

(No. 44.)



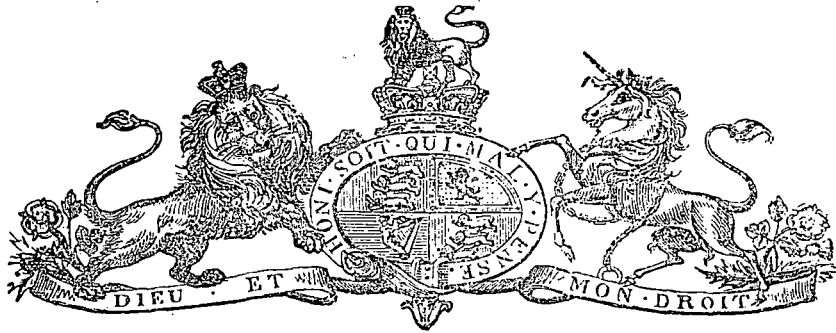
1886.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF SHEEP :

REPORT FOR 1885.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command



REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF SHEEP.

Office of Inspector of Sheep, Hobart, 30th June, 1886.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit, for your information, the following Report of the working of the Scab Act Department for the year ending 30th June, 1886.

I had the honor to inform your predecessor, in my Report of 1885, that no Scab had existed in Tasmania for the past seven years; and, up to this date, the Colony still remains clean. In view of this fact I beg to suggest to the Government, as I did last year, the propriety of renaming this Act "The Sheep and Stock Act,"—the present Act being erroneously named. Scab being a thing of the past, persons in the adjoining Colonies cannot understand, now that Tasmania is free from disease, how it is that we are still appointing Inspectors having the title of "Inspectors under the Scab Act."

It affords me satisfaction in being able to state that the outcome of my visits to the neighbouring Colonies is likely to have the effect of obtaining relaxations of existing laws with reference to sea-borne sheep from Tasmania.

New South Wales.—Mr. Bruce, the Chief Inspector of Stock, sees the justice and the advantage to be gained in the improvement of New South Wales flocks by the introduction of Tasmanian stud sheep. He has, consequently, recommended to his Government the advisability of relaxing their existing Quarantine Regulations now in force in that Colony so that Tasmanian breeders will in future be able to introduce sheep into New South Wales without undergoing any vexatious or expensive quarantine.

It is now proposed—

That stud sheep from Tasmania be admitted into New South Wales by submitting to 12 days' quarantine instead of 18 days; one dipping instead of three dippings, as formerly given.

Tasmanian stud sheep purchased at the Melbourne stud sales will be admitted over the borders into New South Wales without undergoing any dippings or quarantine in that Colony, if the sheep are accompanied with a certificate from the Chief Inspector of Tasmania as to their perfect cleanness. They must also be provided with a certificate from the Chief Inspector of Victoria certifying that the sheep named in certificate have undergone the necessary dippings then in force in that Colony.

That stud sheep shipped in cages from Tasmania be conveyed to the store named as a quarantine ground; then taken from the cages placed in the store; the cages then to be returned to the steamer. Last year the sheep were inspected at the ship's side, one by one,—causing much annoyance to breeders, and detention to the vessel.

That stud sheep leaving this Colony in future shall be inspected only by the Chief Inspector. I look upon this as absurd, seeing that all the Tasmanian Inspectors are practical gentlemen who understand the Scab disease, and, as a matter of fact, are acquainted with the whole of the sheep in their own particular districts from which the exported stud sheep are selected.

I have further to inform you that it is the intention of the Government of New South Wales to take the initiative, and arrange a conference of the Chief Inspectors of Stock from the various

Colonies,—the object being the assimilation of the existing Stock Regulations, so that there may be uniformity of action throughout the Colonies.

Victoria.—Mr. Curr, the Chief Inspector of that Colony, would not listen to a relaxation in their Regulations, upon the grounds that there is a risk of introducing Scab disease into Victoria, by stud sheep being taken on board a vessel in Tasmania that on a previous trip might, perhaps, have conveyed infected sheep, and have Scab communicated in this manner,—which is most improbable, particularly when we know that, with Tasmanian stud sheep, such a case as Mr. Curr suggests is impossible to happen. The vessels that carry our stud sheep to Melbourne are steamers owned by the Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company, that only trade to clean ports—Victoria and New South Wales. These two countries are both declared clean from Scab disease; and from these Colonies only are sheep brought into Tasmania. I further stated to Mr. Curr that, before our stud sheep were taken on ship board for export, the vessels are disinfected, to provide against the possibility of injury to the adjoining Colonies. Tasmanian sheep were dipped twice last season before being allowed to travel inland, when in previous years *one dipping only was enforced*. Mr. Curr informed me that he considered this precaution necessary on account of the recent outbreak of Scab in New South Wales, which disease was introduced by an importation of American sheep from an unclean country. This is truly visiting the sins of New South Wales and America upon Tasmania.

I beg to inform you that I had a second interview with Mr. Curr early in May last upon the same subject, when he still persistently adhered to his previous decision, viz., that two dippings should be enforced upon Tasmanian stud sheep introduced into Victoria. I pointed out to the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Mr. Dow, in the presence of Mr. Curr, that Victoria admitted South Australian sheep into their Colony, and allowed their landing and travelling inland after having undergone two dippings, as do Tasmanian sheep, and that the same steamers that had carried the South Australian sheep into their Colony can and do leave the port of Melbourne without undergoing any disinfecting process, and may take Victorian sheep on board at any of the Victorian coast ports, carry them to Melbourne, land the sheep, which can be travelled without any dipping being first given; so that Mr. Curr's theory, and danger of infection being communicated on ship-board, might be an every-day occurrence.

Queensland.—The Chief Inspector of Stock, Mr. Gordon, is alive to the importance of admitting Tasmanian stud sheep under less restrictive laws than has been the case heretofore, and intends to recommend his Government to repeal their present Stock Act and frame more liberal measures, very similar to those now proposed to be enforced in New South Wales with reference to sea-borne sheep from Tasmania.

The stud sheep exported during the years 1885-86 show a falling-off in numbers compared with the two previous years, and the prices obtained disappointed breeders. The depreciation in value was not that the sheep submitted were below the standard quality of previous exportations, but was attributable to the great pastoral crisis that was taking place in the adjoining Colonies. Station-holders see the advantage of obtaining the Tasmanian strain of blood, and desire to become purchasers for the improvement of their own flocks; but in consequence of the depreciation in the value of wool and stock, also from the great and irreparable losses many station-holders have sustained from the long-continued and disastrous drought, this great interest is not in a position to operate.

The following Table will show the export trade in stud sheep to the adjoining Colonies since 1870 up to June 30th, 1886, with the Custom House value:—

Year.	Number.	Value.	Year.	Number.	Value.	Year.	Number.	Value.
		£			£			£
1870	807	4115	1876.....	1403	18,157	1882.....	1937	34,012
1871	998	4660	1877.....	1303	10,103	1883.....	2913	62,275
1872	2433	15,500	1878.....	651	8485	1884	3234	60,758
1873	2586	15,547	1879.....	1496	47,259	1885.....	2825	51,325
1874	1997	20,895	1880.....	—	—			
1875	1673	23,414	1881.....	1306	38,305			

The sheep now depastured in Tasmania will not exceed the number returned for 1884 and 1885. I anticipated a large increase to report, but feel certain that this fact is attributable in a large extent to the ravages caused by rabbits. It will astonish many to hear that the decrease in the number of sheep in Tasmania upon which contributions have been paid since 1878 and 1879 up to 1884-5 is nearly one quarter of a million. The decrease in the quantity of wool exported for the above periods is less by 325,345 lbs., consequently the value upon wool exported is less by £83,298 as obtained from the Customs Report. It may fairly be asserted that the increase of

rabbits in Tasmania has caused at least two-thirds of this great deficiency in sheep and wool, or a loss in money value to the Colony of £105,532 for the past 6 years, as shown below :—

250,000 sheep less in the Colony since 1878-9, at 6s. per head	£75,000	
Two-thirds less occasioned by rabbits' increase	£50,000
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Value of wool exported 1878-79	£484,863	
Ditto 1884-85	£401,565	
	<hr/>	
	£83,298	
Two-thirds loss occasioned by rabbit increase	£55,532
Loss to Tasmania from the rabbit pest . . . . .	..	<hr/>
		£105,532
<hr/>		
Weight of wool exported 1878-9		8,022,926 lbs.
Ditto, 1884-5		7,697,581 lbs.
		<hr/>
Decrease in wool last 6 years ending June 30, 1885		325,345 lbs.

This showing alone should be an incentive for more stringent legislation upon the great question of rabbit destruction. From information gathered, I feel satisfied I have under-estimated the loss accruing to the Colony from the increase of the rabbit pest. In some districts there has been a loss in sheep from fluke. I think it well, also, to furnish you with a report received from Mr. Archibald Park, M.R.C.V.S., upon Intestinal Worms, which he obtained in the stomachs of both sheep and rabbits, and from which cause several owners in Tasmania have suffered losses. I also forward a report from Mr. Edward Stanley, M.R.C.V.S., upon the same subject, given under the direction of the Chief Inspector of Stock of New South Wales, upon some specimens procured by Mr. Park in Tasmania, which I took to Sydney to be reported upon.

Glebe Town, June 30th, 1886.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to bring under your notice a subject that is of considerable importance to stock-owners throughout the Colony of Tasmania, showing the necessity for the total destruction of rabbits to prevent the spread of parasitic disease among Sheep and Stock generally. Although the existence of internal parasites has been recognised from the earliest periods, neither the extent of this condition nor the number of individual entozoa, with their tendency to induce obscure disease and fatal intestinal and other disturbance, has until very recently been brought home to the minds of the stockowners.

This parasite is described by Cobbald:—*Sclerostoma doudenale*—*Ancylostoma doudenale*, (Dubini).—“This interesting worm, females and males, exist in proportion of three of the former to one of the latter, was first described by Dubini at Milan, and though at first thought rare, is now known to be tolerably common throughout northern Italy, Australia, and Tasmania, according to Pruner, Bilharz, and Griesenger. It is remarkably abundant in Egypt, the latter authority supposing that about one-fourth of the people are constantly suffering from a severe *aneanic chlorosis* occasioned solely by its presence in the small intestines. Although much has to be yet learnt regarding the genesis of intestinal worms, their mode of entrance into animal bodies and their course of development, we know sufficient to convince us of the non-spontaneous origin of these organisms, as also of the great probability that none originate from ova deposited by the perfect worm in the canal itself. These latter we are disposed to believe must be discharged from the bowels, and after undergoing metamorphosis outside, the former host are again taken into the animal body destined to afford them a habitation where they may perfect their existence. From certain experiments, however, it is doubtful if the simple reception of the ovum with the contained embryo is all that is needful to ensure the future perfecting of the entozoon, as the formation of embryos in the eggs seems to follow the expulsion of these from the parent worm and the host. The larva are possessed of considerable activity, and at first bury themselves in moist earth, where, it is stated by those who have watched their development, they remain for two or three weeks, undergoing a change of their skins and shortening of their bodies; from this transformation they are believed to effect a lodgment in an intermediate bearer such as larva of insects, small molluscs, water-fleas, and the changes they undergo in this situation are not well known. Through the medium of the drinking water or of fodder, these parasitic-bearing creatures are transformed to the stomach of their ultimate host.”

Rabbits are largely infested with this form of parasite, and considering the enormous number affected must prove a fertile source of contamination to sheep,—especially lambs are more liable to be seriously affected with these worms, although very fatal at all ages.

Considering the vast number of sheep that die annually from parasitic disease, stockowners ought to burn all carcasses, also the entrails of rabbits, or bury them deeply in the ground, thereby destroying a very large number of ova, the vitality of which we are uncertain how long may be retained.

I have, &c.

ARCHIBALD PARK, M.R.C.V.S.

T. A. TABART, Esq., Chief Inspector of Sheep.

Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 5th May, 1886.

SIR,

HAVING examined the stomachs of sheep and rabbits sent by Mr. Park, through T. A. Tabart, Esquire, Chief Inspector of Stock from Tasmania, and, with your permission, submitted to me for investigation on account of being infested with worms, I have the honor to report that the parasites are identical with those I have seen in this Colony in sheep in different localities.

On microscopic examination, they are readily identified with the worms described by Dr. Morris in a very interesting paper (illustrated) published in the June number of the New South Wales Agricultural Society's Journal, 1871, being identified as an *Ancylostomum*.

The worm is a blood-sucker, and is sometimes found in myriads firmly attached to the mucous membrane of the true digestive stomach in sheep in the rabbits sent, and possibly in other animals, and also in mankind in the duodenum. When fresh, the worms are of a red colour, and appear like fine hairs about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long; the sexes are distinct, and they obtain maturity in the stomach, their ova being apparently deposited in the *hosto ingesta*, and escapes with the dung, assumes in due course a larva form on vegetable matter, and thus re-enters the sheep's stomach, where its development is completed, sometimes at the expense of the vitality of its host.

I noticed several dead worms in the rabbits, and believe nature is kind to them; their instinct leads them to eat grit, and this, with the muscular contractions during digestion, I have no doubt triturates or crushes many worms, so that we need not expect they will prove very destructive to these pests.

Young animals are especially liable to succumb to the attack of worms; the inference is that the larval form is hatched about the season young lambs begin to graze, and therefore care should be taken to avoid what are known to be infested paddocks, and the best *anthelmintus*, or common salt (Liverpool salt, *i.e.* granular, is preferable to rock) and sulphate of iron, given in troughs at intervals of ten to fourteen days, and in the event of parasites having taken possession of the lamb's stomach, occasional drenching with spirits of turpentine suitably diluted will dislodge them.

The earlier remedies are applied the more satisfactory will be the results.

I have &c.

EDWARD STANLEY, *F.R.C.V.S.*

ALEXANDER BRUCE, *Esquire*.

The high figure demanded for store sheep in our market up to the commencement of 1886 prevented many owners of rich lands from purchasing sheep suitable for feeding purposes, no margin being left to encourage the production of local fat meat. This, in a measure, accounts for the large and continuous supply of fat stock into Tasmania from the adjoining colonies.

While on the subject of imported stock, I beg to draw your attention to the fact that 65,339 fat and store sheep, valued at £53,450, have been imported into our Island during the past year. To more expeditiously carry out the system of inspection of sheep upon arrival of vessels with this description of stock on board, and to ascertain that the sheep introduced are accompanied with certificates issued by Victorian or New South Wales Inspectors, also to supervise the dipping of all imported sheep before they go outside the town boundaries, persons have been appointed at the ports of Hobart, Launceston, and Torquay, who are each paid at the rate of £40 per annum to perform this duty. There is provision made under the Scab Act, 1875, 39 Vict. No. 20, Sect. 43, that all imported sheep shall pay one halfpenny per head inspection fee. In view of the expenses being increased by the appointment of more power to carry out the law, together with the cost of erecting and keeping in repair dips and yards, I beg to suggest that the section referred to be amended by a short Act, and that the inspection fee—one halfpenny per head upon imported sheep now enforced—shall be increased to one penny per head, so that no portion of the money paid into the Scab Act Fund by colonial sheep-owners shall be employed to liquidate expenses incurred to facilitate the importation of sheep from the adjoining colonies. Although the amount derived, *viz.*, one halfpenny per head, upon imported sheep for the past year leaves, by the present showing, a balance in their favour, still provision has to be made for the erection and keeping in repair dips and yards, also to meet any other incidental expense in connection with the importation of sheep from the adjoining colonies that might arise.

In future it is my intention to furnish a return showing the number of sheep and lambs in each district, and not to publish the particulars of sheep in the possession of individual owners throughout the Colony.

In my report of last year I urged the appointment of additional Inspectors, the present staff of three being absolutely inadequate to carry out the work now to be performed in a satisfactory manner; consequently I am compelled to ask that eight (8) Sub-Inspectors be appointed to work under the three Inspectors now doing duty under the Act. With this increase, not only private property would be well inspected, but also the unoccupied Crown lands. Should the number of Sub-Inspectors be appointed as asked for and required, I can confidently say that very beneficial results will follow, with the Law of Rabbits Destruction amended.

I herewith beg to inform you how the Sub-Inspectors would be utilised, giving the districts that each Inspector would supervise, and the proposed place of residence.

<i>Southern Division.</i>	<i>Midland Division.</i>	<i>Northern Division.</i>
New Norfolk. Glenorchy. Richmond. Green Ponds. Hamilton. Spring Bay. Clarence. Sorell.	Bothwell. Oatlands. Ross. Campbell Town. Glamorgan. Fingal.	Evandale. Longford. South Long- ford. Deloraine. Westbury. George Town. Emu Bay.
} One Inspector, three Sub- Inspectors.	} One Inspector, three Sub- Inspectors.	} One Inspector, two Sub- Inspectors.
<i>Residences.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>
Inspector, Green Ponds. Sub-Inspector, Hamilton. Ditto, Richmond. Ditto, Bridgewater.	Inspector, Campbell Town. Sub-Inspector, Bothwell. Ditto, Oatlands. Ditto, Fingal.	Inspector, Franklin Village. Sub-Inspector, Deloraine. Ditto, Cressy.

To meet this increased expenditure I shall propose that a rate of one halfpenny per head be levied upon all sheep in Tasmania, and a rate of two-pence per head be raised upon all cattle and horses, exempting owners in possession of five head of such stock and less than that number; and that an amount equal to one-fourth of the rate so raised be contributed to the Scab Act Fund from the Consolidated Revenue for 1887.

The rate so levied would, I estimate, give ample means for the working of the Scab and Rabbit Destruction Acts. I base my figures upon the number of sheep returned to this Department to June 30 of this year, adding the probable number that will be returned before the end of 1886, and the sum that would be raised by the rate upon cattle and horses from the Statistician's last year's figures. As this rate has to be levied upon over four thousand owners, I apprehend considerable difficulty in collection. The great importance of this matter compels me to ask for the contribution of a sum of money from the Consolidated Revenue to be devoted to the working of the Rabbits Destruction Act, it being highly essential that the waste Crown estate should be supervised and cleared of the pest. Victoria admits the necessity of protecting its Crown lands, and has placed on the Estimates for 1885-6 the sum of £23,000 to provide supervision and destruction of rabbits on Crown lands only. We have also a precedent established in Queensland; there the Government contribute £1 for £1 raised by holders in certain country districts for the destruction of the marsupial pest, which in reality is not nearly so difficult of eradication as are rabbits from Tasmania.

I have the honor to be,
 Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS A. TABART, *Chief Inspector.*

The Honorable J. W. AGNEW, Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN showing the Number of Sheep and Lambs in each District in the Colony.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Lambs.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>
Bothwell	110,016	27,313	137,329
Brighton	22,550	5638	28,188
Campbell Town	112,449	22,558	135,007
Clarence	12,849	3594	16,443
Deloraine	20,643	10,839	31,482
Evandale	89,954	23,788	113,742
Fingal	105,072	21,955	127,027
George Town	46,293	7382	53,675
Glamorgan	46,578	12,325	58,903
Green Ponds	26,874	10,095	36,969
Great Lake	40,671	...	40,671
Glenorchy	1190	266	1456
Hamilton	108,645	25,257	133,902
Horton	9933	3785	13,718
Hobart and Kingborough	4034	730	4764
Huon.....	2284	553	2837
Longford	89,990	27,395	117,385
New Norfolk	18,464	4546	23,010
Oatlands	136,763	31,385	168,148
Port Sorell	15,880	7622	23,502
Richmond	32,792	9414	42,206
Ross	58,230	9572	67,802
Sorell.....	30,720	8571	39,291
Selby.....	48,272	12,186	60,458
Spring Bay	16,904	2435	19,339
Westbury	50,990	18,637	69,627
	1,259,040	307,841	1,566,881

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT of the Number of Head of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs received at the Hobart Station of the Tasmanian Main Line Railway.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>
1877.....	1370	17,250	559	19,183
1878.....	2042	26,732	1289	30,063
1879.....	1767	27,527	1388	29,682
1880.....	2099	22,465	1671	26,235
1881.....	2071	18,226	2087	22,384
1882.....	3084	27,445	2077	32,606
1883.....	2685	21,241	2152	26,078
1884.....	3116	28,290	2691	34,097
1885.....	2148	33,991	2471	38,610

APPENDIX C.

RETURN of Stock slaughtered during the Year 1885.

<i>AT HOBART.</i>		<i>AT LAUNGESTON.</i>	
<i>Cattle—</i>		<i>Cattle—</i>	
Colonial.....	3572	Colonial	4000
Imported	1340	<i>Sheep—</i>	
<i>Sheep—</i>		Colonial	15,472
Colonial.....	20,279	Imported	10,603
Imported.....	31,379	<i>Lambs—</i>	
<i>Lambs—</i>		Colonial	8818
Colonial.....	10,658	Imported	1520
Imported.....	3774	<i>Calves</i>	176
<i>Calves</i>	456	<i>Pigs</i>	834
<i>Pigs</i>	6955		

APPENDIX D.

ABSTRACT of Wool Exports for the last Sixteen Years, and Number of Sheep for the 12 months ending June 30.

	<i>Hobart.</i>		<i>Launceston.</i>		<i>TOTAL.</i>		<i>No. of Sheep.</i>
	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	
		£		£		£	
1869-70.....	2,583,876	134,855	2,609,718	163,709	5,193,594	298,564	1,531,186
1870-71.....	2,682,193	136,330	2,264,188	123,971	4,946,381	260,351	1,349,775
1871-72.....	2,678,171	183,500	2,230,819	170,246	4,908,990	353,746	1,305,489
1872-73.....	2,390,400	182,710	2,286,750	173,378	4,677,150	356,088	1,405,862
1873-74.....	2,873,207	207,205	2,657,584	181,728	5,530,791	388,933	1,531,242
1874-75.....	3,258,032	229,847	2,811,897	199,036	6,069,929	428,883	1,700,454
1875-76.....	3,761,993	242,498	2,845,321	195,300	6,607,214	437,798	1,783,072
1876-77.....	3,648,020	235,440	3,205,510	200,828	6,853,530	436,268	1,804,486
1877-78.....	4,020,152	260,543	3,436,453	218,799	7,436,453	479,342	1,845,810
1878-79.....	4,305,322	259,093	3,717,926	225,770	8,022,926	484,863	1,845,086
1879-80.....	4,283,926	229,226	3,862,734	224,416	8,146,660	453,642	1,800,639
1880-81.....	4,321,445	253,175	3,889,401	233,222	7,710,846	486,398	1,739,088
1881-82.....	4,620,892	239,819	3,582,717	311,656	8,203,609	451,475	1,759,420
1882-83.....	4,395,721	230,843	3,842,217	216,312	8,237,938	447,155	1,739,254
1883-84.....	3,924,145	197,708	3,846,553	233,436	7,770,698	431,144	1,704,333
1884-85.....	3,902,396	194,444	3,795,185	207,121	7,697,581	401,565	1,597,184
1885-86.....	3,798,057	126,882	4,264,666	169,127	8,062,723	296,009	1,566,881

APPENDIX E.

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

	<i>In Live Stock Returns.</i>	<i>Under Scab Act.</i>
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	1,501,531	1,531,242
1875	1,714,168	1,700,454
1876	1,719,768	1,783,072
1877	1,755,142	1,804,486
1878	1,831,278	1,845,810
1879	1,838,831	1,845,086
1880	1,848,591	1,800,639
1881	1,783,611	1,739,088
1882	1,847,479	1,759,420
1883	1,830,951	1,739,254
1884	1,817,069	1,704,333
1885	1,705,835*	1,597,184
1886	1,648,627	1,566,881

* Not including sheep on Islands in Bass Straits.

APPENDIX F.

Number of Sheep and Cattle imported since 1869, as under:—

<i>YEAR.</i>	<i>Bullocks.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>YEAR.</i>	<i>Bullocks.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
			£				£
1869	1722	16,540	31,695	1878	1347	10,980	23,392
1870	1640	17,900	27,945	1879	1476	18,920	33,402
1871	928	13,053	18,230	1880	1707	11,193	24,815
1872	827	5398	12,102	1881	1953	11,458	30,173
1873	900	13,188	19,843	1882	927	4795	15,814
1874	790	19,958	29,158	1883	943	10,967	22,177
1875	1211	22,971	36,462	1884	462	27,730	34,897
1876	805	12,054	22,708	1885	1353	65,339	69,921
1877	904	8385	19,820				

APPENDIX G.

Number in the Colony, as per Stock and Crop Returns, since 1873:—

In 1873	Cattle were returned at.....	104,594 head
1874	ditto.....	106,308 ditto
1875	ditto.....	110,450 ditto
1876	ditto.....	118,694 ditto
1877	ditto.....	124,459 ditto
1878	ditto.....	121,187 ditto
1879	ditto.....	126,276 ditto
1880	ditto.....	129,091 ditto
1881	ditto.....	126,900 ditto
1882	ditto.....	130,526 ditto
1883	ditto.....	122,504 ditto
1884	ditto.....	130,525 ditto
1885	ditto.....	128,834 ditto
1886	ditto.....	138,642 ditto

THOMAS A. TABART, *Chief Inspector.*

APPENDIX H.

SCAB ACT FUND.

RECEIPTS and Expenditure from 1st March, 1870, to 31st December, 1884.

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.		
	Amount of Contribution.	Licences.	Sheep by Sea.	Fines.	Miscellaneous, Rent, Refund, Costs, &c.	TOTAL.	Salaries and Allowance.	Other Expenditure.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1870	1448 12 5	..	16 3 1	22 0 0	..	1486 15 6	794 19 10	66 9 6	861 9 4
1871	1393 18 3	..	8 6 0	58 9 9	..	1460 14 0	1810 0 0	23 10 7	1833 10 7
1872	1373 4 5	115 12 1	5 6 3	106 12 5	..	1600 15 2	1830 0 0	48 14 5	1878 14 5
1873	2341 15 8	379 8 0	12 9 6	213 10 0	..	3447 3 2	2593 1 1	50 5 0	2643 6 1
1874	3241 6 6	497 18 7	18 2 1	176 18 6	12 10 0	3946 15 8	2720 0 0	163 14 0	2883 14 0
1875	1799 6 6	407 14 9	18 19 10	308 7 0	21 2 6	2555 10 7	2768 9 2	511 8 8	3279 17 10
1876	3794 14 10	169 2 0	18 10 9	165 6 0	29 17 10	4177 11 5	3677 10 0	233 4 6	3910 14 6
1877	3827 12 4	271 9 0	5 7 7	82 16 0	22 10 9	4209 15 8	3700 0 0	143 11 0	3843 11 0
1878	3921 18 4	..	31 15 3	87 4 0	18 10 0	4059 7 7	3484 10 9	272 17 8	3757 8 5
1879	1940 2 10	..	21 0 4	30 4 0	58 3 6	2049 10 8	3380 0 0	165 6 1	3545 6 1
1880	1921 9 9	..	19 2 8	11 5 0	5 0 0	1956 17 5	2805 0 0	119 15 7	2924 15 7
1881	3690 17 4	..	22 8 3	2 4 6	..	3715 10 1	1967 10 0	199 6 3	2166 16 3
1882	1897 4 4	..	8 4 6	1 15 0	..	1907 3 10	2143 16 7	128 13 6	2272 10 1
1883	1894 13 1	..	0 0 2	5 5 0	114 8 6*	2014 6 9	2450 0 0	96 1 7	2546 1 7
1884	1903 2 11	..	..	14 16 0	..	1917 18 11	2450 0 0	57 4 2	2507 4 2
1885	1923 4 1	..	..	28 11 0	..	1951 15 1	1690 17 1	90 3 4	1781 0 5
	38,813 3 7	1841 4 5	205 16 3	1315 4 2†	282 3 1	42,457 11 6	40,265 14 6	2370 5 10	42,636 0 4

* Includes balances from Rabbit Trusts, £103 15s. 10d.

† Includes Fines under Rabbit Act and Californian Thistle Act.

J. E. PACKER, *Acting Under Treasurer.*

Treasury, 27th July, 1886.