	—		
Coward, George	1009	200	1209	—		
Collins, Henry	370	175	545	—		
Coward, Charles	80	20	100	—		
Coope, James	200	..	200	—		
Davis, Mrs. Matilda	480	320	800	—		Green Island.
Everett, James	300	..	300	—		Kangaroo Island.
Fairthorne, Landon	420	130	550	—		
Gardner, Brothers	400	100	500	—		Flinders' Island.
Gardner, Brothers	315	..	315	—		Long Island.
Gardner, Brothers	700	200	900	..	900	Hummock Island.
Gill, Henry H.	..	..	..	..		
Harley, C. H.	300	..	300	—	..	Cape Barren Island.
Harley, C. H., junr.	20	..	20	—	..	Chalky Island.
Hurst, Thomas	16	..	16	—		
Hills, Henry	892	180	1072	—		
Harrison, Henry N.	207	98	305	—		
Hills, John	530	340	870	—		
Harrison, H. J. & N. M.	78	35	113	—		
Innes, M. F.	200	100	300	—		
Jones, Richard	900	200	1100	—		
Johnston, John	100	..	100	—		
Lawrence, John E.	200	100	300	..		Certificate applied for.
Lade, William	..	..	..	..		
Lockwood, George	340	180	520	—		
Lambert, James	350	..	350	..		Certificate applied for.

Names.	*Sheep returned,* 1874.	*Lambs returned,* 1874.	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
Ling, James	130	..	130	Clean.		
Lawton, William	2437	650	3087	—		
Lathey, James	763	183	946	—		
Morgan, Thomas	260	140	400	—		Kent's Group.
Meadows, Thomas	1900	600	2500	—		
M'Laine, John	1400	500	1900	—		Clarke's Island.
Napper, R. H. A.	222	34	256	—		Goose Island.
O'Donnell, Mary	50	40	90	—		
Parish, Charles	26	10	36	—		
Proctor, John	71	60	131	—		
Quinn, Lawrence	..	..	..	..		
Rowe, Mrs. Elizabeth	60	..	60	—		
Rockwell, A. C.	14	..	14	—		
Reid, Alexander	..	..	..	..		
Robinson, Henry	240	130	370	—		Badger Island.
Stonehouse, Thomas	1100	300	1400	—		
Stephenson, M. M.	32	27	59	—		
Vickery, John	26	10	36	—		Cape Barren Island.
Woodrooffe, A. G.	200	56	256	—		
Wilmore, Francis Y.	187	93	280	—		
	30,617	8130	38,747	..	900	

SELBY.

Adams, John	579	131	710	—		
Adams, James	320	200	520	—		
Atkinson, William	40	20	60	—		
Barnard, Thomas	1933	665	2598	—		
Batterham, Robert	70	30	100	—		
Bell, William Thomas	197	111	308	—		
Bartley, Theodore B.	730	1114	1844	—		
Burn, James Henderson	..	..	..	..		
Budge, Edward J.	5	1	6	—		
Birch, William	404	166	570	—		
Barnes, William	2688	662	3350	—		
Bomford, Peter I. De	877	..	877	..		Certificate applied for.
Barrett, John	..	..	..	..		
Bald, Joseph	40	..	40	..		Certificate applied for.
Chilcott, Archibald	360	100	460	—		
Coulson, William Paton	1360	700	2060	—		
Cameron, Duncan	140	100	240	—		
Cox, Thomas, sen.	119	35	154	—		
Campbell, Thomas & J.	41	36	77	—		[sheep.
Cartledge, John, senr.	305	153	458	—	320	Infected by purchased
Caswell, Samuel	915	385	1300	—		
Campbell, Donald	58	30	88	—		
Cameron, John	..	..	..	..		
Campbell, James	..	..	..	..		
Cox, Thomas, jun.	..	..	..	..		
Chugg, Richard	60	..	60	—		
Dutton, Rupert	101	69	170	—		
Douglas, Henry W.	..	..	..	..		
Douglas, Adye, junr.	65	23	88	—		
Edwards, Charles	80	..	80	—		
Fahey, John	20	..	20	—		
Fry, George	4	3	7	—		
Farquhar, Alexander	30	..	30	—		
Falkner, Daniel	100	60	160	—		
Fletcher, Melmoth	11	..	11	—		
Grubb, William Dawson	702	96	798	—		
Gowan, Thomas	56	22	78	—		
Goodger, James	1510	250	1760	—		
Griffiths, Henry, jun.	43	36	79	—		
Gaunt, Charles	113	44	157	—		
Gill, Alexander	..	..	..	..		
Hill, Frank	315	165	480	—		
Harlow, George	170	140	310	—		

Names.	*Sheep returned, 1874.*	*Lambs returned, 1874.*	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
Harris, Thomas, Rev.	51	37	88	Clean.		
Hazlewood, Joseph	..	..	..	..		
Hunt, Thomas	264	130	394	—		
Hurst, Thomas	..	..	..	..		
Hill, William	202	98	300	—		
Isaacs, John	60	42	102	..		Certificate applied for.
Jetson, Robert	18	10	28	—		
Kerrison, S. R. & S.....	238	75	313	—		
Kerrison, George	300	50	350	—		
Leslie, James	439	200	639	—		
Linton, John	..	..	..	..		
Murphy, Robert.....	12	..	12	—		
M'Lennon, Donald	18	..	18	—		
M'Gilp, Dougald	31	24	55	—		
Maggs, William.....	70	50	120	—		
M'Bean, John	16	14	30	—		
M'Donald, Hugh	250	100	350	—		
Mong, David	105	..	105	—		
Newman, Thomas, junr. ..	..	..	..	..		[P. J. DeBomford.
O'Connor, Arthur	556	258	814	..		Certificate applied for by
Price, T. L.	40	..	40	—		
Plummer, Jonathan	600	250	850	—		
Plummer, George	31	7	38	—		
Pennefather, Edward.....	240	..	240	—		
Peck, Joshua J.	366	74	440	..		Certificate applied for.
Pearson, John.....	12	3	15	—		
Quinn, David.....	42	28	70	—		
Rosevear, Thomas	94	90	184	—		
Redding, James.....	..	..	..	..		
Rosevear, Edw.....	5	2	7	—		
Radford, John R.	516	..	516	—		
Stewart, Alexander	..	4	4	—		
Swan, C. C.	4470	1600	6070	—		
Stevenson, William	..	..	..	..		
Shearer, James	24	16	40	—		
Smith, Thomas	..	..	..	..		
Scott, James	289	1	290	—		
Sherridan, Patrick.....	123	..	123	—		
Thomson, John	2318	695	3013	—		
Walker, Charles A.	1000	210	1210	—		
Wing, John	61	40	101	—		
Wootten, Thomas	800	200	1000	—		
Wilson, William.....	29	13	42	—		
	28,251	9868	38,119	..	320	

III. SOUTHERN SHEEP DISTRICT, embracing Brighton, Clarence, Glenorchy, Hobart and Kingborough, Huon, Richmond, Spring Bay, and Sorell.

BRIGHTON.

Anderson, William	62	..	62	Clean.		
Argent, James	37	23	60	—		
Brock, Alexander.....	240	120	360	—		
Brown, James	477	23	500	—		
Butler, John J.	2943	20	2963	—		
Bowhey, Richard.....	54	30	84	—		
Barwick, Joseph	1270	400	1670	—		
Barleyman, Sarah	446	215	661	—		
Blacklow, John, sen.....	350	162	512	—		
Cloak, Richard	37	35	72	—		
Chalmers, E. A.....	..	400	400	—		
Cooney, John.....	110	20	130	—		
Campbell, Hugh	13	6	19	—		
Chalmers, Chas. J.	686	..	686	—		
Chaplin, Edward	16	..	16	—		

Names.	*Sheep returned, 1874.*	*Lambs returned, 1874.*	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
Cox, Fane	..	..	..	..		
Campbell, John	..	..	..	..		
Collis, James	1202	100	1302	..	900	Recently infected.
Devine, Joseph	162	113	275	Clean.		
Espie, John Edward	230	130	360	—	360	
Eddington, John Thomas	21	11	32	—		
Everett, Jonas	100	10	110	—		
Elliston, William W.	174	110	284	—		
Eastman, Mrs.	120	121	241	—		
Elliott, Mrs.	18	..	18	—		
Elliston & Grueber	270	220	490	—		
Earle, Charles	143	174	317	—		
Fitzgerald, John	140	60	200	—		
Foster, George	110	90	200	—		
Finlay, Alexander	820	610	1430	—		
Gage, John F.	81	30	111	—		
Gunn, William	959	371	1330	—		
Grice, Dickenson	34	20	54	—		
Hollis, James	50	..	50	—		
Holmes, John	105	35	140	—		
Harding, J. & Co.	200	150	350	—		[sheep.
Hindes, Joseph & R.	287	178	465	..	465	Infected by J. J. Hayes'
Hayes, John	40	..	40	—		
Hughes, William	202	80	282	—		
Harding, Robert	13	..	13	—		
Hayes, J. J.	813	350	1163	..	1163	
Johnson, Samson	120	50	170	—		
Jones, Henry	193	107	300	—		
Johnson, Joseph	122	28	150	..	45	Recently infected.
Keogh, John	12	13	25	—		
Keating, P. & M.	680	534	1214	—		
Lamprill, Frederick	120	80	200	—		
Lamprill, William	500	300	800	—		
Ludbey, Thomas	54	20	74	—		
Mann, Edward	1130	318	1448	—	304	
Munday, John	100	40	140	..	140	
Miller, James	180	41	221	—		
Murphy, Timothy	230	80	310	—		
Mollineaux, Eliza	35	16	51	—		
Mortyne, Frederick	228	131	359	—		
M'Shane, Hugh	20	8	28	—		
Maloney, William	18	..	18	—		
Nicholas, W.	30	..	30	—		
O'Donnell, James	60	43	103	—		
Pearce, John L.	120	106	226	—		
Phillips, Henry & Gard, R.	867	243	1110	—		
Phillips, William	4	1	5	—		
Propsting, Henry & G.	1021	380	1401	—		
Paine, Edward, junior	215	100	315	—		
Reynolds, Mrs. M.	426	260	686	—		
Reynolds, David	300	250	550	—		
Reynolds, David	284	250	534	—		
Reynolds, W. H.	230	210	440	—		
Reynolds, Thomas, sen.	20	..	20	—		
Reynolds, Thomas, jun.	..	..	..	..		
Rider, W. J.	14	6	20	—		
Stanfield, Thomas	317	175	492	—		
Sheppard, John	700	264	964	—		
Sketch, Robert	82	76	158	—		
Stamford, Richard	100	..	100	—		
Tonks, Richard	480	240	720	—		
Walker, Rowland	18	3	21	—		
White, William M.	89	39	128	—		
Webb, William	260	70	330	—		
Wilson, Robert, jun.	820	430	1250	—	1050	
Wheatley, John George	74	..	74	—		
Young, Henry	1050	300	1350	—		
	24,358	9629	33,987	—	4427	

Names.	*Sheep returned, 1874.*	*Lambs returned, 1874.*	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
CLARENCE.						
Allomes, Robert	48	..	48	Clean.		
Allomes, John	24	15	39	—		
Allomes, George	116	58	174	—		
Buchanan, Peter	85	37	122	—		
Belbin, Edward & Henry	50	34	84	—		
Beauvais, Maria	6	5	11	—		
Blatherwick & Allomes	85	40	125	—		
Bignell, George	..	..	..	..		
Chipman, John	700	400	1100	—		
Chipman, Charles	504	206	710	..	710	
Calvert, William T.	112	55	167	—		
Calvert, John	120	45	165	—		
Calvert, David & Christopher	476	200	676	—		
Calvert, Christopher	48	18	66	—		
Cracknell, John	392	122	514	—		
Evans, Samuel	99	16	115	—		
Foreman, James	6	4	10	—		
Gorringe, Charles F.	288	98	386	—		
Garlick, G. W.	90	48	138	—		
Garlick, John	12	..	12	—		
Hanslow, George	22	1	23	—		
Hanslow, Richard	35	..	35	—		
Harrison, Peter	306	180	486	—		
Johnson, Thomas J.	332	81	413	—		
Joseph, William	8	..	8	—		
Lazenby, William	20	16	36	—		
Lewis, David	170	20	190	—		
Littlechild, H. W.	1120	220	1340	—		[sheep.
Lewis, Neil	314	168	482	..	380	Infected by W. Rumney's
Lamb, Henry	573	225	798	—		
Murdock, R. B.	25	23	48	—		
Murdoch, John	560	258	818	—		
M'Ardell, J. O. O.	31	19	50	—		
Maum, Edward Garrett	..	..	..	..		
Morrisby, John Robert	200	120	320	—		
Morrisby, George James	100	187	287	—		
M'Leod, Alexander	128	80	208	—		
M'Rorie, Charles H.	80	55	135	—		
Newbury, John	10	5	15	—		
Pedder, Joseph	200	75	275	—		
Pedder, George	35	17	52	—		
Potter, John	50	30	80	—		
Pulley, George J.	127	47	174	..	80	
Richardson, Joseph	90	55	145	—		
Richardson, William	340	100	440	—		
Rumney, William F.	650	440	1090	—	800	
Stokell, George	884	290	1174	—		[sheep.
Stanfield, Daniel	600	286	886	—	34	Infected by W. Rumney's
Smith, Louis J.	292	90	382	..	55	Infected by a strange sheep.
Tollard, John	4	..	4	—		
Winspear, Martha	270	130	400	—		
Watson, John	855	276	1131	—		
Winspear, Watson	38	22	60	—		
Young, James William	25	8	33	..		one now.
	11,655	4925	16,580	..	2559	

Names.	*Sheep returned,* 1874.	*Lambs returned,* 1874.	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
GLENORCHY.						
Bilton, Henry	161	50	211	Clean.		
Butler, Henry	52	..	52	—		
Brent, R. H.	35	25	60	—		
Bellenger, Thomas	100	60	160	—		
Boultbee, Edwin	180	130	310	—		
Cameron, D.	102	..	102	—		
Clarke, Joseph	..	..	..	..		
Dickenson, John	..	..	..	..		
Forsyth, J. & J.	45	30	75	—		
Hallam, J. &. T.	10	..	10	—		
Hull, J. D.	..	..	..	..		
Kearney, George	3	3	3	—		
M'Dermott, John	176	101	277	—		
Murray, William	87	..	87	—		
Stanfield, T. W.	30	20	50	—		
Shoobridge, Richard	25	..	25	—		
Wright, Robert A.	23	10	33	—		
Wilkinson, John	..	..	..	..		
	1029	426	1455			
HOBART AND KINGBOROUGH.						
Bowden, Thomas	10	..	10	—		
Becker, James	..	..	..	..		
Davis, Mrs.	705	250	955	—		
Denehey, Philip	125	75	200	—		
Denne, John T.	110	55	165	—		
Davis, James	161	100	261	—		
Fergusson, William	400	200	600	—		
Gibson, Samuel	..	..	..	..		
Hayle, Mrs.	99	56	155	—		
Lawrence, William	1800	300	2100	..	..	Certificate applied for. 338 were under licence, which has expired, and sheep not yet inspected.
Miller, John	172	34	206	—		
Massey, Thomas	450	150	600	—		
Pybus, Richard & Josh.	236	68	304	—		
Young, James	215	50	265	—		
Young, Samuel T.	129	17	146	—		
	4612	1355	5967			
HUON.						
Clarke, Mrs. Moses	50	20	70	—		
Cuthbert, William	25	..	25	—		
Devereux, Philip	142	49	191	—		
Davis, Thomas	830	270	1100	—		
Francombe, Mrs. Thomas Jabez	36	14	50	—		
Kellaway, J. W.	343	115	458	—		
Linnell, John	16	12	28	—		
Lucas, James	9	..	9	—		
Mills, William	346	160	506	—		
Parsons, Silas G.	100	35	135	—		
Page, Samuel	40	30	70	—		
Sherwin, George Green	14	..	14	—		
Scott, John H.	34	18	52	—		
Walton, Thomas	48	..	48	—		
Whiting, George	436	120	556	—		
	2469	813	3282	—		

Names.	*Sheep returned, 1874.*	*Lambs returned, 1874.*	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
			RICHMOND.			
Ashton, Hugh	257	107	364	Clean.	120	Infected by W. Broadribb's.
Burn, Mrs. Eliza	432	250	682	—		
Burbury, Henry	20	15	35	—		
Broadribb, William	292	100	392	—		
Broadribb, William, sen.	1250	50	1300	..		Doubtful. To be inspected.
Bayley, Robert	..	..	..	..		
Brain, William	1000	400	1400	—		
Butcher, Miss	770	500	1270	—		
Brain, John	500	300	800	—		
Broadribb, James	300	40	340	..		Doubtful. To be inspected.
Brock, James	2800	800	3600	—	186	
Bevin, John	..	..	..	..		
Briggs, Henry	228	140	368	..		*
Cleburne, Mrs. Harriet	420	70	490	—		
Carrigan, Frederick	..	..	..	..		
Cosgrove, Daniel	310	90	400	—		
Dickson, Samuel	559	265	824	—		
Denton, James	46	43	89	—		
Dishington, A.	131	..	131	—		
Ellis, Vincent	1719	400	2119	—		
Fox, Edwin	..	..	..	..		
Goodwin, Edward	264	166	430	—		
Griffith, John	..	..	..	..		
Gage, Henry E.	12	..	12	—		
Gregory, John	10	8	18	—		
Grieve, John	110	..	110	—		
Gaby, Alfred	150	..	150	—		
Hodgson, William	940	..	940	—		
Harrison, Thomas	330	70	400	—		
Howlett, Lazarus	303	140	443	—		
Harrison, William	300	156	456	—		
Holmes, William	103	78	181	—		[G. Stokell, jun.
Ibbott, George	2250	1100	3350	—	1550	Infected by stray sheep of
Iles, John and William	1520	700	2220	—		
Iles, Thomas	1322	635	1957	—		
Ibbott, John T.	65	21	86	—		
Iles, Henry	..	..	..	..		
Iles, George	68	73	141	—		
Johnston, Brothers	733	73	806	—		
Jarvis, William	..	..	..	..		
Jarvis, Alfred	263	45	308	—		
Jarvis, George	300	..	300	—		
Killen, George	750	560	1310	—		
Kearney, Frederick J.	296	..	296	—		
Kearney, Arthur	80	21	101	—		
Kearney, William	30	13	43	—		
Lord, John	6148	2000	8148	—		
Lord, Arthur	36	..	36	—		
Lovell, Walter	384	30	414	—		
Lamb, Charles	59	11	70	—		
Lewis, William	100	..	100	—		
Luttrell, Edward	200	100	300	—		
Lamb, William	100	..	100	—		
Murphy, Patrick	..	..	..	..		
Morrison, Askin	8040	1800	9840	—		
Manning, George	64	32	96	—		
Newnham, Henry	750	150	900	—		
Ogilvy, David	866	690	1556	—		
Pitt, Daniel	87	38	125	—		
Pulley, George P.	303	53	356	—	218	
Quinn, Peter	..	..	..	..		
Rumney, Arthur	170	59	229	—		
Rumney, William	700	200	900	—		
Robertson, Alexander	1845	600	2445	—		
Stonehouse, John	..	..	..	..		
Stokell, George, jun.	523	223	746	—	43	
Simmons, Winston C.	427	305	732	—		

Names.	*Sheep returned,* 1874.	*Lambs returned,* 1874.	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
Smith, James	80	38	118	Clean.		
Steel, Charles	80	..	80	—		
Stokell, Miss Maria	400	100	500	—		
Slade, Henry	40	..	40	—		
Searle, Mrs. Martha	430	220	650	—		
Salmon, James	280	..	280	—		
Steele, John	80	..	80	—		*
Wagner, Valentine	84	53	127	—		
Williams, Robert	190	74	264	—		
Young, Randall	260	200	460	—		
Young, Robert	710	460	1170	—		
	44,669	14,865	59,534	..	2117	

SORELL.

Allanby, Llewellyn A.	90	50	140	—		
Alomes, Jacob	79	44	123	—		
Allanby, J. W.	52	41	93	—		
Bilton, Edwin R.	26	16	42	—		
Birchall, James	100	..	100	—		
Bingham, James	42	35	77	—		
Baines, Joseph	35	5	40	—		
Burdon, Jacob	35	..	35	—		
Blackwood, Andrew	102	76	178	—		
Banning, George	17	3	20	—		
Bellett, F.	49	24	73	—		
Crocker, Richard C.	1498	242	1740	—		
Cowley, John	101	50	151	—		
Curran, Peter	..	..	..	..		
Crowder, W. & G.	20	19	39	—		
Cullen, George	121	18	139	—		
Denholm, Alexander	431	289	720	—		
Dodge, Ralph and Robert	305	115	420	—		
Doctor, Robert	130	48	178	—		
Davies, George	6	5	11	—		
Dunbabin, John	1710	110	1820	—		
Dodge, William T.	..	..	..	..		
Dwyer, Patrick	5	2	7	—		*
Featherstone, Thomas	19	3	22	—		
Fenner, Joseph	240	200	440	—		
Gatehouse, John	131	120	251	—		
Gill, John	28	2	30	—		
Gard, Samuel	55	18	73	—		
Green, Edward	30	10	40	—		
Gunn, James A.	1393	470	1863	—		
Grierson, William	410	130	540	—		
Grant, Robert	408	300	708	—		
Government, H. M., (Tasman's Peninsula)	1535	275	1810	—		*
Henwood, William W.	241	178	419	—		
Hyatt, Jacob	18	7	25	—		
Hayton, George	55	55	110	—		
Higgins, Obadiah	9	3	12	—		
Hildyard, David	110	50	160	—		
Hayton, James and Amos	40	16	56	—		
Hazell, W. B.	330	70	400	—		
Hunt, Henry	50	..	50	—		
Jones, James	124	56	180	—		
Joseph, Thomas	450	160	610	—		
Jenkins, R. C.	52	16	68	—		
Jenkins, John R.	97	43	140	—		
Jenkins, Thomas W.	1736	214	1950	—		
Joseph, James	532	168	700	—		
Kingston, Wm. George	60	20	80	—		*
Lobdale, William	..	..	..	..		
Lester, William	1230	400	1630	—		

Names.	*Sheep returned, 1874.*	*Lambs returned, 1874.*	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
Lloyd, Edward	115	65	180	Clean.		
Luttrell, Frederick	..	..	..	..		
M'Guinness, Hugh, jun.	100	40	140	—		
M'Guinness, William	75	46	121	—		
Marshall, Edward	600	..	600	—		
Marshall, George, jun.	365	46	411	—		
Marshall, George, sen.	1033	82	1115	—		
Marshall, Jas. G.	160	..	160	—		
Morris, William	53	31	84	—		
Mackie, Robert	25	..	25	..		*
M'Guinness, Louis	7	..	7	—		
Newitt, William	180	80	260	—		
Newitt, Adam	98	..	98	—		
Newitt, Ephraim	252	100	352	—		
Phillips, Mrs. C	370	260	630	—		
Parker, William	72	2	74	—		
Phillips, Henry	..	..	..	..		
Peacock, William, & Cooper, Joseph	253	..	253	—		
Phillips, Benjamin	..	..	..	..		
Rollings, James	109	71	180	—		
Reardon, Bartholomew	..	..	..	..		
Reardon, Edward	158	73	231	—		
Richardson, Henry	..	..	..	..		
Rowland, John, sen.	201	82	283	—		
Rowland, John, jun.	106	62	168	—		
Reardon, Wm.	..	..	..	..		
Steele, Frederick C. & J. G.	1300	500	1800	—		
Stonehouse, William	213	150	363	—		
Schofield, Samuel	59	20	79	—		
Steele, Mrs. A. W.	100	100	200	—		
Steele, John & Alex. Rogers	490	260	750	—		
Scringer, George	2562	300	2862	—		
Townsend, William	30	..	30	—		
Townsend, Isaac	72	72	144	—		
Thallin, James	3	2	5	..		*
Tunbridge, John	20	..	20	..		*
Wood, William	85	75	160	—		
Walker, John	23	1	24	—		
Walker, Sarah	16	5	21	—		
Wellard, Samuel	1212	700	1912	—		
Wellard, George	199	96	295	—		
White, James	20	..	20	—		
	25,073	7497	32,570	..		

SPRING BAY.

Airay, Joseph	144	106	250	—		
Arnold, W.	14	10	24	—		
Castle, John	1400	400	1800	—		
Castle, Robert	700	180	880	—		
Claridge, James	356	6	362	..		*
Cotton, John	490	53	543	—		
Cruttenden, Thomas	2581	600	3181	—		
Dunbabin, Thomas & John.	2620	635	3255	..		* Some doubtful.
Drake, Miss Fanny	13	11	24	—		
Ferguson, Alexander	41	9	50	..		*
Fox, William	60	121	181	—		
Finch, William	380	50	430	—		
Gatehouse, John	921	352	1273	—		
Gelley, George	960	403	1363	—		
Gill, William Thomas	926	..	926	—		*
Hayton, William	2700	700	3400	—		
Hodgson, William	2398	572	2970	—		
Hodgson, William	2210	850	3060	—		
Ibbott, John	3450	550	4000	—		
Mace, H. C.	600	100	700	—		

Names.	*Sheep returned,* 1874.	*Lambs returned,* 1874.	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
Mace, George A.	1400	..	1400	Clean.		*
Mace, Frederick.....	2000	..	2524	—		
Morey, Abraham	2590	531	3121	—		
Olding, Alfred G.	15	18	33	—		
Olding, Ernest	..	..	..	..		
Olding, W. (by Curator of Intestate Estates)	184	86	270	—		
Page, Samuel	5854	6678	12,532	—		*
Palmer, John	686	132	818	—		
Rudd, George.....	298	52	350	—		
Rumney, William T.....	2150	480	2630	—		[infected.
Salmon, Samuel..... .	1180	365	1545	..	1545	Recently found to be still
Turvey, John West	350	300	650	—		
Turvey, John Charles	660	100	760	—		
Turvey, Frank.....	2900	550	3450	—		
Walker, George B.	317	8	325	—		
	43,548	15,532	59,080	..	1545	

IV. SOUTH-WESTERN SHEEP DISTRICT, embracing Bothwell, Great Lake, Green Ponds, Hamilton, New Norfolk, and Oatlands.

BOTHWELL.

Allen, Richard, sen.	6	1	7	—		
Allison, Nathaniel P.....	4758	1300	6058	..		Certificate applied for.
Arnett, Simon.....	689	..	689	—		
Andrews, Catherine.....	800	250	1050	—		
Baker, John.....	150	..	150	—		
Bedford, William.....	3790	1642	5432	—		
Bisdee, Alfred H.	6600	1050	7650	—		
Bonney, Robert	80	200	280	—		
Brown, Thomas G.	1300	500	1800	—		*
Blake, Joseph.....	226	174	400	—		
Best, Joseph	36	12	48	—		
Chivers, George.....	237	73	310	—		
Colbeck, Henry C.....	30	10	40	—		
Downie, William, & Sons ..	3735	1710	5445	—		
Easton, George and David .	909	191	1100	—		
Howells, Humphrey	3672	1350	5022	—		*
Howells, James	850	200	1050	—		
Hinsby, F.	1931	350	2281	—		
Ibbott, John	2200	1600	3800	—		
Jones, T. A.	2200	600	2800	—		
Manderville, Arthur.....	1900	..	1900	—		
M'Dowall, Archibald.....	2255	75	2330	—		
M'Rae, Duncan.....	1763	860	2623	—		
Nicols, Elisha W.	90	60	150	—		
Nicholas, William	14,000	3700	17,700	—		
Nicholas, Edward	9890	3900	13,790	—		
North, William, & Co.	110	..	110	—		
Nicholas, John E.	3200	1400	4600	—		
Parsons, Cecil.....	2621	846	3467	—		[caution.
Reid, Alexander.....	3948	1300	5248	—		One flock dipped as a pre-
Savage, H. T.....	3740	1575	5315	—		
Synnot, Frederick	10,300	2200	12,500	—		[sheep found in them.
Savage, Thomas H.	3000	..	3000	..	700	A strange stray infected
Tod, John.....	663	150	813	—		
Triffit, Edward	1240	700	1940	—		
Taylor, James.....	476	94	570	—		
Webb, James	93	60	153	—		
Webb, Edwin J.....	59	50	109	—		
Wood, John Denniston	15,000	4500	19,500	—		
Wylie, David	400	..	400	—		*
	108,947	32,683	141,630	..	700	

Names.	*Sheep returned,* 1874.	*Lambs returned,* 1874.	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
GREEN PONDS.						
Blackwell, Samuel	500	200	700	Clean.		*
Brock, Henry J.	668	350	1018	—		
Bisdee, Eliza	525	300	825	—		
Bisdee, John	6217	1225	7442	—		*
Beard, Nathaniel	200	..	200	—		
Bessiers, Frederick	52	26	78	—		
Bowman, W. C.	1560	1047	2607	—		
Brown, Thomas	..	..	..	..		
Cockshott, Edward	62	32	94	—		
Dallen, Peter	10	..	10	..		
Flexmore, K. & A.	150	..	150	—		*
Flexmore, A. H.	2420	900	3320	—		*
Foster, James	85	59	144	..		
Gorringe, Thomas	660	220	880	—		
Greaves, Joseph	18	..	18	..		
Hadden, James	2450	1700	4150	—		*
Hodge, Joshua	70	60	130	—		
Hyland, David	28	20	48	—		
Johnson, William, sen.	300	100	400	—		
Johnson, Edmund	3000	1000	4000	—		
Jones, Edward	810	390	1200	—		*
Jones, Benjamin	55	..	55	..		*
Johnson, John	200	25	225	—		
Johnson, Joseph	300	180	480	—		
Lowen, Frederick	..	..	..	..		[cently.
Lahee	50	..	50	..	50	Purchased at auction re-
Matthews, Thomas	138	100	238	—		
Paine, Edward	205	..	205	—		
Palmer, John	427	43	470	—		
Pitt, Thomas and George	1210	540	1750	—		
Palmer, John W.	..	..	..	..		
Pennecuick, James, sen.	180	140	320	—		
Page, Samuel	1980	21	2001	—		
Plater, Thomas	119	62	181	—		
Page, Alfred	2190	930	3120	—		
Picken, John	230	30	260	—		
Rose, James	270	30	300	—		*
Stone, Thomas	221	75	296	—		
Sidney, Thomas	..	..	..	..		
Smith, Charles	5	3	8	..		
Southwood, John	103	90	193	—		
Weston, M.	1416	124	1540	—		
Weeding, Thomas	206	105	311	—		
Webb, James	93	60	153	—		
Wilson, William	80	20	100	—		
Wells, Thomas A.	10	..	10	—		
Wighton, Robert	223	127	350	—		
	29,696	10,334	40,130	..	50	
GREAT LAKE.						
Archer, Basil	2815	..	2815	—		
Brown, Nicholas J.	3283	..	3283	..	3000	Held Clean Certificate;
Bisdee, Mrs. Isaac	2145	640	2785	—		sheep infected by purchased
Downie, William, & Sons	4750	..	4750	—		sheep. Under Licence.
Flexmore, K. & A.	3312	1200	4512	—		
Flexmore, A. H.	..	..	..	..		In Green Ponds.
Hadden, James	1350	..	1350	—		
Headlam, Charles	12,271	..	12,271	—		
Keach, G. W.	4603	..	4603	..	1022	Certificate applied for.
Kermode, W. A.	6174	2017	8191	—		
Maclanachan, James	3696	..	3696	—		
Nicholas, H.	1400	..	1400	—		
Oliver, William	491	257	748	—		
O'Connor, Arthur	20	..	20	—		
	46,310	4114	50,424	..	4022	

Names.	*Sheep returned,* 1874.	*Lambs returned,* 1874.	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
			HAMILTON.			
Abel, John	900	309	1209	Clean.		*
Bisdee, John	611	80	691	—		*
Byrne, James	140	33	173	—		
Brown, Nicholas J.	1597	1540	3137	—		
Bethune, John C. & Walter	9418	2156	11,574	—		
Bryant, James	700	300	1000	—		*
Browning, James	36	24	60	—		
Byrne, James, jun.	85	35	120	—		
Butler, J. J.	3504	..	3504	—		
Cleland, Mrs. Jesse	160	40	200	—		
Clarke, James, sen.	400	200	600	—		*
Chiltern, Richard	450	350	800	—		
Clarke, Joseph	15,090	4910	20,000	—		
Cashion, Michael	..	..	..	..		
Cashion, William	12	5	17	—		
Downie, William, & Sons	2825	1615	4440	—		
Dixon, William K.	5691	1350	7041	—		
Eyles, George	56	50	106	—		
Gellibrand, Thomas L.	3590	500	4090	—		
Gellibrand, Walter A. B.	7180	1100	8280	—		
Geard, Charles F.	200	50	250	—		*
Hallett, Charles	610	330	940	—		
Hall, Elizabeth	10	20	30	—		*
Hills, Joseph	..	..	..	..		
Howard, James	190	90	280	—		
Jamieson & Co.	2166	1200	3366	—		*
Jarvis, Thomas	..	..	..	..		
Jenkins, William	7	2	9	—		
Jones, Robert	5500	..	5500	—		
Jones, John	17	14	31	—		
King, John	2665	719	3384	—		*
Langdon, Captain	3820	1380	5200	—		
Langdon, Albert	60	..	60	—		
Langdon, William, jun.	4	..	4	—		
Lane, Thomas	..	..	..	..		
Lane, James, sen.	60	..	60	—		
Langdon, Walter	31	10	41	—		
Lawrenny Estate	9789	2753	12,542	..	2025	Dipped as a precaution; an infected ram from Napier's having been found in flock.
M'Dowall, A.	1710	1260	2970	—		
Matthews, William	..	..	..	..		
M'Carthy, Peter	17	15	32	—		
Nicholas, Henric	10,491	3274	13,765	—		
Nicholas, Edward	3800	..	3800	—		[ley's sheep.
Napier, G. R.	1040	360	1400	—	1300	Recently infected by Pul-
Pulford, John	..	..	..	..		
Parsons, Cecil J.	3298	1034	4332	..		
Parker, Jabez	..	..	..	..	119	Mixed with Napier's.
Raynor, William H.	10	..	10	—		
Raynor, Edward	19	..	19	—		
Sibley, William	310	100	410	—		*
Sharland, W. S.	7700	2003	9703	—		
Staunton, James	50	25	75	—		
Triffett, John	60	40	100	—		
Triffett, Mrs.	700	400	1100	—		
Triffett, W. & Co.	1000	300	1300	—		*
Wilcox, Thomas	34	..	34	—		*
Webberley, Thomas	70	..	70	—		
Webberley, Isaac	17	..	17	—		
Walker, John F.	1190	250	1440	—		
Weeding, Thomas	..	..	..	..		
	109,090	30,226	139,316	..	3344	

Names.	*Sheep returned, 1874.*	*Lambs returned, 1874.*	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
			NEW NORFOLK.			
Abel, John	900	309	1209	Clean.		*
Barker, R. William	..	..	..	..		
Barker, Richard	308	244	552	—		*
Bromby, William M.	80	35	115	—		*
Barker, Edwin	148	20	168	—		*
Blackmore, John	40	..	40	—		Not inspected.
Barclay, H. V.	835	135	970	—		*
Cleland, James	..	..	..	..		
Cooper, James M'Adam	190	130	320	..	834	
Cawthorn, Henry & Brothers	440	..	440	—		
Croswell, Henry	29	1	30	—		
Clark, William	14	12	26	—		
Cockerill, Charles	3	3	6	..		
Dear, Richard Edw.	100	57	157	—		
Doran, William	1720	610	2330	—		
Dixon, Graham	430	120	550	—		*
Dean, William	2000	600	2600	—		
Davis, William	54	28	82	—		
Downie, William, & Sons	35	..	35	—		
Fenton, Michael	5100	1400	6500	—		
Geard, Jesse	140	..	140	—		
Inge, George	..	..	..	..		
Jamieson, W. A. B.	22	..	22	—		
Lloyd, Henry	575	240	815	—		
Murray, Rev. W. W. F.	14	..	14	—		
Maddox, Charles	..	..	..	..		
Milne, Frederick	550	..	550	—		
Matthews, Charles	770	280	1050	—		
Marshall, Thomas	12	..	12	—		
Martin, Thomas	90	54	144	—		
Morgan, Frederick	280	20	300	—		
Martin, Adam, jun.	20	..	20	—		
Officer, Sir Robert	80	..	80	—		
Pilkington, William	125	35	160	..	160	Infected through dipping without authority.
Piety, Thomas	..	..	..	..		
Pegler, Charles	8	..	8	—		
Rainbird, Samuel	..	..	..	..		
Ransley, Robert	10	..	10	—		
Rayner, G. H.	..	..	..	..		
Riddoch, Alexander	60	75	135	—		*
Ronsell, William	..	..	..	..		
Rainbird, Edward	6	..	6	—		
Read, Robert C.	272	141	413	—		
Read, John Terry	1871	525	2396	—		
Sherrin, Francis H.	24	..	24	..		
Shone, Thomas A.	370	80	450	..		* Doubtful.
Shoobridge, Ebenezer, & Sons	949	301	1250	—		
Sharland, W. S.	965	30	995	—		
Salier, W. E.	26	10	36	—		* Clean Certificate applied for.
Terry, Edward W.	65	25	90	—		
Thomson, James A.	7	2	9	—		*
Turnbull, James John	292	30	322	..		Reported infected.
Trollope, Edward F.	32	20	52	—		*
Walton, Richard	365	135	500	—		*
Wells, Robert J.	85	50	135	—		*
Wilson, Frederick L.	300	130	430	—		
Wilson, Daniel and Henry	160	..	160	—		
Williams, Robert	135	50	185	—		
	21,106	5931	27,037	..	994	

Names.	*Sheep returned, 1874.*	*Lambs returned, 1874.*	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
			OATLANDS.			
Adams, Rev. H. W.	11	9	20	Clean.		
Brown, Thomas	80	41	121	—		
Barwick, Stephen & Andrew	386	226	612	—		
Barwick, Joseph	355	245	600	—		
Barwick, Thomas	100	..	100	—		
Barwick, John W.	780	150	930	—		
Bisdee, Alfred H.	800	500	1300	—		
Bayley, George	80	10	90	—		*
Bacon, Honora	300	56	356	—		
Burbury, William	6400	1600	8000	—		
Bigwood, James	2900	800	3700	—		
Bailey, John	271	97	368	—		*
Beven, Thomas	260	140	400	—		
Burbury, Alfred	..	..	..	..		
Bailey, Thomas	92	..	92	..		*
Campbell, Rev. L.	61	27	88	—		
Campbell, Thomas	11	10	21	—		
Campbell, Peter	6	..	6	—		
Dowling, Edward	2144	1008	3152	—		
Dell, William	70	50	120	—		
Exton, William	225	8	233	—		
Fish, Isaiah	..	..	..	..		
Fisher, Joseph	350	350	700	—		
Geason, Francis	147	117	264	—		
Greenlaw, Peter & W.	740	264	1004	—		
Hart, Henry	470	280	750	—		
Hiland, Michael	..	..	..	..		
Harrison, Thomas J.	2800	900	3700	—		
Headlam, John	4318	1700	6018	—		
Hughes, James	67	47	114	—		[yet known.
Harrison, Richard	2500	900	3400	..		Some infected; number not
Holland, James	13	..	13	—		
Headlam, Anthony	3550	416	3966	—		
Hampton, Thomas	105	86	191	—		
Jones, John	380	120	500	—		
Jones, T. A.	300	200	500	..		*
Jillett, Robert & John	404	350	754	—		
Keach, George W.	1573	..	1573	—		
Lyall, Alexander	392	70	462	—		*
Lord, R. D.	4648	1353	6001	—		*
Lodge, Joseph	60	90	150	—		
Lord, John Carr	1300	650	1950	—		
Lord, James	1400	800	2200	—		
Littlechild, Thomas	2074	700	2774	—		*
M'Ardell, Patrick	80	60	140	—		
Morrison, Askin	8221	2596	10,817	—		
Maclanachan, James	2096	1740	3836	—		
Mannings, George	150	15	165	—		*
Meaburn, Mrs.	70	40	110	..		
Nettlefold, Thomas & George	518	252	770	—		
Newby, John	52	8	60	—		
O'Hara, Michael	220	150	350	—		*
O'Connor, Arthur	9659	2700	12,359	—		
Page, Samuel (Trefusis)	8243	2125	10,368	—		*
Ditto (Anstey Barton)	3339	1760	5099	—		*
Parker, Alexander	120	50	170	—		
Powell, Mrs. Thomas	14	13	27	—		
Pillenger, James & Son	8673	2366	11,039	—		
Page, Fredk. G.	73	70	143	—		•
Pocock, Fredk. B.	..	..	..	..		
Roe, John Rowland	2458	556	3014	—		
Rumney, Walter	2088	300	2388	—		
Ryan, William	..	..	..	..		

Names.	*Sheep returned, 1874.*	*Lambs returned, 1874.*	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
Sutton, Charles	55	..	55	Clean.		
Salmon, John	362	130	492	—		*
Sturgeon, Richard	1000	500	1500	—		
Scott, Alexander	900	300	1200	—		
Savage, Thomas Humphrey	2040	1000	3040	—		*
Spencer, Robert	..	..	..	..		
Tabart, Mrs. Emma	2470	680	3150	—		
Thomas, Evan	40	20	60	..		
Wilson & Burbury (Lowes' Park)	2400	1600	7200	—		
Ditto (Ponsonby)	3200	..				
Wilson, George, jun.	10,874	1246	12,120	—		
Wilson, George, sen.	6700	1650	8350	—		
Weeding, James	1549	665	2214	—		
Wilson, William	65	50	115	—		*
Wilson, David	250	110	360	—		*
Wilson, Thomas	20	..	20	..		
Weeding, Charles	20	..	20	..		
Wright, Mrs. J.	86	40	126	..		
	119,528	36,442	155,970	..		

V. NORTH-WESTERN SHEEP DISTRICT, embracing Deloraine, Horton, Longford, Port Sorell, and Westbury.

DELORAINE.

Archer, T. K.	145	..	145	Clean.		
Atwell, John	31	20	51	—		
Atkins, John	43	43	86	—		
Bonney, John	353	87	440	—		
Bonney, William	50	..	50	—		
Best, Jonathan	389	91	480	—		
Bennett, James	183	180	363	—		
Bramich, William	..	..	..	..		
Bonnily, William	63	24	87	—		
Bonnily, William, jun.	146	105	251	—		
Bramich, John	99	41	140	—		
Bramich, Thomas W.	99	53	152	—		
Brown, John	..	..	..	..		
Bramich, Bartholomew	38	33	71	—		
Bryan, Silas	50	..	50	—		
Burke, John	30	14	44	—		
Bramich, Thomas W.	76	40	116	—		
Cubitt, John	98	..	98	—		
Cameron, Alexandra	7	..	7	—		
Coffey, Richard	16	9	25	..		*
Cole, Thomas	24	17	41	..		*
Clark, George	26	26	52	—		
Cartledge, John, jun.	104	42	146	..	146	
Collins, Charles P.	..	..	..	..		
Cope, George	13	7	20	..		*
Douglas, Henry	360	124	484	—		
Donahoo, Michael	12	8	20	—		
Davern, P. & J.	50	45	95	..		*
Eastley, William	119	..	119	—		
Field, John	1287	1209	2496	—		
Fowler, Alexander	98	84	182	..		*
Fowler, George	98	84	182	—		
Griffiths, Benjamin	15	13	28	—		
Gannon, Dennis	48	46	94	..		*
Griffin, John	238	130	368	—		
Griffin, James M.	200	88	288	—		
Griffin, Daniel	96	64	160	—		
Griffin, Gerald	..	..	..	..		

Names.	*Sheep returned, 1874.*	*Lambs returned, 1874.*	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
How, Sarah	30	28	58	..		*
Hughes, Joseph	102	38	140	..		*
Higg, Joshua	..	..	..	..		
Horne, Robert G.	376	270	646	Clean.		
Hall, Edward	810	310	1120	—		
Hardy, James	14	..	14	..		*
Jones, William R.	..	..	..	..		
Jago, Francis	80	80	160	—		
Jarman, Mrs. George	56	40	96	..		*
Johnston, William A.	50	..	50	—		
Jarman, Josiah	14	9	23	..		*
Lovejoy, James	4	2	6	—		
Leach, James	40	30	70	—		
M'Kerrill, John	30	..	30	—		
Munce, Robert H.	146	105	251	—		
M'Gregor, Simon	644	306	950	—		
M'Rostie, Hugh	50	48	98	—		
Oliver, William	20	22	42	..		
Phillips, Charles	80	40	120	—		
Proverbs, Benjamin	21	12	33	..		*
Rooke, A. F.	1480	709	2189	—		
Roberts, John M.	61	..	61	—		
Rockliff, Henry	62	309	371	—		
Ritchie, James	256	284	540	—		
Robertson, David	62	..	62	—		
Rookley, James	19	16	35	—		
Robotham, Robert	..	..	..	..		
Shorey, Samuel	417	118	535	—		
Sims, William	75	..	75	..		
Symmons, Robert	484	255	739	—		
Smith, Robert	32	30	62	..		
Smith, C. J. L.	34	..	34	—		
Twining, Thomas	..	..	..	..		
Thorn, William	42	38	80	..		*
Tynan, John	216	9	225	—		
Tathill, James	13	5	18	..		*
Walters, William	14	18	32	—		
Walker, Joseph	210	130	340	—		
Walker, William	5	5	10	—		
Walker, William	..	..	..	..		
Wilson, Joseph	..	..	..	..		
Wigan, Mrs. Arthur	81	64	145	—		
Warren, Richard	103	40	143	—		
Wyatt, William	327	94	421	—		
Wilson, William	24	..	24	—		
Woodbury, John	8	8	16	—		
	11,296	6199	17,495	..	146	

HORTON.

Alexander, John, sen.	1009	227	1236	—		
Atkinson, Thomas	30	18	48	—		
Atkinson, James	..	..	..	..		
Alexander, Joseph, jun.	60	..	60	—		
Borrodale, William	140	20	160	—		
Boatwright, William	42	20	62	—		
Boatwright, William, jun.	39	..	39	—		
Bramich, William	..	..	..	..		
Barrett, Thos. & R. W.	171	46	217	—		
Carroll, Denis, jun.	40	22	62	—		
Connell, Patrick	..	..	..	..		
Coventry, John	..	..	..	..		
Cross, Thomas	..	..	..	..		
Cassidy, John	79	23	102	—		
Crawford, S.	13	4	17	—		
Dallas, Robert	31	20	51	—		

Names.	*Sheep returned, 1874.*	*Lambs returned, 1874.*	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
Dowling, John	11	5	16	Clean.		
Drayton, Alfred	..	..	..	..		
Evans, Edward	35	25	60	..		
Ferguson, John	544	153	697	..		
Ford, Frederick W.	632	556	1188	..		
Gardner, Harriet	1	3	4	—		
Gardiner, Henry	26	..	26	—		
Gale, James	..	..	..	..		
Hills, Henry	27	19	46	—		
Horne, Robert	20	..	20	—		
Hills, Henry	127	102	229	—		
Jones, William	42	..	42	—		
King, James George	214	116	330	—		
King, Thomas J. B.	221	171	392	—		
King, Mrs. Betsy	8	5	13	—		
Kay, George	230	70	300	—		
Kay, Albert	128	100	228	—		
Lucas, William	49	30	79	—		
Medwin, Matthias	18	22	40	—		
Medwin, Edwin	20	14	34	—		
Margetts, J. W.	..	..	..	..		
M'Kenzie, W. & R.	105	..	105	—		
M'Kenzie, C. J. & W. J.	..	..	..	..		
Old, Albert	12	10	22	—		
Ollington, Thomas	25	15	40	—		
Poke, Luke	53	46	99	—		
Palfrayman, J. H.	..	..	..	..		
Reid, Eleanor	490	..	490	—		
Reid, James Henry	72	42	114	—		
Stuchbury, Thomas W.	29	31	60	—		
Smith, Frances	304	216	520	..	370	
Swaine, John	43	..	43	—		
Segraves, James	..	..	..	..		
Shackle, Elizabeth	12	..	12	..		
Shekleton & Ridge	..	..	..	..		
Smith, J. W. Norton	3400	800	4200	—		
Shekleton, George, jun.	98	50	148	—		
Thorpe, Mrs. Harriett	240	120	360	..	343	* Licence expired.
Veitch, Andrew	..	..	..	..		
Wells, Henry W.	160	90	250	—		
Williams, John H.	97	65	162	—		
White, Richard	..	..	..	..		
	9147	3276	12,423	..	713	

LONGFORD.

Archer, Joseph	7424	2295	9719	—		
Archer, W. H. D.	1582	446	2028	—		
Archer, William	148	50	198	..		
Archer, W. H. D. & Alfred	3814	824	4638	—		
Archer, Basil	5608	2753	8361	—		
Archer, Robert Joseph	8282	1738	10,020	—		
Archer, Edward	2172	1850	4022	—		
Arthur, G.	40	..	40	—		
Armstrong, Alexander	200	80	280	—		
Aikman, Robert	50	2	52	—		
Allen, C. W.	39	30	69	—		
Brumby, William	..	..	..	..		
Brumby, Mansfield	65	73	138	—		
Brumby, Charles	100	50	150	—		
Brumby, Alfred	1204	96	1300	—		
Brumby, George & D.	600	..	600	—		
Brumby, Samuel & Peter	205	100	305	—		
Brumby, James	..	..	..	..		
Brown, William	..	..	..	..		
Bunton, Joseph	40	..	40	—		
Bartlett, Thomas	300	..	300	—		

Names.	*Sheep returned, 1874.*	*Lambs returned, 1874.*	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
Bird, Joseph	54	18	72	..		Uncertain.
Bates, Alfred	9	9	18	Clean.		
Beckett, Richard	40	36	76	—		
Blair, John	350	195	545	—		
Brooks, Daniel	30	40	70	—		
Burke, John C.	..	..	..	..		
Bartley, Theodore B.	1426	..	1426	—		
Butterfield, Francis	56	..	56	—		
Brock, Robert	379	350	729	—		
Beveridge, Wm.	40	..	40	—		
Baulch, Moses	..	..	..	..		
Bird, Robert William	60	..	60	—		
Burton, Charles	60	35	95	—		
Burton, Francis	110	34	144	—		
Bryden, William	..	..	..	..		
Burton, Frederick	30	..	30	—		
Bartlett, Samuel	71	..	71	—		
Clarke, Alexander	752	358	1110	—		
Cox, George	815	360	1175	—		
Chappell, John	65	39	104	—		
Chilcott, William	151	30	181	—		
Cullen, Charles	180	98	278	—		
Dryden, John	900	270	1170	—		
Dodery, William	539	235	774	—		
Dargavel, Robert & William	215	292	507	—		
DeLittle Brothers	151	153	304	—		
Dumaresq, H. R.	342	..	342	—		
Eastoe, David	110	60	170	—		
Emery, Henry John	..	..	..	..		
Eagle, John	7	3	10	—		
Field, William	1052	1368	2420	—		
Flanagan, John	18	2	20	—		
Fletcher, Mrs. Denton	1136	969	2105	—		
Fletcher, F. T.	..	..	..	..		
Gibson, William and Son	2767	1369	4136	—		
Green, James	1204	224	1428	—		
Goss, James	19	17	36	—		
Goss, William	95	70	165	—		
Greig, James	40	63	103	—		
Giles, Thomas	25	25	50	—		
Gatenby, John	2845	739	3584	—		
Gatenby, William	742	730	1472	—		
Gatenby, Herbert	..	..	..	..		
Garcia, Thomas	9	3	12	—		
Gee, George	..	..	..	..		
Gooday, Isaac	53	7	60	—		
Goss, John	95	70	165	—		
Howard, James	20	18	38	—		
Hughes, John	56	54	110	—		
Houghton, Frederick James	100	50	150	—		
Hall, Robert	200	60	260	—		
Hopkins, Rebecca	270	30	300	—		
Hall, John	125	75	200	—		
Hingston, Robert T.	98	30	128	—		
Heath, Thomas	86	40	126	—		
Howard, William	30	10	40	—		
Hill, George	30	..	30	—		
Hingston, William J.	56	40	96	—		
Jordan, James	..	..	..	..		
Keane, James	1129	121	1250	—		
Knight, George	..	..	..	..		
Ling, James	17	13	30	—		
Lansdell, Isaac	48	..	48	—		
Lawrence, Effingham B.	2514	900	3414	—		
Lee, William	100	100	200	—		
Lee, William, jun.	98	90	188	—		
Lee, Samuel	30	28	58	—		
Lee, George	162	90	252	—		

Names.	*Sheep returned, 1874.*	*Lambs returned, 1874.*	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
Lee, John	87	77	164	Clean.		
Lawson, William	..	..	..	..		
Lucas, Daniel	..	..	..	..		
Mathews, George Thomas	258	105	363	—		
Mason, Henry	986	814	1800	—		
Murfett, Edward	441	309	750	—		
M'Bain, Alexander	..	..	..	..		
M'Bain, James	..	..	..	..		
Murfett, David	40	23	63	—		
Murfett, Robert, jun.	35	15	50	—		
M'Kenzie, Mrs.	185	105	290	—		
Mitchelson, Patrick	183	90	273	—		
O'Connor, Arthur	4446	770	5216	—		
Orton, Samuel	..	..	..	..		
Pyke, James	10	120	130	—		
Pearson, George	142	44	186	—		
Pye, Henry	..	..	..	..		
Pitt, William	210	120	330	—		
Pitt, William, jun.	..	..	..	..		
Palmer, James	..	..	..	..		
Parker, A. C.	3075	1590	4665	—		
Parker, Alfred	1954	1339	3293	—		
Ritchie, George	68	29	97	—		
Ross, James	..	..	..	..		
Rudd, John	22	10	32	—		
Rootes, Jane	..	..	..	..		
Richardson, Peter	..	..	..	..		
Ransom, Samuel	303	137	440	—		
Strickland, William	34	17	51	—		
Saltmarsh, John	100	..	100	—		
Saltmarsh, James	350	150	500	—		
Saltmarsh, Richard	185	125	310	—		*
Stevens, John	36	2	38	..		
Stancombe, Thomas	2700	750	3450	—		
Stancombe, George	200	130	330	—		
Sizer, Robert	50	10	60	—		
Scott, Alexander	20	16	36	—		
Shipp, Henry	30	..	30	—		
Smith, William	230	30	260	—		
Sturges, William	78	78	156	—		
Skirving, Andrew	48	..	48	—		
Smith, John L.	3136	1021	4157	—		
Summers, Thomas	4	8	12	—		
Trethewie, John	28	11	39	—		
Thirkell, Robert	776	346	1122	—		
Thirkell, James	8764	3408	12,172	—		
Toosey, James Denton	4720	1345	6065	—		
Taylor, James	99	90	189	—		
Terry, Mrs. M. A.	200	..	200	—		
Tubbs, Daniel	40	41	81	—		
Watson, Clement	426	209	635	—		
Walker, William	330	270	600	—		
Wilmore, John	286	165	451	—		
Wright, Thomas	58	60	118	—		
Watkins, William Edw.	588	325	913	—		
Weston, Edward	1119	512	1631	—		
Ward, Anthony	11	9	20	..		
Walker, Arthur George	..	..	..	..		
Wheeler, James	..	..	..	..		
Wheeler, William	51	45	96	—		
	91,126	36,177	127,303	..		

Names.	*Sheep returned, 1874.*	*Lambs returned, 1874.*	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
			PORT SORELL.			
Atkinson, George	10	23	33	Clean.		
Atkinson, Wm. H.	20	..	20	..		*
Burgess, Mrs. John	6	4	10	—		
Bramich, Joseph	9	7	16	—		
Beveridge, Robert	50	30	80	—		
Batt, James	38	..	38	..		*
Bonney, James	22	..	22	—		
Button, T. S.	..	..	..	..		
Baker, William B.	650	200	850	..		*
Bonney, Thomas	16	..	16	—		
Bramich, Thomas	..	..	..	..		
Barnes, William	33	31	64	..		
Bartlett, Edward	170	100	270	—		
Counsel, Lawrence W.	54	50	104	..		*
Carstairs, John & A.	32	..	32	..		*
Cummings, Henry & Co.	256	7	263	—		
Coope, Arthur	..	..	..	..		
Chamberlaine, H. J.	220	20	240	—		
Deayton, Alfred	16	8	24	..		
Dumbleton, Major A. V.	21	5	26	—		
Eagle, John	10	..	10	..		
Ewington, John	5	6	11	..		*
Frampton, F. L.	97	65	162	—		*
Fenton, C. B. M.	123	..	123	—		*
Gould, George	19	17	36	—		
Geddies, William	13	7	20	—		
Gibson, John & Brothers	70	40	110	—		
Haydon, Thomas	56	20	76	—		
Hayles, James	30	..	30	—		
Hardy, T. W.	23	11	34	—		
Haig, J. Y.	1	102	103	—		
Hogben, James	36	24	60	—		
Hazlewood, Henry J.	56	60	116	—		
Husband, James	90	83	173	—		
Ingram, George	97	..	97	..		* Not inspected.
King, Charles	18	8	26	..		* Not inspected.
Lillico, Hugh	13	15	28	—		
Lillico, Charles	14	5	19	—		
Lillico, Thomas	75	15	90	—		
Loane, M. W.	47	..	47	—		*
Langham, J. & O.	20	..	20	—		
M'Donald, George, jun.	82	40	122	—		
Martin, William	30	20	50	—		
Morse, Edward	6	3	9	—		
Morse, Edward	40	..	40	—		
Mulligan, Elizabeth	20	10	30	..		*
Mitcalf, Miss A. A.	2	1	3	..		*
M'Cullock, James	13	11	24	—		
Madden, James	..	..	..	..		
M'Kenna, James	24	..	24	—		
Oldaker, Charles	23	9	32	..		Doubtful.
Oakley, Thomas	45	46	91	—		
Pease, Robert	25	17	42	—		
Phillips, James	..	.	..	..		
Robson, David	17	9	26	—		
Risby, Andrew F.	38	31	69	—		
Roach, M. & P.	200	150	350	—		*
Rockliff, Henry	68	34	102	—		
Revell, George	9	12	21	—		
Rockliff, George	60	40	100	—		
Rockliff, Francis	27	35	62	—		
Reid, John	110	110	220	..		*
Riggs, John	10	6	16	—		
Riggs, William	21	23	44	—		
Riggs, Henry	10	9	19	—		
Sykes, Benjamin	7	2	9	—		
Snare, Robert	15	..	15	—		

Names.	*Sheep returned, 1874.*	*Lambs returned, 1874.*	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
Turnbull, William	83	..	83	Clean.		
Trebilcock, Thomas	24	..	24	—		
Thompson, James	34	50	84	..		*
Trebilcock, W. J.	10	8	18	—		
Thomas, S. H.	48	..	48	—		
Winspear, Roger	171	55	226	—		
Wells, Alfred	34	..	34	..		*
Walker, A. M.	29	..	29	—		
Wellard, Charles H.	16	14	30	..		
Williams, John	141	70	211	—		
Wiseman, John	50	..	50	—		
Young, A.	155	..	155	—		
	4233	1778	6011	..		

WESTBURY.

Ayre, Robert M.	2532	1293	3825	—		
Appleby, William, sen.	44	..	44	..		
Bennett, Wm. Henry	4884	1201	6085	—		
Bennett, Myles	300	250	550	—		
Bratten, James	25	22	47	..		
Best, Charles	97	..	97	—		
Barr, James	..	..	..	..		
Bendall, Samuel	58	..	58	—		
Beveridge, William	120	40	160	—		
Boutcher, Richard	200	177	377	—		
Breaden, Christopher	66	26	92	..		
Breaden, Joseph	..	..	..	..		
Brown, Robert	..	..	..	..		
Best, Charles	118	68	186	—		
Burke, Daniel	387	8	395	—		
Beckey, Henry	..	..	..	..		
Badcock, William	81	35	116	—		
Badcock, John	80	90	170	—		
Brown, Mrs. M.	..	..	..	..		
Boyd, David	..	..	..	..		
Brady, Patrick	..	..	..	..		
Bradmore, Henry	..	..	..	..		
Beams, Thomas	61	40	101	—		
Badcock, Samuel	160	70	230	—		
Breadon, Christopher	98	42	140	..	80	
Cox, James	..	..	..	..		
Cooper, Charles	26	..	26	—		
Chamley, James	90	..	90	—		
Clancy, George	..	..	..	..		
Clark, Robert	400	..	400	—		
Clark, A. C.	..	..	..	..		
Chapman, Benjamin	52	52	104	—		
Cornelius, Henry	12	15	27	—		
Dickens, Philip	261	..	261	—		
Dent, Zachariah	67	30	97	—		
Donovan, Daniel	22	12	34	..		
Dobson, Henry	100	50	150	—		
Dawes, John	83	64	147	—		
Dodswell, Daniel	65	20	85	—		
Dumaresq, H. R.	378	340	718	—		
Field, Thomas W.	7000	..	7000	—		
French, John	..	..	..	..		
Foy, Michael	66	..	66	—		
Fowell, Edward	129	81	210	—		
Grubb, W. D.	286	176	462	—		
Gillam, William	40	40	80	—		
Gregory, George	2417	500	2917	—		
Goodson, James	..	..	..	..		
Garrett, Benjamin	60	40	100	..		*
Gillam, Israel	30	24	54	—		

Names.	*Sheep returned, 1874.*	*Lambs returned, 1874.*	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
Groom, J. P.	311	203	514	Clean.		
Gillam, Edward	100	60	160	—		
Goss, Thomas	30	20	50	—		
Goss, John	35	25	60	—		
Griffiths, Wm. T.	40	21	61	—		
Haggarty, Patrick	250	100	350	—		
Hall, Edward	194	54	248	—		
Hogg, Mrs. C.	128	60	188	—		
Hodgetts, Mary	4	..	4	—		
Harris, Robert	830	250	1080	—		
Hay, W. D.	10	8	18	—		
Hingston, James T.	30	..	30	—		
Home, Capt. R. C. D.	25	25	50	—		
Hillier, Arthur	..	..	..	..		
Hingston, Henry T.	21	17	38	—		
Hazlewood, Robert G.	125	2	127	—		
Hazlewood, C. B.	480	220	700	—		
Hibbs, William	42	33	75	—		
Harvey, James	34	..	34	—		
Huntington, Thos.	..	..	..	..		
Huntington, Charles	88	56	144	—		
Hendley, William	163	157	320	—		
Hodgetts, R.	4	3	7	..		
Jordan, J. J. H.	1301	100	1401	—		
Johnson, James	96	70	166	—		
Jones, William	..	..	..	..		
Jordan, Mrs. Jane	53	30	83	—		
Killalea, Patrick	70	60	130	—		
Killalea, John	100	50	150	—		
Killalea, Thomas	150	100	250	—		
Kirkham, Charles F.	116	60	176	..		Doubtful.
Knight, Samuel	36	20	56	..		Uncertain.
Keane, James	230	130	360	—		
Knight, Wm.	3	..	3	—		
Leith, John	16	7	23	—		
Little, Henry B.	25	25	50	..		
Luck, William	..	..	..	..		
Loone, John	298	180	478	—		
Laird, Henry	..	..	..	..		
Little, Danzil	119	71	190	—		
M'Kay, Wm.	147	107	254	—		
Murfet, Mrs. Samuel	30	20	50	—		
Martin, John	612	315	927	—		
Mott, Robert	80	50	130	—		
Mann, John	..	..	..	..		
M'Kinnon, Allan M.	1630	770	2400	—		
Malay, John	50	23	73	—		
Millar, John	..	..	..	..		
Martin, Edward	2147	559	2706	—		
Maloney, John	35	28	63	..		
Magee, Walter	300	..	300	—		
Mantach, William	..	..	..	..		
Murray, David	250	200	450	—		
M'Kendrick, James	8	10	18	—		
Noakes, J.	119	72	191	—		
Newton, Vincent	226	146	372	—		
O'Keefe, Daniel	10	..	10	—		
O'Keefe, David	..	..	..	..		
O'Berne, Patrick	..	..	..	..		
Oldaker, William H.	203	140	343	—		
Orledge, William	..	..	..	..		
Olding, R. F.	200	..	200	—		
Porter, John, sen.	43	31	74	—		
Patterson, Andrew	40	..	40	—		
Patterson, George, sen.	20	..	20	—		
Patterson, George, jun.	40	..	40	—		
Pullen, George	215	124	339	—		
Page, George	..	..	..	..		

Names.	*Sheep returned,* 1874.	*Lambs returned,* 1874.	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*	*Remarks.*
Quigley, John	..	..	..	..		
Ryan, Edmund	53	40	93	Clean.		
Ryan, William	200	50	250	—		
Robertson, James	..	..	..	..		
Reibey, Thomas	450	120	570	—		
Richardson, Peter	52	45	97	—		
Rooney, Michael	..	..	..	..		
Reid, Alexander	200	..	200	—		
Scott, Jabez	132	..	132	—		
Scott, George, sen.	222	180	402	—		
Scott, George, jun.	250	50	300	—		
Selby, John	70	..	70	—		
Sullivan, Edward	80	..	80	—		
Symmons, John	1800	455	2255	—		
Sherwin, Edwin T.	255	70	325	—		
Stubbs, John	300	..	300	—		
Smith, C. J. L.	660	240	900	—		
Tobin, Daniel	160	40	200	—		
Tyler, Isaac	86	60	146	..		
Viney, Thomas	..	..	..	..		
Weller, William	..	..	..	..		
Walker, Michael	246	35	281	—		
Williams, Walter S.	1106	400	1506	—		
Wildgust, Thomas	50	49	99	—		*
Waldron, B. S.	..	..	..	..		
Whitfield, Alfred	672	160	832	—		
Wright, C. H.	24	..	24	—		
Watts, Thomas	14	11	25	—		
Walker, Joseph	844	125	969	—		
Wilson, J. F.	58	32	90	—		
	40,641	11,780	52,421	.	80	

SUMMARY of Number and Classification of SHEEP *in Tasmania, as per Return furnished to 1st June*, 1874.

SOUTHERN SHEEP DISTRICT, embracing Brighton, Clarence, Glenorchy, Hobart and Kingborough, Huon, Richmond, Sorell, and Spring Bay.

District.	*Number of Sheep.*	*Number of Lambs.*	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*
Brighton	24,358	9629	33,987	29,560	4427
Clarence	11,655	4925	16,580	14,021	2559
Glenorchy	1029	426	1455	1455	
Hobart and Kingborough	4612	1355	5967	5967	
Huon	2469	813	3282	3282	
Richmond	44,669	14,865	59,534	57,417	2117
Sorell	25,073	7497	32,570	32,570	
Spring Bay	43,549	15,532	59,080	57,535	1547
	157,413	55,042	212,455	201,807	10,648

SOUTH-WESTERN SHEEP DISTRICT, embracing Bothwell, Green Ponds, Great Lake, Hamilton, New Norfolk, and Oatlands.

Bothwell	108,947	32,683	141,630	140,930	700
Green Ponds	29,696	10,334	40,030	39,980	50
Great Lake	46,310	4114	50,424	46,402	4022
Hamilton	109,090	32,226	139,316	135,972	3344
New Norfolk	21,106	5931	27,037	26,043	994
Oatlands	119,528	36,442	155,970	155,970	
	434,677	119,730	554,407	545,297	9110

MIDLAND AND EASTERN SHEEP DISTRICT, embracing Campbell Town, Fingal, Glamorgan, and Ross.

Campbell Town	106,657	30,020	136,677	136,677	
Fingal	77,913	28,259	106,172	106,172	
Glamorgan	35,194	11,349	46,543	44,743	1800
Ross	59,977	19,056	79,033	79,033	
	279,741	88,684	368,425	366,625	1800

NORTH-EASTERN SHEEP DISTRICT, embracing Evandale, George Town, and Selby.

Evandale	75,238	28,198	103,436	99,757	3679
George Town	30,617	8130	38,747	37,847	900
Selby	28,251	9868	38,119	37,799	320
	134,106	46,196	180,302	175,403	4899

NORTH-WESTERN SHEEP DISTRICT, embracing Deloraine, Horton, Longford, Port Sorell, and Westbury.

Deloraine	11,296	6199	17,495	17,349	146
Horton	9147	3276	12,423	11,710	713
Longford	91,126	36,177	127,303	127,303	
Port Sorell	4233	1778	6011	6011	
Westbury	40,641	11,780	52,421	52,341	80
	156,443	59,210	215,653	214,714	939

Southern Sheep District	157,413	55,042	212,455	201,807	10,648
South-western Sheep District	434,677	119,730	554,407	545,297	9110
Midland and Eastern Sheep District	279,741	88,684	368,425	366,625	1800
North-eastern Sheep District	134,106	46,196	180,302	175,403	4899
North-western Sheep District	156,443	59,210	215,653	214,714	939
	1,162,380	368,862	1,531,242	1,503,846	27,396

A RETURN showing the Number of SHEEP *and* LAMBS *in each District in the Colony, and their Condition.*

District.	*Number of Sheep.*	*Number of Lambs.*	TOTAL.	*Clean.*	*Under Licence.*
Bothwell	108,947	32,683	141,630	140,930	700
Brighton	24,358	9629	33,987	29,560	4427
Campbell Town	106,657	30,020	136,677	136,677	
Clarence	11,655	4925	16,580	14,021	2559
Deloraine	11,296	6199	17,495	17,349	146
Evandale	75,238	28,198	103,436	99,757	3679
Fingal	77,913	28,256	106,172	106,172	
George Town	30,617	8130	38,747	37,847	900
Glamorgan	35,194	11,349	46,543	44,743	1800
Green Ponds	29,696	10,334	40,030	39,980	50
Great Lake	46,310	4114	50,424	46,402	4022
Glenorchy	1029	426	1455	1455	
Hamilton	109,090	30,226	139,316	135,972	3344
Horton	9147	3276	12,423	11,710	713
Huon	2469	813	3282	3282	
Hobart and Kingborough	4612	1355	5967	5967	
Longford	91,126	36,177	127,303	127,303	
New Norfolk	21,106	5931	27,037	26,043	994
Oatlands	119,528	36,442	155,970	155,970	
Port Sorell	4233	1778	6011	6011	
Richmond	44,669	14,865	59,534	57,417	2117
Ross	59,977	19,056	79,033	79,033	
Sorell	25,073	7497	32,570	32,570	
Selby	28,251	9868	38,119	37,799	320
Spring Bay	43,548	15,532	59,080	57,535	1545
Westbury	40,641	11,780	52,421	52,341	80
	1,161,380	368,862	1,531,242	1,503,846	27,396

APPENDIX A.

[Extract from *The Australasian*, May 9, 1874.]

OUR SUPPLY OF ANIMAL FOOD.

THE supply of those two great staples of animal food—beef and mutton—is generally believed to be practically unlimited in these Colonies. Yet fears are sometimes expressed of their not having much to export in a few years, unless greater attention is paid to the breeding and rearing of stock. Sir William Denison was even harassed with the dread of their soon having little enough for themselves, and when Governor of New South Wales read a paper before the Agricultural Society of that Colony on the subject. Nor if taken singly or in groups would the apprehensions thus avowed with regard to the animal food supply of these Colonies be perhaps altogether groundless. The best way of satisfying ourselves on this point, however, is to take up the population and live-stock statistics of the whole of these Colonies, and follow whithersoever they lead. If in doing this we should arrive at conclusions not very dissimilar from those of Sir William Denison and others, it will, most certainly, not arise in any case from the substitution of preconceived opinions for ascertained facts; quite the contrary.

Sir William Denison confined himself to the supply of animal food for Victoria and New South Wales; and others, we observe, are treading pretty closely in his footsteps in that respect. But the rapid strides some of the other Colonies have made since Sir William read his paper before the Agricultural Society of New South Wales in 1858, seems to demand that the statistics of the whole of these Colonies should be taken up in the investigation of such a question as this. Nor should we allow ourselves to be put off with any statistics received second-hand. All the following figures have been drawn from strictly official sources, except those relating to the New Zealand live-stock statistics for 1872-3, and those relating to the Western Australian population and live-stock statistics for 1871-2, which we have to assume in order to make our tables as complete as possible. Our first table, then, has reference to the population of the whole of these Colonies:—

POPULATION.

Colony.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Victoria	752,445	770,727
New South Wales	519,182	539,190
New Zealand	266,986	279,560
South Australia	189,018	190,223
Queensland	125,146	133,553
Tasmania	101,785	102,925
West Australia	24,000	25,724
Totals	1,978,562	2,041,902

Our next table has reference to the cattle and sheep in the whole of these Colonies, and our reasons for taking two periods in preference to one only will hereafter be fully explained:—

CATTLE.

Colony.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Victoria	799,509	812,289
New South Wales	2,014,888	2,287,660
New Zealand	436,592	450,000
South Australia	143,463	151,666
Queensland	1,168,235	1,200,992
Tasmania	101,540	104,594
West Australia	40,000	44,550
Totals	4,704,227	5,051,751

SHEEP.

Colony.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Victoria	10,002,381	10,575,219
New South Wales	16,278,697	17,560,048
New Zealand	9,700,629	10,000,000
South Australia	4,412,055	4,900,687
Queensland	8,163,818	7,403,334
Tasmania	1,305,489	1,395,353
West Australia	670,000	688,290
Totals	50,533,069	52,522,931

Now the first question which arises here is what was the actual increase in the cattle and sheep in the whole of these Colonies between 1871-72 and 1872-73; and next, what would it have been, in the ordinary course of things, had none been slaughtered for food? To the first of these questions we get a direct answer by deducting the totals in the foregoing tables from each other, thus:—

INCREASE OF CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Year.	*Cattle.*	*Sheep.*
1872-73	5,051,751	52,522,931
1871-72	4,704,227	50,533,069
Increase	347,524	1,989,862

The actual numerical increase in the cattle in the whole of these Colonies, then, between 1871-72 and 1872-73 was 347,524, or at the rate of 6·8 per cent., and the sheep 1,989,862, or at the rate of 3·7 per cent. But before a satisfactory answer can be given to the second question, we must determine, in the first place, what amount of animal food was required for the support of the population of these Colonies between 1871-72 and 1872-73, as given in the first of the foregoing tables, or, say, taking the population at the mean of the two totals, for the support of 2,000,000 of people; and, in the next place, what number of cattle and sheep must have been slaughtered for that purpose. Sir William Denison based his calculations on these two assumptions:—First that the amount of animal food required for every unit of the population, including waste, was 9½lb. per week; and secondly, that the average weight of a bullock when slaughtered was 600lb., and the average weight of a sheep 50lb. But whilst disposed, after due inquiry on the subject, to accept Sir William's average weight of cattle and sheep, we are inclined to think his allowance of animal food per head too high. The consumption of bacon, fish, and poultry is now very considerable in these Colonies, and 8lb. of beef and mutton per week would, we are assured, be much nearer the actual consumption than 9½lb.

With these points so far settled, we are now in a better position for saying what the cattle and sheep in the whole of these Colonies would have amounted to in 1872-73 had none been slaughtered. For the supply of 2,000,000 of people at 8lb. per week per head between 1871-72 and 1872-73, no less than 832,000,000lb. of animal food was required; and to obtain this we must have slaughtered 693,333 head of cattle, large and small, averaging 600lb. each, and 8,320,000 sheep, including lambs, averaging 50lb. each. This put into a tabular form thus, will perhaps strike the eye more clearly and readily:—

ANIMAL FOOD REQUIRED AND SUPPLIED IN 1872-73.

	lb.
Animal food required in 1872-73, for 2,000,000 people at 8lb. per week per head . .	832,000,000
How supplied—	
693,333 cattle, large and small, slaughtered, average 600 lb. each	416,000,000
8,320,000 sheep, including lambs slaughtered, averaging 50 lb. each	416,000,000
	832,000,000

Had none of these cattle or sheep been slaughtered, the numerical increase in the cattle in 1872-73 would have been 1,040,857 instead of 347,524, or at the rate of 18·11 per cent. instead of 6·8 per cent.; that is to say, the cattle would have increased from 4,704,327 to 5,745,084, instead of only increasing, as they did, to 5,051,751. Again, the numerical increase in the sheep would have been 10,309,862, instead of 1,989,862, or at the rate of 16·9 per cent., instead of 3·7 per cent.; that is to say, they would have increased from 50,533,069 to 60,842,931 instead of only increasing to 52,522,931. Nor is this all. There were large drafts on the cattle and sheep of these Colonies during the year for their meat-preserving and boiling-down establishments in addition to those for supplying the colonists with animal food from day to day. Yet they can jointly point to a net increase in 1872-73 of 6·8 per cent. in the cattle over the previous year, and of 3·7 per cent. in the sheep. So far, taking the Colonies as a whole, the result is satisfactory.

But, let us leave New Zealand, Tasmania, Queensland, and Western Australia out of these calculations, and see how the case stands with regard to the three Colonies on the Australian mainland most closely connected together, of which Victoria is the natural centre, and over which she is destined alike by her position and population to maintain the commercial supremacy, notwithstanding her present absurdly restrictive fiscal policy. As regards Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, then, the case stands thus:—

POPULATION AND LIVE STOCK RETURNS FOR 1872-73.

Colony.	*Population.*	*Cattle.*	*Sheep.*
Victoria	770,727	812,289	10,575,219
New South Wales . .	539,190	2,287,660	17,560,048
South Australia . . .	190,223	151,666	4,900,687
Totals. . .	1,500,140	3,251,615	33,035,954

For supplying this population of 1,500,140 with animal food for the year at the rate of 8lb. per week per head we should require 624,058,240lb.; and to obtain this in equal quantities of beef and mutton, we should have to slaughter 520,048 head of cattle, averaging 600lb. each, and 6,240,582 sheep averaging 50lb. each. But supposing the cattle in these three Colonies to have increased, as they did, in the whole of the Colonies, collectively considered, at the rate of 18·11 per cent., between 1871-72 and 1872-73, that would leave but a very small margin of increase, after deducting those required for animal food during the year. And supposing the sheep to have increased, as they did, in like manner, at the rate of 16·4 per cent. between 1871-72 and 1872-73, that would allow of no such draft as 6,240,582 for the purposes of animal food during the year, without an actual reduction in their number. Add 18·11 per cent. to 3,251,615 cattle at the beginning of the year, and that would make 3,836,906 at the end. Again, add 16·9 per cent. to 33,035,954 sheep at the beginning of the year, and that would make 38,321,705 at the end. Then deduct 520,048 head of cattle and 6,240,580 sheep from the assumed totals at the end of the year, with the increases added, and the case would stand thus:—We should have 3,316,858 cattle at the end of the year, or 65,233 more than we had at the beginning. But we should only have 32,081,123 sheep at the end of the year, or 954,821 fewer than we had at the beginning. This is a far less satisfactory result than was arrived at by taking the Colonies as a whole.

Let us go one step further in these calculations, however, with regard to Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia. The consumption of cattle and sheep at their different meat-preserving and boiling-down establishments is very considerable. What it amounted to last year we have no present means of ascertaining, but we have preserved meats and tallow exports for the whole of the Colonies for 1872 before us, and from these a tolerably correct estimate may be formed. But this list, it will be observed, relates to Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia only:—

EXPORT OF PRESERVED MEATS AND TALLOW IN 1872.

PRESERVED MEATS.			TALLOW.		
Colony.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Colony.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
		£			£
Victoria . . .	11,022,456 lb.	257,855	Victoria . . .	10,114 tons	353,358
New South Wales .	67,828 pkgs.	141,386	New South Wales .	105,233 cwt.	176,798
South Australia . .	12,528 cwt.	31,112	South Australia . .	33,700 cwt.	55,019
Totals .	20,000,000 lb. (Assumed)	£430,353		341,213 cwt.	£585,175

For the discrepancies beween the weights and the values in this table we are not accountable. They have been transcribed just as we give them from the Customs returns of the different Colonies. But nearly £1,000,000 sterling must have been invested in cattle and sheep to keep the establishments which supply these two great exports going, after making an allowance for tallow collected in other ways. This would not go far towards purchasing the stock required to supply us with 624,058,240lb. of animal food, which, at 3d. per lb., would cost between £7,000,000 and £8,000,000 sterling. But it would, in the light of the figures given above, as to the small increase in the cattle of these three Colonies, and the comparatively large decrease in the sheep during the past year, lead to greater drafts on their stock than they can conveniently bear, without procuring supplies from other sources. But to what other sources can they go?

If we take the three Colonies singly, Victoria is the only one in which the demand for animal food can be said to press heavily. But she can draw whatever supplies she wants across the Murray, either from Queensland or New South Wales, and does so continually, and without stint. She imported nearly 54,000 head of cattle overland last year in that way, and nearly 700,000 sheep. These, so far as obtained from Queensland, came from an independent source; but we must not overlook the fact that Queensland had nearly 1,000,000 fewer sheep in 1873 than she had in 1872. Why this, we have never heard explained, nor are we able to account for it except on the supposition of its arising from her former large export of sheep, and from the extent of her meat-preserving and boiling-down establishments.* Her export of preserved meats in 1872 amounted to nearly 3,000,000lb. valued at £63,000, and her exports of tallow to nearly double that amount. It would not be safe, therefore, to trust too much to Queensland for a continuous supply wherewith to replenish our stock. She is said to have been less free in exporting last year than she has hitherto been, and even to be less inclined to export now than she was formerly. The only other Colony in which stock can be said to be in excess of the wants of the people for animal food is New Zealand, chiefly sheep, of which she possesses about 10,000,000, just as we do, with little more than one-third of the population. But if she had sheep in still greater abundance, the distance would be a sufficient bar to their introduction into Victoria in any large numbers. There would be too great a risk in the shipments, and we could ill afford to pay the freight and other expenses.

As regards these Colonies as a whole, then, the conclusion at which we have arrived is this, that there is no ground for alarm at present about their supply of animal food falling short, but every reason for increased attention to this branch of colonial industry, and particularly on the part of Victoria, where the cattle and sheep bear no such proportion to the population as they do in most of the other Colonies. But on such a subject as this we have no wish to be didactic, nor have we any intention of becoming so. Our sole object throughout the foregoing has been to bring out facts as they successively presented themselves, and we now leave it to those most interested in the breeding and rearing of cattle and sheep to say what should be done with them. One thing is certain, that we should have such a supply of animal food in this country as not to leave it to press heavily by its price on the hard earnings of those who live by their daily toil, as it does in England, and that this will not long be the case, unless those who have charged themselves with this supply see to its being more ample. We can follow the wool to a distance much more readily than we can the sheep, as has been instanced in our taking possession of so large a portion of the Darling wool trade this year, and that seems to indicate the necessity for something more being done nearer home. Whether the meat-preserving and boiling-down establishments go on or not, the colonists should be supplied with animal food at a fair and reasonable price.

* The diminution of 1,800,000 sheep in Queensland since 1869 is accounted for by the Chief Inspector, Mr. R. P. Gordon, in one of his reports, as having arisen partly from drought, but principally from a disease called the worm, which in some Districts was very fatal indeed, carrying off as much as 50 per cent. of the flocks attacked. This disease is unknown in Tasmania, so far as I know. This great diminution in sheep in Queensland is a striking fact, taken in connection with the subject of our supply of food and wool in the future. It seems to lead to the belief that, although the northern and western parts of Australia may be suitable for rearing cattle and horses, and thus may maintain the necessary increase of animal food as population increases, we cannot reasonably anticipate any large increase in the production of wool in the great unoccupied country to the north and west. And it would appear that, on the natural grasses of the older Australasian Colonies and New Zealand, no very large amount of increased production of wool can be accomplished from an increase in the number of sheep, although unquestionably a very largely increased production may, and doubtless will, arise from the cultivation of grasses in connection with the general advance of agriculture, and also from an improvement in the various breeds of sheep, which is likely to take place more rapidly in the future than in the past. In connection with the numbers of sheep in Australia and New Zealand, dealt with in the preceding article, marked A, I would direct the attention of those interested in the subject to Mr. Helmuth Swartz's last annual report, which may be said to embrace the "World's Wool," and gives interesting information with reference to the supply of, and demand for, that article. A very useful and interesting article on the subject was published in the *Australasian* of the 9th May last.—J.W.

Appendix B.

[Extracts from Report on the Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Stock prevailing in Europe, by Mr. Alexander Bruce, Chief Inspector of Stock for New South Wales.]

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

1.—NAME, HISTORY, AND CHARACTERISTICS.

This disease is of unknown origin. It is known in England as the "Epidemic," "Demic," "Tic," "Blisters," and "Foot and Mouth Disease;" in Scotland, as the "Murrain;" and professionally as "Vesicular Aphtha." It is a blood disease arising from animal poison. It is not indigenous to Great Britain, and is always more or less prevalent on the Continent. It is also common in Asia. Foot and mouth disease is highly contagious, and communicable from one animal to another like pleuro-pneumonia or cattle plague; but unlike these affections, one attack of foot and mouth disease does *not* ensure the animal from second or subsequent attacks, should it again come within reach of the infection.

2.—NATURE.

Foot and mouth disease assumes the form of an aphthous eruption on the gums, mouth, and tongue, and also on the feet of the animal attacked. It attacks cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs, and even wild animals. This and cattle plague are the most infectious diseases in stock. In both diseases the infection has been often wafted across a road, and carried considerable distances in men's clothes; while numerous instances are on record where stock which merely crossed the track of diseased animals have become infected.

The *incubation* varies from twenty-four to ninety-six hours, and the attack from ten to fifteen days. In aggravated cases the disease may last a month or more, and in that case there will be sores and ulcers on the animal's body.

The average deaths directly attributable to the disease range about 2 per cent.

3.—SYMPTOMS.

These are shivering, dulness, staring coat, cough, loss of appetite, fetid breath, frequent movement of the jaws, vesicles on the gums, lips, tongue, red membrane of the mouth, great discharge of mucus from the mouth, smacking of the lips, champing of the jaws. Accompanying these, but sometimes without them, are lameness and great heat, and tenderness around the hoofs and between the clefts; and in the females, eruptions on the teats and udders. In sheep and pigs, the disease falls very heavily on the feet, and they frequently lose their hoofs altogether.

4.—TREATMENT.

The best treatment is rest, gruel, mashes, and a cooling lotion for the mouth.

5.—FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The first well-authenticated case of foot and mouth disease in Great Britain occurred in 1839. It then spread with great rapidity, and the outbreak, which was a very severe one, lasted for several years. Since then there have been frequent outbreaks. Those of 1852-4-5, 1862 and 4, being the most serious until that of 1869 occurred. In that year the disease soon became widely disseminated and only began to abate in the beginning of 1873. It is estimated by good authorities that this visitation cost the Country more than £40,000,000, although the direct death rate of the disease seldom exceeds 2 per cent. The loss mentioned was caused principally by the great waste in the condition of the fat stock which were so generally affected, and through cows casting their calves when attacked, and never breeding again. This latter feature of the disease was particularly noticeable in the case of highly bred cows; and some of the owners of pure herds have had to dispose of 50 per cent. of their cows to the butcher, which were regular breeders before they were attacked, and many of which they could have sold at prices ranging from £100 to £1000.

On my arrival in England in the beginning of July last I made particular inquiry as to the prevalence of this disease, and found that it had nearly died out. Professor Brown then informed me that he only knew of a few cases in the whole kingdom. This diminution of the disease arose partly from the operation of the regulations promulgated under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, although they had been put in force in an exceedingly partial and ineffective manner—partly through the usual cessation in the traffic of store stock during the winter months,—and partly through the outbreak having in many instances exhausted itself. While I remained at Home I made constant inquiry with regard to the existence of the disease in the different parts of the country which I visited, but did not meet with a single case; and during the whole time only heard of one outbreak other than those mentioned by Professor Brown.

Again, in August last I was informed by that gentleman that he was not aware of the existence of a single case of foot and mouth disease in the Country; and on leaving London for this Colony in the end of December last, he stated that there were only two or three cases of the disease, so far as he was aware, in the whole of Great Britain and Ireland,—that, in fact, the Country was then freer of foot and mouth disease than it had been for five years previously.

6.—FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE ON THE CONTINENT.

This ailment is generally very prevalent on the Continent. It was, however, less so than usual last year, and I could hear very little of it either in Belgium, Germany, or Austria. There the time of the Inspectors is so much taken up in protecting the stock in their charge from cattle plague and pleuro-pneumonia that comparatively little attention has as yet been devoted to the eradication of this disease.

SMALL-POX IN SHEEP.

1.—NAME, HISTORY, AND CHARACTERISTICS.

This disease is described by Professor Armitage, in his edition of "Clayter's Cattle Doctor," published in 1870, as follows:—

"*Synonyms.*—Sheep-pox is known by various appellations. In technical language it is termed "Variola ovina," and in the vernacular "Small-pox." It is the "Schafpocken," "Schafpockenseuche," and "Schablatern" of the Germans. In France it is known as "Claveau" or "Clavelée"; but "Rugeole" and "Picotte" are terms employed to denote small-pox. In the Italian language it is called "Vajuolo pecorino."

"*History.*—This affection was not seen in Great Britain before the year 1847, when it was imported from the coast of Denmark, and from Holland, and probably also at the same time from Spain. Extensive outbreaks occur annually on the Continent, which are more or less aggravated by the trade carried on, and the calls for extensive movement of stock towards the ports of embarkation. Russia, Prussia, and Austria probably suffer most; Greece is seldom free; and Germany, Hanover, and Saxony have occasionally suffered; while Holland, Friesland, Belgium, and particularly France, in consequence of large importations annually made, have become powerful centres of the malady. In Russia it is said to be stationary, and travelling westwards to Holland we have received it from thence.

"Small-pox has proved fatal in sheep to the extent of 20 to 40 per cent. in France, while in England the mortality amounted to 50 per cent.; and this may be looked for under conditions which characterize epizoötic affections when introduced to the stock of a clean Country far removed from the home of their birth.

"We have but imperfect records in reference to this malady, but from what has transpired we may not be unreasonable in believing that small-pox had visited this Country before the memory of the present generation. Since 1567, when first accounts were written, outbreaks of more or less intensity have occurred over the Continent, from which scarcely a nation has not at some time or other suffered very acutely. Spain and Portugal have had cause to regret that Africa offered such facilities by its close proximity, as diseased sheep have readily passed thence by the Straits of Gibraltar and spread dismay around."

2.—NATURE.

"A malignant and specific variolous fever peculiar to sheep, and occurring but once as a rule in the lifetime of the individual. It is rarely communicated to other animals, but when it does occur in them, its characteristics are those of mildness and evanescence.

"Sheep-pox spreads rapidly by contagion and infection, and from frequent observation it has been decided that a healthy flock is not secure from attack at a distance of 500 yards from affected animals. Like the poison of cattle plague, that of small-pox may be carried in the clothes of persons, in fodder, in the skins of other sheep and animals, in hair and wool, &c. Dogs, vermin, and game also become carriers of the contagion. In pastures, stables, railway trucks, in fact wherever diseased sheep are allowed to go, the virus is left behind and communicated to all that follow.

"Where it is the practice to house the sheep, a heavy mortality occurs, which increases in proportion to the amount of overcrowding that is allowed. It spreads rapidly in a flock and few escape; while the major portion die under these conditions, which are considerably modified when the animals are allowed their liberty as means of reducing actual contact.

3.—SYMPTOMS.

"Sheep-pox is characterized by a period of incubation which may vary from a week to a fortnight. During this there are no signs of disturbance, and the animal comes under the head of 'infected.' Certain conditions tend to modify the incubation stage, and delay the appearance of symptoms. When the disease is induced by inoculation, the earliest manifestations may occur about the third or fourth day, but may be delayed some weeks. Hot weather and confinement to close warm situations eminently favour their development; but cold, exposure, and other conditions conducing towards a healthy tone of the system will retard them, and delay their appearance until the fifteenth or even the twenty-fourth day.

"The first signs are those of dulness succeeded by febrile shakes: this is the period of invasion. The skin, particularly of those animals but slightly covered with wool, exhibits a 'flea-bitten appearance,' each spot becoming more inflamed and enlarged, and forming what is known as a papula: this is the eruptive stage. The papula then are elevated and transparent from the *eighth* to the *tenth* day, and are filled with a clear liquid which speedily appears turbid, denoting a change from the papular to the pustular stage. The swelling is white at first, but with the changes just noticed assumes a yellow colour and opaque appearance, while the surrounding parts are very pale. Shortly, the elevation becomes diffuse and the pustule dries up; over which a scab is formed, which, when it falls off, exposes a depression in the skin.

"The constitutional symptoms run very high at times, in accordance with the amount of eruption that takes place. In these cases the papula are very abundant and unite—a condition which is termed confluent. The eyes discharge a purulent secretion; they are blood-shot, and intense thirst tortures the poor creature. The breathing becomes quick, discharge also flows from the nostrils, the mucous membranes assume a blue appearance, breath becomes fetid, and with the cutaneous exhalation is almost unbearable. These symptoms suffer modification or aggravation, and the animal dies about the *eighth* day after the eruptions appear, but before the formation of lymph has taken place. It may, however, occur earlier or even later; and mild cases that are limited to slight fever and a rapid transition of changes, may exhibit approaching convalescence in fifteen days—others are delayed for a month.

"Irregular forms are observed, such as the non-appearance of eruption. The fever is intense, strength gone, internal swellings take place, and profuse diarrhœa carries off the animal. The mucous membranes become the seat of the eruption, especially those of the respiratory and digestive organs, when imminent danger is manifest. The animal breathes through the mouth and the tongue is protruded. Sometimes the disease affects the joints, and the hoofs slough off; and the healing of wounds becomes very difficult if the scabs are too precipitately removed. At other times the vesicles fill with blood, or become receptacles for gaseous accumulations, which result from the process of decomposition analogous to that observed in cattle plague and other malignant affections.

"The *post mortem appearances* of small-pox are somewhat as follows:—The body is considerably swollen from early decomposition, and gives off a very fetid odour; the eyes and nose are usually closed by dry discharges; scabs of dried pustules stud the lining membranes which, with the skin and other affected parts, exhibit the characteristic eruptions. If the wool has not been detached during the intolerable itching which occurs before death, it now easily comes off—sometimes it absolutely falls off. *Vari* or nodules occur in the skin and all parts of the body, and are readily seen during the removal of the integuments. These are characteristic, and serve to form a sure guide to the affection when other signs on parts of the body are absent. Those nodules also occur upon the mucous membranes of the digestive track. Sometimes they assume the character of yellowish or red spots, and at others ulceration has progressed to some extent. Besides these, the tissue beneath is infiltrated with serum, particularly in the extremities; lymphatic glands are enlarged, inflamed, and covered with red spots.

4.—TREATMENT.

"The treatment of small-pox, in all parts and of whatever kind, has hitherto been attended with results no less mortifying than that which was adopted in cattle plague. Medicines, so far as we at present know, throughout the world, have no power of destroying the poison or cutting short its progress; but while animals are allowed to live they breed the poison, and other animals serve to propagate and spread it farther and wider."

5.—SHEEP-POX IN ENGLAND.

As already stated, the *first* recorded outbreak of sheep-pox occurred in 1847. It was extremely fatal, the deaths in several instances ranging up as high as 75 per cent. It spread over a considerable part of the country, and only ceased in 1850, principally through slaughtering the infected sheep.

The *next* attack occurred in 1862, and continued for several months.

The *third* visitation was in June, 1865. Active measures were at once adopted, and the disease was stamped out with the destruction of the flock first affected.

The *fourth* outbreak occurred in January, 1866, and was eradicated in the same way.

The *fifth* and *sixth* outbreaks occurred later in 1866, and the attacks were so very mild that the slaughter of the affected sheep was not resorted to. They were placed in strict quarantine, and the disease shortly disappeared.

Since then there have been no outbreaks of sheep-pox in England, although no less than *thirteen* different lots of sheep, shipped from the Continent, have been seized and slaughtered by the Inspectors at the ports of debarkation as being infected with small-pox—the last in 1871.

6.—SHEEP-POX ON THE CONTINENT.

From what has been said, it will be gathered that visitations of sheep-pox are not infrequent in almost every Country on the Continent. Last year, there were comparatively few outbreaks. The only ones of any importance were those in the North and North-eastern Districts of Germany.

As already stated, medical treatment has been found of little or no benefit for this disease; and inoculation has been resorted to as the only means (other than stamping out) for combating the disease; it alleviates the effects of the disease, and forces it to run its course within a specified time. The practice of inoculation is followed by all the highest veterinary authorities on the Continent.

Professor Brown speaks thus of the benefits of Inoculation for sheep-pox:—

"The argument against inoculation is the obvious one that it keeps up the disease in the infected district for a certain period, but the same statement might correctly be made of the negative course, which consists in allowing the infection to pass naturally to the susceptible animals.

"Experience justifies the conclusion that sheep-pox, when it appears in a flock, will extend gradually to nearly all the animals that have been exposed to its influence, and under these circumstances, if it is determined not to adopt the stamping-out system, it will be desirable to hasten the progress of the disease and moderate its virulence by having recourse to inoculation. The disease thus induced appears usually in a mild form, and is attended with very little loss of life, while the animal is secured from a second attack as completely as it would have been if it had taken the malady in a natural way. Inoculation, to be successful, must be performed by a skilled person who is well acquainted with the character of the lymph which should be employed, and the means of introducing it into the animal's system. It has happened on some occasions when the inoculation has been improperly performed, and especially when a bad quality of lymph has been used, that very serious effects have resulted. This, however, by no means detracts from the value of the operation when skilfully done.

"The inoculated flock will require all the veterinary care which would be given in the case of the animals having taken the disease in the natural way; and in the event of any of the inoculated animals having the disease in a severe form—which, however, is seldom to be apprehended—it will be desirable to isolate them, in order that they may be submitted to medical treatment.

"The advantageous results of inoculation are thus summed up in a report which was issued by Mr. Marson and Professor Simonds, in June, 1864:—'It gives security against a second attack of sheep-pox, it limits the period of the existence of the disease in the flock, it mitigates the severity of the malady, it saves the lives of many animals which otherwise would be sacrificed, and it controls the extension of the disease, as one confluent natural case does more to diffuse the poison than probably fifty ordinary inoculated cases would do.' The mortality from the inoculated disease when compared with the natural is on the average as *three* per cent. in the one case is to *five* per cent. in the other."

It will easily be seen from the foregoing description and statements that small-pox in sheep is like the analogous affection in the human subject—a foul, loathsome, and deadly disease; and that its introduction among our flocks would be most disastrous. No pains should therefore be spared to prevent such a calamity.

ACTION SUGGESTED.

1.—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

From what has been said, it will be gathered that the efficacy of inoculation for this disease is now thoroughly established in Europe. It has long been so in Australia, and also in South Africa; and it has latterly been practised with decided success in the United States of America. I would, therefore, suggest, as I have already done on more occasions than one, that a law—making inoculation compulsory in all cases where the cattle are *legally* infected, and prohibiting diseased animals from travelling—should be passed.

The legislation I would propose should contain some such provisions as the following:—

(1.) The inoculation of all cattle legally infected should be made compulsory.

(2.) Owners should give notice of the outbreak of the disease to their neighbours, to Inspectors, and to the public.

(3.) None but properly qualified and licensed Inoculators should be allowed to inoculate for others.

(4.) All inoculated cattle should be branded as such with a brand to be fixed upon.

(5.) Properly inoculated cattle, on the expiry of *six weeks* from the last case of disease, should be allowed to travel; and such cattle should pass over infected ground without being deemed infected.

(6.) Cattle which become infected, and are not inoculated, should not be allowed to leave their runs for *three months* after the last case of disease, nor travel over infected ground.

(7.) Travelling cattle, if fat, becoming diseased, should be killed, and the balance of the mob taken to their destination by the roads least likely to spread the disease; while notice should be given to all owners of horned stock on the road that the mob was infected, in order that they may take their cattle out of the way of the infection.

(8.) The owner of travelling stock should give notice of his intention to cross or pass along a run where stock of the same description are kept, if the road be not separated from the run by a sufficient fence.

(9.) The drover should not abandon any infected travelling stock, nor leave the carcases of any stock which may die undestroyed, under a penalty not exceeding £50.

It may be questioned whether such a measure as that here suggested would wholly eradicate this disease from our herds; but that it would reduce its ravages to *one-tithe* of what they now are is beyond all doubt, and it ought therefore to be enacted.

2.—CATTLE PLAGUE, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE, AND SHEEP-POX.

As these diseases can only be combated by isolating and destroying the infected stock, and as that course is quite impracticable in Australia, owing to the impossibility of maintaining a perfect quarantine, it is evident that *their introduction would bring utter ruin on the majority of our stock-owners, and inflict incalculable loss on all classes in these Colonies.* No precautions should therefore be omitted to prevent such a calamity, and it was with this object in view that a prohibition against the importation of stock from all places outside the Australian Colonies was promulgated. While this is both a simple and effective safeguard, it is not one that can in all cases be always maintained, as it is necessary for the improvement of our stock that fresh blood should be periodically introduced. So far, however, as we are concerned, the necessary importations of fresh blood need not expose us to any danger, for all the importations we require for improving our stock can be obtained either from or through Great Britain.

Thus, all descriptions of *horses*, except the Arab,—which might be allowed to come from Arabia or India under special regulations,—can be got in Great Britain. Of *cattle*, again, there are no breeds which can benefit our own stock except those of Great Britain. And as regards *sheep*, all the breeds which it would be advantageous to import may also be obtained in England, except, perhaps, the few German merinos which some owners still continue to introduce, and these could come through England, subject to inspection by the English Inspectors and a probationary stay there of (say) *fourteen days*.

By the law of England Foreign Countries are divided, by orders in Council promulgated as the occasion requires, into two classes—"scheduled" and "unscheduled." The "scheduled" Countries are those from which the officers of Her Majesty's Veterinary Department consider it dangerous, on account of the prevalence of disease, to admit live stock, and all animals coming from these Countries are slaughtered at the ports of debarkation. The "unscheduled" Countries, again, are those in which neither cattle plague nor any other infectious or contagious disease is known to exist, and from which it is considered safe to admit stock, subject to inspection and to a quarantine of twelve hours. To enable these officers to make this classification, they are regularly supplied by the British Ambassadors and Consuls in all parts of the world with telegraphic information as to the prevalence of disease in stock. Under such a system as this, therefore, there is now very little risk of cattle plague, foot and mouth disease, or sheep-pox, being introduced into England. Besides, arrangements might be made by which all stock from the Continent, intended for shipment to these Colonies, could be examined on the termination of their probationary stay, and immediately previous to shipment, by some properly qualified veterinary surgeon employed by the Colonies, and only allowed to be put on board on being certified by him to be free from disease. In fact, this course should be followed with respect to all stock intended to be shipped from Great Britain to the Colonies, whether they have originally come from abroad or not. If it were, the risk of introducing these diseases into Australia would be almost wholly removed; and if Great Britain and Ireland were free from foot and mouth disease, the prohibition now in force—so far as regards Great Britain and Ireland—might be removed, and stock from them admitted on their undergoing a safe quarantine in Australia.

As it is very essential, for the reasons which I have already stated, that the prohibition against the importation into these Colonies of live stock from Great Britain (which was principally aimed at foot and mouth disease) should not be continued any longer than is necessary, I suggested to Sir Charles Cowper the expediency of obtaining monthly reports from the Secretary of Her Majesty's Veterinary Department, London, as to the prevalence in Great Britain and Ireland of this and other infectious diseases in stock, for transmission to the Government here, with the view to action being taken for the withdrawal of the prohibition so soon as Great Britain and Ireland were free from foot and mouth disease, as they are from cattle plague and sheep-pox. The suggestion met with his approval, and definite information on the subject may be expected by each monthly mail.

From no other part of the world (with the exceptions mentioned) should any stock whatever be allowed to be introduced into these Colonies; for while the animals that could be imported from other places would rather deteriorate than improve our stock, there is also a very great risk that they would be the means of introducing malignant diseases among our cattle and sheep. This would be especially the case with stock from India and China, where cattle plague is now raging, and carrying off from 80 to 90 per cent. of the animals affected; and there cannot possibly be too great vigilance exercised by all the Colonies, but especially by Western Australia, South Australia, and Queensland, whose northern territory lies so near to Asia, in seeing that the prohibition is strictly carried out. If this is not efficiently done, we may find that foot and mouth disease, cattle plague, or some deadly disease peculiar to tropical Countries has been introduced by some comparatively worthless Timor pony, buffalo cow, pig, or goat, and is decimating our flocks and herds.

JOINT ACTION BY THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

As has been already explained in my letter to the "London Veterinarian," it would be of comparatively little use for this Colony to enact any law for the eradication of pleuro-pneumonia, or any other infectious or contagious disease in stock, unless *all* the Australian Colonies adopted similar measures and took simultaneous action; for, as has been already pointed out, cattle may be said to mix more or less from Carpentaria to Portland Bay, and would cross the boundaries of the different Colonies in spite of any number of boundary riders—travelling as they do by night as well as by day. It is therefore suggested, with the view of securing joint and simultaneous action by all the Australian Colonies, that the Chief Inspectors for these Colonies should be invited to meet in Sydney at as early a date as possible, on something like the same footing, and with the same objects in view as the veterinary surgeons from the different Countries in Europe met at the First International Congress at Hamburgh in 1863, viz.:—

1. To ascertain the extent of the prevalence of the different infectious and contagious diseases among our stock.
2. To trace the manner of which these diseases are introduced and disseminated; and
3. To decide as to the most effectual means of preventing their introduction and spread, and to convey to the several Governments interested the conclusions arrived at, with a view to the initiation of uniform legislation for the protection of our stock from disease.

And in order to render the conclusions of the proposed meeting as sound and practicable as possible, a veterinary surgeon from each Colony should also attend to assist the Inspectors in their deliberations.

I cannot conclude my Report without acknowledging how very much I am indebted to Sir Charles Cowper for so promptly placing me in the best possible position, both in England and on the Continent, to obtain information, and being always ready to afford me the benefit of his advice and assistance in the prosecution of my inquiries.

JAMES BARNARD,
GOVERNMENT PRINTER, TASMANIA.