

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

R E P O R T

OF

P R O C E E D I N G S

UNDER

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

FOR THE YEAR

1901.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



DUBLIN:

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To

His Excellency GEORGE HENRY, EARL CADOGAN, K.G., &c., &c., &c.,
Lord Lieutenant and General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am directed by the Vice-President to submit to Your
Excellency the Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals
Acts for the year 1901.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET,
DUBLIN, 23rd May, 1902.

DUBLIN CASTLE,
24th May, 1902.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd
instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord
Lieutenant, the Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of
Animals Acts for the year 1901.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. HARREL.

THE SECRETARY,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

VETERINARY STATISTICS, IRELAND,
1901.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

**PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE DISEASES OF
ANIMALS ACTS.**

STATEMENT FOR YEAR 1901.

1. LEGISLATION.

A list of such of the Orders made from time to time in Ireland under the Acts relating to Contagious Animal Diseases as were in force on the 31st December, 1901, will be found at page 26. The total number of Orders of this kind issued in Ireland during the past year was 14 ; four of which continue in operation.

Orders.

The first of the four, entitled "The Importation of Dogs (Ireland) (Amendment) Order of 1901," was made to supplement the regulations respecting the landing in Ireland of dogs from abroad by providing for the more effectual detention on board, of ships' dogs while in Port, in cases where vessels arrive in Ireland from any country except Great Britain, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man.

The second of the four Orders, entitled "The Water Supply on Railways (Ireland) Order of 1901," contains a revised list of Railway Stations in Ireland at which satisfactory provision of water for animals is required to be made.

The third, entitled "The Foreign Animals (Ireland) Order of 1901," re-embodies, with some slight modifications, provisions previously contained in the Foreign Animals (Disinfection) (Ireland) Order, revoking that Order at the same time. It also contains an additional provision with respect to the landing of carcasses of any foreign animals that have been carried alive in vessels arriving in Ireland.

The scope of the fourth Order, entitled "The Swine-Fever (Ireland) Order of 1901," is indicated in the subsequent section of this statement which deals with Swine-Fever.

2. DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

The animal diseases dealt with by the Diseases of Animals Acts and the Orders made thereunder, are Cattle Plague, Foot and Mouth Disease, Pleuro-Pneumonia, Swine-Fever, Rabies, Anthrax, Sheep-Pox, Sheep-Scab, Glanders or Farcy, and Parasitic Mange.

The following table is intended to show in succinct form the incidence during 1901, of outbreaks of the different diseases scheduled under the Diseases of Animals Acts among the several classes of stock in Ireland:—

Kind of Stock.	Total Number kept in Country.	Number of Outbreaks of Scheduled Diseases among such Stock in 1901.	Description of Disease.
Cattle,	4,673,323	2	Anthrax.
Sheep,	4,378,760	645	Sheep Scab.
Swine,	1,219,135	221	{ Swine-Fever, . . . 220 { Rabies, 1
Horses, Asses, and Mules, .	832,778	179	{ Glanders, 5 { Parasitic Mange, . . 174

An analysis of the above particulars reveals some interesting features. It will be noticed—

(a.) That the immunity which Ireland has now so long enjoyed from overseas invasion of the more serious animal plagues has been preserved unbroken throughout 1901, the outbreaks of scheduled disease recorded as occurring among the stock of the country during that year having been limited to Anthrax, Sheep-Scab, Swine-Fever, Rabies, Glanders, and Parasitic Mange.

(b.) That while three of these six diseases, viz.:—Sheep-Scab, Swine-Fever, and, in a less degree, Parasitic Mange, were sufficiently prevalent to demand constant vigilance, no one of them can be said to have been exceptionally so when regard is had to the large stocks of animals kept in the country.

(c.) That of the remaining three diseases, Glanders and Anthrax were merely occasional in their appearance, while Rabies, which has given much trouble in the past, sank to an unprecedentedly low level, and, it is hoped, has been finally suppressed.

(d.) That the *cattle* of the country, the most numerous, and by far the most important section of its live stock, have, during the year, enjoyed an almost complete freedom from the maladies scheduled under the Diseases of Animals Acts.

These facts constitute an effective testimony to the utility of the Acts, through the operation and administration of which such encouraging results have been attained.

No case of this disease has occurred in Ireland for close upon eighteen years. At the beginning of 1901, however, the Foot and Mouth Disease outbreaks which commenced in England in the early part of the previous year, though prevented by the effective measures taken by the Board of Agriculture for Great Britain from gaining any widespread hold, had not altogether ceased; and there was, therefore, still undeniable ground for fear that an extension of the malady to Ireland might unfortunately take place.

The prohibition against the importation into Ireland, from any part of Great Britain south of the Scottish border, of animals liable to that malady, that is to say, of ruminant animals and swine, was consequently still strictly maintained; but as the year advanced, and as the position in England improved, it was found practicable to narrow the area from which importations were strictly excluded to a portion of the South-east of England embracing fourteen counties; and, later on, when it became apparent that the disease had been stamped out, all special prohibition against importation was definitely cancelled, and the normal regulations were then reverted to.

The effect of this altered condition of things is strikingly shown by the importation statistics, for whereas only 162 cattle, 1,911 sheep and 5 swine were imported from Great Britain into Ireland in the year 1900, during the greater portion of which prohibitory regulations were in force, the corresponding figures for the year 1901 were 611 cattle, 31,245 sheep, and 47 swine.

This freer admission of animals, which, in the interests of the country at large, it had been needful to postpone so long as it seemed liable to be attended by any risk of introduction of so dreaded a scourge as Foot and Mouth Disease, has been a welcome concession to many. Breeders of stock in Ireland have thereby been enabled to introduce fresh blood into their herds from leading British strains, and the usual large Autumn movement of sheep from Scotland to the North of Ireland for grazing purposes has been carried on unimpeded, this latter traffic being one of considerable moment not only to pasture owners but to Shipping Companies trading between Ulster Ports and Scotland.

The Pleuro-Pneumonia records for the year are again nil. The history of this disease which, after much effort and expense, was eradicated from the United Kingdom, clearly illustrates the advantages that result to Irish Cattle Owners from the insular situation of this country and the absence of any import trade in foreign animals; inasmuch as, owing to these favourable conditions, the possibility of re-introduction of infection is reduced to a minimum.

Experience has fully shown that the work of dealing with Swine-Fever is beset with special difficulty owing to the many and various ways in which infection is liable to be conveyed from diseased to healthy animals. There has, however, been no relaxation of the efforts made for the eradication of the disease from this country, and the number of outbreaks shows a decline—though not a marked one—on the figures for the year 1900, which, however, were, as will be seen from the following Table, substantially under those for preceding years:—

Year.				Outbreaks.
1896,	...	...	...	723
1897,	...	...	...	421
1898,	...	...	...	319
1899,	...	...	...	321
1900,	...	...	...	233
1901,	...	...	...	220

Full details as to the operations in connexion with Swine-Fever in Ireland during 1901 will be found in the Report furnished on the subject by the Chief Inspector of the Veterinary Branch of the Department which appears at pages 15 to 20 inclusive.

As there is good reason to believe that the spread of the disease is often due to the unsatisfactory condition in which premises used by swine dealers are kept, an important Order, entitled "The Swine-Fever (Ireland) Order of 1901," was issued at the close of the year, the object of which is to provide for the effectual cleansing and disinfection of such premises, and also of the carts, crates, &c., used by these persons in the course of their business, or used by persons who carry swine for hire on highways or thoroughfares. It will further be seen from the Circular at page 33 that advantage has been taken of the issue of this Order to urge upon Local Authorities the desirability of arranging for inspection by their Veterinary Inspectors of swine exposed at fairs and markets.

A leaflet has also been issued for the information of swine owners generally, describing the precautions that should be adopted to protect their swine from disease, and detailing the steps to be taken in the event of Swine-Fever unfortunately appearing among their pigs.

It is hoped that these steps will have a useful effect in limiting the risks of the spread of infection, and will thus tend to help forward the attainment of the end desired, namely—the eradication of Swine-Fever from this country.

The following is a copy of the leaflet above referred to:—

The Department desire to invite the active co-operation of Farmers and Pig-owners in the measures that are being taken for the suppression of Swine-Fever in Ireland.

The due observance of the several rules and precautions hereinafter mentioned will materially contribute to the success of the operations for the prevention of the spread of the disease.

ORIGIN OF THE DISEASE.

Swine-Fever, which is a contagious and infectious eruptive fever, does not arise spontaneously. Its sole cause is the introduction into the animal system of a healthy pig of the poison from the body of a diseased pig, or from its excreta.

NOTIFICATION OF DISEASE.

Prompt notification of the appearance of any symptoms of Swine-Fever is of essential importance. Every person having in his possession or under his charge a pig affected with or suspected of Swine-Fever is required by law to give notice of the fact with all practicable speed to a Police Constable.

ISOLATION OF DISEASED SWINE.

Section 4 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, requires that every person having in his possession or under his charge a pig affected with Swine-Fever shall keep that animal separate from others which are not so affected. This requirement should, as far as possible, be carried out directly the presence of Swine-Fever is suspected, and pigs so separated should be attended by special persons, who should not, under any circumstances, be allowed to come into contact with any other pigs.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INTRODUCTION OF DISEASE.

Newly-purchased swine should invariably be kept separate from the home herd for at least a fortnight.

Owners ought not to move any swine from their premises unless they are satisfied that the whole of their stock are free from disease.

The disease is not infrequently conveyed to places where swine are kept by means of persons who have been in contact with diseased swine elsewhere. Owners should therefore prevent strangers from approaching their pigs, and if the attendance of spayers or castrators be necessary, they should be required to first wash their hands thoroughly with soap and water, and to wash and disinfect their boots with a solution of carbolic acid and water or some other suitable disinfectant. Such persons might also be required to wear while operating, a waterproof apron, which should be washed and disinfected before being worn, and again after use.

The cleanliness of the sties, and the feeding of swine on suitable food, are very desirable with a view of keeping the animals in a healthy condition, and of giving them power to resist infection.

Carts, crates, nets, ropes, &c., used in connection with the conveyance of swine, should be scrupulously cleansed and disinfected immediately after use by being first thoroughly washed with water, and then coated with limewash or with a solution of carbolic acid, consisting of one part of carbolic acid and twenty parts of water.

Although swine may not be moved alive from an infected place, there is nothing in any Order or regulation made under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to prevent an owner slaughtering his swine for the purpose of sale or otherwise. The carcases can be removed from the premises with the written permission of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

In the Report presented for the year 1900 the view was expressed that, owing to the success that seemed to be attending the measures taken for combating Rabies, there was

Rabies.

then reason for hope that the disease might be eradicated at no very distant date. That hope, there is fair ground for thinking, has now been fulfilled, as no outbreak of the disease has been confirmed as having occurred in Ireland since April, 1901.

This dreaded malady has been a source of many fatalities in the past. From the returns available on the subject, it appears that since the year 1875, 145 persons died of Hydrophobia in Ireland as the result of bites from rabid animals. It is therefore a matter for congratulation that the danger of further such distressing occurrences is now remote. As an actual fact there has been no reported case of death of a human being from Hydrophobia in this country since the year 1898.

The special operations against Rabies by which these gratifying results have been brought about commenced in July, 1897; and their progressive effect is shown in the following figures as to the outbreaks occurring year by year since then:—

Year.	No. of Outbreaks recorded.
1897 (from 1st July),	... 162
1898, ... ..	... 132
1899, ... ..	... 92
1900, ... ..	... 15
1901, ... ..	... 2

The two cases recorded in 1901 may indeed be classed as one outbreak only, the second of the two animals in which the disease appeared being a pig bitten by the first, a dog.

The outbreak in which this dog was concerned was one of the most pronounced that had come under notice. After attacking and biting a cow and two pigs, the property of its owner who lived in the north-west of County Cavan, it disappeared in the night and was not again seen in the locality. But, on the morning of the second day afterwards, a dog answering to the same description appeared in a part of the County Westmeath between forty and fifty miles distant. From the time it was seen there until it was killed it travelled a further distance of seven or eight miles, and in this stage of its course it seems to have attacked nearly every human being or animal coming within range. Some of these attacks were warded off, but at least four animals and two persons were bitten. The second bitten person succeeded, however, in holding the dog and strangling it. As a result of this outbreak Muzzling Orders were applied to four counties, and all dogs and other animals that could be traced and that were known or suspected to have been bitten by, or in contact with the rabid dog, were destroyed. The action thus taken proved efficacious, and no outbreak of the disease has, as previously mentioned, been confirmed as occurring in Ireland since April 1901.

In view of this satisfactory state of affairs it has not only been found practicable to cancel all Dog Muzzling Orders that have been in force in the country, but the onerous restrictions that the Board of Agriculture had enforced on the movement of dogs from Ireland to Great Britain have also been revoked, and dogs can now be taken from Ireland to that country just as readily as from one part of Great Britain to another. It is not to be understood, however, that all precautions against the re-appearance of Rabies have now been suspended in Ireland. The provisions contained in the Order relating to the disease as to the seizure of stray dogs remain in operation, and 964 such animals were seized during 1901. The majority of these were subsequently destroyed. The regulations rendering a licence necessary for the importation of any foreign dog, and imposing a period of quarantine under prescribed conditions following importation, likewise continue in force, and the question of increasing their stringency is at present under consideration. The number of such dogs annually imported into this country is, however, small; the total for 1901 being 23 only.

Outbreaks of this disease in Ireland continue to be of comparatively rare occurrence, only two such;
Anthrax. involving no more than four animals, having been reported during 1901. This is now the fourth year in succession in which the record of Anthrax outbreaks in the country has remained at the same low figure of two per annum.

The total number of outbreaks of Glanders recorded during the year is five, three of which occurred in
Glanders. Ulster, one in Munster, and one in Leinster. This is not a large total for the year, but there is, in connection therewith, one somewhat disquieting feature, namely, that the majority of these outbreaks were due to horses imported from Great Britain. At one time the number of horses annually brought to Ireland from other parts of the United Kingdom was comparatively small, but of late years the trade has steadily increased, and in the year 1901 reached a total of 10,549. This includes a number of Irish horses that are brought over to race meetings, &c., in Great Britain and again return to this country. Army horses are not included in these figures.

In such circumstances there cannot but be an appreciable risk, so long as the disease remains prevalent in Great Britain, that infection will be introduced into Ireland from time to time, and the question of how to effectually guard against this risk in a disease of such a nature as Glanders, without unnecessarily hampering the import trade, is one to which it is not easy to find a satisfactory solution.

Of the outbreaks recorded as being attributable directly or indirectly to imported horses, one occurred in an animal that had formed part of a circus stud. Though this particular animal was not itself an imported horse, it was ascertained on inquiry that there had been previously a number of deaths among the circus horses, in animals brought from Glasgow. The symptoms recounted were such as to suggest that Glanders was the cause of death in these animals; and the reasonable inference, therefore, is that it was from them the horse actually reported contracted the infection.

The second of the outbreaks thus specially alluded to occurred also in a horse that had been imported not very long previously from Glasgow; and after inquiry into the circumstances of this case, a recommendation (*vide* Circular 2454/01, at page 30) was made to the Local Authorities generally through the country to the effect that it would be well if they instructed their Veterinary Inspectors to henceforth visit and inspect any horses notified as having been brought to places within their respective districts from ports in the south-west of Scotland. These inspections are now very generally made, and up to the end of 1901 they had resulted in the detection of another outbreak in horses arriving from Scotland, two animals being concerned in this last case.

Were it not that infection is, as thus shown, re-introduced from time to time, there would be every reason to hope that the task of eradicating Glanders from this country would not be one of much difficulty; and, in any event, it is a matter for congratulation, considering the large stock of horses kept in Ireland, that the total of Glanders outbreaks recorded as occurring among them for the year 1901 should not, as already mentioned, have exceeded five. In only two previous years—so far as past records extend—has a lower or as low a figure been reached.

The outbreaks of this disease recorded as having occurred in Ireland in 1901 are sixty-six in excess of those for the preceding year, the figures being:—

Parasitic Mange.

Year.		Outbreaks.
1900,	...	108
1901,	...	174

It is not, however, believed that this apparent increase is due to any real extension of the disease, but merely to the fact that more cases have been brought to light owing to the public having now become more familiar with the requirements of the Order on the subject, which has been in force only since 21st August, 1899.

A considerable proportion of the cases recorded in 1901 having occurred in the County Borough of Dublin, the Local Authority gave the matter special attention, and with apparently useful results, as it is observed that, while the outbreaks of the disease in their district during the first eight months of the year numbered thirty-five, the record for the remaining four months is one outbreak only.

This disease has received a large share of attention throughout the year. The Local Authorities being, however, primarily responsible for the execution and enforcement of the regulations in regard to Sheep-Scab, the efforts of the Department have been mainly devoted to seeking to bring about uniform and vigorous action by such Local Authorities for the more effectual dealing with the disease on the lines prescribed in the Order in force on the subject.

An explanatory Circular in regard to

- (a.) The proper method of treatment of affected animals with a view to the more speedy suppression of each outbreak, and
- (b.) The subsequent cleansing and disinfection of places used by the diseased sheep,

was addressed to the Local Authorities in March, 1901. A copy of this Circular appears at page 29. Further Circulars were issued later on, urging the Local Authorities to arrange for the inspection of sheep at Fairs. This suggestion has met with a fairly satisfactory response; the arrangements for such inspections having now been fully made in twenty-four Counties, and partially made in two others.

It is, however, noted with regret that, so far, the County Councils in five Counties have refused to fall in with this proposal. The suggested inspections, where carried out, have proved very beneficial. In thirty-two instances the existence of disease at Fairs was detected last year by the Local Veterinary Inspectors, and the offenders were subsequently prosecuted.

The total number of prosecutions instituted during the year by the Police or by the Local Authorities for failure to report the disease or for movement of diseased sheep and for exposure in markets was 100. In nearly all cases convictions were obtained, but it is to be regretted that in many instances only comparatively small penalties were imposed.

The total number of outbreaks of the disease reported in 1901 was 545, exactly the same as for the preceding year.

It may also be mentioned that in addition to the steps above detailed, the Department have issued a Leaflet (see pages 35 to 37 of this report), for the information of sheep owners generally,

explaining the cause of Sheep-Scab, its symptoms, mode of treatment, and the precautions to be adopted to prevent the introduction of the disease into a flock. It is hoped that the circulation of this Leaflet will help to dispel the apathy which is, unfortunately, so largely prevalent among farmers with regard to Sheep Scab, and will be the means of fostering a more instructed public opinion as to the value and importance of adequately guarding against the disease and combating its spread.

(3.) TRANSIT OF ANIMALS.

A report from the Superintending Travelling Inspector in regard to Animal Transit will be found at pages 21 to 23.

Circulars addressed to Railway Companies during the year on matters connected with the carriage of live stock will also be found at pages 28 and 31.

Tables containing detailed statistical information respecting the Exportation and Importation of Animals are printed at pages 60 to 83.

The remarkable feature about these Tables is the great decline in the cattle export trade of 1901 as compared with 1900. The total decrease was as much as 103,048. The decrease amounted in the month of September alone to 22,603. The next greatest monthly decrease was in July, when the number was 20,046. In the month of June the decline registered was 19,263. This great falling off in the export trade of cattle to Great Britain in 1901 was due to the shortage of grass and roots in Great Britain, and the consequent disinclination of the farmers of that country to purchase stock when fodder and feeding stuffs were at a high price.

Department of Agriculture and
Technical Instruction for Ireland.

(Veterinary Branch).

May, 1902.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR, VETERINARY BRANCH, ON SWINE FEVER IN IRELAND, 1901.

The efforts made by the Veterinary Branch of the Department to stamp out Swine Fever in Ireland during 1901 have been favoured with some measure of success, but not so great as was experienced between the years 1899 and 1900. Between the latter years a reduction of eighty-eight outbreaks of the disease took place, while this year (1901) the reduction amounted to thirteen. The following table shows the number of Swine Fever Outbreaks during the past seven years :—

1895,	...	...	3,045	outbreaks.
1896,	...	...	723	"
1897,	...	...	421	"
1898,	...	...	319	"
1899,	...	...	321	"
1900,	...	...	233	"
1901,	...	...	220	"

There has been, as usual, great variation in the number of outbreaks per month—the highest point being reached in August (thirty-four outbreaks), while the lowest was exhibited in October, only five outbreaks having been confirmed during that month.

With reference to the Reports of the disease received, the highest numbers appeared during the months of June and July for several years past. During last Summer a large number of cases were reported, which, on examination, were found to be attributable to sunstroke, or other ailments connected with the prevalence of high temperature and similar climatic changes.

As in 1900, so in 1901, the statistics show that the largest number of outbreaks occurred in the Province of Leinster. These are the figures :—

Geographical Distribution.		1900.	1901.
Ulster,	...	36	26
Munster,	...	50	43
Leinster,	...	129	117
Connaught,	...	18	34

Of the outbreaks recorded against Leinster, sixty-four have occurred in the City of Dublin, being exactly the same number as last year; but we should really add to this number seventeen outbreaks occurring in the County Dublin, and directly traceable to the Dublin Market,

The following Table shows by Counties the geographical distribution of the disease over Ireland generally:—

<i>Ulster.</i> —County			
	Borough of Belfast,		9
	„ Antrim, ...	...	2
	„ Armagh,...	...	1
	„ Cavan, ...	...	8
	„ Donegal,...	...	1
	„ Down, ...	...	3
	„ Fermanagh,	...	1
	„ Monaghan,	...	1
<i>Munster.</i> —County			
	Clare, ...	...	2
	„ Cork, ...	...	20
	„ Kerry, ...	...	9
	„ Limerick,	...	6
	„ Tipperary,	...	5
	„ Waterford,	...	1
<i>Leinster.</i> —County			
	Borough of Dublin,		64
	„ Carlow, ...	...	2
	„ Dublin, ...	...	17
	„ Kildare,...	...	5
	„ Kilkenny,	...	1
	„ Longford,	...	1
	„ Louth, ...	...	2
	„ Meath, ...	...	2
	„ Westmeath,	...	1
	„ Wexford,	...	10
	„ Wicklow,	...	12
<i>Connaught.</i> —County			
	Galway, ...	...	9
	„ Leitrim, ...	...	1
	„ Mayo, ...	...	22
	„ Sligo, ...	...	2
Total, ...			220

No outbreaks occurred in the Counties whose names are omitted.

With respect to the amount paid as compensation to owners of slaughtered swine, after deducting salvage, it will be observed that the total came to £4,899 6s. 2d., which represents an increase of £666 4s. 8d. over 1900...

Expenditure.

The subjoined Tables may be of interest as showing the compensation paid annually for six years; the average compensation per outbreak; and the percentages of diseased to slaughtered swine:—

					£	s.	d.
Twelve months ended 31st October, 1896,...					8,433	6	6
"	"	"	"	"	1897,...	5,645	15 3
"	"	"	"	"	1898,...	5,748	7 5
"	"	"	"	"	1899,...	7,248	16 6
"	"	"	"	"	1900,...	4,233	1 6
"	"	"	"	"	1901,...	4,899	6 2

YEAR.	Average Compensation per Outbreak	Percentage of Diseased to Slaughtered Swine.
1896, ...	£ 10 s. 15 d.	37·041
1897, ...	13 0 9	23·431
1898, ...	18 0 4	16·466
1899, ...	21 15 4	17·979
1900, ...	19 1 4	23·840
1901, ...	21 2 4	22·936

The total number of *post-mortem* examinations of swine made during the year was 5,590. Of these **Post-mortem Examinations.** 4,037 were of viscera sent up to the Officers of the Department stationed in Dublin, and the remainder were made locally by Departmental Officers stationed in country districts.

Restrictive measures were resorted to in all cases where the Veterinary Inspectors, on visiting premises, found swine dead from any cause whatever, until it was satisfactorily shown by further inspection and inquiry that Swine Fever was really non-existent. The returns show that this year there were only 792 such cases, as compared with the 1,653 of the preceding year. Of these 792 carcasses, *post-mortem* examination was not possible in 194 instances, because either decomposition was too far advanced, or, as on previous occasions, the necessary viscera were not available owing to their removal by dogs, &c.

For several years past the carcasses of all animals washed ashore have been brought under the notice of this Branch, and during 1901 eight (8) of such carcasses were of swine. It is satisfactory to record that in no instance did the *post-mortem* examination reveal anything that would point to the suspicion that any of these swine had died as the result of Swine Fever.

Besides the above upwards of fifty carcasses have been found, principally in the neighbourhood of large cities and towns. The source from whence these came was traced in a large number of cases by Inspectors engaged for this special duty. *Post-mortem* examination of these cases revealed only one instance of a pig affected with Swine Fever.

**Carcasses found in
By-ways, &c.**

A similar series of "House-to-House" inspections of swine kept in certain country districts—concerning which a suspicion arose that unreported disease might exist therein—was carried out this year, though not quite to the

**House-to-House
Inspections.**

same extent as previously. A synopsis of the duty shows that these special inspections were undertaken by Staffs of Departmental Inspectors at eight periods during the year in different localities; 158 towns, villages, or townlands were visited, containing 2,234 premises; and a total number of 9,013 swine were carefully inspected and duly reported on.

A special series of these Inspections was commenced this year in the City of Dublin. For the purpose of adequately and systematically carrying out the duty, the city was divided into twelve Districts, which were visited in rotation five times, and every head of swine housed therein inspected, and reports furnished as to their numbers and their state of health. The sanitation of the various swine-owners' premises was also reported upon, and the Public Health Authorities were informed in due course of any irregularities. The total number of swine kept in Dublin City reached its highest point during the months of September and October, when a total of 4,366 swine were reported on. The duty during the year involved 3,898 visits to premises, and an inspection of 20,948 swine.

Certain suburban districts (four in all), extending along the coast, which are usually supplied with swine from the Dublin market, were also visited, and all swine housed therein reported on. The duty embraced 183 premises, and a total of 640 swine.

To this series of inspections may, no doubt, be attributed the fact that the high proportion of Swine Fever Outbreaks in the city has not shown a diminution, because the supervision over owners has been better distributed than in any previous year, and there is reason to believe that no case occurred that was not brought under notice. The ultimate advantage which may accrue from this has yet to be observed, but it is anticipated that a decrease will result in the near future.

A few observations appear necessary with reference to the Outbreaks that occurred in the County Dublin, many of which owed their origin —as has already been pointed out—to the Dublin Market held on Thursdays.

A special effort was made to trace the cases beyond the market, but this only resulted too frequently in want of success, owing to:—

(1.) Unwillingness on the part of purchasers to identify the sellers of swine.

(2.) Reluctance on the part of dealers or sellers to give information as to where they obtained their lots.

(3.) The failure on the part of dealers to keep notes, books, or registers, of the details of their transactions.

(4.) Indifference or want of forethought among persons having Outbreaks of Swine Fever on their premises, or having been in contact with diseased swine or infected premises, in visiting the market or other premises, where owners may be, and thereby assisting in disseminating the disease.

(5.) The unsatisfactory construction of the Pig Market, which is provided with wooden hurdles as divisions (instead of iron ones), and a floor with an unsatisfactory surface—neither of which admits of as adequate Cleansing and Disinfection as is requisite.

Some of the above points indicate that there is a necessity to establish some better supervision over this market, whereby persons coming thereto will be assisted in obtaining the necessary information as to sellers, purchasers, localities, dates, &c. &c. If this be not attended to, it may become necessary to take the extreme step of temporarily closing the swine market, as was done when dealing with Pleuro-Pneumonia in cattle some years ago.

The Board of Agriculture in England has from time to time forwarded communications to the Department pointing out that certain outbreaks of Swine Fever that had occurred in Great Britain were attributed by them to swine forwarded from Ireland. However, the inquiries in this country only resulted in tracing the exported swine back to the fair at which they were purchased, and further information was rarely obtainable. In such instances as it was found practicable, a special house-to-house inspection in the district surrounding the locality of the fair was carried out by a staff of inspectors from head quarters, assisted occasionally by the Departmental Inspector stationed in the district—when his ordinary duties would permit. In no such instance, however, have we been able to discover diseased

swine in the vicinity of the fair, or to confirm the opinion of the English authorities as to the source of their outbreak. This may have been due to one or more of the following causes:—

(1.) The disease discovered in Great Britain may have been due to infection received since leaving Ireland.

(2.) The swine in question may not actually have come from the districts alleged—*i.e.*, swine purchased in Great Britain may have been substituted for certain head of the Irish consignment.

(3.) Some of the swine may have “stood” the market; some may have been sold, and others substituted to make up the deficiency in the lot to be exported, and the whole number may have been transmitted as coming from the scene of the dealer’s original purchases.

(4.) The short-sightedness of individuals concerned in such a large and important business as the swine trade of Ireland in failing to make themselves fully conversant with all matters relating thereto.

It may be stated that the Department exercised supervision over all swine which were exhibited at Shows held by the Royal Dublin Society, as well as those held in country districts by local Associations. These swine were not only inspected during the holding of the exhibitions, but prior to being brought thereto, and all the swine in contact at their homesteads were also inspected.

In conclusion, while it is satisfactory to report that there is some diminution in the number of outbreaks of Swine Fever in Ireland, it is to be regretted that the progress made has not been accompanied by more substantial results than are shown; and it is felt by the officers of the Department that those interested, especially in swine breeding, feeding, &c., do not manifest that amount of interest which it is reasonable to expect they should, in the endeavour to exterminate the disease.

The report indicates that a very large number of *post-mortem* examinations have been made; a large number of districts have been visited; and an exceedingly large number of swine have been inspected at their homesteads. Unless, however, greater progress is made during the coming year (1902) it may become necessary to take into consideration the propriety of using more stringent measures than are at present being resorted to, but what form these measures should take can only be determined after due inquiries into the particulars relating to local or individual environments.

MATT. HEDLEY, F.R.C.V.S.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDING TRAVELLING INSPECTOR, VETERINARY BRANCH, ON THE TRANSIT OF ANIMALS.

The augmentation of the Staff of Travelling Inspectors during the year 1901 has enabled greater supervision than hitherto to be exercised in regard to the manner in which the provisions of the Orders relating to the transit of animals have been observed throughout the country.

Special attention has been directed to the subject of penning and loading facilities at railway stations, and in many instances improvements have been brought about with a view to further ameliorate the conditions under which animals are dealt with at these places before, after, or in course of their transit by railway. Representations continue to be made by the Department to Railway Companies in respect of these and other matters connected with the cattle trade. The want of uniformity in the size of trucks has, however, been urged by some Companies as a reason why pens or guides should not be provided at certain stations for loading purposes.

The Railway Companies, with few exceptions, continue either to construct new cattle trucks or to alter the older vehicles in the manner recommended in the Report of the Departmental Committee on Inland Transit of Cattle.

The Inspectors attended a large number of Fairs in different parts of the country, and taken as a whole, it is evident from their reports that the efforts of the Royal Irish Constabulary to prevent cruel beating of animals with sticks, are having excellent results. Unfortunately, however, abusive treatment of this character seems to some extent almost inevitable so long as large cattle fairs are held on comparatively narrow thoroughfares as in some of the towns in Ireland.

The Inspectors on very numerous occasions were present at railway stations when cattle brought from Fairs and elsewhere were being entrained, and it is satisfactory to be able to say that animals do not now appear to receive by any means such ill-usage as was formerly the case at railway stations.

Complaints as to delays in the transit of animals have been investigated and dealt with by the Department.

As indicating the movements of Live Stock through Ireland in the year 1901, returns which were kindly furnished by the Railway Companies show that during the period 86,452 Horses, 1,146,365 Cattle, 1,177,737 Sheep, and 1,074,522 Swine passed over the various lines.

These figures must, however, be read subject to the consideration that animals which in course of journey were carried over different railway systems are returned separately by each company concerned, and certain animals may have been conveyed over the same railway upon more than one occasion. Complete records in this respect for the year 1900 have not been secured, but such particulars as have been elicited indicate that the movements of cattle for that period were considerably in excess of the year 1901. This decrease in 1901 is in a large measure attributed to the comparative scarcity of feeding for animals in Great Britain, caused by drought during a portion of the year, as a result of which fewer animals were purchased for export purposes than was the case in 1900. If returns of this character are available for the year 1902, they will form an interesting comparison as to the movements of animals in the country.

The Cleansing and Disinfection Regulations of the Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1895 in connection with the railway transit of animals have, as a rule, been satisfactorily observed during the year. Some cases, however, of neglect to comply with these requirements have been duly taken notice of by the Department. In two instances legal proceedings were instituted.

The arrangements for the lairage and shipment of animals at the different cattle exporting ports have throughout the year received the constant attention of the Portal Veterinary Inspectors under the Department, and from time to time they have been inspected by me.

Inspection yards at nine of the twenty ports from which animals are shipped to Great Britain are now provided with suitable electric light installations, and in order to obviate delays in the inspection and shipment of animals the Department permit their Veterinary Inspectors to continue their examination of live stock by aid of the artificial light in these yards when necessary, up to a prescribed hour at night.

There are at present 139 vessels fitted for the conveyance of animals and employed in the cattle export trade from this country. Several of these are very seldom used for animals.

Many vessels possess fittings which are throughout practically in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Report of the Departmental Committee on the Transit by Water and the Embarkation and Landing of Animals carried coastwise, issued in 1894, and embodied in the Animals Transit and General (Ireland) Order of 1895. These ships are provided with pens of the reduced dimensions only, and with passage-ways, where required, from the hatchways to the most distant pens. The vessels so fitted are almost entirely new ones, which have replaced other cattle boats no longer engaged in the trade. It should be mentioned that the requirements of the Transit Order of 1895 as to the dimensions of pens and passage-ways do not apply to vessels that were regularly employed for the conveyance of animals at the date of the Order 19th April, 1895.

In a number of the older vessels, however, there are some pens which do not exceed the reduced measurements, and in certain instances passage-ways have also been provided.

The cleansing and disinfection of the lairages at the ports, and of the cattle-carrying vessels have, on the whole, been well carried out during the year.

The numbers of deaths and injuries which occurred to animals during the voyages to Great Britain, as reported by the Shipping Companies for the years 1900 and 1901, together with the number of animals exported are shown, according to class in the table below :—

ANIMALS EXPORTED FROM IRELAND TO GREAT BRITAIN.				
Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Totals.
1900, ...	745,519	862,263	715,202	2,322,984
1901, ...	642,638	843,325	596,129	2,082,092

ANIMALS KILLED OR INJURED DURING VOYAGES.							
Year.	Died or Killed.			Seriously Injured.			Total Killed and Injured.
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	
1900, ...	90	97	347	103	15	252	904
1901, ...	129	82	269	97	22	284	883

It may be observed that a large proportion of these casualties took place during the very severe weather which was experienced at sea during the month of November last.

D. S. PRENTICE, M.R.C.V.S.

LIST OF ORDERS.

LIST OF ORDERS in force on the 31st DECEMBER, 1901.

Date.	Title or Subject of Order.
1878.	
15th November,...	Forming the Poor Law Unions of Castlebar, Newport, and Westport into an United District for purposes of Inspection.
4th December,...	Do., do., do., Sligo, Dromore West, and Tobercurry Poor Law Unions.
5th " ...	Prescribing the method of appointment of Veterinary Inspector for United District of Sligo, Dromore West, and Tobercurry Poor Law Unions.
1885.	
29th July, ...	Forming the Poor Law Unions of Dungarvan and Kilmac-thomas into an United District for purposes of Inspection.
7th August, ...	Appointment of Veterinary Inspector for United District of Unions of Dungarvan and Kilmac-thomas.
1895.	
19th April, ...	The Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1895.
17th December,...	The Portal Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1895.
1896.	
22nd September,	Rosslare Port Inspection Order.
1898.	
12th October, ...	The Portal Inspection (Ireland) (Amendment) Order of 1898.
1899.	
24th February, ...	The Diseases of Animals (Ireland) Orders Amendment Order of 1899.
2nd March, ...	The Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1899.
29th July, ...	The Portal Inspection (Ireland) (Amendment) Order of 1899.
1900.	
16th October, ...	The Cattle Plague (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Fleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Sheep-Pox (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Sheep-Scab (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Swine-Fever (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Parasitic Mange (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Importation of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	Exportation of Horses (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Dublin Public Sales and Lairs Order of 1900.
1901.	
14th January, ...	The Importation of Dogs (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1901.
3rd April, ...	The Water Supply on Railways (Ireland) Order of 1901.
30th November,	The Foreign Animals (Ireland) Order of 1901.
30th December,	The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1901.

CIRCULARS.

CIRCULAR TO RAILWAY COMPANIES AS TO CLEANSING OF HORSE-BOXES.

Department of Agriculture
and Technical Instruction for Ireland,
Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

January, 1901.

No. 58/1901. (Veterinary Branch.)

SIR,—I am directed by the Vice-President to draw attention to the provisions contained in Article 17 of the Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1895, namely:—

“(1.) A horse-box used for horses, asses, or mules on a railway shall, on every occasion after a horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and before any other horse, ass, or mule, or any animal is placed therein, be cleansed as follows:—

“(i) The floor of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of any horse, ass, or mule have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: and

“(ii) The sides of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of any horse, ass, or mule has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument.

“(2) The scrapings and sweepings of the horse-box, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime.”

From representations which have been made to the Department, it would seem that while these requirements are, on the whole, better observed than formerly, there is still considerable room for improvement. Cases have, for instance, recently come under notice in which horse-boxes could not be regarded as having been properly cleansed, owing to insufficient care having been taken to effectually remove all dung, fodder, litter, or other such matter from the vehicles.

There is also reason to doubt whether the importance of thorough washing, especially of those parts of the horse-boxes with which the heads of horses, or any discharge from their nostrils, have come in contact, is at all times duly borne in mind.

I am accordingly to request that your Board of Directors will be good enough to take the subject generally into consideration, with a view to the issue of such fresh instructions to their officials as will ensure in future a strict observance of the precautions specified in the Article above-mentioned, which have been prescribed for the purpose of guarding against the spread of disease amongst a valuable class of animals.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

To The Secretary or Manager
of each Railway Company.

CIRCULAR TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES UNDER THE DISEASES OF
ANIMALS ACT, 1894.Department of Agriculture
and Technical Instruction for Ireland,

Dublin, 28th March, 1901.

No. 947/1901.

SHEEP-SCAB.

SIR,—In view of the continued occurrence of outbreaks of Sheep-Scab in various parts of the country, and of the approach of the season when sheep are usually shorn of their wool—thus affording a favourable opportunity of dealing with the affection—the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland consider it advisable to draw the attention of Local Authorities under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to some of the principal provisions contained in the Sheep-Scab (Ireland) Order of 1900, having for their object the prevention of the spread of that disease, the cause of which, as is generally known, is an animal parasite peculiar to the Sheep.

The provisions in question are those contained in Articles 3, 4, and 5 of the Order, two further copies of which are enclosed herewith.

Article 3 authorizes the placing of restrictions on the flock in which the disease has for the time being appeared, with a view to keeping the sheep included in the flock isolated from contact with other sheep. This precaution seems to be now fairly observed by the Inspectors of Local Authorities in all cases coming under notice.

Articles 4 and 5 deal respectively with the treatment of the restricted sheep and the disinfection to be carried out at the conclusion of the outbreak, and it is to these two points in particular that special attention is now desired to be directed.

Article 4 empowers the Inspector of the Local Authority to serve written notice on the owner or person in charge of the restricted sheep, requiring such sheep to be treated in the Inspector's presence and to his satisfaction with some dressing or dipping or other remedy for Sheep-Scab. It is, however, found that while effective dipping with a suitable dip kills the developed parasites, it may not destroy the vitality of their ova. A further application of the remedy fourteen days after the first, is therefore desirable with the object of killing those parasites that may have been hatched subsequent to the first dipping before they in their turn have had time to deposit further ova.

Article 5 specifies in detail the mode in which disinfection is to be carried out when the sheep have finally recovered from the disease and before the restrictions are withdrawn.

There can be little doubt that the precautions thus outlined, if carefully observed in connection with each outbreak, are calculated to bring about a material diminution in the prevalence of Sheep-Scab, which, if not a fatal disease, is still, if allowed to linger among flocks, a source of appreciable loss to sheep owners as well as a danger to surrounding localities.

I am accordingly to suggest that, with a view to the effectual treatment of this disease, it is desirable that your Local Authority would be so good as to instruct each of their Inspectors to take steps under Article 4 of the aforesaid Order to see that all sheep coming under restrictions on account of Sheep-Scab are, in their presence, properly treated by the owner or person in charge with some recognised dip or other suitable remedy for the disease, the treatment to be continued in like manner fourteen days after each previous application of the remedy, until the sheep have all recovered; and finally, before the restrictions are cancelled, that the cleansing and disinfection prescribed in Article 5 of the Order are fully carried out by the owner or occupier of the place to which the restrictions have applied.

The Inspectors should, of course, exercise due care as to the method of treatment to be pursued in the case of ewes which may be either carrying young or suckling lambs, and also as regards lambs.

It would be an advantage if the Inspectors were likewise directed to report both to the Local Authority and to this Department the dates of carrying out of the process of treatment, and of the completion of the cleansing and disinfection in each instance.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

The Secretary

of each County Council.

Department of Agriculture

and Technical Instruction for Ireland,

(Veterinary Branch, Castle-street,) Dublin,

17th June, 1901.

No. 2373/01:—

SIR,—This Department are desirous of learning to what extent arrangements are in force in each administrative county for the attendance of the County Council's Inspectors under the Diseases of Animals Acts at Fairs or Markets to inspect sheep for Scab. Will you, in the circumstances, kindly furnish in margin particulars respecting this matter, so far as your County is concerned, and then return this paper to the Department as soon as practicable.

Arrangements for the purpose referred to, where in existence, will probably have been made by the County Council as a result of the suggestion in the Veterinary Department Circular of 16th October, 1899, No. 3736/99, further copy attached, or they may have been inherited or continued from the former Local Authorities. In the latter event they are more likely to apply to parts rather than to the whole area of the County, and in such circumstances it would be desirable to mention to what particular districts the arrangements apply.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. CANTRELL,

Chief Clerk.

To the Secretary,

Co. Council.

Department of Agriculture

and Technical Instruction for Ireland,

(Veterinary Branch), Dublin.

27th June, 1901.

No. 2454/01.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 and 1896.

SIR,—The attention of this Department has been directed to recent importations of horses into Ireland from the South West of Scotland, and to the probability that considerable additional importations of such animals from the same quarter may further be expected.

In the circumstances, and in view of the recurrence of outbreaks of disease among horses in that part of Great Britain, particularly in Lanarkshire, the Department are advised that some measure of inspection in regard to animals thus dispersed through Ireland from a district where infection is known to have existed would be an advantage; and, as illustrating the desirability of such supervision, I am to mention that one of the few outbreaks of Glanders that occurred in Ireland this year was detected in a horse that had been imported, not very long before *via* Glasgow.

It is proposed, therefore, to acquaint your Council with any particulars that the Department may receive as to importations of horses from the quarter above referred to whenever the animals are intended for a destination within the County; and I am to express a hope that the Council, or their Executive Committee, will arrange to have these particulars sent on in each case to the Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts for the district concerned, with instructions to examine the animals so that action may be taken by him under the appropriate provisions of the Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order or the Parasitic Mange (Ireland) Order (vide Article 5 of the former Order and Article 3 of the latter) should it be found as the result of such examination, that there is ground for suspecting the existence of either disease in any instance.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

The Secretary,
County Council.

CIRCULAR TO RAILWAY COMPANIES.

No. 4338/1901.

(Veterinary Branch).

Department of Agriculture
and Technical Instruction for Ireland,
Upper Merrion-street, Dublin,
October, 1901.

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS BY RAIL.

SIR,—The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland desire to draw the special attention of your Board of Directors to the following recommendations contained in the Report (Parliamentary Paper C. 8928), dated 1st May, 1898, of the Committee on Inland Transit of Cattle, viz. :—

Better Control and Accommodation at Railway Stations in Ireland.

- (a) That a responsible Railway Official and sufficient staff should attend at the Railway Station at all large Fairs.
- (b) That the loading accommodation generally should be improved.

Pens and Loading Banks.

- (a.) That pens or guides should be generally used where Cattle are loaded in trains.
- (b.) That loading banks should be constructed level with the truck floors.

Cattle Trucks.

- (a.) That all trucks should admit of inspection and ventilation at floor level.
- (b.) That all new trucks intended for Cattle should be fitted with falling loading doors.
- (c.) That all new trucks intended for Cattle should be roofed.
- (d.) That battens should be placed lengthways in the middle of the truck opposite the doors, but crossways at the ends.
- (e.) That all cattle trucks should be built free from projecting bolt heads, &c., inside, and that all internal angles or projections should be rounded.
- (f.) That trucks should be constructed of one standard size.
- (g.) That all new trucks used for cattle should be fitted with screw couplings.
- (h.) That the number of cattle trucks fitted with pipes or vacuum brakes should be increased so that the passenger service may be more generally made use of when goods connections are inferior.

These recommendations were, it appears, officially brought under the notice of the several Railway Companies in Ireland in December, 1898.

The Department will now feel obliged by being informed, in as full detail as possible, of the action taken by your Company since that date, with a view to carry out these recommendations; and they would be glad, if in your reply, you would kindly mention the Stations at which the structural improvements as to loading banks, pens, and guides suggested by the Committee have been made, and also the number of new trucks constructed in accordance with the recommendations, and of old trucks altered in order to give effect to such of the suggestions as are applicable thereto.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

To the Secretary, or Manager,
of each Railway Company.

CIRCULAR TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES UNDER THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

Department of Agriculture

and Technical Instruction for Ireland,

(Veterinary Branch, Castle-street), Dublin,

28th October, 1901.

No. 4510/01.

INSPECTION OF SHEEP AT MARKETS AND FAIRS.

SIR,—With reference to the provisions contained in Articles 12 and 13 of the Sheep Scab (Ireland) Order of 1900 (further copy enclosed), under which Inspectors of Local Authorities are empowered to seize, remove, and detain sheep affected with sheep scab that are exposed in markets or fairs, I have to acquaint you, for the information of your Council, as Local Authority under the Diseases of Animals Acts, that instances have been brought under the notice of this Department in which the Veterinary Inspector who seized the affected sheep merely gave directions to have them removed from the fair or market and returned to the place from which they came—often a very considerable distance away—and took no further steps to see whether the movement was carried out under proper conditions.

Such a course of procedure, if generally followed, would tend to seriously lessen the advantages which might otherwise be derived from these inspections, as an affected animal might, in the absence of suitable precautions, become the means of spreading the disease while being moved out of a market or fair, and taken back to the place from which it had been originally brought.

It is therefore, thought desirable to invite special attention to Article 13 of the Sheep Scab (Ireland) Order of 1900, which empowers the Local Authority to cause diseased sheep seized in a market or fair to be moved to some convenient and isolated place where the prescribed requirements as to isolation and treatment can be properly complied with. The Article in question at the same time provides as an alternative, that the animal seized may, at the request of the owner or person in charge, be removed to the nearest available slaughter-house for immediate slaughter under the superintendence of the Local Authority's Inspector.

The Department are of opinion that the benefits resulting from the inspection of sheep at fairs and markets would be greatly enhanced if action were taken on the lines above indicated in respect of cases of Sheep Scab which may come under notice on these occasions, and I am to suggest that the Local Authority should instruct the Veterinary Inspectors for the various districts of the County to give due effect in future to the provisions contained in Article 13 of the Sheep Scab Order in regard to any cases of the disease that may come to their knowledge at the fairs and markets which they attend.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. CANTRELL,

Chief Clerk.

To the Secretary
of each County Council.

CIRCULAR TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES UNDER THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 and 1896.

No. 83/1902.

(Veterinary Branch).

Department of Agriculture
and Technical Instruction for Ireland,
Upper Merrion-street, Dublin,
17th January, 1902.

SWINE-FEVER.

Inspection of Swine at Fairs and Markets.

SIR,

I am directed by the Department of Technical Instruction for Ireland to request that you will call the attention of your Local Authority, or their Executive Committee, to the desirability of providing for the maintenance by the Local Authority's Inspectors under the Diseases of Animals Acts, of effective supervision over Swine exposed at Fairs, Markets, or Public Sales within their respective districts.

C

Arrangements of the kind thus suggested would, it is felt, materially help forward the operations that are being conducted against Swine Fever. The establishment of such a system of inspection might reasonably be expected to act as a deterrent against the movement of diseased swine to Fairs, Markets, &c., and it will readily be understood how desirable it is that a precautionary check of this character should be in force when it is mentioned that a large number of the actual Swine Fever outbreaks that have come under notice have been traced to swine exposed at public markets. The measures otherwise in progress for dealing with the disease have already had encouraging results in substantially reducing the number of outbreaks generally; and it is hoped that the Local Authority will now be so good as to co-operate by arranging for the inspections herein recommended so that no effort may be lacking towards attaining as speedily as may be practicable the desired eradication of Swine Fever from this country.

Under Article 16 of the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1900, Local Authorities have the power to regulate the entrance of pigs to a Fair, Market, or Sale, and where circumstances admit it would be an advantage if these powers were exercised. The inspection of the pigs could then be made at the entrance, and before admission to the intended place of exposure for sale; and in the event of a pig being found by the Inspector to show any symptoms of disease, it should be excluded from the Fair, Market, or Sale, and be forthwith dealt with as directed in Article 17 of the said Order.

Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1901.

I am further to ask you to be so good as to draw the special attention of your Local Authority to the provisions of the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1901, which comes into force on the 27th instant, and copies of which have recently been transmitted to the Local Authority for publication.

The Order aims at securing, by general regulations applicable to the whole country, that Lairs used for the temporary detention of swine prior or subsequent to the exposure of the animals for sale, and also pig dealers' premises, shall be regularly cleansed and disinfected; the former after each occasion of use, and the latter once at least in every seven days, if used for swine during that period. Any regulations which Local Authorities may have previously made for these purposes will cease to operate from the date on which the Order comes into force. Provisions as to cleansing and disinfection are also, under the Order, applied to vans, carts, crates, &c., and other appliances used by a pig dealer in connection with his trade, or used by any person in connection with the carriage of swine for hire on a highway or thoroughfare.

The Department hope that if the requirements of this Order are strictly enforced by Local Authorities the dangers of the spread of Swine Fever by means of the aggregation of swine in Lairs and on the premises of pig dealers may be materially reduced, and they trust, therefore, that your Local Authority will take the necessary steps to ensure the efficient carrying out of the provisions of the Order.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

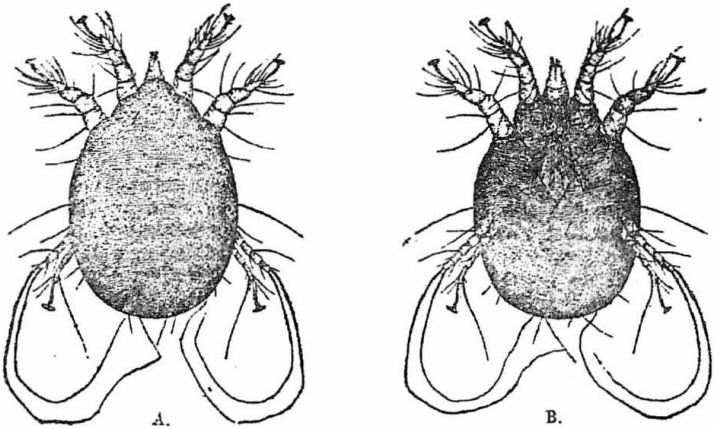
T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

To the Secretary or Clerk
to each Local Authority.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland,

SHEEP SCAB.



A. Adult female of parasite of common sheep scab. View from above.

B. The same seen from below.

GREATLY ENLARGED.

Reproduced from 14th Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S.A.

This disease causes serious losses to farmers in Ireland. Sheep affected with sheep-scab lose flesh rapidly, the yield and quality of the wool are much diminished, and large quantities of wool are rendered absolutely worthless. The prevalence of the disease in this country tends to give Irish fat and store sheep a bad reputation, and to reduce the market value of the healthy animals.

These evils might be obviated if due attention was paid to the general care and supervision of the sheep, and if proper remedial treatment was promptly employed should the disease unfortunately appear among them.

Cause of the Disease.

Sheep-scab is a contagious disease; and is due to the presence of a parasite, about the same size as the cheese mite, which clings to the wool and wounds the skin of the sheep with its pointed mouth in its search for food. This parasite produces intense irritation of the skin; and the sheep by biting, scratching, and rubbing, attempts to relieve the itching and thus injures its fleece and skin.

The illustrations at the head of this leaflet represent the mite or acarus as it appears when highly magnified.

Symptoms of the Disease.

One of the first symptoms noticeable in an affected sheep is restlessness, and a desire to bite the parts irritated by the mites pricking the skin, or to rub against posts, fences, or hurdles, or against other sheep in the flock. The fleece is often matted in patches and dirty. The elbow and sides of the chest commonly show these patches. The parts affected are almost invariably those covered with long wool.

The mites or acari soon increase in number, and the constant efforts of the sheep by biting and rubbing, to allay the inflammation which the parasites cause on the outer surface of the skin, result in the

formation of pustules which exude a serous fluid that dries into a crust or scab. Under the edges of these scabs the parasites and their eggs are to be found. As the mites multiply they move to more healthy parts of the skin, and thus the area of infection extends.

The injury to the skin caused by the mites is followed by falling of the wool, and the wool thus lost is capable of transmitting the disease to healthy sheep, as the mites are often present in it.

When a sheep exhibits the above symptoms the owner should at once examine it, and if he has any suspicion that scab exists he should promptly notify the fact to the Police, in accordance with the requirements of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, in this respect.

The most convenient way of examining a piece of wool or crust taken from a suspected case of sheep-scab is to spread it out on a dark surface, and place it in the sun or any other warm position. Living acari may be detected moving about on the wool, or on the surface beneath it. Another method is to scrape the surface of a diseased spot, and transfer the material to a glass slide on which a drop of solution of potash in glycerine has been placed, spread it out with a needle, apply a covering glass, and examine it with a microscope having an objective of low power (an inch will be sufficient). In confirmed cases of scab there will be then found whole acari, portions of the detached legs, and ora mixed up with the fibres of the wool and fatty matter.

Treatment.

It is the duty of the owner, or the person in charge of sheep affected with scab, to apply suitable remedial treatment to the animals.

One line of treatment is the application of one of the recognised remedies to the diseased parts of the sheep. The most reliable and satisfactory method of treatment is, however, by dipping the sheep. This process must be thoroughly performed if the result aimed at is to be attained. Flock-masters must not rest satisfied with one dipping, as experience has most amply shown that while one effective dipping may kill the mites—both adult and immature—it will not kill their eggs. These subsequently hatch out, and a new crop of parasites appears. It is therefore absolutely indispensable that for the purpose of destroying the vitality of the eggs there should be a second dipping within a period of fourteen days after the first dipping.

In order, however, to be quite safe, and to kill any parasites that may have escaped the second dipping, it would be a wise precaution to give a third dipping. The parasites lie under cover of the crusts or scabs, and it is partly owing to this circumstance that dipping, even twice, does not always succeed in freeing the flock from the pest. Hence the desirability of a third dipping, so that the previous efforts may not be rendered nugatory.

It does not come within the purpose of this leaflet to recommend any particular sheep dip. There are several well-tried preparations in the market which will prove satisfactory if the directions as to use are carefully attended to. Sheep with wounds or large sores upon the skin should not be dipped until these have healed. The head should not be submerged in the fluid used. After sheep have been dipped, they should not be allowed to go upon a pasture which may be contaminated with the drippings from the fleece. They should stand in a yard or other suitable place until the superfluous moisture has drained away from the fleece. As the liquid used for dipping is usually poisonous, great care should be taken not to pour any of it into a pond or stream where animals drink.

When the sheep of an infected flock have been dipped they should be removed to a different field from that which was used before the dipping; and all pens, hurdles, gate-posts, stumps of trees, and places against which the diseased sheep had been accustomed to rub themselves should

be, as far as practicable, thoroughly washed with water, and disinfected with lime-wash prepared from freshly burnt lime, or with some other disinfectant approved by the local Veterinary Inspector.

To prevent the recurrence of scab in the recovered sheep it is essential that all tufts of wool which may be found in abundance lying about wherever the diseased sheep have been, should be collected and burnt; otherwise, however carefully the curative treatment has been conducted, re-infection may subsequently again take place.

Prevention.

The precautions to be adopted for the purpose of guarding against the introduction of sheep-scab may be indicated in a few words:—

Newly-purchased sheep should be kept separate and should not be allowed to mix with the home flock until careful observation has proved that they are free from disease. This simple precaution will often save the flock-master much trouble and loss. Every sheep-owner should also dip or dress his sheep twice a year, once after clipping, and the second time in the early winter. Such treatment will be found to have a beneficial effect upon the general health of the sheep, as it should be borne in mind that besides the sheep-scab parasite, there are other parasites to which sheep are frequently subject, and which can also be destroyed by proper dipping.

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EXPENDITURE.

TABLE 1.—EXPENDITURE during the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1901, in connection with SWINE FEVER and RABIES.

—	Compen- sation.	Salaries.	Travelling.	Miscellane- ous and Incidental Expenses.	Gross Expendi- ture.	Deduct Amount realised by Sale of Carcases.	Net Expendi- ture.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Swine Fever, .	7,949 18 10	6,269 1 3	2,377 4 1	1,139 6 5	17,735 10 7	2,929 8 2	14,806 2 5
Rabies, . . .	—	25 0 0	67 12 5	3 2 6	95 14 11	—	95 14 11
Total, .	7,949 18 10	6,294 1 3	2,444 16 6	1,142 8 11	17,831 5 6	2,929 8 2	14,901 17 4

TABLE 2.—EXPENDITURE of Local Authorities (County Orders passed thereunder,

DISTRICTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	EXPENDITURE.		
	Compensation to Owners of Animals slaughtered.		
	Diseased Animals.	Animals slaughtered as suspected, or as having been in contact with diseased Animals.	Total.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.			
County Borough of Belfast, ...	£ s. d. *5 0 0	—	£ s. d. 5 0 0
" " Londonderry, ...	—	—	—
County Antrim, ...	—	—	—
" Armagh, ...	—	—	—
" Cavan, ...	—	†14 10 0	14 10 0
" Donegal, ...	—	—	—
" Down, ...	—	—	—
" Fermanagh, ...	—	—	—
" Londonderry, ...	—	—	—
" Monaghan, ...	—	—	—
" Tyrone, ...	—	—	—
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.			
County Borough of Cork, ...	—	—	—
" " Limerick, ...	—	—	—
" " Waterford, ...	—	—	—
County Clare, ...	—	—	—
" Cork, ...	—	—	—
" Kerry, ...	—	—	—
" Limerick, ...	—	—	—
" Tipperary (N. Riding), ...	—	—	—
" " (S. Riding), ...	—	—	—
" Waterford, ...	—	—	—
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.			
County Borough of Dublin, ...	—	—	—
County Carlow, ...	—	—	—
" Dublin, ...	—	—	—
" Kildare, ...	—	—	—
" Kilkenny, ...	—	—	—
King's County, ...	—	—	—
County Longford, ...	—	—	—
" Louth, ...	*8 15 0	—	8 15 0
" Meath, ...	—	—	—
Queen's County, ...	—	—	—
County Westmeath, ...	—	†3 0 0	3 0 0
" Wexford, ...	—	—	—
" Wicklow, ...	—	—	—
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.			
County Galway, ...	—	—	—
" Leitrim, ...	—	—	—
" Mayo, ...	—	—	—
" Roscommon, ...	—	—	—
" Sligo, ...	—	—	—
Total, ...	13 15 0	17 10 0	31 5 0

* In these cases the amounts entered represent compensation paid for horses slaughtered on account of Glanders.

† In these cases the amounts entered represent compensation paid for animals slaughtered as suspected of Rabies.

Councils) under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and the
during the Year 1901.

EXPENDITURE.			Amount repaid during the year ended 31st December, 1901, to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund.†	DISTRICTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.
Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
315 5 0	265 8 7	585 13 7	283 3 6	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
20 0 0	—	20 0 0	20 0 9	County Borough of Belfast.
102 2 2	0 4 0	102 6 2	167 8 1	" " Londonderry
114 8 8	—	114 8 8	84 13 6	County Antrim.
310 2 4	—	324 12 4	115 6 7	" Armagh.
196 17 4	—	196 17 4	73 9 3	" Cavan.
309 9 0	5 16 10	315 5 10	85 14 3	" Donegal.
33 8 0	—	33 8 0	10 5 0	" Down.
146 0 0	—	146 0 0	68 0 0	" Fermanagh.
231 0 0	3 8 0	234 8 0	91 1 7	" Londonderry.
162 8 1	—	162 8 1	55 13 10	" Monaghan.
				" Tyrone.
141 1 3	30 18 4	171 19 7	61 9 5	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
34 19 6	—	34 19 6	4 7 5	County Borough of Cork.
30 16 8	—	30 16 8	—	" " Limerick.
305 17 0	0 5 0	306 2 0	307 3 5	" " Waterford.
1,207 8 8	57 18 0	1,265 6 8	—	County Clare.
717 3 6	14 3 6	731 7 0	—	" Cork.
496 14 4	6 17 6	£03 11 10	219 13 9	" Kerry.
110 9 8	0 8 0	110 17 8	—	" Limerick.
398 1 0	—	398 1 0	188 8 9	" Tipperary (N. Riding).
384 3 8	7 10 5	391 14 1	226 4 0	" " (S. Riding).
				" Waterford.
203 6 8	13 4 4	216 11 0	103 7 4	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
196 6 6	—	196 6 6	167 15 1	County Borough of Dublin.
514 1 3	11 11 6	525 12 9	287 13 11	County Carlow.
277 6 4	—	277 6 4	140 5 3	" Dublin.
291 15 6	—	291 15 6	257 11 11	" Kildare.
186 16 0	—	186 16 0	—	" Kilkenny.
130 13 4	—	130 13 4	123 13 4	King's County.
159 12 0	1 10 0	169 17 0	—	County Longford.
278 15 5	2 8 0	281 3 5	245 13 0	" Louth.
168 3 0	—	168 3 0	81 3 10	" Meath.
215 3 8	0 8 0	218 11 8	205 13 5	Queen's County.
315 8 1	10 2 6	325 10 7	94 12 6	County Westmeath.
274 4 7	—	274 4 7	137 15 10	" Wexford.
				" Wicklow.
547 0 0	3 19 0	550 19 0	410 5 0	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
202 0 10	—	202 0 10	63 6 8	County Galway.
375 13 3	5 4 6	380 17 9	456 5 8	" Leitrim.
320 0 0	—	320 0 0	195 0 0	" Mayo.
210 10 4	5 0 0	215 10 4	213 5 3	" Roscommon.
10,634 12 7	416 6 0	11,112 3 7	5,250 16 1	" Sligo.
				Total.

† The amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to the Local Authorities in 1901 in respect of expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c., in Ireland in each year from 1881 to 1901, inclusive.

YEARS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.
1881, ...	3,956,595	3,256,185	1,095,830	266,078	574,746	187,143
1882, ...	3,987,211	3,071,755	1,430,128	263,272	565,925	187,782
1883, ...	4,096,953	3,219,311	1,348,364	263,146	561,427	189,760
1884, ...	4,112,789	3,245,212	1,306,550	254,411	562,439	191,339
1885, ...	4,228,851	3,478,056	1,209,092	264,437	576,430	197,170
1886, ...	4,183,924	3,366,043	1,263,142	266,176	578,299	196,245
1887, ...	4,157,401	3,377,826	1,408,456	271,729	587,234	199,512
1888, ...	4,099,195	3,626,669	1,397,825	295,678	595,368	203,162
1889, ...	4,094,174	3,789,187	1,380,670	303,933	604,102	206,236
1890, ...	4,240,316	4,323,395	1,570,366	327,144	614,884	213,013
1891, ...	4,448,511	4,722,613	1,367,712	336,337	621,479	216,268
1892, ...	4,531,125	4,827,777	1,113,472	332,726	635,213	217,600
1893, ...	4,464,057	4,421,455	1,152,417	323,173	643,129	218,720
1894, ...	4,391,839	4,105,180	1,389,321	318,907	652,530	224,513
1895, ...	4,358,032	3,913,449	1,338,464	301,820	660,147	224,408
1896, ...	4,408,133	4,080,711	1,404,586	306,445	659,175	230,721
1897, ...	4,464,874	4,157,906	1,327,450	299,086	639,485	230,283
1898, ...	4,486,949	4,287,551	1,253,912	296,437	920,390	231,659
1899, ...	4,507,457	4,364,507	1,363,310	303,503	610,415	237,177
1900, ...	4,608,550	4,386,876	1,268,521	306,078	597,656	242,247
1901, ..	4,673,323	4,378,750	1,219,135	312,409	593,798	238,980

TABLE 4.—NUMBER of Dogs Licensed in Ireland in each year from 1881 to 1901, inclusive

(From information supplied by the Registrar of Petty Sessions Clerks.)

YEAR.	Dogs.	YEAR.	Dogs.
1881, ...	323,212	1892, ...	394,843
1882, ...	317,886	1893, ...	399,737
1883, ...	325,078	1894, ...	414,637
1884, ...	339,572	1895, ...	419,795
1885, ...	351,310	1896, ...	423,234
1886, ...	351,644	1897, ...	423,140
1887, ...	358,670	1898, ...	403,970
1888, ...	360,332	1899, ...	404,740
1889, ...	375,301	1900, ...	407,700
1890, ...	384,097	1901, ...	422,750
1891, ...	394,677		

DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which Pleuro-Pneumonia was reported, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Cattle attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1878, the year in which the Cattle Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, came into force, to the year 1901, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	Diseased Cattle.			Cattle slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Cattle slaughtered as suspected, but found free from disease.
			Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.		
1878, ...	26	1,365	2,755	2,612	143	—	—
1879, ...	29	946	2,031	1,945	86	—	—
1880, ...	21	759	1,541	1,500	41	—	—
1881, ...	22	703	1,860	1,821	37	46	—
1882, ...	17	534	1,355	1,328	28	22	—
1883, ...	15	488	1,291	1,264	25	69	—
1884, ...	9	460	1,194	1,183	11	12	—
1885, ...	10	389	1,246	1,229	17	29	—
1886, ...	4	343	1,050	1,041	9	101	—
1887, ...	5	240	819	805	14	344	—
1888,* ...	3	181	1,105	1,097	8	2,122	—
1889, ...	4	108	438	430	8	911	—
1890,† ...	4	95	592	590	2	2,115	11
1891, ...	10	133	536	522	14	3,861	92
1892, ...	6	86	459	454	5	4,639	217
1893, ...	—	—	—	—	—	35	167
1894, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
1895, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1896, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1897, ...	—	—	—	—	—	144	2
1898-1901,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* The Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order, requiring Local Authorities to slaughter all cattle in contact with those affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia, as well as the affected cattle, came into force in March, 1888.

† The Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act came into force in Ireland on 31st September, 1890. This Act enables the Central Authority to slaughter cattle on account of Pleuro-Pneumonia and pay compensation to the owners out of money voted by Parliament.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which Foot and Mouth Disease was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked, from 1878 to 1901, inclusive.

YEARS.				Number of Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	Animals attacked in each year.
1878,	...	...	..	—	—	103
1879,	...	...	...	1	1	64
1880,	...	...	...	—	—	—
1881,	...	...	...	—	—	—
1882,	...	...	..	—	—	—
1883,	...	...	...	20	3,510	114,502
1884,	...	...	...	12	31	1,139
1885 to 1901,	...	...	..	—	—	—

SWINE FEVER.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which SWINE FEVER was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Swine returned as Attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from the year 1880, in which year Swine Fever was declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, to the 1st of November, 1893, when the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893, came into operation, by which the Central Authority* was empowered to slaughter Swine and pay compensation to the Owners out of moneys provided by Parliament.

YEARS.		Number of Counties reported from.	Outbreaks	DISEASED SWINE.						Swine slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected but found free from disease.
				Remain- ing Diseased from the previous year.	Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Re- covered.	Remain- ing Diseased at the end of each year.		
1880,	...	15	81	—	300	40	209	48	3	—	—
1881,	...	15	48	3	171	16	120	38	—	—	—
1882,	...	18	89	—	287	14	207	66	—	—	—
1883,	...	28	419	—	1,198	62	892	228	16	—	—
1884,	...	22	235	16	561	19	403	150	8	—	—
1885,	...	26	423	8	1,271	159	840	254	26	—	—
1886,	...	23	495	26	1,630	351	979	311	15	—	—
1887,	...	22	506	15	1,983	527	1,165	299	7	—	—
1888,	...	24	392	7	1,315	405	721	184	12	—	—
1889,	...	22	273	12	761	245	419	103	1	—	—
1890,	...	22	365	1	1,014	438	417	157	3	—	—
1891,	...	18	278	3	870	404	354	109	6	—	—
1892,	...	23	227	6	466	139	226	106	1	—	—
1893 (10 months ended 31st Oct.)†	...	25	196	1	414	95	226	94	—	7	—

* The Central Authority, viz., the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council to 1st April, 1900, and from that date the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

† The figures quoted for 1893 are for the first ten months only. The figures relating to the last two months of 1893 and to each subsequent year will be found in Table 8.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER of confirmed Outbreaks of Swine Fever in Ireland, Number of Swine which Died, and Number of Swine Slaughtered by order of the Central Authority* in Ireland, as Diseased or Exposed to Infection, in each Year from the 1st November, 1893,† to the Year ended 31st December, 1901, inclusive.

PERIOD.	Number of Outbreaks confirmed.	Diseased Swine which died.	Swine slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine, or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Swine Fever.
November and December, 1893,†	310	183	759	393	34
Year ended 31st December, 1894,	7,619	3,006	28,317	7,745	1,879
Do., do., 1895,	3,045	1,674	4,891	1,912	1,577
Do., do., 1896,	723	595	1,648	2,911	1,426
Do., do., 1897,	421	447	930	3,202	616
Do., do., 1898,	319	361	689	3,341	461
Do., do., 1899,	321	387	1,145	4,718	406
Do., do., 1900,	233	330	980	2,733	273
Do., do., 1901,	220	347	978	3,053	233
Total,	13,211	7,330	40,337	30,013	7,225

* The Central Authority, viz., the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council to 1st April, 1900, and from that date the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

† The figures quoted for 1893 are for the last two months only. For the figures relating to the first ten months of 1893 and to previous years, see Table 7.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER of Confirmed Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in Ireland during each month from November, 1893, to December, 1901, inclusive.

YEARS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1893 (2 months), ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	276	310
1894,	287	353	524	565	596	839	939	778	702	735	519	782	7,619
1895,	430	388	407	224	253	379	361	302	125	79	47	50	3,045
1896,	49	112	107	87	83	70	51	65	40	21	20	18	723
1897,	44	42	44	42	41	46	63	25	18	15	13	15	421
1898,	26	18	35	29	36	39	41	35	23	9	11	17	319
1899,	22	21	35	31	23	52	61	35	13	11	10	7	321
1900,	7	10	25	17	37	26	28	16	24	15	8	20	233
1901,	17	20	22	19	21	26	25	37	10	7	9	7	220

TABLE 10.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in the Administrative Counties of Ireland which were reported during the year 1901, with the Number of Swine reported to have Died or to have been Slaughtered.

PROVINCES.	Number of Administrative Counties in which Swine Fever was found to exist	Outbreaks confirmed.	Diseased Swine which died.	Swine slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected but found free from Swine Fever.
ULSTER,	8	26	44	53	230	19
MUNSTER,	7	43	79	91	413	33
LEINSTER,	11	117	183	775	2,123	151
CONNAUGHT,	4	34	41	59	277	30
Total for Ireland.	30	220	347	978	3,053	233
Districts of Local Authorities.						
ULSTER :						
County Borough of Belfast,		9	22	20	172	15
" Antrim,		2	13	6	16	1
" Armagh,		1	1	—	4	—
" Cavan,		8	5	10	29	1
" Donegal,		1	1	4	—	—
" Down,		3	1	10	6	1
" Fermanagh,		1	—	3	—	—
" Monaghan,		1	1	—	3	1
MUNSTER :						
County Clare,		2	9	3	4	1
" Cork,		20	34	55	123	20
" Kerry,		9	23	23	190	3
" Limerick,		6	7	5	59	4
" Tipperary (North Riding),		1	—	2	2	1
" Tipperary (South Riding),		4	4	3	35	3
" Waterford,		1	2	—	—	1
LEINSTER :						
County Borough of Dublin,		64	69	504	1,616	71
" Carlow,		2	5	2	7	6
" Dublin,		17	44	126	312	30
" Kildare,		5	19	29	69	7
" Kilkenny,		1	—	1	1	3
" Longford,		1	1	1	4	—
" Louth,		2	6	5	4	—
" Meath,		2	2	6	9	4
Queen's County		—	—	—	—	2
County Westmeath,		1	5	2	7	—
" Wexford,		10	20	55	56	8
" Wicklow,		12	12	44	48	20
CONNAUGHT :						
County Galway,		9	7	12	43	8
" Leitrim,		1	—	1	—	—
" Mayo,		22	32	42	233	20
" Roscommon,		—	—	—	—	1
" Sligo,		2	2	4	1	1
TOTAL,		220	347	978	3,053	233

ANTHRAX.

TABLE 11.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which ANTHRAX was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals Attacked and particulars relating thereto, from 1878 to 1901, inclusive

YEARS.	Number of Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	DISEASED ANIMALS.				Animals slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.
			Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
1883 (Nov. and Dec. only).*	3	3	3	—	3	—	—
1887 (1st Jan. to 31st Dec.).	13	21	45	1	38	6	—
1888, ...	12	25	37	2	35	—	—
1889, ...	11	21	38	—	30	8	—
1890, ...	11	17	35	—	32	3	—
1891, ...	14	29	69	1	66	2	—
1892, ...	6	6	8	2	6	—	—
1893, ...	9	22	44	9	35	—	33
1894, ...	3	5	7	—	7	—	—
1895, ...	2	4	4	—	4	—	—
1896, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1897, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898, ...	2	2	10	—	10	—	—
1899, ...	1	2	4	—	4	—	—
1900, ...	1	2	7	—	7	—	1
1901, ...	2	2	4	1	3	—	—

* Anthrax was first declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts in the year 1886.

TABLE 12.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of ANTHRAX in the Counties of Ireland reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1901, with the Number of Animals reported to have Died or to have been Slaughtered.

PROVINCES.	Number of Counties in which Anthrax was found to exist.	Outbreaks.	Diseased Cattle which died.	Cattle slaughtered diseased.	Cattle slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Cattle or otherwise exposed to infection.
ULSTER, ...	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER, ...	1	1	2	—	—
LEINSTER, ...	1	1	1	1	—
CONNAUGHT, ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,	2	2	3	1	—
Districts of Local Authorities.					
MUNSTER.					
County Limerick, ...	...	1	2	—	—
LEINSTER.					
Queen's County, ...	...	1	1	1	—
Total, ...	...	2	3	1	—

GLANDERS.

TABLE 13.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which GLANDERS was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals Attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1878 to 1901, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	DISEASED HORSES.						Horses slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Animals slaughtered as suspected
			Remain- ing diseased from the previous year.	Attacked in each year.	Killed	Died.	Re- covered.	Remain- ing diseased at the end of each year.		
1878, ...	—	—	—	3	} No	Returns.				
1879, ...	13	—	—	43						
1880, ...	16	32	—	39	36	—	3	—	—	—
1881, ..	11	22	—	23	21	1	1	—	—	—
1882, ...	15	25	—	29	18	5	5	1	—	—
1883, ...	13	15	1	19	17	2	1	—	—	—
1884, ..	8	14	—	15	13	2	—	—	—	—
1885, ...	13	19	—	24	17	3	3	1	—	—
1886, ...	9	11	1	21	21	—	1	—	—	—
1887, ...	9	14	—	16	14	—	2	—	—	—
1888, ...	10	11	—	11	7	3	1	—	—	—
1889, ...	9	13	—	13	9	1	3	—	—	—
1890, ...	4	19	—	19	19	—	—	—	—	—
1891, ...	7	13	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
1892, ...	3	7	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
1893, ...	3	6	—	10	10	—	—	—	5	—
1894, ...	6	13	—	34	33	1	—	—	5	—
1895, ..	4	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	2	—
1896, ...	4	7	—	10	10	—	—	—	8	{ 2 Horses. 1 Ass.
1897, ...	2	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	2 Horses.
1898, ...	4	6	—	8	8	—	—	—	7	{ 2 Horses. 1 Ass.
1899, ...	5	9	—	14	13	1	—	—	9	2 Horses.
1900, ...	4	10	—	15	11	4	—	—	4	—
1901, ...	4	5	—	6	5	1	—	—	—	—

TABLE 14.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of GLANDERS (including Farcy) in the Administrative Counties of Ireland, reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1901, with the Number of Animals reported to have Died or to have been Slaughtered.

PROVINCES.	Number of Administrative Counties in which Glanders or Farcy was found to exist.	Outbreaks reported.	Diseased Horses which died.	Horses slaughtered and found to have been diseased.	Horses slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Horses or otherwise exposed to infection.	Horses slaughtered as suspected but found free from Glanders or Farcy.
ULSTER,	2	3	1	3	—	—
MUNSTER,	1	1	—	1	—	—
LEINSTER,	1	1	—	1	—	—
CONNAUGHT,	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,	4	5	1	5	—	—
Districts of Local Authorities.						
ULSTER:—						
County Borough of Belfast, ...		2	—	3	—	—
" Tyrone,		1	1	—	—	—
MUNSTER:—						
County Cork,		1	—	1	—	—
LEINSTER:—						
County Louth,		1	—	1	—	—
Total,		5	1	5	—	—

RABIES.

TABLE 15.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which RABIES was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Animals Attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1st November, 1886 (when Rabies was declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts), to the Year 1901, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties reported from.	DISEASED ANIMALS.			Animals destroyed as suspected, or as having been exposed to infection.
		Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	
1886 (Nov. and Dec. only), ...	14	42	41	1	—
1887,	30	456	376	80	—
1888,	30	661	432	129	—
1889,	30	405	342	63	—
1890,	28	353	299	54	—
1891,	27	470	384	86	—
1892,	31	446	383	63	—
1893,	31	424	369	55	—
1894,	32	779	689	90	12
1895,	32	771	687	84	363
1896,	32	687	577	110	1 022
1897,	32	497	438	59	1,137
1898,	25	132	115	17	624
1899,	25	92	86	6	313
1900,	8	15	15	—	91
1901,	2	2	2	—	26

RABIES IN IRELAND (1896--1901).

TABLE 16.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Cases of RABIES which occurred during each Month.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
1896,	55	69	69	86	76	69	61	51	45	41	33	32	657
1897,	54	34	62	52	55	78	59 ^a	33	27	22	7	14	497
1898,	4	2	8	12	14	15	14	19	14	9	10	11	132
1899,	4	10	11	7	11	8	16	10	5	3	2	5	92
1900,	3	—	1	3	—	1	1	1	1	3	1	—	15
1901,	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

^a The Muzzling of Dogs (Ireland) Order came into force on 1st July, 1897.

TABLE 17.—NUMBER of Cases of RABIES in the Administrative Counties of Ireland reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the Year 1901, with the Number of Dogs and other Animals reported to have been Killed or to have Died.

PROVINCES.	Number of Administrative Counties in which Rabies was found to exist.	Number of Cases reported.	NUMBER OF RABID ANIMALS.				NUMBER OF ANIMALS.	
			Killed.		Died.		Destroyed as suspected or as having been exposed to infection	
			Dogs.	Other Animals.	Dogs.	Other Animals.	Dogs.	Other Animals.
ULSTER,	1	1	—	1	—	—	4	6
MUNSTER,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
LEINSTER,	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	4
CONNAUGHT,	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,	2	2	1	1	—	—	15	11
Districts of Local Authorities.								
ULSTER :								
County Cavan,		1	—	1	—	—	4	6
MUNSTER :								
County Kerry,		—	—	—	—	—	1	—
LEINSTER :								
County Borough of Dublin, ...		—	—	—	—	—	2	—
" Westmeath,		1	1	—	—	—	—	4
CONNAUGHT :								
County Leitrim,		—	—	—	—	—	5	—
" Mayo,		—	—	—	—	—	1	1
" Sligo,		—	—	—	—	—	2	—
TOTAL,		2	1	1	—	—	15	11

TABLE 18.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which cases of RABIES were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of each kind of Animal reported to have been Attacked in each Year from the first complete Year after the passing of the Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1886 (whereby Rabies was declared to be a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts) to the Year 1901, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Number of Animals Attacked.									TOTAL.
		Dogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Asses.	Deer.	Other Animals.	
1887, ...	30	286	94	31	20	4	5	14	-	*2	456
1888, ...	30	287	149	71	24	3	9	17	-	†1	561
1889, ...	30	240	95	30	19	5	5	11	-	-	405
1890, ...	28	247	70	14	5	4	2	11	-	-	353
1891, ...	27	262	88	42	8	4	4	12	49	‡1	470
1892, ...	31	274	103	35	7	5	6	10	2	‡4	446
1893, ...	31	269	106	17	13	1	5	13	-	-	421
1894, ...	32	526	154	27	27	3	10	30	-	‡2	779
1895, ...	32	567	123	29	17	8	6	17	-	‡4	771
1896, ...	32	491	103	48	16	2	6	15	-	‡1	687
1897, ...	32	391	53	21	10	1	6	11	-	‡4	497
1898, ...	25	100	13	-	10	3	2	3	-	‡1	132
1899, ...	24	80	6	-	-	1	-	4	-	‡1	92
1900, ...	8	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
1901, ...	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2

* 1 Jennet and 1 Fox.

† Mule.

‡ Cats.

SHEEP SCAB.

TABLE 19.—NUMBER of Counties in Ireland in which SHEEP SCAB was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Sheep Attacked, from 1880 to 1901, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	Sheep attacked in each year.	YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties reported from.	Outbreaks.	Sheep attacked in each year.
1880, ...	22	152	1,491	1891, ...	29	398	4,122
1881, ...	21	168	2,463	1892, ...	32	991	18,130
1882, ...	25	167	1,952	1893, ...	32	1,002	10,358
1883, ...	24	202	3,992	1894, ...	32	677	6,597
1884, ...	27	226	3,542	1895, ...	28	384	4,899
1885, ...	25	133	4,512	1896, ...	30	382	4,889
1886, ...	21	149	3,481	1897, ...	30	403	4,859
1887, ...	23	97	1,866	1898, ...	32	527	6,061
1888, ...	21	80	1,369	1899, ...	32	542	6,810
1889, ...	23	169	3,485	1900, ...	36	545	7,144
1890, ...	28	279	5,070	1901, ...	30	545	7,664

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of SHEEP SCAB in Ireland which were reported to have occurred during the Year 1901, with the Number of Sheep reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

Fresh Outbreaks of Sheep Scab reported during the Year.					Fresh Outbreaks of Sheep Scab reported during the Year.				
PROVINCES.			Out-breaks.	Sheep at-tacked.	Districts of Local Authorities.			Out-breaks.	Sheep at-tacked.
ULSTER,			54	584	LEINSTER :				
MUNSTER,			179	1,797	County Borough of Dublin, ...			13	92
LEINSTER,			245	3,887	" Carlow,			14	169
CONNAUGHT,			67	1,296	" Dublin,			22	1,002
TOTAL FOR IRELAND, ...			545	7,564	" Kildare,			28	477
Districts of Local Authorities.					" Kilkenny,			8	97
ULSTER :					King's County,			15	184
County Antrim,			4	85	County Longford,			3	88
" Armagh,			9	188	" Louth,			1	5
" Cavan,			6	46	" Meath,			22	205
" Donegal,			6	33	Queen's County,			13	118
" Down,			25	215	County Westmeath,			25	256
" Tyrone,			4	17	" Wexford,			55	897
MUNSTER :					" Wicklow,			26	297
County Clare,			6	27	CONNAUGHT :				
" Cork,			95	842	County Galway,			20	773
" Kerry,			20	177	" Mayo,			29	413
" Limerick,			22	179	" Roscommon,			10	33
" Tipperary(North Riding)			8	204	" Sligo,			8	77
" Tipperary(South Riding)			16	217	TOTAL,			545	7,564
" Waterford,			12	151					

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
OF
ANIMALS.

ANIMALS EXPORTED

TABLE 23.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to

YEAR.	CATTLE.					
	OXEN, BULLS, AND COWS.				Calves.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding Purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.		
1878, . . .	245,944	416,759	4,954	667,657	61,564	729,221
1879, . . .	247,897	320,244	6,845	574,986	66,384	641,370
1880, . . .	232,905	417,203	2,812	652,920	68,471	721,391
1881, . . .	279,125	250,899	3,701	533,725	37,832	571,557
1882, . . .	291,777	427,798	3,006	722,581	59,693	782,274
1883, . . .	229,603	278,518	1,819	509,940	46,927	556,867
1884, . . .	255,026	387,352	2,220	644,598	71,245	715,843
1885, . . .	243,348	342,938	1,884	588,170	52,300	640,470
1886, . . .	285,156	388,917	1,247	675,320	42,069	717,389
1887, . . .	331,119	302,878	2,283	636,280	32,973	669,253
1888, . . .	282,537	405,540	2,941	691,018	47,698	738,716
1889, . . .	248,362	372,682	1,432	622,476	47,367	669,843
1890, . . .	216,339	360,758	1,152	578,249	53,449	631,698
1891, . . .	240,183	323,075	3,985	567,243	63,559	630,802
1892, . . .	256,538	305,397	6,278	568,213	56,290	624,503
1893, . . .	316,344	318,545	8,473	643,362	45,307	688,669
1894, . . .	330,748	422,534	7,805	761,087	65,867	826,954
1895, . . .	302,555	414,859	5,022	723,036	68,571	791,607
1896, . . .	274,472	349,800	3,837	628,109	53,461	681,560
1897, . . .	259,173	419,302	5,043	683,518	62,494	746,012
1898, . . .	278,770	460,903	4,101	743,774	59,588	803,362
1899, . . .	278,064	442,921	6,219	727,204	45,068	772,272
1900, . . .	275,450	427,891	7,442	710,783	34,736	745,519
1901, . . .	261,690	344,954	6,269	612,913	29,725	642,638

FROM IRELAND.

Great Britain during each of the Years from 1878 to 1901, inclusive.

SHEEP.			SWINE.			TOTAL CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE.	YEAR.
Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.		
446,623	196,371	642,999	401,167	69,380	470,547	1,842,767	1878
506,621	166,750	673,371	371,079	58,584	429,663	1,744,404	1879
502,806	211,957	714,763	333,653	39,237	372,890	1,809,044	1880
415,703	161,924	577,627	349,532	33,463	382,995	1,532,179	1881
393,848	164,556	558,404	453,443	49,463	502,906	1,842,584	1882
312,108	148,621	460,729	433,793	27,224	461,017	1,478,613	1883
355,466	177,819	533,285	437,227	19,451	456,678	1,705,806	1884
430,410	198,680	629,090	370,639	27,925	398,564	1,668,124	1885
493,983	240,230	734,213	391,509	29,776	421,285	1,872,887	1886
321,644	226,924	548,568	438,155	42,765	480,920	1,698,741	1887
400,836	236,748	637,584	495,680	49,292	544,972	1,921,272	1888
373,313	240,374	613,687	428,103	45,448	473,551	1,757,081	1889
387,220	249,761	636,981	543,417	59,745	603,162	1,871,841	1890
569,698	323,477	893,175	459,596	43,988	503,584	2,027,561	1891
713,916	368,549	1,082,465	457,977	42,974	500,951	2,207,919	1892
705,299	402,661	1,107,960	405,242	51,329	456,571	2,253,200	1893
574,471	382,630	957,101	515,647	69,320	584,967	2,369,022	1894
351,975	300,603	652,578	500,700	46,520	547,220	1,901,405	1895
397,164	340,142	737,306	574,677	35,912	610,589	2,029,455	1896
435,709	368,806	804,515	653,459	41,848	695,307	2,245,834	1897
449,558	383,900	833,458	556,723	32,062	588,785	2,225,605	1898
452,070	419,883	871,953	650,850	37,703	688,553	2,322,778	1899
478,081	384,182	862,263	673,847	41,355	715,202	2,322,984	1900
484,516	358,809	843,325	559,232	36,897	596,129	2,082,092	1901

[continued on next page,

ANIMALS EXPORTED FROM IRELAND.

TABLE 23 (continued).—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the Years from 1878 to 1901, inclusive.

YEAR.	Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	TOTAL ANIMALS.
		Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
1878, .	4,454	67	6,918	10,956	17,941	18	302	1,865,482
1879, .	4,307	45	9,569	14,312	23,926	31	277	1,772,945
1880, .	4,094	76	13,217	19,008	32,301	38	573	1,846,050
1881, .	4,062	45	13,921	19,850	33,816	32	379	1,570,468
1882, .	5,256	67	11,711	16,460	28,238	19	372	1,877,469
1883, .	5,272	32	10,129	14,801	24,962	18	405	1,509,270.
1884, .	5,440	74	10,722	16,290	27,086	19	607	1,738,958.
1885, .	5,508	64	11,603	16,496	28,163	17	702	1,702,514
1886, .	6,171	43	12,497	16,239	28,779	25	823	1,908,685
1887, .	5,950	68	11,801	15,769	27,638	14	1,181	1,733,524
1888, .	4,472	67	12,388	17,373	29,828	18	1,086	1,956,676
1889, .	5,968	80	13,647	18,097	31,824	10	1,244	1,796,127
1890, .	7,798	105	14,625	19,422	34,152	17	1,296	1,915,104
1891, .	8,291	125	14,055	19,216	33,396	19	1,049	2,070,316
1892, .	7,465	113	14,377	18,191	32,681	6	863	2,248,934
1893, .	6,206	151	13,356	16,883	30,390	17	461	2,200,274
1894, .	6,605	163	14,484	18,942	33,589	19	678	2,409,913
1895, .	3,872	188	15,370	19,002	34,560	20	1,036	2,030,899
1896, .	3,807	191	18,046	21,619	39,856	181	2,313	2,075,612
1897, .	3,449	153	17,590	20,679	38,422	35	2,054	2,289,794
1898, .	3,539	150	18,200	20,454	38,804	11	2,266	2,270,225
1899, .	3,457	122	19,471	22,494	42,087	174	2,842	2,881,338
1900, .	1,849	103	16,320	19,183	35,606	67	2,279	2,862,785
1901, .	2,816	194	11,467	13,946	25,607	58	1,817	2,112,390

TABLE 24.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1901, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

IRISH PORTS.	CATTLE.				
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Ballina,	603	22	306	-	931
Belfast,	18,755	89,932	181	976	109,830
Coleraine,	54	463	-	-	517
Cork,	6,111	21,212	2,694	13,412	43,429
Drogheda,	28,172	14,031	-	4	42,227
Dublin,	159,560	110,569	1,302	7,910	279,341
Dundalk,	5,355	9,595	-	-	14,950
Dundrum (Down),	-	269	-	-	269
Greenore,	593	8,022	-	1	8,616
Larne,	1,052	21,532	2	2	22,588
Limerick,	1,865	2,249	-	81	4,195
Londonderry,	11,521	36,451	950	6,738	55,660
Newry,	1,424	1,705	-	-	3,129
Portrush,	10	1,624	7	-	1,641
Rosslare,	62	15	-	-	77
Sligo,	894	4,258	-	1	5,153
Waterford,	19,869	22,318	493	600	43,285
Warrenpoint,	-	-	-	-	-
Westport,	923	70	346	-	1,339
Wexford,	4,864	597	-	-	5,461
TOTAL,	261,690	344,954	6,269	29,725	642,638

[continued on next page.]

TABLE 25.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1901, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain.

BRITISH PORTS.	CATTLE.				
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Ardrossan,	4,957	22,197	102	19	27,275
Ayr,	3,034	29,106	12	898	33,050
Barrow,	3,612	10,989	6	2	14,609
Bristol,	6,686	9,345	4	926	16,961
Cardiff,	-	2	-	-	2
Falmouth,	-	-	-	-	-
Fleetwood,	4,128	11,775	-	30	15,933
Glasgow,	26,302	87,812	4,360	13,991	132,465
Greenock,	983	1,716	18	17	2,734
Holyhead,	36,713	35,269	10	273	72,265
Liverpool,	129,871	71,663	1,736	4,667	207,937
London,	-	6	-	-	6
Manchester,	18,918	3,116	-	-	22,034
Milford,	8,294	13,573	19	8,842	30,728
Morecambe,	4,932	17,674	-	9	22,615
Newhaven,	-	10	-	-	10
Newport,	11	15	-	8	34
Plymouth,	2,229	42	-	1	2,272
Portsmouth,	-	-	-	-	-
Silloth,	8,399	6,730	-	-	15,138
Southampton,	1,576	62	-	40	1,678
Stranraer,	1,009	19,008	2	2	20,021
Whitehaven,	36	4,835	-	-	4,871
TOTAL,	261,690	344,954	6,269	29,725	642,638

[continued on next page.]

TABLE 24 (continued).—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland showing the Ports of

IRISH PORTS.	SHEEP			SWINE.			Goats.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Ballina, ...	2,502	9,156	11,658	2,223	-	2,223	8
Belfast, ...	10,483	18,935	29,418	34,149	23,402	57,551	265
Coleraine, ...	466	100	566	71	1	72	-
Cork, ...	66,053	27,614	93,697	48,988	96	49,084	3
Drogheda, ...	40,832	45,567	86,699	16,769	328	17,097	36
Dublin, ...	236,934	164,945	401,920	278,175	339	278,514	42
Dundalk, ...	9,569	11,790	21,359	28,233	3,500	31,733	2,029
Dundrum (Down),	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Greenore, ...	19,446	1,025	20,471	7,627	2,582	10,209	270
Larne, ...	1,211	879	2,090	260	4,780	5,040	2
Limerick, ...	110	41	151	-	-	-	-
Londonderry, ...	15,884	14,816	30,730	9,841	1,825	11,666	6
Newry, ...	3,168	5,727	8,895	3,122	-	3,122	142
Portrush, ...	122	540	662	1,316	41	1,357	-
Rosslare, ...	222	72	294	1,108	-	1,108	-
Sligo, ...	8,182	7,420	15,602	41,195	-	41,195	-
Waterford, ...	40,247	32,131	72,378	54,695	2	54,697	3
Warrenpoint, ...	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Westport, ...	13,094	8,920	22,014	7,421	-	7,421	-
Wexford, ...	15,941	8,571	24,512	24,039	1	24,040	1
TOTAL, ...	484,516	358,809	843,325	559,232	36,897	596,129	2,816

TABLE 25 (continued).—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland showing the Ports of

BRITISH PORTS.	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Goats.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Ardrossan, ...	195	2,307	2,502	2,269	10,937	13,206	181
Ayr, ...	1,087	3,881	4,968	503	13,755	14,258	93
Barrow, ...	864	2,026	2,890	22,404	113	22,517	-
Bristol, ...	34,529	9,589	44,118	48,304	2	48,306	4
Cardiff, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falmouth, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleetwood, ...	4,752	3,901	8,653	5,878	914	6,792	3
Glasgow, ...	5,801	10,817	16,618	32,466	1,771	34,237	10
Greenock, ...	123	49	172	197	66	263	1
Holyhead, ...	95,278	39,989	135,267	174,725	2,777	177,502	280
Liverpool, ...	250,247	238,845	489,092	188,813	4,104	192,917	2,056
London, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Manchester, ...	21,030	15,970	37,000	4,218	19	4,237	6
Milford, ...	59,416	28,085	87,501	39,360	-	39,360	2
Morecambe, ...	5,063	2,011	7,074	35,405	171	35,576	-
Newhaven, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newport, ...	4,832	425	5,257	-	-	-	2
Plymouth, ...	4	-	4	486	-	486	-
Portsmouth, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silloth, ...	535	327	862	149	-	149	-
Southampton, ...	281	-	281	3,627	-	3,627	-
Stranraer, ...	427	569	996	61	2,208	2,329	2
Whitehaven, ...	52	18	70	367	-	367	171
TOTAL, ...	484,516	358,809	843,325	550,232	36,897	596,129	2,816

to Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1901,
Embarkation in Ireland.

HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	IRISH PORTS.
Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	14,822	Ballina.
31	2,422	4,665	7,118	2	61	204,246	Belfast.
-	1	1	2	-	-	1,157	Coleraine.
6	764	1,424	2,194	-	497	183,904	Cork.
-	86	109	195	-	1	146,255	Drogheda.
147	3,765	3,532	7,444	24	25	967,319	Dublin.
-	1,054	705	1,759	22	787	72,639	Dundalk.
-	-	1	1	-	-	279	Dundrum (Down)
-	1,781	1,359	3,140	-	63	42,769	Greenore.
6	103	166	275	1	15	30,011	Larne.
-	1	8	9	-	-	4,355	Limerick.
1	212	317	530	-	6	98,598	Londonderry.
-	19	45	64	-	38	15,390	Newry.
-	4	10	14	-	-	3,674	Portrush.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,479	Rosslare.
-	11	4	15	1	98	62,064	Sligo.
3	1,229	1,563	2,795	7	224	173,389	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	200	Warrenpoint.
-	6	10	16	-	-	30,790	Westport.
-	9	27	36	1	2	54,053	Wexford.
194	11,467	13,946	25,607	58	1,817	2,112,390	TOTAL.

to Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1901,
Debarcation in Great Britain.

HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	BRITISH PORTS.
Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
1	324	802	1,127	-	11	44,305	Ardrossan.
6	135	389	510	-	15	52,894	Ayr.
-	246	628	874	-	1	40,891	Barrow.
1	797	1,110	1,908	2	288	111,587	Bristol.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Cardiff.
-	3	7	10	-	-	10	Falmouth.
13	1,006	1,639	2,658	-	1	34,040	Fleetwood.
19	537	950	1,506	2	112	184,950	Glasgow.
-	11	34	45	-	-	3,215	Greenock.
100	4,473	3,747	8,320	2	71	303,707	Holyhead.
29	2,343	2,231	4,603	25	1,118	897,748	Liverpool.
1	2	7	10	-	4	22	London.
10	79	80	169	22	1	63,469	Manchester.
4	1,191	1,803	2,998	-	139	160,728	Milford.
-	42	60	102	-	3	65,370	Morecambe.
-	1	1	2	-	-	12	Newhaven.
-	-	2	2	-	-	5,295	Newport.
-	13	18	31	4	2	2,799	Plymouth.
-	1	-	1	-	-	1	Portsmouth.
4	53	40	97	-	-	16,246	Silloth.
-	39	63	102	-	2	5,690	Southampton.
6	101	163	270	1	9	23,628	Stranraer.
-	70	192	262	-	40	5,781	Whitehaven.
194	11,467	13,946	25,607	58	1,817	2,112,390	TOTAL.

TABLE 26.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1901, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

ARDROSSAN.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast, ...	25,905	2,343	10,947	—	991	—	—	40,186
Dundalk, ...	1,058	112	1,426	47	94	—	7	2,744
Newry, ...	312	47	833	137	42	—	4	1,375
Total, ...	27,275	2,502	13,206	184	1,127	—	11	44,305

AYR.

Belfast, ...	30,483	3,374	11,547	93	505	—	9	46,511
Larne, ...	2,567	1,094	2,711	—	5	—	6	6,383
Total, ...	33,050	4,968	14,258	93	510	—	15	52,894

BARROW.

Belfast, ...	14,609	2,890	22,517	—	874	—	1	40,891
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BRISTOL.

Belfast, ...	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	5
Cork, ...	2,044	16,480	8,513	—	814	—	83	27,934
Dublin, ...	126	102	351	—	222	—	1	802
Rosslare, ...	77	294	1,108	—	—	—	—	1,479
Waterford, ...	12,167	19,632	19,022	2	841	1	204	51,869
Wexford, ...	2,547	7,610	19,312	1	27	1	—	29,493
Total, ...	16,961	44,118	48,306	4	1,908	2	288	111,587

CARDIFF.

Cork, ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
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DOUGLAS.

Belfast, ...	193	40	19	10	43	—	—	305
Dublin, ...	96	712	—	—	—	—	—	803
Total, ...	289	752	19	10	43	—	—	1,113

TABLE 26.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1901, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

FALMOUTH.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Dublin, ...	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10

FLEETWOOD.

Belfast, ...	14,003	5,063	6,132	3	2,638	—	1	27,845
Londonderry, ...	1,925	3,590	660	—	20	—	—	6,195
Total, ...	15,933	8,653	6,792	3	2,658	—	1	34,040

GLASGOW.

Ballina, ...	637	28	16	—	—	—	—	681
Belfast, ...	16,615	1,422	243	4	593	1	7	18,885
Coleraine, ...	513	521	55	—	2	—	—	1,091
Cork, ...	7,243	321	119	—	36	—	1	7,720
Drogheda, ...	138	28	26	—	—	—	—	192
Dublin, ...	52,493	2,533	10,462	1	652	—	2	66,143
Limerick, ...	4,195	151	—	—	9	—	—	4,355
Londonderry, ...	39,713	9,111	3,828	5	175	—	4	52,836
Portrush, ...	1,631	626	1,326	—	14	—	—	3,597
Sligo, ...	5,075	1,545	17,779	—	11	1	98	24,509
Waterford, ...	3,544	29	145	—	10	—	—	3,728
Westport, ...	668	303	238	—	4	—	—	1,213
Total, ...	132,465	16,618	34,237	10	1,506	2	112	184,950

GREENOCK.

Belfast, ...	810	3	6	1	45	—	—	865
Coleraine, ...	4	45	17	—	—	—	—	66
Dublin, ...	914	44	—	—	—	—	—	958
Londonderry, ...	996	44	209	—	—	—	—	1,249
Portrush, ...	10	36	31	—	—	—	—	77
Total, ...	2,734	172	263	1	45	—	—	3,215

HOLYHEAD.

Dublin, ...	63,649	114,796	167,293	10	5,180	2	8	350,938
Greenore, ...	8,616	20,471	10,209	270	3,140	—	63	42,769
Total, ...	72,265	135,267	177,502	280	8,320	2	71	393,707

TABLE 26.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1901, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

LIVERPOOL.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jeannets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Ballina, ...	294	11,630	2,207	8	—	—	—	14,139
Belfast, ...	2,788	13,563	5,792	1	1,191	1	3	23,339
Cork, ...	12,401	7,789	15,342	—	75	—	269	35,876
Drogheda, ...	42,089	86,671	17,071	36	195	—	1	146,063
Dublin, ...	110,515	243,578	64,369	23	1,079	—	9	419,573
Dundalk, ...	13,892	21,247	30,307	1,982	1,665	22	780	69,895
Londonderry, ...	4,858	13,925	3,046	1	245	—	—	22,075
Newry, ...	2,817	8,848	2,289	5	22	—	34	14,015
Sligo, ...	78	14,057	23,416	—	4	—	—	37,555
Warrenpoint, ...	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	200
Waterford, ...	14,620	28,971	17,167	—	106	2	20	60,886
Westport, ...	671	21,711	7,183	—	12	—	—	29,577
Wexford, ...	2,914	16,902	4,728	—	9	—	2	24,555
Total, ...	207,937	489,092	192,917	2,056	4,603	25	1,118	897,748

LONDON.

Belfast, ...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Cork, ...	6	—	—	—	4	—	3	13
Dublin, ...	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	4
Total, ...	6	—	—	2	10	—	4	22

MANCHESTER.

Dublin, ...	22,034	37,000	4,237	6	169	22	1	63,469
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MILFORD.

Cork, ...	17,834	63,755	20,997	1	1,165	—	130	103,891
Waterford, ...	12,894	23,746	18,363	1	1,833	—	—	56,837
Total, ...	30,728	87,501	39,360	2	2,998	—	139	160,728

MORECAMBE.

Dublin, ...	14,447	3,014	31,653	—	12	—	1	49,127
Londonderry, ...	8,168	4,060	3,925	—	90	—	2	16,243
Total, ...	22,615	7,074	35,578	—	102	—	3	65,370

TABLE 26.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1901, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

NEWHAVEN.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast, ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Waterford, ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Total, ...	10	—	—	—	2	—	—	12

NEWPORT.

Cork, ...	34	5,257	—	2	2	—	—	5,295
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PEEL.

Belfast, ...	160	3,141	1	—	13	—	—	3,315
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PLYMOUTH.

Belfast, ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cork, ...	2,208	4	486	—	20	—	2	2,720
Dublin, ...	24	—	—	—	7	—	—	31
Waterford, ...	40	—	—	—	3	4	—	47
Total, ...	2,272	4	486	—	31	4	2	2,799

PORTSMOUTH.

Dublin, ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
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SILLOTH.

Dublin, ...	15,138	862	149	—	97	—	—	16,246
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TABLE 26—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1901, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

SOUTHAMPTON.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast, ...	10	190	—	—	8	—	—	208
Cork, ...	1,657	91	3,627	—	78	—	—	5,453
Dublin, ...	1	—	—	—	14	—	2	17
Waterford, ...	10	—	—	—	2	—	—	12
Total, ...	1,678	281	3,627	—	102	—	2	5,690

STRANRAER.

Larne, ...	20,021	996	2,329	2	270	1	9	23,628
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WHITEHAVEN.

Belfast, ...	4,602	70	367	162	261	—	40	5,502
Dundrum (Down),	269	—	—	9	1	—	—	279
Total, ...	4,871	70	367	171	262	—	40	6,781

TABLE 27—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during each Month of the Year ended 31st December, 1901.

NAME OF MONTH.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
January, ...	45,554	27,604	74,157	7	1,410	—	—	148,822
February, ...	39,419	20,968	62,322	15	1,114	—	6	123,843
March, ...	44,748	18,279	61,295	50	1,435	1	60	125,868
April, ...	46,741	18,405	49,133	885	2,251	1	106	117,522
May, ...	40,885	59,689	36,727	658	3,203	3	503	141,668
June, ...	30,186	122,913	22,330	589	2,464	2	484	178,998
July, ...	23,386	149,314	16,446	329	2,420	2	331	192,228
August, ...	41,753	166,822	23,298	205	2,700	1	195	234,974
September, ...	69,454	100,002	36,460	55	2,534	20	93	208,618
October, ...	109,065	79,151	59,750	23	2,612	1	6	250,608
November, ...	105,228	57,346	74,863	7	2,147	1	33	239,625
December, ...	46,668	26,605	79,368	3	1,373	26	1	154,044
Total, ...	643,087	847,218	596,149	2,826	25,663	58	1,817	2,116,818

TABLE 28.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during each of the Years from 1878 to 1901, inclusive.

YEAR.	CATTLE.					
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.		
1878, . . .	.	253	.	253	26	279
1879, . . .	.	154	.	154	86	240
1880, . . .	.	659	7	666	17	683
1881, . . .	.	539	.	539	.	539
1882, . . .	.	566	.	566	27	593
1883, . . .	.	416	.	416	57	473
1884, . . .	.	832	.	832	335	1167
1885, . . .	8	432	10	450	26	476
1886, . . .	101	763	.	864	5	869
1887, . . .	29	436	.	465	16	481
1888, . . .	23	799	.	822	4	826
1889, . . .	10	646	.	656	9	665
1890, . . .	2	458	.	460	4	464
1891, . . .	60	533	.	593	17	610
1892, . . .	.	24	.	24	22	46
1893, . . .	40	636	.	676	42	718
1894, . . .	94	780	.	874	14	888
1895, . . .	168	415	.	583	8	591
1896, . . .	205	510	.	715	1	716
1897, . . .	137	690	.	827	30	857
1898, . . .	74	704	.	778	24	802
1899, . . .	156	535	.	691	31	722
1900, . . .	192	404	.	596	20	616
1901, . . .	110	324	.	434	15	449

[continued on next page.]

TABLE 28 (continued).—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from
1878 to 1901,

YEAR.	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.	
1878, . . .	184	.	184	1	11	12	475
1879, . . .	400	30	430	.	.	.	670
1880, . . .	522	50	572	.	.	.	1,255
1881, . . .	1,554	283	1,837	1	.	1	2,377
1882, . . .	762	.	762	.	.	.	1,355
1883, . . .	178	.	178	.	.	.	651
1884, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	687
1885, . . .	37	2	39	.	30	30	545
1886, . . .	182	66	248	1	6	7	1,124
1887, . . .	179	91	270	.	6	6	757
1888, . . .	179	331	510	.	26	26	1,362
1889, . . .	612	72	684	.	.	.	1,349
1890, . . .	1,841	640	2,481	.	.	.	2,945
1891, . . .	458	909	1,367	.	2	2	1,979
1892, . . .	388	1,875	2,263	.	.	.	2,309
1893, . . .	233	1,994	2,227	2	.	2	2,947
1894, . . .	142	1,738	1,880	.	15	15	2,783
1895, . . .	235	3,290	3,525	.	.	.	4,116
1896, . . .	469	3,465	3,934	.	.	.	4,650
1897, . . .	900	4,849	5,749	10	14	24	6,630
1898, . . .	210	3,170	3,380	.	10	10	4,192
1899, . . .	144	3,781	3,925	.	7	7	4,654
1900, . . .	323	4,111	4,434	.	59	59	5,109
1901, . . .	225	3,668	3,893	1	19	20	4,362

Ireland to the Isle of Man during each of the Years from inclusive.

Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets	Asses.	Total Animals.	YEAR.
	Stal- lions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
.	.	1	3	4	.	1	480	1878.
3	.	3	2	5	.	.	678	1879.
1	.	6	8	14	.	.	1,270	1880
68	.	50	36	86	.	8	2,539	1881.
11	.	14	38	52	.	.	1,418	1882.
13	.	38	55	93	.	.	757	1883.
2	.	32	69	101	1	1	772	1884.
13	.	73	59	132	.	.	690	1885.
36	1	63	100	164	.	1	1,325	1886.
17	.	45	48	93	.	3	870	1887.
5	.	48	62	110	.	.	1,477	1888.
77	1	47	39	87	.	1	1,514	1889.
17	.	85	43	78	.	6	3,046	1890.
72	.	68	97	165	.	18	2,229	1891.
.	.	104	96	200	.	6	2,515	1892.
18	1	31	46	78	.	4	3,047	1893.
21	.	46	50	96	.	1	2,901	1894.
56	.	46	77	123	1	3	4,299	1895.
67	10	66	71	147	.	5	4,869	1896.
48	.	35	45	80	.	1	6,759	1897.
20	.	33	48	81	.	2	4,295	1898.
1	.	67	68	135	.	.	4,790	1899.
.	.	20	28	48	.	.	5,157	1900.
10	1	20	35	56	.	.	4,428	1901.

TABLE 29.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1901, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

PORTS OF EMBARKATION.	CATTLE.				
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Belfast,	34	304	.	15	353
Dublin,	76	20	.	.	96
Total,	110	324	.	15	449

	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Goats.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Belfast,	184	2,907	3,181	1	19	20	10
Dublin,	41	671	712	.	.	.	.
Total,	225	3,668	3,893	1	19	20	10

	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
Belfast,	1	20	35	56	.	.	3,620
Dublin, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	808
Total,	1	20	35	56	.	.	4,428

TABLE 30.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1901, showing the Ports of Debarcation in the Isle of Man.

PORTS OF DEBARKATION.	CATTLE.				
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Douglas,	110	174	.	5	289
Peel, . . . . .	.	150	.	10	160
Total,	110	324	.	15	449

	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Goats.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Douglas,	67	685	752	.	19	19	10
Peel,	158	2,983	3,141	1	.	1	.
Total,	225	3,668	3,893	1	19	20	10

	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
Douglas, . . . . .	.	15	28	43	.	.	1,113
Peel,	1	5	7	13	.	.	3,315
Total,	1	20	35	56	.	.	4,428

TABLE 31.—NUMBER of HORSES Exported from Ireland, through Great Britain, to the Colonies and Foreign Countries, during the Year ended 31st December, 1901, showing the Ports in Ireland from which such Horses were sent.

	Number of Horses.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Belfast, . . .	1	306	258	565
Cork,	1	2	2	5
Dublin, . . .	4	296	334	634
Dundalk, . .	.	54	77	131
Greenore, . .	.	828	522	1,350
Larne, . . .	.	.	1	1
Waterford, .	1	96	106	203
Total, . . .	7	1,582	1,300	2,889

NOTE.—98 Horses (63 Mares and 35 Geldings) were exported *direct* from the Port of Greenore to Antwerp.

ANIMALS IMPORTED

TABLE 32 —NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland

YEAR.	CATTLE.						SHEEP.		
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total					
1878, .	441	407	7	855	826	1,681	11,406	7,449	18,855
1879, .	802	579	73	1,454	971	2,425	14,854	1,764	16,618
1880, .	1,291	562	1	1,854	485	2,339	17,017	4,433	21,450
1881, .	280	309	1	590	34	624	23,977	6,755	30,732
1882, .	1	302	.	303	40	343	23,962	3,892	27,854
1883, .	7	25	.	32	3	35	1,966	2,846	4,812
1884, .	176	254	.	430	18	448	22,803	4,697	27,500
1885, .	1,293	552	1	1,846	114	1,960	25,918	1,716	27,639
1886, .	478	625	.	1,103	129	1,232	16,958	4,896	21,854
1887, .	152	438	.	590	39	629	15,077	18,961	34,038
1888, .	17	180	.	197	24	221	21,071	19,051	40,122
1889, .	11	405	.	416	52	468	18,994	20,797	39,791
1890, .	.	452	.	452	758	1,210	14,925	19,362	34,287
1891, .	1	268	4	273	83	356	9,316	6,169	15,485
1892, .	.	106	.	106	6	112	3,627	3,384	7,011
1893, .	.	326	2	328	31	359	7,296	3,112	10,408
1894, .	4	208	.	212	22	234	9,098	8,599	17,697
1895, .	.	329	1	330	32	362	10,995	6,431	17,426
1896, .	.	359	.	359	32	391	13,888	11,602	25,550
1897, .	.	459	.	459	39	498	18,641	4,553	23,194
1898, .	.	384	.	384	37	421	20,650	3,960	24,610
1899, .	.	548	.	548	103	651	26,858	12,527	39,385
1900, .	.	139	.	139	23	162	1,876	35	1,911
1901, .	.	549	.	549	62	611	20,639	10,606	31,245

INTO IRELAND.

during each of the Years from 1878 to 1901, inclusive.

SWINE.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jen- nets.	Asses.	Total Ani- mals.	YEAR.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.			Stal- lions.	Mares.	Geld- ings.	Total.				
248	66	314	20,850	5	23	826	1,742	2,591	7	8	23,481	1878
105	42	147	19,190	11	18	537	1,372	1,927	10	7	21,145	1879
12	230	242	24,031	31	13	742	1,526	2,281	17	8	26,368	1880
1	373	374	31,730	4	17	797	1,620	2,434	2	5	34,175	1881
2	37	39	28,236	30	23	761	1,882	2,666	12	7	30,951	1882
.	8	8	4,855	5	21	588	1,358	1,967	6	7	6,840	1883
2	28	30	27,978	29	17	652	1,466	2,135	7	8	30,157	1884
29	79	108	29,697	34	37	946	1,510	2,493	7	11	32,242	1885
3	131	134	23,220	24	27	1,014	1,431	2,472	15	3	25,734	1886
10	149	159	34,826	32	56	1,369	1,846	3,271	40	9	38,178	1887
2	151	153	40,496	32	42	982	1,456	2,480	15	6	43,029	1888
7	154	161	40,420	9	48	1,186	1,762	2,966	9	9	43,443	1889
2	137	139	35,636	9	54	1,150	2,009	3,213	20	26	38,904	1890
15	143	158	15,999	41	102	1,526	2,509	4,137	5	37	20,219	1891
1	29	30	7,153	11	88	1,472	2,175	3,735	7	10	10,922	1892
10	149	159	10,826	47	131	1,570	2,170	3,871	.	3	14,847	1893
.	6	6	17,937	35	131	1,524	2,309	3,964	1	9	21,946	1894
.	.	.	17,788	50	83	1,778	2,692	4,553	5	19	22,415	1895
.	28	28	25,969	15	166	2,251	3,146	5,553	4	22	31,563	1896
.	57	57	23,749	13	92	2,171	3,023	5,286	5	68	29,121	1897
.	126	126	25,157	36	97	2,329	3,370	5,796	2	7	30,998	1898
.	9	9	40,045	89	133	2,821	3,642	6,596	2	18	46,750	1899
.	5	5	2,078	7	146	3,387	4,213	7,726	12	12	9,835	1900
2	45	47	31,903	5	191	4,725	5,633	10,549	21	7	42,485	1901

TABLE 33.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from
showing the Ports of

IRISH PORTS.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Ballina, ...	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	1
Belfast, ...	-	122	-	24	146	10,152	876	11,028
Coleraine, ...	-	-	-	-	-	519	261	780
Cork, ...	-	10	-	-	10	93	12	105
Drogheda, ...	-	1	-	-	1	40	-	40
Dublin, ...	-	188	-	16	204	7,525	4,310	11,835
Dundalk, ...	-	2	-	4	6	18	-	18
Dundrum (Down), ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenore, ...	-	20	-	-	20	1	-	1
Larne, ...	-	122	-	2	124	1,243	923	2,166
Limerick, ...	-	-	-	-	-	70	196	266
Londonderry, ...	-	35	-	10	45	320	3,370	3,690
Newry, ...	-	4	-	-	4	310	175	515
Portrush, ...	-	2	-	-	2	19	230	249
Sligo, ...	-	1	-	-	1	6	251	257
Waterford, ...	-	42	-	3	45	287	2	289
Westport, ...	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Wexford, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, ...	-	549	-	62	611	20,639	10,606	31,245

TABLE 34.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from
showing the Ports of

BRITISH PORTS.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Ardrossan, ...	-	15	-	1	16	1,882	215	2,097
Ayr, ...	-	4	-	-	4	8,161	1,274	9,435
Barrow, ...	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	-
Bristol, ...	-	27	-	2	29	31	13	44
Cardiff, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falmouth, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleetwood, ...	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	1
Glasgow, ...	-	280	-	38	318	8,608	7,713	16,321
Greenock, ...	-	3	-	2	5	91	107	198
Holyhead, ...	-	54	-	2	56	173	24	197
Liverpool, ...	-	20	-	12	32	101	3	104
London, ...	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Manchester, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milford, ...	-	2	-	-	2	111	2	113
Morecambe, ...	-	3	-	1	4	-	363	363
Plymouth, ...	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Portsmouth, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silloth, ...	-	2	-	-	2	660	513	1,173
Southampton, ...	-	5	-	2	7	-	-	-
Stranraer, ...	-	122	-	2	124	821	378	1,199
Whitehaven, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, ...	-	549	-	62	611	20,639	10,606	31,245

Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1901,
Debarcation in Ireland.

SWINE.			Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	IRISH PORTS.
Fat.	Stores.	Total.		Stal- lions.	Mares.	Geld- ings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	10	2	12	-	-	16	Ballina.
-	8	8	3	31	805	1,684	2,520	21	2	13,728	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	17	17	34	-	-	814	Coleraine.
-	13	13	-	7	185	371	561	-	-	689	Cork.
-	-	-	-	-	22	47	69	-	-	110	Drogheda.
2	18	20	2	121	2,045	1,791	3,957	-	3	16,021	Dublin.
-	-	-	-	-	200	185	385	-	-	409	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundrum(Down)
-	-	-	-	3	237	503	413	-	1	465	Greenore.
-	1	1	-	17	195	159	371	-	1	2,663	Larne.
-	-	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	277	Limerick.
-	4	4	-	6	456	669	1,131	-	-	4,870	Londonderry.
-	-	-	-	-	58	78	136	-	-	655	Newry.
-	-	-	-	-	60	48	108	-	-	359	Portrush.
-	-	-	-	-	95	85	181	-	-	439	Sligo.
-	1	1	-	5	257	213	475	-	-	810	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	1	15	10	26	-	-	31	Westport.
-	-	-	-	-	65	64	129	-	-	129	Wexford.
2	45	47	5	191	4,725	5,633	10,549	21	7	42,485	TOTAL.

Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1901,
Embarkation in Great Britain.

SWINE.			Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	BRITISH PORTS.
Fat.	Stores.	Total.		Stal- lions.	Mares.	Geld- ings.	Total.				
-	1	1	-	4	142	226	372	-	-	2,486	Ardrossan.
-	-	-	2	8	47	93	148	-	-	9,589	Ayr.
-	-	-	-	-	8	22	30	-	-	38	Barrow.
-	1	1	-	1	79	113	193	20	-	287	Bristol.
-	-	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	-	10	Cardiff.
-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	6	Falmouth.
-	1	1	1	11	312	620	943	-	1	949	Fleetwood.
-	9	9	-	33	992	1,232	2,257	1	-	18,906	Glasgow.
-	-	-	-	1	44	43	88	-	-	291	Greenock.
-	-	-	2	76	1,495	1,063	2,634	-	4	2,893	Holyhead.
2	31	33	-	17	721	1,132	1,870	-	1	2,040	Liverpool.
-	-	-	-	-	8	11	19	-	-	20	London.
-	-	-	-	1	41	51	93	-	-	93	Manchester.
-	1	1	-	7	256	295	558	-	-	674	Milford.
-	-	-	-	-	24	33	57	-	-	424	Morecambe.
-	-	-	-	-	66	116	182	-	-	183	Plymouth.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	Portsmouth.
-	-	-	-	15	298	419	732	-	-	1,907	Silloth.
-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	17	Southampton.
-	1	1	-	17	174	146	337	-	1	1,662	Stranraer.
-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	8	Whitehaven.
2	45	47	5	191	4,725	5,633	10,549	21	7	42,485	TOTAL.

TABLE 35 — RETURN of the Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from Great Britain and the Isle of Man during each Month of the Year ended 31st December, 1901.

MONTH.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
January, . . .	53	221	—	4	655	—	—	963
February, . . .	63	520	—	—	716	—	—	1,299
March, . . .	59	78	—	—	828	1	—	966
April, . . .	36	31	—	—	654	—	—	721
May, . . .	36	609	—	—	636	—	—	1,281
June, . . .	37	1,192	—	—	1,047	—	1	2,277
July, . . .	28	137	18	—	1,582	20	2	1,807
August, . . .	33	6,534	1	—	1,469	—	1	8,068
September, . . .	57	13,189	14	1	765	—	—	14,026
October, . . .	144	7,607	4	—	815	—	1	8,571
November, . . .	45	701	5	—	706	—	1	1,458
December, . . .	21	356	5	—	655	—	1	1,038
Total	612	31,245	47	5	10,558	21	7	42,495

ANIMALS IMPORTED.

TABLE 36.—NUMBER of HORSES Imported into Ireland through Great Britain from the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1901 showing the Ports of Debarkation in Ireland.

IRISH PORTS.	Number of Horses.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Belfast, . . .	2	72	324	398
Cork, . . .	—	—	2	2
Dublin, . . .	13	282	429	724
Waterford, . .	1	4	1	6
Westport, . .	1	14	8	23
Wexford, . .	—	8	21	24
Total, . .	17	375	785	1,177

TABLE 37.—NUMBER of HORSES Imported direct into Ireland from the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1901, showing the Ports of Debarkation.

IRISH PORTS.	Number of Horses.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Belfast, . . .	—	10	22	32

TABLE 38.—RETURN of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland
1879 to 1901

YEAR.	CATTLE.						SHEEP.		
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1879, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1880, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1881, .	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
1882, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	42
1883, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1884, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	1	29
1885, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	96
1886, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1887, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1888, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
1889, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1890, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1891, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
1892, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1893, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1894, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1895, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11
1896, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	17
1897, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1898, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1899, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1900, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1901, .	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 39.—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland
showing the Ports

PORTS OF DEBARKATION.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Belfast, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin, . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total, . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-

from the Isle of Man during each of the Years from inclusive.

SWINE.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine	Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	YEAR.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.			Stallions.	Mares	Geldings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	6	1879
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	1880
-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	5	1881
-	-	-	42	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	43	1882
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1883
-	-	-	29	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	34	1884
-	-	-	96	-	-	4	9	6	-	-	102	1885
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	6	1886
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	1887
-	-	-	7	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	18	1888
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	-	6	1889
-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	8	-	-	8	1890
-	-	-	4	-	-	3	8	10	-	-	14	1891
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	22	26	-	-	26	1892
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	1893
-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	8	-	-	8	1894
-	-	-	11	-	1	3	2	6	-	-	17	1895
-	-	-	17	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	24	1896
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	5	1897
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	1898
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1899
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1900
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	8	9	-	-	10	1901

from the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1901 of Debarkation.

SWINE.			Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	PORT OF DEBARKATION.
Fat.	Stores.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares	Geldings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	1	8	9	-	-	9	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Dublin.
-	-	-	-	-	1	8	9	-	-	10	Total,