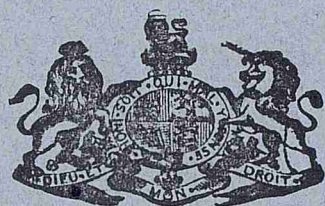


DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

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
1900.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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BY ALEXANDER THOM & CO. (LIMITED).

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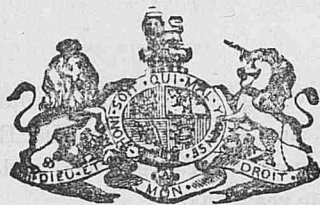
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
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OF
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UNDER
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1901.

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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 1900.

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, 25th June, 1901.

DUBLIN CASTLE,
27th June, 1901.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts for the year 1900.

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,
1900.

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 1900.

1. LEGISLATION.

By an Order of the Lord Lieutenant made under Section 2 of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, the powers and duties of the Lord Lieutenant, (whether acting alone or by the advice of the Privy Council), the Chief Secretary, and the Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, were transferred as from 1st April, 1900, to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. The year covered by the present Return includes, therefore, three months during which the powers and duties of the Central Authority in relation to animal diseases in Ireland remained vested in the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.

A list of the various Orders made from time to time in Ireland under the Acts relating to Contagious Animal Diseases, that were in force on the 31st December, 1900, will be found at page 20. From the Circular at page 25 it will be seen that a number of Orders formerly in force were replaced during 1900 by new Orders, which, in the main, vary from the old only in embodying such changes of wording as were called for by the provisions affecting the administration of the Diseases of Animals Acts in Ireland contained in the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898 (by which the County Councils were constituted the Local Authorities under the Diseases of Animals Acts instead of the Boards of Guardians), and the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899.

Orders.

2. DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that the Returns in respect of this disease are again *nil*.
Pleuro-Pneumonia. No case of Pleuro-Pneumonia has, it will be noted, occurred in Ireland for over eight years.

The past year has been one of some anxiety lest this disease, outbreaks of which occurred from time to time in various localities in Great Britain since January, 1900, should spread into Ireland. Up to the present, however, such a contingency has, happily, been averted. The main precaution adopted to guard against the danger has been to increase the stringency of the restrictions on importation of any animals liable to the malady; and, accordingly, for a considerable part of the year, with the exception of two intervals during which the disease was supposed to have disappeared, no cattle, sheep, goats, or swine were admitted into Ireland from any part of Great Britain. But during recent months, the Department, in view of the continued freedom from Foot-and-Mouth Disease which Scotland has enjoyed, have, in suitable cases, and after the necessary careful inquiries in each instance, entertained applications for permission to import animals from places in that country. It has not, however, been deemed advisable as yet to entertain any similar applications from other parts of Great Britain.

Further precautions were also adopted; such, for instance, as warning cattle drovers and dealers proceeding to Great Britain of the localities in which outbreaks had been notified. For a certain period, too, when the disease seemed to be extending to the coasts opposite Ireland, drovers, dealers, and other persons who had been in contact with animals in Great Britain were required to submit to disinfection on landing in Ireland.

In addition, special instructions were, at the instance of the Department, issued to the Police throughout the country, drawing attention to the possible contingency of an extension of the disease to Ireland, having regard to which they were instructed to be on the alert to procure early notification of suspected outbreaks. Particulars were at the same time given of precautions to be observed in any case of the kind pending the necessary veterinary inquiry into the matter. Twenty-three such cases were notified in all during the year; but on investigation the existence of Foot-and-Mouth Disease was altogether disproved in every instance; and, up to the present, the immunity which Ireland has enjoyed for about seventeen years past from invasion of this malady happily remains wholly unbroken.

The Veterinary Staff has been constantly engaged during the year in the difficult task of the suppression of Swine Fever. It is satisfactory to be able to record that there was a substantial diminution in the number of outbreaks of the disease during the year 1900, as compared with previous years. The figures during the past five years are as follows:—

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

A detailed report by the Chief Inspector of the Veterinary Branch as to the operations during the year in regard to this disease, will be found at pages 10 to 16, inclusive.

As will be seen from the following figures for the last triennial period, the year 1900 has been marked by a further and very decided decrease in the number of Rabies outbreaks in Ireland; a decrease so encouraging as to give ground for hope that the preventive measures taken will result in a complete eradication of the disease at no very distant date:—

Year.				No. of Outbreaks recorded.
1898,	...	...	...	132
1899,	...	...	...	92
1900,	...	...	...	15

In view of the improved position in respect of Rabies, the Muzzling of Dogs (Ireland) Order, which, when passed first in 1897, applied to the entire area of the country, but was subsequently withdrawn from time to time from different districts, was, towards the close of 1900, altogether revoked, the intention being to replace it where deemed necessary by local Orders. Two such Orders are now in force, one applying to a portion of County Waterford, and the other to a neighbouring area of County Cork.

Including both real and supposititious cases, many of which, it may be mentioned, were notified on very slight grounds, a total of 266 Rabies reports were dealt with during the year, 15 being, as previously indicated, the number of actual cases of the disease which, on investigation, were finally recorded for the entire period.

In addition to the destruction of all the affected animals, 91 other animals, 87 of which were dogs, were killed in connexion with the different reports, either as having been deemed to be exposed to infection or being otherwise suspected.

During the year the Police seized 1,846 stray or unmuzzled dogs; 1,401 seized dogs were destroyed, 166 were claimed, 251 were sold, and 28 died.

The provisions first adopted in 1897 requiring a licence for the importation of any dog from abroad, and the subsequent detention of the animal on approved premises for a given period, still continue in force. Sixteen dogs were brought into Ireland on these conditions during 1900.

This disease is now of comparatively rare occurrence in Ireland. Only two outbreaks were reported

Anthrax.

in 1900—the same number as in each of the two preceding years.

Ten outbreaks of Glanders occurred in Ireland in 1900, all in Ulster. The experience gained by

Glanders.

the Department in dealing with this disease has suggested the advisability of additional powers for securing the isolation of suspected animals and the thorough cleansing and disinfection of infected premises. Opportunity has, therefore, been taken in re-issuing the Glanders Order to insert provisions intended to carry out these ends.

This disease has received a good deal of attention throughout the year. In February, 1900, a Circular

Sheep Scab.

was addressed to all the Local Authorities with the object of bringing about the more effective treatment of diseased or suspected animals, so as to ensure eradication of the parasites that produce the affection. The Circular—a copy of which appears at page 23—laid stress, also, on the need for care in carrying out, as prescribed in the Order relating to Sheep Scab, the additional precaution of disinfection of premises on which such animals have been kept.

In accordance, too, with previous suggestions, many of the Local Authorities now require their Veterinary Inspectors to attend at leading fairs with a view of examining sheep exposed thereat, and of taking the necessary steps should any case of Scab be thus discovered.

The disease was reported during the year from thirty-six counties and county boroughs, 545 outbreaks being recorded—an increase of three on the previous year—and 7,144 animals being attacked. It is, however, to be feared that these figures do not indicate the full extent of prevalence of the malady, as in all probability many sheep-owners, either through apathy or wilful disregard of the obligations imposed on them, still fail to notify the occurrence of cases of the disease among their flocks. A prosecution is generally ordered when any instance of this kind comes to light, but the fines inflicted are often not heavy enough to act as an efficient deterrent in other cases. Eighty-six such prosecutions were ordered in 1900.

The Order first scheduling this malady in horses, asses and mules as a disease under the Diseases of Animals Acts in Ireland, came into force only on 21st August, 1899, and it is doubtful whether a knowledge of the requirement as to notification of cases is yet fully diffused throughout the country. The total number of outbreaks reported or detected during 1900 was 108.

3. TRANSIT OF ANIMALS.

A report from the Superintending Travelling Inspector in regard to animal transit will be found at pages 16 to 18.

Tables containing detailed statistical information respecting the exportation and importation of animals are printed at pages 50-73.

VETERINARY BRANCH,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.
June, 1901.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR, VETERINARY BRANCH, ON SWINE FEVER IN IRELAND, 1900.

In reviewing the statistics connected with the operations taken for the suppression of Swine Fever in Ireland during the year ended 31st December, 1900, it is gratifying to observe that there continues to be a steady decrease in the number of outbreaks confirmed by the *post-mortem* examination of viscera submitted to the Veterinary officers of the Department.

The following table shows how matters have stood during the past six years :—

Statistics.

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

To illustrate the variations in the monthly numbers of—

(1) Reports,

(2) Outbreaks—

of Swine Fever, two diagrams have been prepared, which cover the period from 1st November, 1895, to 31st October, 1900. These diagrammatic Returns commence each year at 1st November, as it was in November (1893) that operations were first taken in hand with a view to suppressing Swine Fever in Ireland: the periods of twelve months consequently end with the conclusion of each October.

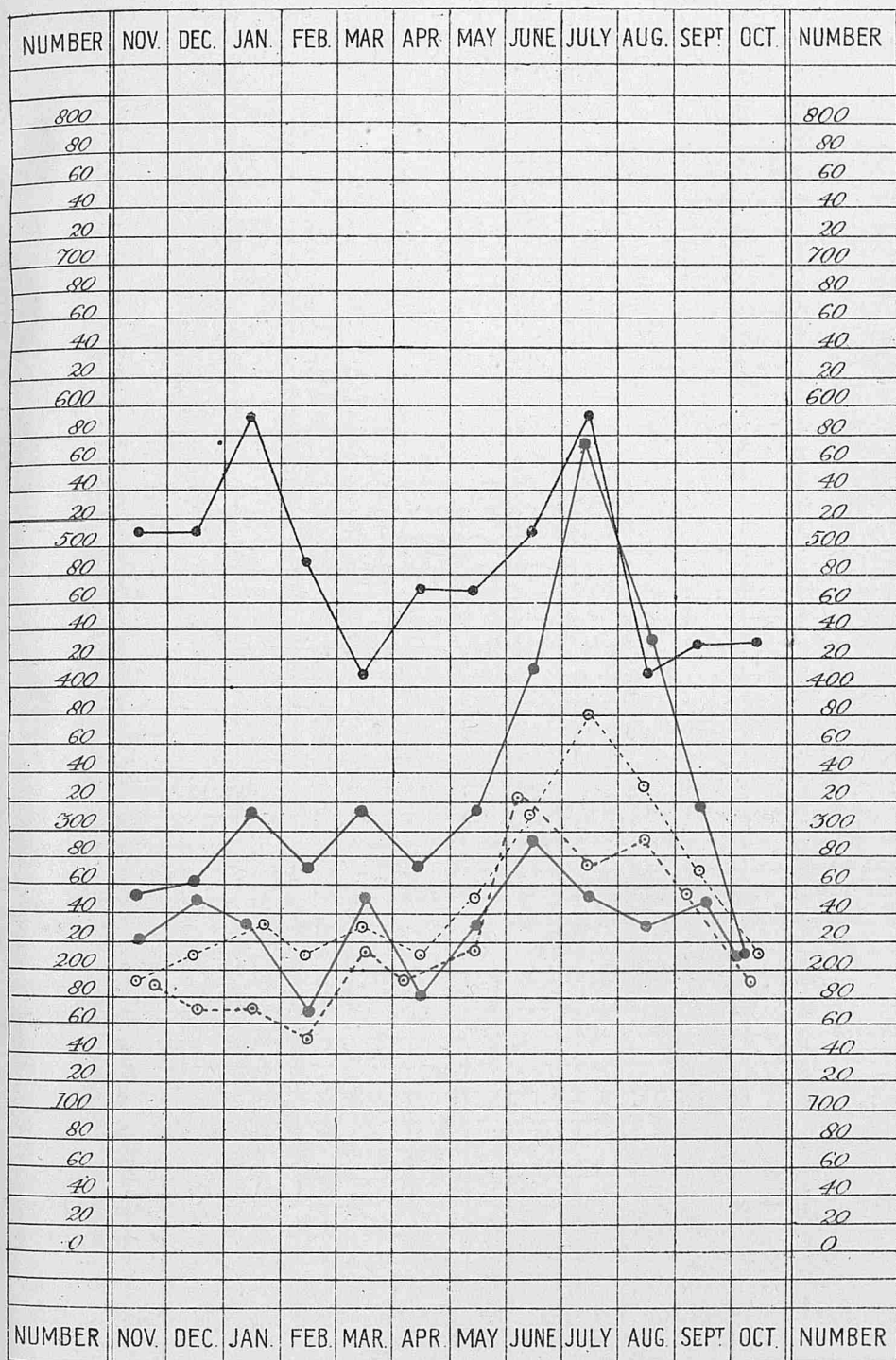
The total number of reports of supposed Swine Fever received during the year 1900 was 2,579. This also shows a sustained decrease on preceding years; but it is observable that the number of reports is far in excess of that of confirmed outbreaks—indicating that there is a disposition on the part of owners to bring supposed cases of disease under the notice of the Department. It, however, might be due to a desire on the part of some of the owners to obtain compensation for animals suffering from a disease which to them appears to be akin in some of its symptoms to Swine Fever.

SWINE FEVER IN IRELAND.

S. F. REPORTS.

Diagram showing the variations in the monthly numbers of Reports during the years, 1895-6, 1896-7, 1897-8, 1898-9, 1899-1900.

1895-6 ●—— 1896-7 ●—— 1897-8 ●—— 1898-9 ○----- 1899-1900 ○-----

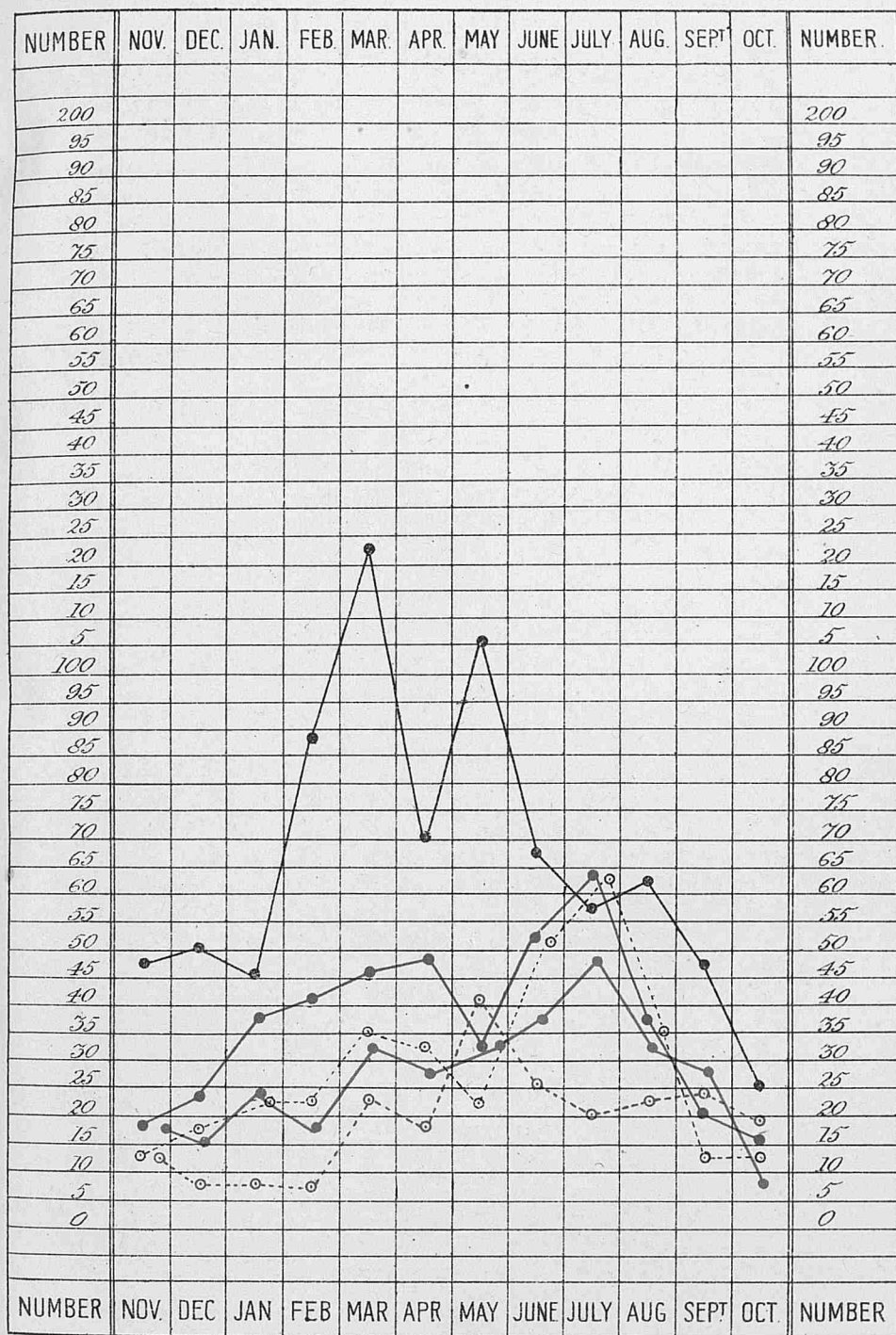


SWINE FEVER IN IRELAND.

S. F. OUTBREAKS.

Diagram showing the variations in the monthly numbers of Outbreaks during the years, 1895-6, 1896-7, 1897-8, 1898-9, 1899-1900.

1895-6 ●——— 1896-7 ●——— 1897-8 ●——— 1898-9 ○----- 1899-1900 ○-----



During the course of the year, 3,986 swine have been slaughtered as suspected of disease, or as having been in contact, or otherwise exposed to infection. Of these, 980 were found on *post-mortem* examination to have been affected with Swine Fever. There were also 330 swine which died of disease, either on premises in connection with which outbreaks had already been confirmed, or as originating an "Infected Place." In all, 6,058 *post-mortem* examinations were made—including "Test Cases" (*i.e.*, originating cases), "in contact" swine, and swine which died and were examined locally.

There are in Ireland at the present time 39 administrative counties, as follows:—31 counties undivided, 1 sub-divided into two parts, and 6 county boroughs. The table given hereunder shows the total number of confirmed outbreaks arising in each of these administrative counties during the year under notice. Names of counties wherein no outbreak occurred are omitted, and it will be noticed that disease occurred in twenty-one counties and three county boroughs:—

<i>Ulster</i>.....—Co. Borough of			
	Belfast	...	15
	Co. Cavan,	...	11
	„ Down,	...	6
	„ Fermanagh,	...	4
<i>Munster</i> ...—Co. Borough of			
	Limerick,	...	1
	Co. Clare,	...	2
	„ Cork,	...	24
	„ Kerry,	...	7
	„ Limerick,	...	16
<i>Leinster</i> ...—Co. Borough of			
	Dublin,	...	64
	Co. Carlow,	...	6
	„ Dublin,	...	25
	„ Kildare,	...	6
	„ Kilkenny,	...	1
	„ King's,	...	1
	„ Longford,	...	3
	„ Louth,	...	1
	„ Meath,	...	1
	„ Westmeath,	...	2
	„ Wexford,	...	8
	„ Wicklow,	...	11
<i>Connaught</i> —Co. Galway,			
	„ Mayo,	...	7
	„ Roscommon,	...	1
Total,			233

The accompanying map illustrates the geographical distribution of the disease over the country. The County Boroughs of Dublin and Belfast are illustrated by coloured discs; the County Borough of Limerick—which only one (1) outbreak occurred—has been included in the county record. The amount of disease in each of the divisions is portrayed by varying depths of colour, as shown by the key at foot.

Taking the provinces of Ireland, the figures respectively are:—

Ulster,	...	...	36 outbreaks.
Munster,	...	...	50 „
Leinster,	...	...	129 „
Connaught,	...	...	18 „

By far the largest number of outbreaks have consequently occurred in Leinster, and of these almost exactly one-half (64) have occurred in Dublin County Borough; and the smallest proportion in Connaught.

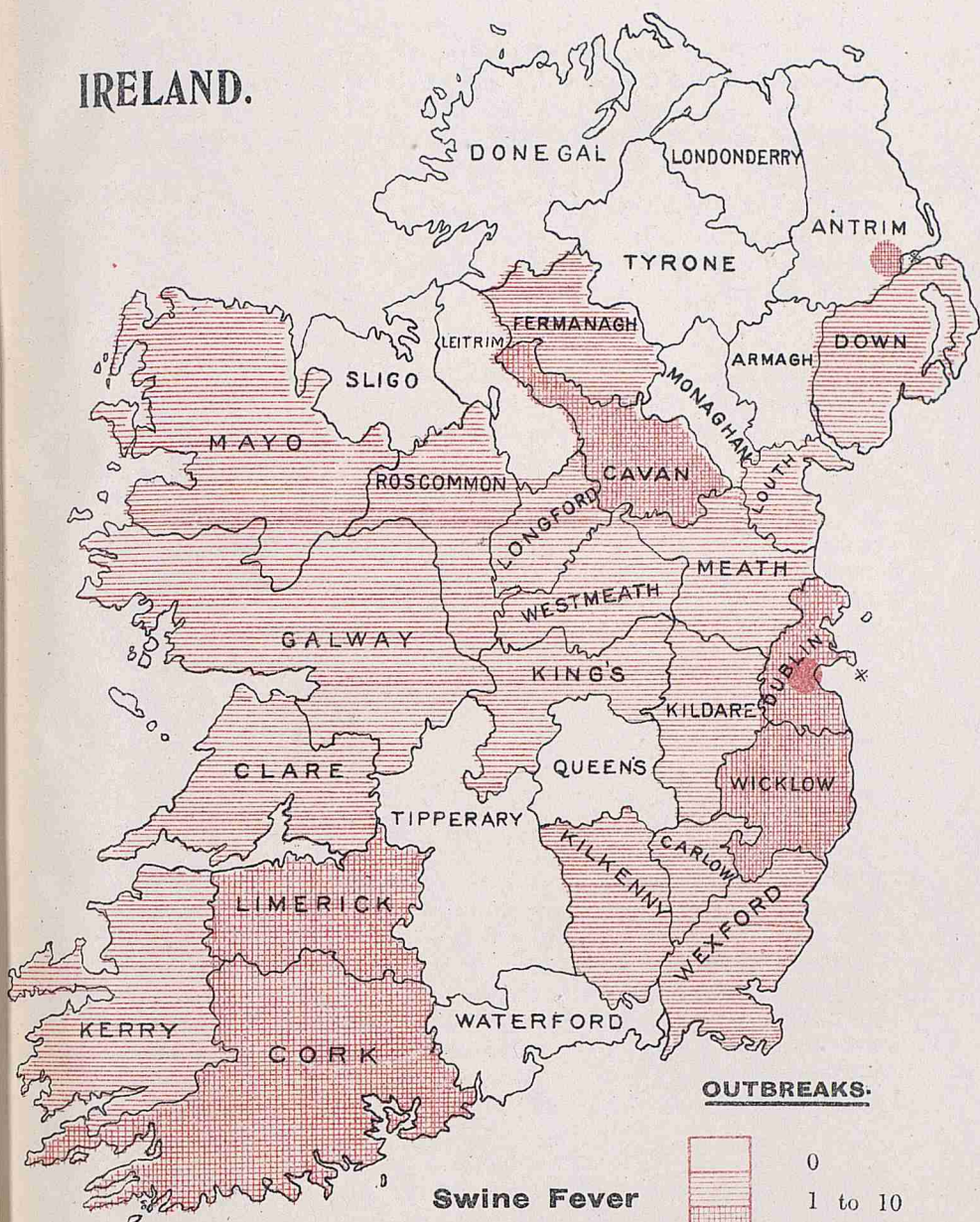
With reference to the expenditure incurred in connection with compensation paid to owners for slaughtered swine, it may be mentioned that the total net sum (after deducting salvage) for each of the past five years has been as follows:—

	£	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

It may be interesting to note the average compensation per outbreak for each of the above five years; also the percentage of diseased to slaughtered swine. These figures are shown hereunder:—

YEAR.	Average Compensation per Outbreak	Percentage of Diseased to Slaughtered Swine.
	£ s. d.	
1896, ...	10 15 8	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

IRELAND.



Swine Fever in 1900.

The Coloured discs illustrate the Co. Boroughs
of Dublin and Belfast.

It will be observed that both the sets of figures show an increase during the period referred to, as progress with the work of stamping out the disease has been made. This increase is probably explained by the following facts:—

(1) The further experience gained in dealing with the disease, tending to better directed and, consequently, more successful inquiries, has led to a more extended knowledge and increased verification of its existence, and the consequent inclusion under individual outbreaks of a larger number of herds to be dealt with.

(2) A very large proportion of the total number of outbreaks for Ireland have occurred in and about the City of Dublin, wherein numbers of swine, belonging to different owners, are housed on the same premises, or kept in close proximity.

For the purpose of more immediately and successfully carrying out the operations connected with the suppression of Swine Fever throughout the country, Ireland has been divided into fifteen "Districts," each with its "Centre" Station, and at each of these "Centres" a Departmental Veterinary Inspector, or one immediately under Departmental control, is stationed. As soon as notice has been received of the existence or supposed existence of an outbreak of the disease, the Veterinary Inspector in whose District the case arises is at once communicated with, and instructed to visit, inspect, and report, and carry out the necessary procedure connected with, in the first instance, the verification or otherwise of the disease, and in the former event the requisite steps towards dealing with the case by valuation, slaughter, forwarding viscera (of "Test Cases"), *post-mortem* examination (when the remainder of a herd concerned in an outbreak are slaughtered), inquiry, restriction, cleansing and disinfection, &c., &c.—both as regards the herd of swine which originated the outbreak, and all other herds directly or indirectly exposed to the infection. In some of the latter cases, when there is a doubt as to the desirability of incurring the expense of carrying out the slaughter, and succeeding action, the herds may be kept under supervision for such a period as will determine the advisability or otherwise of dealing with them. After careful Veterinary inspection, at the termination of the period referred to, such herds may be declared free from infection, and all restrictions removed.

The Departmental Inspectors, in the prosecution of their inquiries, from time to time found dead swine on premises which they had visited. During the course of the year no less than 1,653 such cases were reported on, and dealt with,

as far as practicable, by *post-mortem* examination. Such examination was not possible in 207 instances, as the viscera were too much decomposed, or parts of them were not available. In all such cases steps were taken to detain the herds under supervision until it had been determined, after inspection, that such supervision might with safety be relaxed.

When investigating the origin of outbreaks of Swine Fever it has not always been possible to definitely trace the disease to its source, the swine in question being only traceable to certain districts or certain markets. Consequently, and to more fully meet this condition of affairs, a system of house-to-house inspections was carried out in such districts as were frequently referred to in general terms as the localities from which infection arose, and in the neighbourhood of such markets as seemed more than usually suspicious. In the course of this duty 131 towns, villages, and townlands in sixteen different counties were visited—in which were situated 4,622 premises, wherein 15,628 swine were inspected by Departmental Veterinary Officers and reported on. When a suspicious case was found it was immediately dealt with on usual conditions without waiting for further instructions.

The methods of breeding, rearing, housing, and feeding of swine in Ireland are, in far too many instances, not conducive to a healthy condition of the animals. In some places the selection of suitable progenitors is not sufficiently studied, and as a result the offspring are sickly and weakly.

The impression prevails that any place is good enough for a pig, and old stables, coach-houses, and other disused buildings are requisitioned for swine-tending: many swine are consequently badly housed, and in other respects ill-attended to, hence they become liable to various derangements of the digestive and other vital organs. Swine kept on premises where the sties are ill-ventilated, dark, damp, and very often below the general level—in many cases without suitable litter—are subject to conditions which are not hygienic, and are thereby rendered more susceptible to the contagion of Swine Fever. These conditions, apart from the existence of Swine Fever, do much to account for the high death-rate.

The Veterinary Officers of the Department have observed that the disease is not now of so acute a type as was seen when operations were first commenced, towards the close of 1893. It is less frequently noticed that the large, necrosed patches, with concentric ulcers—generally

called "Calumba Root Ulcers" on account of their appearance—are present. Neither is the diphtheritic form so extensive in the bowels of affected animals. Sick swine have been reported at such an early stage of the disease that although some of the clinical symptoms exhibited during life indicated that the illness was Swine Fever, yet when slaughter has been resorted to, and a *post-mortem* examination made, the lesions anticipated have not been revealed. In an instance of this kind the restrictions imposed cannot with safety be cancelled: a delay becomes necessary, and the original diagnosis is frequently verified when another pig becomes sick, is slaughtered, and the *post-mortem* examination made.

With reference to the *post-mortem* examination of swine viscera generally, sent up from the country districts of Ireland, our experience has been that large numbers of

Other P.M.E. Results.

swine suffer from gastric derangement owing to improper and careless feeding: some owing to the innutritious character of the food, and others, housed in the vicinity of large cities and towns where the offal from hotels, restaurants, and similar large institutions, is utilised---from the irritation produced by too highly concentrated food, and through being "forced" to fatten with undue haste to prepare for the market. Parasites have also been frequently found in the viscera, causing a wasted condition in the living animal, and some few cases of Tuberculosis have been submitted. The recorded number of the latter has not, however, been as large as might have been expected, and I do not give any statistics on this point, as it must be remembered that manifestations of this disease may have been present in portions of the carcass other than those sent up for examination.

I. The operations having in view the eradication of Swine Fever are gradually securing satisfactory results. This is evidenced by:—

Summary.

(a) the statistics relating to the number of confirmed outbreaks of the disease,

(b) the diminution of the area over which the disease is spread, and

(c) the large decrease in the amount of compensation which has to be paid.

II. The Province of Leinster is more largely the scene of outbreaks than the other divisions of Ireland: and more cases occur in Dublin than elsewhere in that Province.

III. By means of a system of Veterinary supervision an enormous amount of duty has been satisfactorily carried out, and the necessary steps have been locally taken—minimising delay and uncertainty.

IV. There is a high death-rate among swine due to preventable causes—such as errors in housing, feeding, and rearing these animals: and it appears obvious that those engaged in the business of swine-keeping should take steps to improve the circumstances and environments of their herds.

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

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

During the year 1900 the Travelling Inspectors of the Department have been engaged in supervising the manner in which the provisions of the Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1895 have been complied with throughout the country.

Numerous visits were made to the more important cattle fairs. Many of these fairs continue to be held in the comparatively narrow streets of the towns. On such occasions the streets become greatly overcrowded with live stock, and in the process of extricating particular lots of cattle from each other and of forcing them through the thoroughfares, the animals frequently receive severe ill-usage, which, however, in the circumstances, seems hardly avoidable. The practice of holding fairs under such unsatisfactory conditions is much to be regretted.

Frequent inspections have been made of the arrangements provided for live stock at railway stations, during such periods as the animals were in course of being entrained. The presence of the Inspectors and of the Constabulary on such occasions has resulted in a marked change for the better in regard to the manner in which cattle have been dealt with at many of these places.

The accommodation for animals and the means adopted for driving them into the trucks have undergone improvement at different important railway stations.

Representations on these and kindred subjects which, from time to time, were made by the Department to railway companies were, generally speaking, responded to favourably; but

there is still room for much improvement at various stations in the country.

The Inspectors and the Constabulary have been, to a considerable extent, successful in checking overcrowding or attempted overcrowding of railway vehicles with animals, and cases of this character which have come under notice were at once remedied on the attention of the responsible persons being drawn to the matters.

Complaints as to delay in forwarding animals by railway have been investigated. The keeping of cattle in railway vehicles for protracted periods is the reverse of satisfactory; but it is hardly to be anticipated that where animals are conveyed for considerable distances by "pick up" goods trains which stop at every, or almost every, station, *en route*, much amelioration will be brought about in this respect.

In regard to the construction of trucks, certain of the recommendations in the report of the Departmental Committee of Inquiry into the Inland Transit of Cattle have been adopted by some of the railway companies.

The subject of providing water for animals at railway stations, under the Water Supply on Railways (Ireland) Order of 1895, has been duly attended to.

The unloading stations and lairage arrangements at the cattle-exporting ports and the accommodation provided for live stock on cross-channel cattle steamers, as well as the arrangements for placing the animals on the vessels, have been regularly inspected by the Travelling Inspectors during the year. These matters also receive the constant attention of the Portal Inspection staff employed under the Department.

Due attention was also given at the ports as to disinfection of drovers and others on arrival from Great Britain, on account of the outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease which existed in that country.

A number of vessels at present engaged in the cross-channel cattle trade possess passageways reaching from the hatchways to the more distant pens, and are provided with pens of reduced dimensions, 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.

These improvements ought to be of much benefit to the animals carried by those vessels.

In regard to the deaths and injuries which occurred to animals during the voyages from Ireland to Great Britain, the following table shows the numbers of cattle, sheep and swine sent from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the years 1899 and 1900, and the numbers of animals of each class

B

reported by the shipping companies during each of these years to have been killed or seriously injured during transit, as shown below :—

ANIMALS EXPORTED FROM IRELAND TO GREAT BRITAIN.				
Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Totals.
1899, ...	772,272	871,953	688,553	2,332,778
1900, ...	745,519	862,263	715,202	2,222,984

ANIMALS KILLED OR INJURED DURING VOYAGES.							
Year.	Died or Killed.			Seriously Injured.			Total Killed and Injured.
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	
1899, ...	147	131	278	107	18	118	799
1900, ...	90	97	347	103	15	252	904

It may, however, be stated in this connection that injuries to animals which were devoid of outward manifestations are not included in this table.

The Cleansing and Disinfection Regulations of the Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1895 in connection with lairage and with the railway, sea and river transit of animals have been, as a rule, well carried out during the year

Some omissions, however, under this head, which came to the notice of the Department were duly dealt with.

D. S. PRENTICE

LIST OF ORDERS in force on the 31st DECEMBER, 1900.

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 Kilmacthomas into an United District for purposes of Inspection,
7th August, ...	Appointment of Veterinary Inspector for United District of Unions of Dungarvan and Kilmacthomas,
1895.	
19th April, ...	The Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1895, ...
19th " ...	The Water Supply on Railways (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 Foreign Animals (Disinfection) (Ireland) Order of 1900, ...
16th " ...	The Dublin Public Sales and Lairs Order of 1900,
21st November, ..	The County Cork (Muzzling of Dogs) Order of 1900,
21st " ...	The County Waterford (Muzzling of Dogs) Order of 1900, ...

CIRCULARS.

CIRCULARS

CIRCULARS UNDER THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS
ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,

February, 1900.

No. 106/1900.

SHEEP-SCAB.

SIR,—In view of the continued occurrence of Sheep-Scab outbreaks in various parts of the country, it is thought 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 1898, 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, a further copy of which is 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, and a second dipping, 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 effected 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 adhered to 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 it would be an advantage if 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 properly treated by the owner or person in charge with some recognised dip as a remedy for the disease, a second dipping to be in each instance given fourteen days afterwards; and that finally, when the sheep have all recovered, and before the restrictions are cancelled, 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.

It would be an additional 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 dipping, and of completion of the cleansing and disinfection in each instance.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Secretary
of each County Council.

Veterinary Department,

Privy Council Office,

Dublin Castle,

23rd February, 1900.

735/1900.

DISINFECTION FOR PARASITIC MANGE.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to advert to the Order in Council made last year, a further copy of which is now enclosed, dealing with the disease known as Parasitic Mange in Horses, Asses, and Mules.

Besides providing for the isolation and treatment of such animals when found suffering from the disease, the Order contemplates the cleansing and disinfection of places used by and articles used about any affected or suspected Horse, Ass, or Mule, and empowers Local Authorities (*vide* Article 8) to make Regulations under which the due carrying out of this process can be secured.

It is considered very desirable for the effective working of the Order that such Regulations should be in force in every Administrative County, and with a view of enabling Local Authorities to take uniform action in the matter I am to transmit herewith a Form embodying requirements that have been recommended as suitable for enforcement generally under the aforesaid Article of the Order.

If the Local Authority approve of the Regulations in this Form, I am to express a hope that they will definitely adopt them for their district, and should this be done I am to suggest that copies of the Form (a supply of which can be obtained on application to this Department) should then be sent to each Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority, with instructions to see that the requirements contained therein are fully carried out in future in connection with all cases or suspected cases of the disease occurring within the Inspector's district.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Secretary,
County Council of
Courthouse.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

PARASITIC MANGE (IRELAND) ORDER.

DISINFECTION FOR PARASITIC MANGE.

REGULATIONS.

Any place in which a horse, ass, or mule affected with, or suspected of parasitic mange, has been kept, and all utensils, mangers, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, harness, or other things used for or about such horse, ass, or mule shall, as soon as practicable, be cleansed and disinfected by, and at the expense of, the owner or occupier of such place as follows :—

(a.) The place shall be swept out, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with, or used about, any such horse, ass, or mule shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed therefrom ; then

(b.) The floor of the place and all other parts thereof with which such horse, ass, or mule has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed, or scrubbed, or scoured with water ; then

(c.) The same parts of the place shall be washed over with lime-wash or some disinfectant approved by the Local Authority.

(d.) In the case of a field, yard, or other place which is not capable of being so cleansed and disinfected, it shall be sufficient if such field, yard, or place be cleansed and disinfected so far as may be practicable.

(e.) Every utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, harness, or other thing used for or about such horse, ass, or mule, shall, so soon as practicable after being so used and before being used for any other horse, ass, or mule, be cleansed and disinfected by being thoroughly washed, or scrubbed, or scoured with water, and where practicable, washed over with lime-wash prepared from freshly-burnt lime, or some disinfectant approved by the Local Authority.

Department of Agriculture
and Technical Instruction for Ireland
(Veterinary Branch),
Dublin,

November, 1900.

No. 4097/1900.

ORDERS UNDER THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS,
1894 AND 1896.

The Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland begs to transmit herewith copies of the Orders detailed in Division 1 of the subjoined list, all of which will come into operation on the

* In the re-issue of the Parasitic Mange (Ireland) Order which took place in November, 1900, the mode of cleansing and disinfection set forth in these Regulations was made compulsory in all cases.

1st day of December, 1900, and will, from that date, revoke respectively the Orders that are specified in Division 2 of the same list.

Division 1. ORDERS TRANSMITTED.	Division 2. ORDERS REVOKED.
The Cattle Plague (Ireland) Order of 1900.	The Cattle Plague (Ireland) Order of 1895.
The Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1900.	The Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1895.
The Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Ireland) Order of 1900.	The Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Ireland) Order of 1895.
The Sheep Pox (Ireland) Order of 1900.	The Sheep Pox (Ireland) Order of 1895.
The Sheep Scab (Ireland) Order of 1900.	The Sheep Scab (Ireland) Order of 1898.
The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1900.	The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1897 ; The Markets and Fairs (Swine Fever) (Ireland) Order of 1895.
The Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1900.	The Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1897.
The Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1900.	The Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1899.
The Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1900.	The Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1893.
The Parasitic Mange (Ireland) Order of 1900.	The Parasitic Mange (Ireland) Order of 1899.
The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1900.	The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1895 ; The Isle of Man Animals (Ireland) Order of 1897 ; and The Channel Islands Animals (Ireland) Order of 1897.
The Importation of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1900.	The Importation of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1897.
The Exportation of Horses (Ireland) Order of 1900.	The Exportation of Horses (Ireland) Order of 1898.
The Foreign Animals (Disinfection) (Ireland) Order of 1900.	The Foreign Animals (Disinfection) (Ireland) Order of 1897.

It is at the same time desirable to note that, in addition to the Orders mentioned in Division 1 of the above list, the following other general Orders under the Diseases of Animals Acts will continue in force in Ireland, namely :---

The Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1895 ;
 The Water Supply on Railways (Ireland) Order of 1895 ;
 The Portal Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1895 ;
 The Portal Inspection (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1898 ;
 The Diseases of Animals (Ireland) Orders Amendment Order of 1899 ;
 The Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1899 ;
 The Portal Inspection (Ireland) (Amendment) Order of 1899.

All these last-mentioned Orders, it should be understood, are, where necessary, to be construed subject to the provisions contained in Section 6 (b) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and Sections 2 (1) (a) and 29 of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899.

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	Number of Counties in Ireland in which SWINE FEVER was reported, with the Number of Outbreaks and Number of Swine attacked from 1880 to 1st November, 1893,	7	38
	Number of Confirmed Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER; Number of Swine which died, and Number of Swine slaughtered from 1st November, 1893, to 31st December, 1900,	8	39

DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

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10 40

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Number of Counties in which ANTHRAX was reported, with the Number of Outbreaks and the Number of Animals attacked from 1878 to 1900, inclusive, .

11 41

Number of Outbreaks of ANTHRAX reported to have occurred during the year 1900, with the Number of Animals reported to have died or to have been slaughtered, .

12 41

GLANDERS.

Number of Counties in which GLANDERS was reported, with the Number of Outbreaks and Number of Animals attacked from 1878 to 1900, inclusive, .

13 42

Number of Outbreaks of GLANDERS (including Farcy) in the administrative Counties of Ireland, reported to have occurred during 1900, with the number of Animals reported to have died or to have been slaughtered, .

14 43

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Number of Counties in which RABIES was reported, with the Number of Animals attacked from November, 1886 to 1900, .

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**DISEASES
AMONG
ANIMALS
IN
IRELAND.**

**ANIMALS
EXPORTED
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IRELAND.**

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Number of Animals Imported into Ireland during each of the years 1878 to 1900,	31	66 & 67
Number of Animals Imported from Great Britain during the year 1900, showing the Ports of Embarkation,	32	68 & 69
Number of Animals Imported from Great Britain during the year 1900, showing the Ports of Debarkation,	33	68 & 69
Number of Animals Imported from Great Britain and the Isle of Man during each month of 1900,	34	70
Number of Horses Imported through Great Britain from the Colonies and Foreign Countries in the year 1900, showing the Ports of Debarkation,	35	71
Number of Horses Imported direct from the Colonies and Foreign Countries in 1900, showing Ports of Debarkation,	36	71
Number of Animals Imported from the Isle of Man during the years 1879 to 1900,	37	72 & 73
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EXPENDITURE.

TABLE 1.—EXPENDITURE during the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1900, 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, .	6,453 16 11	5,553 18 9	2,368 12 5	1,041 11 10	15,417 19 11	2,407 3 4	13,010 16 7
Rabies, .	—	141 10 2	108 10 6	50 8 8	300 9 4	—	300 9 4
Total, .	6,453 16 11	5,695 8 11	2,477 2 11	1,092 0 6	15,718 9 3	2,407 3 4	13,311 5 11

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. 92 10 0	£ s. d. 30 0 0	£ s. d. *122 10 0
" " Londonderry, ...	—	—	—
County Antrim, ...	11 0 0	41 10 0	*52 10 0
" Armagh, ...	—	—	—
" Cavan, ...	—	—	—
" Donegal, ...	24 0 0	—	*24 0 0
" Down, ...	—	2 10 0	*2 10 0
" Fermanagh, ...	—	—	—
" Londonderry, ...	—	—	—
" Monaghan, ...	—	—	—
" Tyrone, ...	17 10 0	35 0 0	*52 10 0
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.			
County Borough of Cork, ...	—	—	—
" " Limerick, ...	—	—	—
" " Waterford, ...	—	—	—
County Clare, ...	—	—	—
" Cork, ...	—	8 0 0	†8 0 0
" 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, ...	—	—	—
" Meath, ...	—	—	—
Queen's County, ...	—	—	—
County Westmeath, ...	—	—	—
" Wexford, ...	—	—	—
" Wicklow, ...	—	—	—
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.			
County Galway, ...	—	—	—
" Leitrim, ...	—	—	—
" Mayo, ...	—	—	—
" Roscommon, ...	—	—	—
" Sligo, ...	—	—	—
Total, ...	145 0 0	117 0 0	262 0 0

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

† In this case the amount entered represents compensation paid for a cow slaughtered as suspected of Rabies.

Councils) under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and the
during the Year 1900.

EXPENDITURE.				Amount repaid during the year ended 31st December 1900, 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.		
311 19 6	141 4 0	575 13 6	480 6 1		PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
35 17 6	4 4 0	40 1 6	—		County Borough of Belfast.
93 8 0	24 13 6	170 11 6	—		County Antrim.
119 2 0	—	119 2 0	—		County Armagh.
126 15 5	—	126 15 5	98 4 10		County Cavan.
193 13 0	1 16 5	219 9 5	123 0 8		County Donegal.
212 9 3	8 12 6	223 11 9	140 7 2		County Down.
33 0 0	—	33 0 0	30 7 10		County Fermanagh.
173 4 11	—	173 4 11	82 17 2		County Londonderry.
195 8 3	0 10 6	195 18 9	98 9 0		County Monaghan.
80 12 3	—	133 2 3	53 4 6		County Tyrone.
164 15 6	43 3 10	207 19 4	113 0 8		PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
61 4 1	—	61 4 1	26 4 8		County Borough of Cork.
30 16 10	5 11 8	36 8 6	—		County Limerick.
347 15 4	—	347 15 4	—		County Waterford.
1228 16 5	48 0 0	1,284 16 5	—		County Clare.
552 4 6	14 14 10	566 19 4	345 1 10		County Cork.
309 8 6	2 2 0	311 10 6	—		County Kerry.
110 9 0	0 12 0	111 1 0	—		County Limerick.
234 18 9	—	234 18 9	—		County Tipperary (N. Riding).
272 3 6	6 3 0	278 6 6	144 11 5		County Tipperary (S. Riding).
293 0 0	32 16 6	325 16 6	183 12 8		County Waterford.
104 3 6	—	104 3 6	—		PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
541 7 8	5 19 6	547 7 2	353 19 5		County Borough of Dublin.
313 6 5	—	313 6 5	99 19 6		County Carlow.
363 17 3	1 1 0	364 18 3	—		County Dublin.
217 10 0	—	217 10 0	54 7 6		County Kildare.
123 13 4	—	123 13 4	—		County Kilkenny.
159 12 0	6 18 6	166 10 6	—		County King's County.
318 16 0	1 1 0	319 17 0	80 9 6		County Longford.
134 9 2	—	134 9 2	—		County Louth.
228 19 8	0 3 6	229 3 2	—		County Meath.
276 6 11	22 7 6	298 14 5	65 3 3		County Queen's County.
319 10 5	—	319 10 5	170 11 3		County Westmeath.
546 13 4	—	546 13 4	—		County Wexford.
136 12 7	—	136 12 7	—		County Wicklow.
501 3 10	5 16 0	506 19 10	—		PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
267 10 0	—	267 10 0	207 2 4		County Galway.
200 0 0	12 8 8	212 8 8	—		County Leitrim.
9,934 14 7	390 0 5	10,586 15 0	2,951 1 3		County Mayo.
					County Roscommon.
					County Sligo.
					Total.

† The amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to the Local Authorities in 1900 in respect of expenditure incurred by them in the preceding year.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c., in Ireland in each year from 1881 to 1900, 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	1,269,092	264,437	576,430	197,170
1886, ...	4,183,924	3,366,043	1,263,142	266,176	578,899	196,245
1887, ...	4,157,404	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	203,152
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	614,834	213,018
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	1,389,324	318,907	652,530	224,513
1895, ...	4,358,032	3,913,449	1,338,464	301,520	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	230,253
1898, ...	4,486,949	4,287,551	1,253,912	296,437	920,390	231,659
1899, ...	4,607,457	4,364,507	1,363,310	303,509	610,415	237,177
1900, ...	4,608,550	4,386,876	1,268,521	306,078	597,656	242,247

TABLE 4.—NUMBER of Dogs Licensed in Ireland in each year from 1881 to 1900, inclusive.

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

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

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 1900, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Counties reported from	Out- breaks.	Diseased Cattle.			Cattle slaughtered as having been in con- tact 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	3,661	92
1892, ...	6	86	459	454	5	4,639	217
1893, ...	—	—	—	—	—	35	167
1894, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
1895, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1896, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1897, ...	—	—	—	—	—	144	2
1898, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1899, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1900, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* 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 1st 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 1900, 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 1900,	—	—	—

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	534	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	108	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 4.

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, 1900, 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	398	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	1,377
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,	521	387	1,145	4,718	406
Do., do., 1900,	233	330	980	2,733	273
Total,	12,991	6,983	39,359	26,960	6,992

* 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 5.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER of Confirmed Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in Ireland during each month from November, 1893, to December, 1900, 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	44	46	63	35	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

TABLE 10.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in the Administrative Counties of Ireland which were reported during the Year 1900, 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,	4	36	54	146	316	42
MUNSTER,	5	50	79	128	610	28
LEINSTER,	12	129	176	686	1,732	184
CONNAUGHT,	4	18	21	20	75	19
Total for Ireland,	25	233	330	980	2,733	273
Districts of Local Authorities.						
ULSTER :						
County Borough of Belfast, ...		15	29	67	165	22
„ Antrim,		—	—	—	—	7
„ Armagh,		—	—	—	1	2
„ Cavan,		11	11	38	83	3
„ Down,		6	6	9	29	4
„ Fermanagh,		4	8	32	38	—
„ Monaghan,		—	—	—	—	3
„ Tyrone,		—	—	—	—	1
MUNSTER :						
County Borough of Limerick, ...		1	2	9	—	—
„ Clare,		2	3	5	16	2
„ Cork,		24	43	53	366	18
„ Kerry,		7	15	16	64	12
„ Limerick,		16	16	45	164	3
„ Tipperary (South Riding),		—	—	—	—	3
LEINSTER :						
County Borough of Dublin, ...		64	68	421	1,126	81
„ Carlow,		6	4	2	33	5
„ Dublin,		25	42	167	379	35
„ Kildare,		6	8	3	22	9
„ Kilkenny,		1	—	19	4	4
King's County,		1	10	5	1	—
County Longford,		3	8	9	43	1
„ Louth,		1	2	—	—	4
„ Meath,		1	1	1	—	2
„ Westmeath,		2	2	—	1	1
„ Wexford,		8	13	38	106	11
„ Wicklow,		11	18	21	17	31
CONNAUGHT :						
County Galway,		10	11	11	10	7
„ Mayo,		7	8	6	51	9
„ Roscommon,		1	2	—	—	—
„ Sligo,		—	—	3	14	3
TOTAL,		233	330	980	2,733	273

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 1900, 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.	
1886 (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

* 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 1900, 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, ...	—	—	—	—	1
MUNSTER, ...	—	—	—	—	—
LEINSTER, ...	1	2	7	—	—
CONNAUGHT, ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,	1	2	7	—	1
Districts of Local Authorities.					
ULSTER.					
County Londonderry, ...	...	—	—	—	1
LEINSTER.					
County Dublin, ...	...	2	7	—	—
Total, ...	...	2	7	—	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 1900, 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
										—

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 1900, with the Number of Animals reported to have Died or to have been Slaughtered.

PROVINCES.			Number of Administrative Counties in which Glander or Farcy was found to exist	Out-breaks 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,	...	...	4	10	4	11	4	—
MUNSTER,	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEINSTER,	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT,	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,			4	10	4	11	4	—

Districts of Local Authorities.								
ULSTER:—								
County Borough of Belfast,	...	...	3	—	6	2	—	—
" Antrim,	...	...	5	3	3	2	—	—
" Donegal,	...	...	2	—	2	—	—	—
" Tyrone,	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total,	..	...	10	4	11	4	—	—

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 1900, 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	561	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

RABIES IN IRELAND (1896-1900).

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	687
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

^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 1900, 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.		
ULSTER,	2	2	2	—	—	—	4	1
MUNSTER,	2	6	4	2	—	—	79	3
LEINSTER,	4	7	7	—	—	—	3	—
CONNAUGHT,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,	8	15	13	2	—	—	87	4
Districts of Local Authorities.								
ULSTER :								
County Antrim,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
„ Monaghan,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Tyrone,	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
MUNSTER :								
County Cork,	4	3	1	—	—	—	73	3
„ Limerick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ Waterford,	2	1	1	—	—	—	5	—
LEINSTER :								
County Borough of Dublin, ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Kildare,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Louth,	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
Queen's County,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
County Wicklow,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
CONNAUGHT :								
County Rosecommon,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL,	15	13	2	—	—	—	87	4

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 1900, 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	1	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	-	-	424
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

* 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 1900, 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	994	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				

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of SHEEP SCAB in Ireland which were reported to have occurred during the Year 1900, with the Number of Sheep reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

Fresh Outbreaks of Sheep Scab reported during the Year.				Sheep at-tacked.	Fresh Outbreaks of Sheep Scab reported during the Year.				Sheep at-tacked.
PROVINCES.			Out-breaks.		Districts of Local Authorities.			Out-breaks.	
					MUNSTER :				
ULSTER,	76	678	County Clare,	14	128				
MUNSTER,	176	1,645	" Cork,	72	630				
LEINSTER,	260	4,496	" Kerry,	32	191				
CONNAUGHT,	33	325	" Limerick,	28	367				
			" Tipperary(North Riding)	3	57				
			" Tipperary(South Riding)	11	110				
			" Waterford,	16	162				
TOTAL FOR IRELAND, ...				545	7,144	LEINSTER :			
					County Borough of Dublin, ...	22	33		
					" Carlow,	16	205		
					" Dublin,	20	1,161		
					" Kildare,	50	1,030		
					" Kilkenny,	7	83		
					King's County,	7	106		
					County Longford,	3	16		
					" Louth,	2	4		
					" Meath,	21	223		
					Queen's County,	12	259		
					County Westmeath,	30	204		
					" Wexford,	48	900		
					" Wicklow,	22	272		
					CONNAUGHT :				
					County Galway,	16	240		
					" Leitrim,	1	4		
					" Mayo,	7	42		
					" Roscommon,	7	34		
					" Sligo,	2	5		
					TOTAL,	545	7,144		
ULSTER :									
County Borough of Belfast, ...	2	37							
" Borough of Londonderry	1	1							
" Antrim,	3	101							
" Armagh,	5	67							
" Cavan,	1	4							
" Donegal,	13	76							
" Down,	33	149							
" Fermanagh,	9	119							
" Londonderry,	4	27							
" Monaghan,	1	65							
" Tyrone,	4	32							

TABLE 21. —RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of PARASITIC MANGE in the Administrative Counties of Ireland which were reported to have occurred during the Year 1900, with the Number of Animals reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

Fresh Outbreaks of Parasite Mange reported during the Year.								Animals attacked.	Fresh Outbreaks of Parasitic Mange reported during the Year.								Animals attacked.		
PROVINCES.									Outbreaks.	Districts of Local Authorities.								Outbreaks.	
ULSTER,								12	19	MUNSTER :									
MUNSTER,								39	51	County Borough of Limerick,								1	1
LEINSTER.								57	93	" Clare,								6	6
CONNAUGHT,								—	—	" Cork,								6	11
										" Kerry,								10	12
										" Limerick,								8	9
										" Tipperary (South Riding),								4	6
										" Waterford,								4	6
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,								108	163										
Districts of Local Authorities.										LEINSTER.									
ULSTER:										County Borough of Dublin,								37	63
County Borough of Belfast,								2	4	" Carlow,								1	1
" Armagh,								2	5	" Dublin,								13	22
" Donegal,								3	3	" Kildare,								2	2
" Down,								3	5	" Longford,								2	2
" Monaghan,								2	2	" Wexford,								2	3
										TOTAL,								108	163

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ANIMALS EXPORTED

TABLE 22.—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	5,622	723,036	68,571	791,607
1896, . . .	274,472	349,800	3,837	628,109	53,451	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

FROM IRELAND.

Great Britain during each of the Years from 1878 to 1900, inclusive.

SHEEP.			- SWINE.			TOTAL CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE.	YEAR.
Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.		
446,628	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	1,843,584	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	1,991,405	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	2,332,778	1899
478,081	384,182	862,263	673,847	41,355	715,202	2,322,984	1900

(continued on next page.)

ANIMALS EXPORTED FROM IRELAND.

TABLE 22 (*continued*).—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the Years from 1878 to 1900, 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	2,290,274
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	2,030,893
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	2,381,338
1900, .	1,849	103	16,320	19,183	35,606	67	2,279	2,362,785

TABLE 23.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1900, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

IRISH PORTS.	CATTLE.				
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Ballina,	375	85	511	-	971
Belfast,	19,175	104,481	190	617	124,463
Coleraine,	127	1,319	12	1	1,459
Cork,	6,122	25,521	3,349	24,602	59,597
Drogheda,	29,407	22,008	-	9	51,424
Dublin,	165,848	127,982	1,249	5,132	300,211
Dundalk,	6,703	10,179	-	26	16,908
Dundrum,	-	424	-	-	424
Greenore,	138	13,524	-	4	13,666
Larne,	1,730	27,572	-	15	29,317
Limerick,	2,202	2,529	-	-	4,731
Londonderry,	13,019	47,646	1,210	3,886	65,761
Newry,	2,164	5,542	-	-	7,706
Portrush,	12	1,464	13	-	1,489
Sligo,	30	5,140	108	86	5,364
Warrenpoint,	17	35	-	-	52
Waterford,	21,935	30,684	315	353	53,287
Westport,	766	63	485	4	1,318
Wexford,	5,680	1,690	-	1	7,371
TOTAL,	275,450	427,891	7,442	34,736	745,519

[continued on next page.]

TABLE 24.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1900, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain.

BRITISH PORTS.	CATTLE.				
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Ardrossan,	5,603	24,138	68	190	29,999
Ayr,	3,073	25,907	33	483	29,496
Barrow,	4,105	17,121	6	3	21,235
Bristol,	8,034	13,750	25	5,730	27,539
Cardiff,	-	-	-	-	-
Dover,	-	20	-	-	20
Falmouth,	-	-	-	-	-
Fleetwood,	4,421	16,406	1	1	20,829
Glasgow,	27,981	100,859	4,943	8,259	142,045
Greenock,	483	702	8	-	1,193
Holyhead,	34,967	48,938	19	106	84,030
Liverpool,	137,113	97,255	2,237	6,003	242,608
London,	-	6	-	-	6
Manchester,	20,344	1,850	-	1	22,195
Milford,	9,741	19,835	23	13,480	43,079
Morecambe,	5,875	21,211	-	-	27,086
Newhaven,	-	85	-	-	85
Newport,	6	90	-	42	138
Plymouth,	1,925	230	68	-	2,273
Portsmouth,	-	-	-	-	-
Silloth,	8,685	8,626	-	-	17,311
Southampton,	1,483	256	-	422	2,161
Stranraer,	1,594	23,980	-	15	25,589
Whitehaven,	14	6,576	11	1	6,602
TOTAL,	275,450	427,891	7,442	34,736	745,519

[continued on next page.]

TABLE 23 (*continued*).—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland showing the Ports of

IRISH PORTS.	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Goats.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Ballina, ...	1,595	7,329	8,924	1,213	-	1,213	2
Belfast, ...	4,866	24,121	28,987	47,462	25,079	72,541	400
Coleraine, ...	1,377	595	1,972	160	123	283	-
Cork, ...	44,245	49,578	93,823	47,531	77	47,608	24
Drogheda, ...	46,775	43,537	90,312	17,507	276	17,783	34
Dublin, ...	251,175	169,106	420,281	340,922	381	341,303	38
Dundalk, ...	12,268	13,999	26,267	40,503	2,992	43,495	1,031
Dundrum, ...	30	-	30	1	-	1	19
Greenore, ...	12,373	862	13,235	8,796	2,032	10,828	233
Larne, ...	698	542	1,240	357	6,412	6,769	6
Limerick, ...	609	39	708	29	67	96	-
Londonderry, ...	18,894	13,839	32,733	12,927	3,731	16,658	3
Newry, ...	3,831	6,901	10,732	3,969	-	3,969	53
Portrush, ...	20	50	70	1,710	16	1,726	-
Sligo, ...	6,845	7,851	14,696	49,815	-	49,815	2
Warrenpoint, ...	-	789	789	-	-	-	-
Waterford, ...	38,196	28,970	67,166	59,057	169	59,226	4
Westport, ...	18,061	5,483	23,544	8,515	-	8,515	-
Wexford, ...	16,163	10,591	26,754	33,373	-	33,373	-
TOTAL, ...	478,081	384,182	862,263	673,847	41,355	715,202	1,849

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

BRITISH PORTS.	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Goats.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Ardrossan, ...	146	902	1,048	2,916	12,819	15,765	120
Ayr, ...	896	1,600	2,496	578	15,007	15,585	76
Barrow, ...	625	2,845	3,470	30,375	131	30,506	1
Bristol, ...	30,866	12,504	43,360	65,718	4	65,722	13
Cardiff, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dover, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falmouth, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleetwood, ...	2,952	4,140	7,092	6,664	1,435	8,099	3
Glasgow, ...	8,701	14,188	22,889	43,970	3,809	47,779	10
Greenock, ...	185	60	245	17	132	149	1
Holyhead, ...	79,599	41,629	121,228	221,252	2,190	223,442	235
Liverpool, ...	274,597	247,071	521,668	217,182	3,463	220,645	1,016
London, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manchester, ...	30,355	17,093	47,448	6,213	57	6,270	16
Milford, ...	35,742	32,618	68,360	31,449	168	31,617	13
Morecambe, ...	7,713	4,842	12,555	42,513	152	42,665	1
Newhaven, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newport, ...	4,693	3,761	8,454	40	-	40	-
Plymouth, ...	-	1	1	15	-	15	1
Portsmouth, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silloth, ...	138	392	530	512	-	512	-
Southampton, ...	470	127	597	4,012	-	4,012	-
Stranraer, ...	241	409	650	33	1,988	2,021	6
Whitehaven, ...	172	-	172	358	-	358	336
TOTAL, ...	478,081	384,182	862,263	673,847	41,355	715,202	1,849

to Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1900,
Embarkation in Ireland.

HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	IRISH PORTS.
Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
-	1	-	1	-	-	11,111	Ballina.
23	3,866	7,108	10,997	3	45	237,436	Belfast.
-	2	1	3	-	-	3,717	Coleraine.
4	921	1,695	2,620	3	661	204,336	Cork.
-	100	128	228	-	4	159,785	Drogheda.
67	5,552	4,608	10,227	24	39	1,072,123	Dublin.
-	1,247	872	2,119	1	1,013	90,834	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	474	Dundrum.
1	2,394	1,883	4,278	10	298	42,548	Greenore.
3	85	139	227	-	9	37,568	Larne.
-	1	1	2	-	1	5,538	Limerick.
1	131	339	471	-	7	115,633	Londonderry
-	104	211	315	-	8	22,783	Newry.
-	5	2	7	-	-	3,292	Portrush.
-	17	12	29	-	3	69,909	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	-	-	841	Warrenpoint.
4	1,868	2,150	4,022	26	189	183,920	Waterford.
-	2	5	7	-	-	33,384	Westport.
-	24	29	53	-	2	67,553	Wexford.
103	16,320	19,183	35,606	67	2,279	2,362,785	TOTAL.

to Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1900,
Debarcation in Great Britain.

HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	BRITISH PORTS.
Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
1	584	1,470	2,055	-	9	48,996	Ardrossan.
2	108	243	353	1	5	48,012	Ayr.
-	509	939	1,448	-	1	56,661	Barrow.
3	860	1,369	2,232	4	92	138,962	Bristol.
-	3	9	12	-	-	12	Cardiff.
-	-	-	-	-	-	20	Dover.
-	4	1	5	-	-	5	Falmouth.
16	1,374	2,234	3,624	-	-	39,647	Fleetwood.
6	869	1,651	2,526	12	19	215,280	Glasgow.
-	4	5	9	-	-	1,597	Greenock.
60	6,237	4,965	11,262	19	306	440,522	Holyhead.
5	3,685	3,418	7,108	4	1,522	991,571	Liverpool.
-	1	4	5	2	3	17	London.
-	91	55	146	1	2	76,078	Manchester.
4	1,505	2,019	3,528	23	262	146,882	Milford.
-	44	71	115	1	15	82,438	Morecambe.
-	-	-	-	-	-	85	Newhaven.
-	1	-	1	-	-	8,633	Newport.
-	81	139	220	-	1	2,511	Plymouth.
-	2	-	2	-	-	2	Portsmouth.
3	44	33	80	-	3	18,436	Silloth.
-	40	58	98	-	15	6,883	Southampton.
3	81	136	220	-	9	28,495	Stranraer.
-	193	364	557	-	15	8,040	Whitehaven.
103	16,320	19,183	35,606	67	2,279	2,362,785	TOTAL.

TABLE 25.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1900, 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, ...	27,801	1,038	13,067	1	1,780	—	1	43,688
Dundalk, ...	1,266	—	1,632	70	8	—	—	2,976
Newry, ...	932	10	1,066	49	267	—	8	2,332
Total, ...	29,999	1,048	15,765	120	2,055	—	9	48,996

AYR.

Belfast, ...	24,825	1,701	10,837	76	313	1	3	37,763
Dublin, ...	943	205	—	—	28	—	—	1,176
Larne, ...	3,728	590	4,748	—	7	—	—	9,073
Total, ...	29,496	2,496	15,585	76	353	1	5	48,012

BARROW.

Belfast, ...	21,235	3,470	30,506	1	1,448	—	1	56,661
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BRISTOL.

Belfast, ...	1	—	—	—	13	—	—	14
Cork, ...	9,734	18,396	14,153	12	1,253	1	71	44,160
Dublin, ...	33	344	985	—	209	1	—	1,572
Waterford, ...	13,932	16,483	24,497	1	711	2	20	55,646
Wexford, ...	3,839	7,597	26,087	—	46	—	1	37,570
Total, ...	27,539	43,360	65,722	13	2,232	4	92	138,962

CARDIFF.

Belfast, ...	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
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DOUGLAS.

Belfast, ...	175	216	59	—	10	—	—	460
Dublin, ...	139	810	—	—	—	—	—	949
Total, ...	314	1,026	59	—	10	—	—	1,409

DOVER.

Waterford, ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
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TABLE 25.—RETURN of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1900, 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, ...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5

FLEETWOOD.

Belfast, ...	18,506	4,628	7,365	3	3,624	—	—	34,126
Londonderry, ...	2,323	2,464	734	—	—	—	—	5,521
Total, ...	20,829	7,092	8,099	3	3,624	—	—	39,647

GLASGOW.

Ballina, ...	655	191	114	2	1	—	—	963
Belfast, ...	17,855	2,541	107	—	1,140	1	10	21,654
Coleraine, ...	1,419	1,822	161	—	3	—	—	3,405
Cork, ...	7,179	567	81	—	92	—	—	7,919
Drogheda, ...	2,499	105	119	—	26	—	—	2,749
Dublin, ...	51,022	4,015	17,061	6	835	11	3	75,933
Limerick, ...	4,731	708	96	—	2	—	1	5,538
Londonderry, ...	42,464	9,730	7,494	2	383	—	2	60,140
Portrush, ...	1,489	57	1,699	—	6	—	—	3,251
Sligo, ...	5,313	2,772	20,263	—	20	—	2	28,470
Waterford, ...	3,825	83	410	—	13	—	1	4,332
Westport, ...	594	238	74	—	—	—	—	1,06
Total, ...	142,015	22,889	47,779	10	2,526	12	19	215,280

GREENOCK.

Belfast, ...	617	—	—	1	8	—	—	626
Coleraine, ...	40	150	122	—	—	—	—	312
Dublin, ...	536	82	—	—	—	—	—	618
Portrush, ...	—	13	27	—	1	—	—	41
Total, ...	1,193	245	149	1	9	—	—	1,597

HOLYHEAD.

Dublin, ...	70,364	107,993	212,614	2	6,984	9	8	397,974
Greenore, ...	13,666	13,235	10,923	233	4,278	10	298	42,548
Total, ...	84,030	121,228	223,442	235	11,262	19	306	440,522

TABLE 25.—RETURN of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1900, 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 Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Ballina, ...	316	8,733	1,099	—	—	—	—	10,148
Belfast, ...	7,321	15,422	10,302	1	2,090	—	11	35,147
Cork, ...	13,654	14,737	13,398	—	86	1	390	42,266
Drogheda, ...	48,925	90,207	17,664	34	202	—	4	157,036
Dublin, ...	119,649	251,339	65,916	14	1,872	1	11	438,802
Dundalk, ...	15,642	26,267	41,863	961	2,111	1	1,013	87,858
Londonderry, ...	9,033	16,249	3,710	—	15	—	2	29,009
Newry, ...	6,774	10,722	2,903	4	48	—	—	20,451
Sligo, ...	51	11,924	29,452	2	9	—	1	41,439
Warrenpoint, ...	52	789	—	—	—	—	—	841
Waterford, ...	16,935	32,816	18,611	—	661	1	89	69,113
Westport, ...	724	23,306	8,441	—	7	—	—	32,478
Wexford, ...	3,532	19,157	7,286	—	7	—	1	29,983
Total, ...	242,608	521,668	220,645	1,016	7,108	4	1,522	994,571

LONDON.

Belfast, ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Cork, ...	6	—	—	1	—	1	2	10
Dublin, ...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	6
Total, ...	6	—	—	1	5	2	3	17

MANCHESTER.

Dublin, ...	22,195	47,448	6,270	16	146	1	2	76,078
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MILFORD.

Cork, ...	24,641	50,679	15,964	10	891	—	184	92,369
Waterford, ...	18,438	17,681	15,653	3	2,637	23	78	54,513
Total, ...	43,079	68,360	31,617	13	3,528	23	262	146,882

MORECAMBE.

Dublin, ...	15,145	8,325	37,945	—	47	1	12	61,475
Londonderry, ...	11,941	4,230	4,720	1	68	—	3	20,963
Total, ...	27,086	12,555	42,665	1	115	1	15	82,438

TABLE 25.—RETURN of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1900, 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.
Waterford, ...	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	85

NEWPORT.

Cork, ...	138	8,451	40	—	1	—	—	8,633
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PEEL.

Belfast, ...	268	3,408	—	—	38	—	—	3,714
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PLYMOUTH.

Belfast, ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Cork, ...	2,249	—	15	1	212	—	—	2,477
Dublin, ...	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Waterford, ...	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	25
Total, ...	2,273	1	15	1	220	—	1	2,511

PORTSMOUTH.

Dublin, ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
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RAMSEY.

Belfast, ...	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
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SILLOTH.

Dublin, ...	17,311	530	512	—	80	—	3	18,436
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TABLE 25.—RETURN of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1900, 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, ...	124	45	—	—	6	—	—	175
Cork, ...	1,996	450	3,957	—	85	—	14	6,502
Dublin, ...	13	—	—	—	7	—	—	20
Waterford, ...	28	102	55	—	—	—	1	186
Total, ...	2,161	597	4,012	—	98	—	15	6,883

STRANRAER.

Larne, ...	25,589	650	2,021	6	220	—	9	28,495
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WHITEHAVEN.

Belfast, ...	6,178	142	357	317	557	—	15	7,566
Dundrum, ...	424	30	1	19	—	—	—	474
Total, ...	6,602	172	358	336	557	—	15	8,040

TABLE 26.—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, 1900.

NAME OF MONTH.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
January, ...	46,525	19,870	96,540	6	2,899	—	2	165,842
February, ...	36,400	11,949	79,849	1	2,270	1	15	130,485
March, ...	47,668	16,902	78,399	70	3,301	13	185	146,538
April, ...	48,730	18,579	47,606	247	3,498	17	311	118,988
May, ...	55,440	70,251	52,022	292	4,629	16	601	183,251
June, ...	49,449	137,608	28,878	503	3,806	7	479	220,720
July, ...	43,432	161,085	20,262	372	3,458	4	310	228,953
August, ...	56,468	147,861	24,287	302	3,161	2	198	232,279
September, ...	92,057	118,009	51,804	39	2,799	2	117	264,827
October, ...	119,602	78,955	67,098	—	2,515	3	28	268,201
November, ...	100,744	52,930	85,479	8	1,977	—	3	241,141
December, ...	49,620	32,698	83,037	9	1,341	2	—	166,707
Total, ...	746,135	866,697	715,261	1,849	35,654	67	2,279	2,367,942

TABLE 27.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during each of the Years from 1878 to 1900, 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,	.	332	.	332	335	667
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

[continued on next page.]

TABLE 27 (continued).—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from
1878 to 1900,

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, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	667
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

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	.	35	43	78	.	6	3,046	1890.
72	.	68	97	165	.	13	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.

TABLE 28.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1900, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

PORTS OF EMBARKATION.	CATTLE.				
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Belfast,	86	371	.	20	477
Dublin,	106	33	.	.	139
Total,	192	404	.	20	616

	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Goats.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Belfast,	164	3,460	3,624	.	59	59	.
Dublin,	159	651	810	.	.	.	.
Total,	323	4,111	4,434	.	59	59	.

	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
Belfast,	20	28	48	.	.	4,208
Dublin,	949
Total,	20	28	48	.	.	5,157

TABLE 29.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1900, showing the Ports of Debarkation in the Isle of Man.

PORTS OF DEBARKATION.	CATTLE.				
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Douglas,	134	166	.	14	314
Peel,	58	204	.	6	268
Ramsey, . . . .	.	34	.	.	34
Total,	192	404	.	20	616

	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Goats.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Douglas,	249	777	1,026	.	59	59	.
Peel,	74	3,334	3,408	.	.	.	.
Ramsey, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	323	4,111	4,434	.	59	59	.

	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
Douglas,	6	4	10	.	.	1,409
Peel,	14	24	38	.	.	3,714
Ramsey,	34
Total,	20	28	48	.	.	5,157

TABLE 30.—NUMBER of HORSES Exported from Ireland, through Great Britain, to the Colonies and Foreign Countries, during the Year ended 31st December, 1900, showing the Ports in Ireland from which such Horses were sent.

	Number of Horses.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Belfast,	1	582	369	952
Cork,	1	1	1	3
Dublin, . . . .	.	1,592	1,365	2,957
Dundalk, . . . .	.	49	24	73
Greenore, . . . .	.	749	481	1,230
Larne, . . . .	.	2	2	4
Waterford,	2	117	124	243
Total,	4	3,092	2,366	5,462

ANIMALS IMPORTED

TABLE 31.—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	25,913	1,716	27,629
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	11,662	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

INTO IRELAND.

during each of the Years from 1878 to 1900, 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	23,461	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	8	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	2,996	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	16	10,922	1892
10	149	159	10,926	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	156	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	3,367	4,213	7,726	12	12	9,835	1900

TABLE 32.—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, ...	-	4	-	-	4	1,108	-	1,108
Ayr, ...	-	1	-	-	1	329	4	333
Barrow, ...	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-
Bristol, ...	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cardiff, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falmouth, ...	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Fleetwood, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glasgow, ...	-	19	-	4	23	243	30	273
Greenock, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holyhead, ...	-	27	-	4	31	2	-	2
Liverpool, ...	-	5	-	2	7	4	-	4
London, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manchester, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milford, ...	-	8	-	2	10	2	-	2
Morecambe, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newport, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silloth, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southampton, ...	-	52	-	11	63	-	-	-
Stranraer, ...	-	17	-	-	17	188	1	189
Whitehaven, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, ...	-	139	-	23	162	1,876	35	1,911

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, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belfast, ...	-	58	-	11	69	1,452	4	1,456
Coleraine, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork, ...	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Drogheda, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin, ...	-	50	-	6	56	226	30	256
Dundalk, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dundrum, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenore, ...	-	2	-	3	5	-	-	-
Larne, ...	-	18	-	-	18	189	1	190
Limerick, ...	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Londonderry, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newry, ...	-	-	-	1	1	7	-	7
Portrush, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford, ...	-	8	-	2	10	2	-	2
Westport, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, ...	-	139	-	23	162	1,876	35	1,911

Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1900,
Embarkation in Great Britain.

SWINE.			Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	BRITISH PORTS.
Fat.	Stores.	Total.		Stal- lions.	Mares.	Geld- ings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	3	170	249	422	-	-	1,534	Ardrossan.
-	-	-	-	1	41	65	107	-	-	441	Ayr.
-	-	-	-	-	6	27	33	-	-	37	Barrow.
-	-	-	-	3	47	85	135	-	-	136	Bristol.
-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	1	7	Cardiff.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	Falmouth.
-	-	-	-	9	148	289	446	-	-	446	Fleetwood.
-	5	5	-	3	311	545	859	11	-	1,171	Glasgow.
-	-	-	-	-	2	10	12	-	-	12	Greenock.
-	-	-	-	33	1,241	823	2,097	1	2	2,133	Holyhead.
-	-	-	7	10	711	1,374	2,095	-	4	2,117	Liverpool.
-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	1	7	London.
-	-	-	-	-	12	8	20	-	-	20	Manchester.
-	-	-	-	23	175	282	480	-	3	495	Milford.
-	-	-	-	-	10	9	19	-	-	19	Morecambe.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Newport.
-	-	-	-	-	19	24	43	-	-	43	Plymouth.
-	-	-	-	55	347	308	710	-	-	710	Silloth.
-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	71	Southampton.
-	-	-	-	6	110	91	207	-	-	413	Stranraer.
-	-	-	-	-	5	15	20	-	1	21	Whitehaven.
-	5	5	7	146	3,367	4,213	7,726	12	12	9,835	TOTAL.

Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1900,
Debarcation in Ireland.

SWINE.			Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	IRISH PORTS.
Fat.	Stores.	Total.		Stal- lions.	Mares.	Geld- ings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ballina.
-	-	-	-	20	699	1,758	2,477	-	2	4,004	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	19	9	28	-	-	28	Coleraine.
-	-	-	-	8	100	243	351	-	3	356	Cork.
-	-	-	-	-	28	31	59	-	-	59	Drogheda.
-	5	5	-	87	1,878	1,355	3,320	12	6	3,655	Dublin.
-	-	-	-	1	61	73	135	-	1	136	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundrum.
-	-	-	-	4	166	133	303	-	-	308	Greenore.
-	-	-	-	6	112	98	216	-	-	424	Larne.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Limerick.
-	-	-	-	-	94	287	381	-	-	381	Londonderry.
-	-	-	-	-	15	26	41	-	-	49	Newry.
-	-	-	-	1	12	11	24	-	-	24	Portrush.
-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	-	6	Sligo.
-	-	-	7	18	160	172	350	-	-	369	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	Westport.
-	-	-	-	1	18	15	34	-	-	34	Wexford.
-	5	5	7	146	3,367	4,213	7,726	12	12	9,835	TOTAL.

TABLE 34.—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, 1900.

NAME OF MONTH.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
January, . . .	28	1,306	—	—	581	1	—	1,861
February, . . .	—	88	—	—	519	—	1	608
March, . . .	2	—	—	—	615	—	1	618
April, . . .	45	11	—	—	450	11	—	517
May, . . .	16	—	—	—	528	—	1	545
June, . . .	8	—	—	—	596	—	—	604
July, . . .	30	26	—	—	837	—	3	896
August, . . .	17	1	2	—	1,087	—	—	1,107
September, . . .	—	—	—	—	655	—	2	657
October, . . .	—	—	—	—	722	—	1	723
November, . . .	—	—	—	—	762	—	3	765
December, . . .	21	479	3	7	425	—	—	935
Total, . . .	162	1,911	5	7	7,727	12	12	9,836

TABLE 35.—NUMBER of HORSES Imported into Ireland through Great Britain from the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1900, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Ireland.

IRISH PORTS.	Number of Horses.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Belfast, . . .	6	312	934	1,252
Cork, . . .	—	5	—	5
Dublin, . . .	52	321	274	647
Waterford, . .	—	—	1	1
Total, . . .	58	638	1,209	1,905

TABLE 36.—NUMBER of HORSES Imported direct into Ireland from the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1900, showing the Ports of Debarkation.

IRISH PORTS.	Number of Horses.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Belfast, . . .	—	11	25	36

TABLE 37.—RETURN of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland
1879 to 1900,

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, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 38.—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into
showing the Ports

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

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

SWINE.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine	Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jen- nets.	Asses.	Total Anim- als.	YEAR.
Fat Swine	Store Swine.	Total.			Stal- lions.	Mares	Geld- ings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	6	1879
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	1880
-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	5	1881
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	43	1882
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1883
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	34	1884
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	102	1885
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	6	1886
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	1887
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	18	1888
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	-	6	1888
-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	8	-	-	8	1890
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	10	-	-	14	1891
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	22	26	-	-	26	1892
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	1893
-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	8	-	-	8	1894
-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	6	-	-	17	1895
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	24	1896
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	5	1897
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	1898
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1899
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1900

Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1900,
of Debarkation.

SWINE.			Goats	HORSES.				Mules or Jen- nets.	Asses.	Total Anim- als.	PORT OF DEBARKATION.
Fat.	Stores.	Total.		Stal- lions.	Mares	Geld- ings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	Dublin.

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