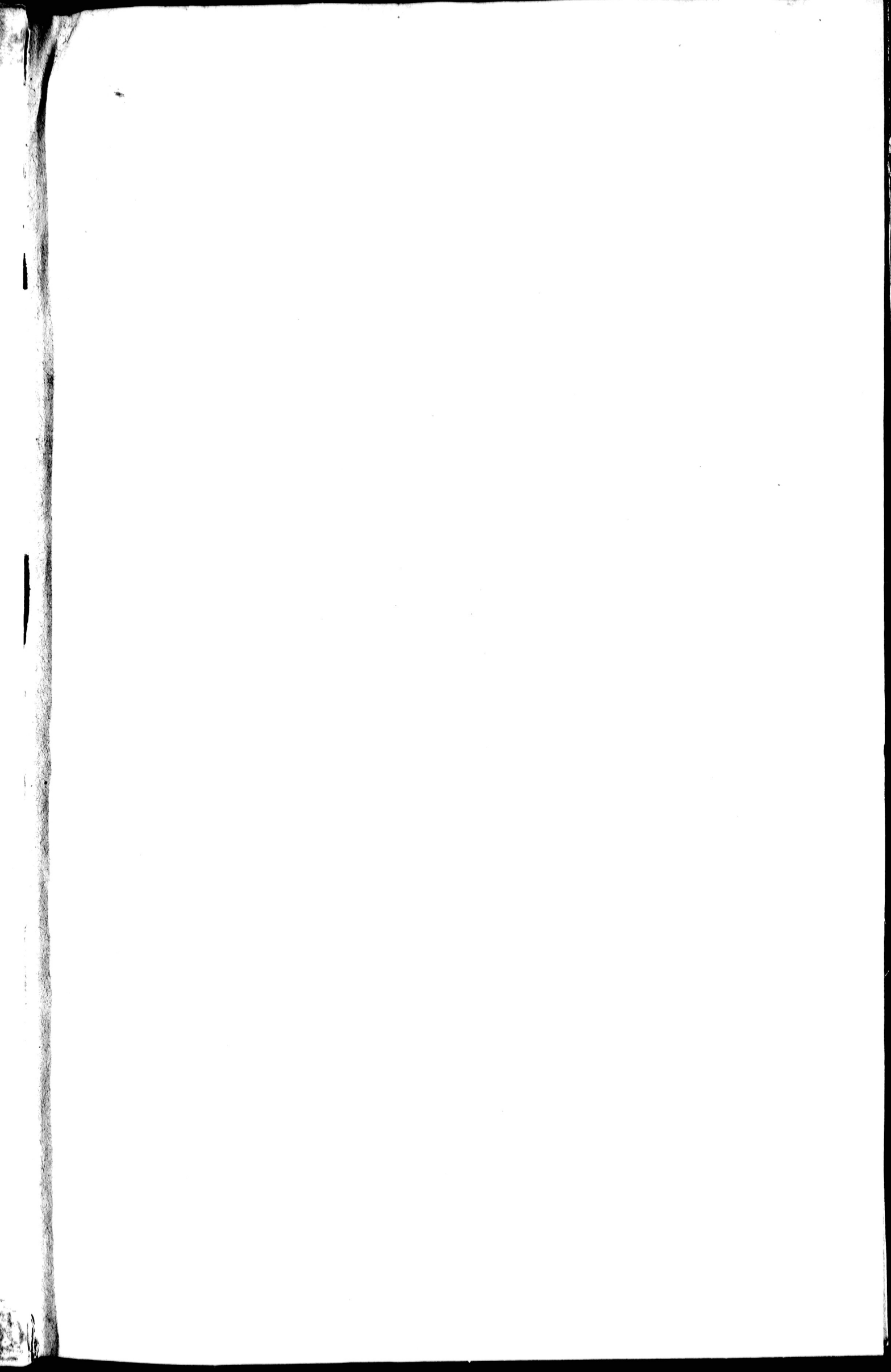


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CATTLE PLAGUE ENQUIRY.

REPORT

ON THE

ORIGIN, PROPAGATION, NATURE, AND TREATMENT OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE,

FROM

Information received at the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, from June, 1865, up to March 20th, 1866;

WITH

RETURNS AND MAPS SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF THE DISEASE,

CORRECTED

To December 30th, 1865, from Information received up to January 31st, 1866.

PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE CLERK OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL,

BY

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, F.R.C.P. EDIN., M.R.C.S.L., &c.,

SECRETARY TO THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,
PRINCES STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

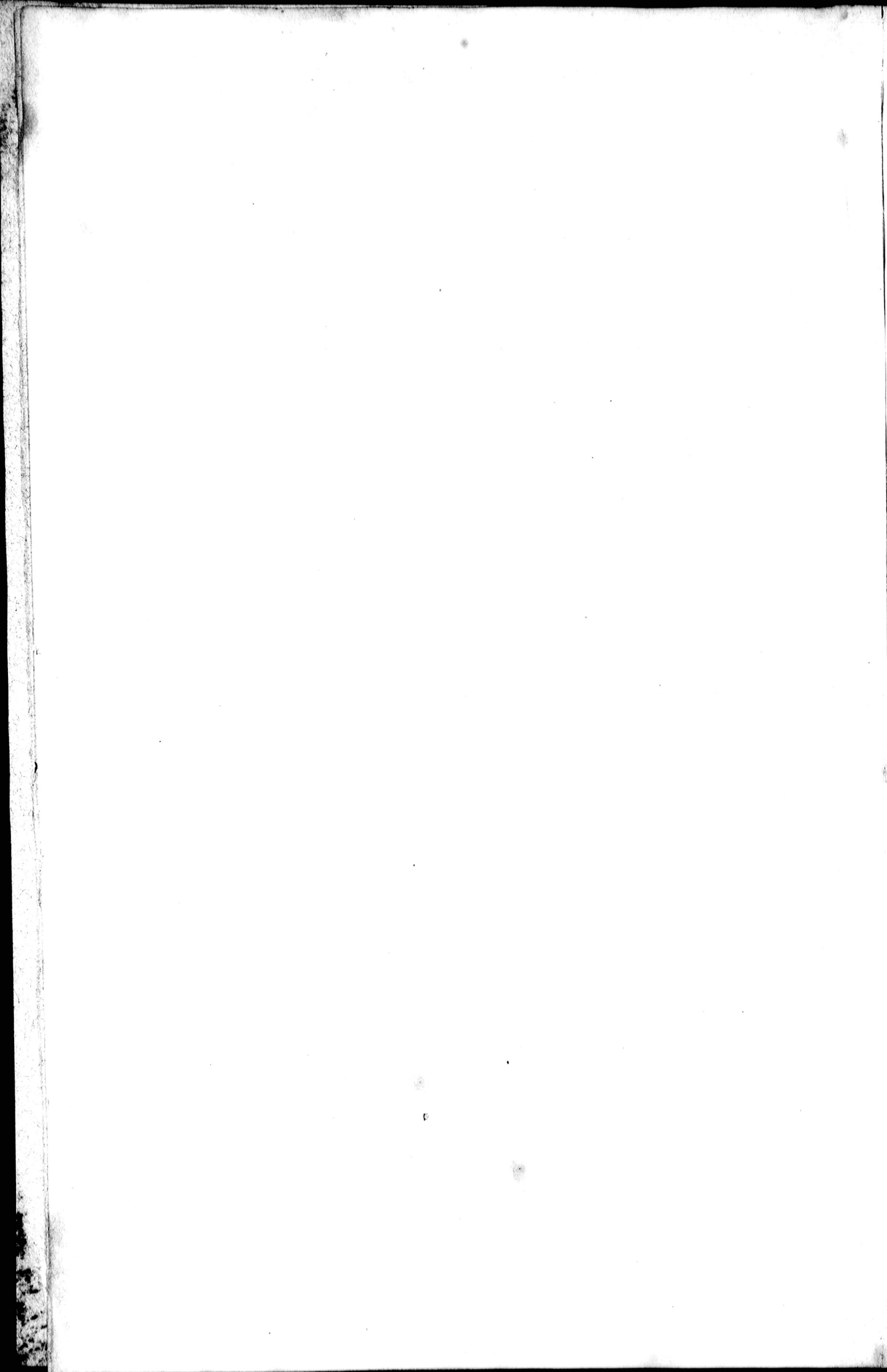


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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1866.



The Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office,
(Secretary's Office),

SIR,

March 20th, 1866.

IN accordance with your request, and for the information of the Lords of the Council, I have the honour to submit the following Report, on the information which has been received at this office with reference to "the origin, propagation, nature, and treatment of the Cattle Plague," since the establishment of this Department, October 14th, to December 30th, 1865.

This Report also embraces information received by Professor Simonds, from the month of June to the above date, and is corrected on all points of importance, from the latest information received at this office.

Before entering upon the Report, I think it necessary to make a few remarks on the general character of the correspondence received at this office, and also upon the unsatisfactory nature of the returns sent in by the Inspectors, in order to show the difficulty there has been to select anything useful from such a mass of conflicting evidence, consisting of more than 10,000 different papers. In the correspondence, directly opposite assertions occur, not only as to the date of the outbreak of the disease, but also as to its existence, and the latter even after post-mortem examinations of the animals have been made. Referring to the inaccuracy of the reports; of 6,382 received to 30th December 1865, more than 10 per cent. were so inaccurate as to prevent their being entered in the week's returns, and more than 30 per cent. required correction.*

Having been in communication, by letter and otherwise, with a very large number of persons who have carefully watched this disease in its progress and have endeavoured to trace it to its origin, and having found it impossible to give the results in anything like a tabular form, I have ventured to submit to you, in my Report, some remarks upon the origin of the disease in this country, which have naturally suggested themselves to me from a consideration of the information I have received. This I do solely under the impression that I am giving you, not my own opinion on the subject, but the hypothesis which is most fully borne out by the evidence in my possession. I have also endeavoured throughout to avoid expressing any opinion, but have confined myself to statements embracing the whole of the reliable information which has been received by me up to the present time.

With reference to the facts and figures which will be brought before you in the following Report, I have to thank the whole of the gentlemen connected with this Department for their very energetic co-operation, night and day.

To Professor Simonds I am indebted for a careful examination of the evidence and for fixing the dates of the first outbreaks in nearly all the counties of England.

I have to thank Professor Brown for directing, arranging, and carefully digesting for tabulation the returns of the results of treatment.

For the general conduct of the office, and the entry of the weekly reports, I am indebted to Mr. Cooper, who has day and night devoted himself to the subject; Mr. Quain has tabulated the results of the treatment; Mr. Tennant has had the conduct of the general correspondence, and has also given very valuable assistance in the instruction of the Inspectors in making out their returns; and to Mr. Sigsworth has been delegated the preparation of all the statistical figures, a task which he has accomplished with satisfaction to me and great credit to himself.

Referring to my report of treatment, and to indicate to you that I have not been led to the conclusions arrived at in the Report by preconceived notions, I trust you will excuse my quoting the last paragraph of my Report to you, of August 18th, 1865, which you were good enough to submit to the late Lord Palmerston, wherein I say, "So far, however, as I am able to judge from the information I have been able to obtain, I am of opinion, that by proper precautions and treatment the death rate, in this, as in analogous human diseases, may be very much reduced."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS.

The Clerk of the Council.

* The accuracy of these reports has now very much improved. Of 1,334 reports received for week ending March 10th, only 0.82 per cent. required explanation, and only 12.29 per cent. were corrected in the office. During the week referred to, 3,632 different stocks were reported upon.

REPORT

ON THE

ORIGIN, PROPAGATION, NATURE, and TREATMENT of the "CATTLE PLAGUE," from Information received at the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, to March 3rd, 1866 ; with Returns and Maps showing the Progress of the Disease, corrected to December 30th, 1865, from Information received up to January 31st, 1866.

ORIGIN.

WITH reference to the "Origin" of the Cattle Plague in this country, we have not received any evidence of a satisfactory and conclusive character. Whether the disease is of spontaneous origin, or whether it has been imported into this country, has been the subject of a large amount of correspondence, containing most conflicting statements.

The scientific knowledge medical men possess of *epidemics*, though comparatively small, appears to be somewhat more extensive than that which the veterinary profession have attained with regard to *epizootics*. The cattle plague appears to belong to the class of disease known as the *exanthemata* or eruptive fevers, and few medical men of the present day would, if this classification be correct, admit that it could now arise spontaneously. Again, of the many thousands of cases reported to this office, only a very small number have been suggested to be of spontaneous origin ; and in most of these, either there is a doubt as to the identity of the disease with cattle plague, or else, on the receipt of further information, there has been traced some possible source of direct or indirect contagion.

It may, however, be said that, although, throughout the country districts of England there is no evidence of the propagation of the disease, except by contagion, yet in the London dairies it may have arisen spontaneously. If, however, it be admitted that epidemics and epizootics are to a great extent due to the same causes and governed by the same laws, and that our theories with regard to epidemics embrace the whole of the knowledge which has been collected upon the subject, it must be conceded that it is *more probable* that an epizootic disease, having a constant habitation only in the Russian Steppes, and which has not prevailed to any large extent, if at all, in this country for the last century, was introduced by direct contagion, than that such disease should have acquired a new centre of spontaneous origin in a country where it had existed and died out on several previous occasions. I do not consider that the after-spread of the disease in this country is incompatible with the hypothesis of its importation. Reasoning by analogy, we know that to propagate an epidemic, we must not only have the germ of the disease, but also the soil and climate, so to speak, necessary for its cultivation. And thus, though animals infected with this disease may have been introduced at various times and in various places into this country, yet the germ may only in June, 1865 have found, in the over-crowded London dairies the surrounding circumstances necessary for its reproduction ; for it has been observed in our epidemics, that although they require to be at first nurtured under circumstances only to be found among the lower classes, yet when once they have become naturalized they do not require these circumstances for their rapid after-propagation.

PROPAGATION.

That the disease is highly contagious, and that its propagation depends upon direct or indirect contagion, do not appear to admit of a doubt, but whether it is ever generated spontaneously, or propagated in any other manner, is still to some extent

an open question, and will probably remain so for some time to come. This arises from the difficulty of tracing in each case the source whence the diseased germ was derived.

The terms *contagion* and *infection* do not appear to have been strictly defined as to their exact meanings, or if they have been, the definition is seldom regarded, the two words being used indiscriminately by some writers. Nor is there perhaps any necessity for the use of the word *infection*, as it is probable that in all diseases which are propagated by what is called *infection*, the germ must, by some means or other, have been brought in contact with the living tissues in which it has produced the disease, and that, therefore, all such diseases are propagated by *contagion*.

This is probably the case with Cattle Plague, but the rate at which such propagation has taken place, and the rate of mortality of the disease, have varied much in the different counties of England. An inquiry into the cause of these variations has been made, with the following results.

An attempt was at first made to trace some connexion between the spread of the disease and the geological formation on which it occurred, as many assertions had been made that such a connexion existed. At first sight, as will be seen from the following Table, this really appears to be the case,

TABLE showing the NUMBER of ISOLATED OUTBREAKS of CATTLE PLAGUE in ENGLAND and WALES, arranged according to the Geological Formations.

Tertiary and Post-tertiary Formations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alluvium, blown sand, &c. - - - 267 Boulder clay - - - - - 321 Coralline crag } - - - - - 8 Red crag } - - - - - Fluvio-marine beds } - - - - - 10 Bagshot beds } - - - - - London clay } - - - - - 346 Plastic clay } - - - - - Thanet sands } - - - - - 	952	New Red Sandstone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magnesian limestone } - - - - - 120 Permian marl, &c. - } - - - - - 	120
Chalk Formation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chalk - - - - - Upper green sand } - - - - - 227 Gault } - - - - - Lower green sand - - - - - 123 Weald clay } - - - - - 50 Hastings sand } - - - - - 	400	Silurian.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old red sandstone (Devonian) - - - - - 59 Upper Ludlow, Aymestry limestone - - - - - Lower Ludlow, Wenlock limestone - - - - - Wenlock shales and sandstone - - - - - Woolhope limestones - - - - - 2 Denbigh grits - - - - - Upper Llandovery or May Hill sandstone - - - - - Lower Llandovery and limestone } - - - - - 4 Llandeilo rocks - - - - - Lingula grits, and flags - - - - - 	6
Lias.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upper lias, marlstone - - - - - Lower lias shale and limestone } - - - - - 102 	102	Igneous Rocks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hornblende slate and rock - - - - - Trappean rocks - - - - - Intrusive felstone, &c. - - - - - Serpentine - - - - - 1 Diallage rock - - - - - Greenstone and basalt - - - - - 4 Granite and syenite - - - - - 	5

On analyzing these figures, however, it will be found that, as a rule, those formations having the largest amount of outbreaks have also the largest amount of pasture land.

It has been asserted that limestone is a preventive against the disease, and it is a fact that few cases have occurred on the mountain limestone formation. This, however, must be due to some other cause than the chemical composition of the substratum, as we find the chalk formation, having a very similar composition, is not only not free from the disease, but has been visited by it as largely for its area as any other stratum.

The next physical cause affecting the progress of the disease which we have to examine is *altitude*, and here we appear to trace some relation. As it would have been extremely difficult, if not impossible, to have ascertained even approximately the height of all the places where Cattle Plague has appeared in Great Britain, or even in England, it was thought advisable to take one county and work out the subject in it thoroughly. For this purpose Yorkshire was selected as offering a large area, varied character of farms, and varied physical features. From this investigation, of which a more detailed account will be found under the county, it would appear that the higher we ascend the less are the

ravages of the Cattle Plague, and that when we attain an elevation of 1,000 feet the Cattle Plague disappears. These deductions are derived from too small a number of cases, and have reference to too limited an area to be absolutely depended upon, but if it should be found, on further investigation, and over a more extended area, that the same rule holds good, there will be a tolerably sufficient reason to account for the absolute or comparative exemption from the disease of very many of the counties of Great Britain.

Apart from the above, the only other local circumstance which has been observed to have any great effect upon the spread of the disease, is the size of the farms. The smaller the farms the more rapid the progress of the disease, unless modified by other circumstances. This would naturally be inferred where a disease is propagated by direct or indirect contact. In a county having small farms the homesteads would be near each other, and the communication between farm and farm would be frequent; whereas the opposite would be the case where large tracts of land are in the occupation of one person. As a matter of course the character of the farms whether arable land or pasture would materially affect the number of "outbreaks;" not probably on account of any effect of the soil, but because of the difference in the cattle population on which the disease feeds. The comparative freedom from disease of the Cotswold hills is partly due to this latter circumstance, though it may be mainly dependent upon elevation.

Setting aside these natural physical features, we will now pass on to consider the effect the slaughter of diseased animals has had in checking the spread of the disease.

Although there are other circumstances which occasionally seem to counteract, to some extent, the beneficial effects of early slaughter, yet, in the greater number of instances, it has been attended with marked results in reducing the ratio of increase of the disease.

The beneficial effect of the Order of Council permitting the Inspectors to slaughter, is shewn throughout Great Britain by the fact that in the six weeks previous to the passing of this Order, the outbreaks had been increased ten times, whilst in the six subsequent weeks the outbreaks did not increase quite three times.

The local effect of slaughter will be seen on comparing the rate of increase in the disease in each county with the per-centage of "killed." Unless some disturbing cause be present, it will generally be found that, when the per-centage of "killed" is high, the ratio of increase of the disease is low, and *vice versa*. This has generally been noticed under each county and district.

Before proceeding further it is necessary that a definition should be given of the meaning attached to the words "outbreak" and "attack."

For the general purposes of the report and for the returns the commencement of the disease in any *place* is looked upon as an "outbreak" If this occur in a borough, division, or county where the disease had not appeared before during its present visitation, the case is considered a "first outbreak."

However long the disease may continue uninterruptedly in this particular stock, the cases are all considered as belonging to one outbreak.

If, however, there are twenty-one clear days in which no cases of cattle plague exist, then any fresh attacks are looked upon as belonging to a fresh outbreak, which is entered in the returns accordingly.

The word "attack" is used to indicate the appearance of the disease in any *animal*, so that the number of "attacks" represent really the number of animals attacked.

On comparing the maps and the quarterly returns with the statements of the dates of the first outbreaks in the counties, an apparent discrepancy will be occasionally observed. Although in the majority of instances the cases recorded in the return agree with the date of the outbreak, yet, in a few instances, the latter will be found to be some days earlier than the former. Thus, in Norfolk, the earliest outbreaks are fixed on the map for the 1st July, that being the day on which certain animals, originally from London, are known to have been sold on Norwich Hill, and thence conveyed to the farms of the several purchasers. On the other hand, the earliest outbreaks as exhibited in the Table of Returns are entered for the week ending 8th July. There is, however, no real discrepancy between these statements, as the disease is known to have been introduced into Norfolk from London by these very animals, though it was not recognized till some days later.

For the purpose of comparing the rate of progress of the disease in the various counties, it has been necessary to work upon such data as would be least likely to be acted upon by the disturbing influences to which all returns of this character are liable; for instance,

if we were simply to take, week by week, the "outbreaks" or "attacks," and compare them, the result would be such a varying rate of increase or decrease, as would be totally useless for any practical purposes of comparison. It has therefore been considered advisable to make these calculations upon averages. So long as the calculations are all made upon the same basis, the results arrived at will not vary much, if the basis taken be a moderately just one. Therefore it must not be considered that the basis adopted in these calculations is the best, but that it is one which eliminates most of the disturbing influences to which such calculations are liable, and at the same time affords results which it is hoped are sufficiently trustworthy for purposes of comparison.

THE RATIOS.

To obtain the starting point of these ratios, it was found necessary for the purpose of getting rid of the errors which would arise from the varying number of cases occurring in the first week of the disease in each county, and also to avoid the influence of a few isolated cases; in the first place, not to consider the disease as established until it had existed for four consecutive weeks, and then, instead of taking the first week as a starting point, to take the *average* of these four weeks. This number, when found, forms the starting point of the series. For the remaining numbers the average of four weeks is taken in each case; these numbers as obtained each week, when divided by the average number per week of the first four weeks, give the rest of the series, which may thus be taken very fairly to represent the average progress of the disease in each county, and in such a form as may readily be compared with any other county or district.

This process has been carried out as regards both the "outbreaks" and "attacks."

A further description of the method employed in calculating these ratios will be found in the Appendix, Note A.

The propagation and progress of the disease in the various counties will be found under their headings further on. A general map of England showing the localities of the greater number of the outbreaks in England and Wales will be found at the commencement of this Report, together with a diagram giving the number of "attacked," "killed," "died," and "recovered," for each week.

At the end of the Report will be found a series of maps showing the locality of the first outbreak in each borough, petty-sessional division, and county, with its date, and indicating by lines those cases where the first outbreak has been distinctly traced to the Metropolis.

NATURE.

In the early cases of disease which appeared in this country there existed some doubt as to its nature; and in the first cases in many counties the disease does not appear to have been recognized. At the present moment, however, there is not a doubt in the minds of the great majority of those best qualified to judge, that the disease is similar to, if not identical with, the rinderpest of the Russian Steppes.

It has been called by different observers typhoid or enteric fever, continued fever, typhus fever, malignant fever, and various other names. It has been said to be identical with small pox, and other known eruptive fevers, and the wildest notions of its character and origin have been entertained and forwarded to this office. But none of these hypotheses will bear the test of investigation. The Cattle Plague appears to be a disease, *sui generis*, belonging probably to the class "exanthemata," or eruptive fevers. It is highly contagious; has a period of incubation; rarely occurs more than once in the same animal, and is attended with an eruption.

The period of incubation has been variously stated to be from six to 21 days; and these statements are, in the greater number of instances, supported by evidence.

The duration of the disease has also been variously stated to be from 24 hours, or even less, to 10 or 12 days, and there appears to have been much variation in the character of the disease, not only in different districts, but also in the same district at different times. The returns appear to indicate that the disease gradually acquires a milder form as it continues its course; but this must be taken with a certain amount of caution.

The average time in which an "attacked," animal is disposed of, appears to be somewhat over seven days; that is to say, a little less than the average number of animals appears in our returns in the columns "killed," "died," and "recovered" of one week, than what appeared as "attacked" in the return of the week previous; but this is of course liable to some variation.

TREATMENT.

In submitting the following report of the results of the medical treatment of nearly ten thousand cases of Cattle Plague, it is necessary for me to call your attention to the fact that the per-centages of recoveries indicated are far higher than those which the medical officers attached to this department have observed to be the result of any of the stated methods of treatment.

For the purpose of obtaining these returns, 1,360 forms were sent out between the 29th of November and the middle of January. To these 589 replies have been received, of which nine are from veterinary surgeons, who decline to disclose the nature of the treatment adopted by them. Of the remaining 580, there have been received from qualified veterinary surgeons, who have been appointed inspectors, 209 returns; from veterinary surgeons not inspectors, 72; from inspectors who are not veterinary surgeons, 69 returns; the remaining 230 are from persons who report either that they had no cases in their districts, or that they did not attempt treatment. Of the qualified veterinary surgeons, more than a third report "a want of confidence in medical treatment."

The information conveyed by these returns must, however, be taken with great caution, as of the 9,708 cases treated, after deducting those "killed" and those "remaining," the average of those recovered amounts to more than 26 per cent., a result which far exceeds the experience of independent authorities, who have investigated the results of treatment both in cases under their own care, and also under the care of the appointed inspectors.

In attempting to reconcile this anomaly, it must be borne in mind that a natural tendency exists to exaggerate, even unconsciously, the effects of a favourite system of treatment; and further, that in the zeal for subjecting cases to treatment at the earliest moment, animals have often been selected which are at the time free from the disease, and probably remain so for a considerable period, in fact so long, as to cause them to be returned as cases of recovery. These are not mere suggestions, but statements based upon the results of numbers of modes of treatment which have been looked into by the medical officers of this department.

In nearly every instance where an investigation has taken place of a method of treatment reported to be very successful, it has been found either that the animals had not been suffering from the disease, that they were still labouring under it, or, if the visit occurred some time after the reported recoveries, that they succumbed to the disease, with the usual per-centage of loss, at a later period.

Professor Simonds' report on the result of Mr. Worms' treatment at Mentmore, already published, may be taken as one example; for another, the following extract from a letter of Professor Brown's may be taken:—"I was informed that on a certain farm in the neighbourhood of Chester the majority of the animals attacked had recovered after drinking the water from a hole which received the drainings from other parts of the yard, and which was strongly impregnated with lime. On visiting the place, I ascertained that out of 23 animals only seven were alive, none of these being free from disease.

"On another farm it was reported to me that the owner had lost only six out of 35 cows.* His plan of treatment was not known. On my visit I found seven animals ill from plague, and the remainder showing no signs of having been recently affected."

In order to arrive at any useful result from these returns, the *comparative* per-centages of recoveries under different modes of treatment may to some extent represent the *comparative* value of the different systems.

* On referring to our returns it has been found that all these animals had been disposed of before the 10th of March; namely, 7 slaughtered healthy and 28 attacked, of which 15 died, 10 were killed, and only 3 recovered.

For this purpose the cases treated have been arranged under four different classes :*

1. *Antiphlogistics*; including laxatives, sedatives, narcotics, counter-irritants, and in some cases bleeding, followed by tonics and stimulants and associated with ant-acids and astringents to check diarrhœa.

With this class of remedies 1,389 cases have been treated, of which 263 are reported to have recovered, 695 as having died, 148 as having been killed, and 283 as remaining.

These results, after deducting the "killed" and "remaining," appear to show that under the antiphlogistic mode of treatment 27·453 per cent. have recovered, and 72·547 per cent. have died.

2. *Tonics and stimulants*; occasionally combined with carminatives, styptics, counter-irritants, rubefacients, laxatives, astringents, diaphoretics, depletives, dietetics, disinfectants, febrifuges, ant-acids, alteratives, sedatives, diuretics, and prophylactics.

This method of treatment appears to have been the most popular, although not the most successful.

3,842 cases are reported to have been treated under this system, of which only 595 have recovered, 1,706 have died, 463 have been killed, and 1,078 remain unaccounted for.

These figures, after deducting the "killed" and "remaining," show that under the tonic and stimulant system of treatment 25·858 per cent. have recovered, and 74·142 have died.

The lower per-centage of recoveries under the "tonic and stimulant" system of treatment, as compared with the others, may possibly be more due to the circumstance that this mode of treatment would only, as a rule, be resorted to in cases where the disease was not only certainly existent, but where the animal was in its last stage.

3. *Antiseptics*; including all cases in which the more decided antiseptics were given. These were occasionally combined with tonics and stimulants, carminatives, counter-irritants, rubefacients, laxatives, febrifuges, ant-acids, styptics, diaphoretics, astringents, sedatives, diuretics, and alteratives, and occasionally with homœopathic, hydropathic, hygienic, prophylactic, and dietetic measures.

Of 2,970 animals said to be labouring under the disease, which were treated by this method, 621 have recovered, 1,734 have died, whilst 465 have been killed, and 150 remain. This, after deducting the killed and remaining, shows a per-centage of 26·369 recovered and 73·631 as having died under the antiseptic system of treatment.

4. *Special treatment*. Under this head may be included a number of methods adopted apparently more with the view to ascertain by experiment what result would follow the method pursued, than from any preconceived system of action. Under this head we find, incongruously mixed together, prophylactic, homœopathic, hydropathic, hypodermic treatments, the use of the Turkish bath, cold-air baths, counter-irritants, rubefacients, astringents, &c.

Under this mode of treatment 1,507 animals have been placed, of which 303 have recovered, 870 have died, 224 have been killed, whilst 110 remain unaccounted for.

These figures, after deducting the killed and unaccounted for, indicate recoveries to the amount of 25·831 per cent., and deaths to the extent of 74·169 per cent., under the "special" system of treatment.

Apart from the cases grouped under the foregoing classes, we have returns of 232 cases treated by *homœopathic* remedies, of which 55 are reported as recovered, 129 as dead, 40 as having been killed, and 8 are unaccounted for. On calculating the percentages in the same way as the others, it is found that under homœopathic treatment, as reported to this Office, 29·891 per cent. have recovered, whilst only 70·109 have died.

The cases treated by this method are so few that they cannot be taken to represent a fair average, they have therefore been omitted from the table.

* These classes are somewhat arbitrarily arranged, on account of the different modes of treatment adopted, not only in the same herd, but in many instances in respect to the same animal. The headings do however, to a great extent, represent the *general* mode of treatment, whilst the subsidiary terms show the combinations.

In order to afford an opportunity of comparing the per-centage of recoveries on all the recorded cases of Cattle Plague with recoveries in those cases which have been specially treated, I have prepared the following Tables :—

RECOVERIES ON THE TOTAL CASES IN THE UNDERMENTIONED COUNTIES AND THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

TABLE showing the Highest and Lowest Per-centages of Recoveries from the Disease up to December 30, 1865, calculated for the Metropolitan Police District, for the Counties of England, Wales, and Scotland, in which upwards of 500 Animals have been Attacked, and on the Totals.

—	Highest.	Lowest.	On Total Cases.	—
Counties of England - -	Berkshire 20·862	Huntingdon 4·668	12·295	Per Cent.
Metropolitan Police District - -	- - -	- - -	6·373	"
England, total - - -	Berkshire 20·862	Huntingdon 4·668	11·612	"
Wales - - -	Flint 15·909	Denbigh 10·240	11·714	"
Scotland - - -	Fife 24·552	Haddington 8·187	19·889	"
Grand total - - -	Fife 24·552	Huntingdon 4·668	14·373	"

The extremes of the returns of "treatment" in the counties of England are shown in the following Table :—

RECOVERY ON CASES REPORTED AS HAVING BEEN UNDER TREATMENT.

TABLE showing the Highest and Lowest Per-centages of Recoveries from the Disease up to December 30, 1865, calculated for the Counties of England in which upwards of 500 Animals have been treated, with the Per-centage of Recoveries on the Total, including those treated by Homœopathic Remedies.

—	Highest.	Lowest.	On Total Cases.	—
Counties of England - -	Yorkshire 29·731	Norfolk 12·102	26·352	Per Cent.

Tabulating the treatment according to the four classes under which the cases have been arranged, we have the following results :—

GENERAL RESULTS OF THE VARIOUS METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Classes of Treatment.	Numbers treated.	Recovered.	Died.	Killed.	Remaining under Treatment at Date of Reports.	Per-centages		—
						Recovered.	Died.	
1. Antiphlogistic -	1,389	263	695	148	283	27·453	72·547	Per Cent.
2. Tonic and Stimulant	3,842	595	1,706	463	1,078	25·858	74·142	"
3. Antiseptic - -	2,970	621	1,734	465	150	26·369	73·631	"
4. Special - - -	1,507	303	870	224	110	25·831	74·169	"
Totals - - -	9,708	1,782	5,005	1,300	1,621	26·256	73·744	"

On reviewing the results of the treatment of this large number of cases of Cattle Plague, by such varied and opposite remedies, the observer must be struck by the entire absence of any decided advantage of one method of treatment over another, and must inevitably be led to the conclusion that up to the present time no efficient method of treatment has been discovered which will materially lessen the mortality of this disease.

There exists, however, the fact that, on the totals of the cases throughout Great Britain, the per-centages of the "recovered" have been increasing, without exception, week by week, and after the "killed" and "remaining" have been deducted, have risen gradually from 2·484 per cent. in the third week of July to 14·373 per cent. for the week ending the 30th December.

As the result of treatment is so discouraging, one is naturally led to inquire if any of the *preventive measures* have been attended with more satisfactory results.

Among these measures may be mentioned *vaccination* with variolous matter, which has been tried, but without any decided success. This result had been anticipated by the medical officers of this department, who had at a very early period proved that an animal which had suffered from the Cattle Plague and recovered, would, on inoculation with variolous matter, take the small-pox and pass through its various stages, side by side with an inoculated healthy animal, which had not previously suffered from the Cattle Plague.

Inoculation has been suggested and tried in this country on a limited number of animals with results which give us very little encouragement for its further prosecution, when all the circumstances are considered. In numerous instances where it has been tried, inoculation has induced the disease in its most virulent form; and although from other reports the per-centage of recoveries from the disease induced by inoculation has been far higher than from the disease taken in the natural way, yet the evidence of these beneficial results is unsatisfactory, and the enormous risk entailed by suggesting to the farming community a practice by which it is possible that about 80 per cent. of the whole stock of this country would be destroyed, entirely precludes the recommendation of the trial of this method of prevention.

A valuable treatise on the plague in Holland, in 1769, by Dr. Camper, has been forwarded to this office, in which, among other interesting matter, and after a long series of experiments, he states his belief in the advantages of inoculation, but insists that its success will depend on the passage of the matter through several animals, and that the operation should only be performed on young calves.

Another mode of prevention which has been suggested is the early use of *disinfectants* and *antiseptics* not only to the sheds, &c., but also to the animals internally and externally.

Among those which were suggested in the early stages of the disease as prophylactics, to be used internally, were Condry's fluid, small quantities of carbolic and cresylic acids, and other tar products, sulphites, &c., but there has been received no satisfactory evidence of any beneficial results accruing from their use.

In October, hyposulphite of soda was suggested by Dr. Wilkinson both as a prophylactic and to be used as part of the treatment of cattle infected with the disease, but the result of the measures suggested has not been reported.

It remains to be proved whether this or any other preventive treatment will give satisfactory results, but these with the hope of the gradual dying out of the disease, which has been observed to take place after a time in human epidemics of a similar character, appear to be our only chance up to the present time.

Isolation of a district has also been suggested as a preventive measure. Its success is well illustrated by the effects of the Order in Council of November 3rd, applying to the North-western district of Scotland. No case of Cattle Plague had occurred in this district up to the date of this report.

Under the head of preventive measures, but scarcely under that of treatment, would come the "*stamping out*" of the disease, which has been so much discussed even from its commencement.

So far as an isolated district in an infected country is concerned, this process appears to have had a fair trial in Aberdeenshire, and the result arrived at does not appear so thoroughly successful as could be wished, there having been up to the present time eight outbreaks of disease in this county, and nearly 500 animals slaughtered.

In an uninfected country, as France, however, where this process has been carried out, on the first appearance of the disease, and where stringent regulations as to importation have been from the first enforced, the "*stamping out*" appears to have been hitherto attended with success.

This result may serve us as our guide in preventing any future visitation of this disease as an epizootic, but it would have been useless to have attempted to adopt it at the commencement of the present visitation.

At that time there existed no machinery through which the Government could either have been early informed of the outbreak of the disease in any given locality or by which it could have carried out the slaughter. There was at that period no department to which could be sent information concerning the diseases of animals, nor was there any person specially interested in giving such information.

Although verbal notice had been given to the Clerk of the Council on the 10th of July, it was not until the 14th, when the disease had broken out in at least four counties, as well as in the metropolis, that the Government received such a report as could be acted upon; and it is certain that, long before any action could have been taken in the matter, the number of infected places had largely increased, as we find that before the end of July there were 82 centres of infection, and 2,285 animals had been attacked.

Again, it must be borne in mind that at that time, and even until a much later period, the agricultural community, as a mass, entirely disbelieved in the existence of a disease of such a terrible character as the Cattle Plague, and there is reason to believe that any stringent regulations affecting that body would have been resisted throughout the country.

The "stamping out" could, therefore, only have been carried out by the use of strong coercive measures, and would have been, at the time, in direct opposition to public opinion.

ORIGIN, PROPAGATION, AND PROGRESS OF THE DISEASE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES IN ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of BEDFORD, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Bedford - - -	12	74	22	42	2	34	313	51	211	56	46	387	73	253	58	20

The disease first appeared at Eversholt, in the Woburn petty sessional division, on the 15th August 1865, in a calf which was sent from London and sold at Leighton-Buzzard. After attacking 22 animals, of which four were killed and 18 died, the disease appears to have ceased for a fortnight, and only to have been continuously established from the week ending September the 9th. After the disease had existed for four weeks, the ratio of increase in outbreaks and attacks per week has been as follows:—

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of BEDFORD from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A).

—	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1·	1·18	1·27	1·18	·82	1·00	·73	·73	·91	·91	1·18	1·18	1·09	·91
Attacks -	1·	1·37	2·62	2·81	2·48	2·60	1·67	1·65	2·17	2·06	1·77	1·65	1·19	1·00

showing a very small ratio of increase in this county. The recoveries show a weekly per-centage as follows:—

PER-CENTAGES of "Recovered" in the County of BEDFORD from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note B).

—	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	4·545	9·524	10·092	10·084	11·111	14·379	13·333	13·861	14·865	15·021	14·403	15·209	14·925	18·650

The per-centage of recoveries on the total is much above the average, but the number of cases is so small as to render this useless as any indication either of a different type of the disease or of successful management or treatment.

The per-centage of "killed" in Bedfordshire to December the 30th, is 18·863 per cent., which is below the average for England, including the Metropolitan Police district.

Berkshire and Buckinghamshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of BERKS, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Berks - - -	47	354	68	206	24	24	228	32	143	68	71	582	100	349	92	22

At that time there existed no machinery through which the Government could either have been early informed of the outbreak of the disease in any given locality or by which it could have carried out the slaughter. There was at that period no department to which could be sent information concerning the diseases of animals, nor was there any person specially interested in giving such information.

Although verbal notice had been given to the Clerk of the Council on the 10th of July, it was not until the 14th, when the disease had broken out in at least four counties, as well as in the metropolis, that the Government received such a report as could be acted upon; and it is certain that, long before any action could have been taken in the matter, the number of infected places had largely increased, as we find that before the end of July there were 82 centres of infection, and 2,285 animals had been attacked.

Again, it must be borne in mind that at that time, and even until a much later period, the agricultural community, as a mass, entirely disbelieved in the existence of a disease of such a terrible character as the Cattle Plague, and there is reason to believe that any stringent regulations affecting that body would have been resisted throughout the country.

The "stamping out" could, therefore, only have been carried out by the use of strong coercive measures, and would have been, at the time, in direct opposition to public opinion.

ORIGIN, PROPAGATION, AND PROGRESS OF THE DISEASE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES IN ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of BEDFORD, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Bedford - - -	12	74	22	42	2	34	313	51	211	56	46	387	73	253	58	20

The disease first appeared at Eversholt, in the Woburn petty sessional division, on the 15th August 1865, in a calf which was sent from London and sold at Leighton-Buzzard. After attacking 22 animals, of which four were killed and 18 died, the disease appears to have ceased for a fortnight, and only to have been continuously established from the week ending September the 9th. After the disease had existed for four weeks, the ratio of increase in outbreaks and attacks per week has been as follows:—

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of BEDFORD from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A).

—	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1	1.18	1.27	1.18	.82	1.00	.73	.73	.91	.91	1.18	1.18	1.09	.91
Attacks -	1	1.37	2.62	2.81	2.48	2.60	1.67	1.65	2.17	2.06	1.77	1.65	1.19	1.00

showing a very small ratio of increase in this county. The recoveries show a weekly per-centage as follows:—

PER-CENTAGES of "Recovered" in the County of BEDFORD from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note B).

—	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	4.545	9.524	10.092	10.084	11.111	14.379	13.333	13.861	14.865	15.021	14.403	15.209	14.925	18.650

The per-centage of recoveries on the total is much above the average, but the number of cases is so small as to render this useless as any indication either of a different type of the disease or of successful management or treatment.

The per-centage of "killed" in Bedfordshire to December the 30th, is 18.863 per cent., which is below the average for England, including the Metropolitan Police district.

Berks and Buckinghamshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of BERKS, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Berks - - -	47	354	68	206	24	24	228	32	143	68	71	582	100	349	92	22

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of BUCKINGHAM, to December 30th, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31st, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30th, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Buckingham - -	16	149	72	56	2	46	314	97	159	44	62	463	169	215	46	22

These counties are grouped together, as the introduction of the disease into both of them appears to have occurred from the same lot of calves supposed to have been brought from the London market. Previous cases have been reported as occurring at Slough and Maidenhead, but as there appears to be some doubt whether these cases were really Cattle Plague, they have been omitted.

In Berks, the disease first appeared at Holyport and Cookham, and in Bucks at Great Marlow, and in both about the first of August. In Berks it appears to have gone on continuously to the end of the year, whilst in Bucks, in the week ending August the 19th, there appear to have been no cases. The ratio of increase, week by week, in both these counties is shown by the following tables:—

TABLE showing the Ratios of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of BERKSHIRE from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A).

—	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1	·96	1·00	·58	·62	·79	1·04	·93	·96	·71	·37	·21	·08	·08	·12	·21	·25	·21	·17
Attacks -	1	·82	·87	·50	·41	·44	·51	·56	·62	·60	·51	·33	·19	·15	·12	·07	·07	·11	·21

TABLE showing the Ratios of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of BUCKINGHAM from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A).

—	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1	·82	·82	·73	1·09	1·36	1·27	1·27	1·00	·99	1·18	1·27	1·27	1·27	1·36	1·36
Attacks -	1	1·22	1·37	1·37	·92	·75	·53	·52	1·17	1·20	1·59	1·85	1·57	1·79	2·15	2·70

The per-centages of "recovered," week by week, are—in Berks—

Per-centages of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B).

—	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	3·289	3·727	3·550	3·226	9·756	10·435	10·769	9·655	11·851	14·205	15·860	16·754	18·321	19·048	19·753	20·000	19·968	20·657	20·862

in Bucks—

Per-centages of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B).

—	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	·0	·0	3·448	3·226	5·714	11·250	11·111	15·546	15·455	17·213	17·857	16·234	17·544	18·378	16·588	17·625

the per-centage on the total being in Berks 20·862 and in Bucks 17·625, both very much above the average, but again comparatively worthless for generalization, from the small number of the cases.

The "killed" in Berkshire is 17·182 per cent., which is below the average, whilst in Bucks it is 36·501 per cent.; the latter being much above the average, but worthless from the reason stated above.

Cambridgeshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of CAMBRIDGE, to December 30th, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31st, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30th, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Cambridge -	5	38	9	13	1	400	2,842	575	1,717	114	405	2,880	584	1,730	115	21

The first outbreak of the disease occurred in the Isle of Ely, at Mepal, on the 7th of August, in some cattle brought from the London market. The disease appears to have been confined to the Isle of Ely until the 28th of October, when a case occurred in Cambridgeshire proper, at Willingham, introduced by some Irish beasts from Peterboro', which were sold by the Great Northern Railway Company. The disease appears to have occurred only at intervals up to the week ending 23rd of September, but the week ending October the 14th appears to be the first of four weeks in which attacks have been reported as having occurred consecutively. From this date the ratios of "outbreaks" and of "attacks" are as follows:—

TABLE showing the Ratios of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of CAMBRIDGE from Commencement to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A).

—	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1	1.76	3.24	5.19	6.57	8.10	9.52	10.43	11.48
Attacks -	1	3.01	5.78	8.50	10.71	12.85	14.94	15.99	18.52

The rapidity with which the disease has extended in this county is much above the average, and may, perhaps, be accounted for by the smallness of the average size of the farms; 43 per cent. of which are, according to the census tables of 1851, under 50 acres in area, while 16 per cent. are between 50 and 100 acres. Besides this, the greater part of the county where the disease has been most prevalent is, if not absolutely fenmy, at least at a very slight elevation above the sea. The recoveries are indicated week by week by the following table:—

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B).

—	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	10.714	3.409	2.516	4.101	3.993	3.298	4.553	5.092	6.233

The "killed" to December 30th, were 20.277 per cent.

Cheshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of CHESTER, to December 30th, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31st, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30th, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Chester -	—	—	—	—	—	688	5,761	197	3,718	313	688	5,761	197	3,718	313	13

The first outbreak of the disease in this county is reported as having occurred on the 4th of October, at Walton Inferior, in the petty sessional division of Daresbury, and with the exception of the week ending October 14th, in which no fresh attacks are reported, the disease appears to have progressed week by week in the most rapid manner, having by the end of December multiplied itself more than 30 times, the ratios being as follows:—

TABLE showing the Ratios of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of CHESTER from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A).

—	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - - -	1.	1.62	2.72	4.24	6.72	9.83	13.48	18.76
Attacks - - -	1.	1.75	3.13	5.19	8.69	13.83	21.18	30.60

There are many reasons which may be assigned for this rapid increase of the disease in the county of Chester. In the first place, the small size of the farms, 78 per cent. being under 100 acres in area; secondly, the character of the farms; Cheshire being the great milk-producing county for the populous district of Lancashire; and thirdly, from the small per-centage of animals which have, from the commencement been "killed" in this county; which circumstance has allowed animals labouring under the disease to remain centres of infection for a much longer period than has been permitted in other counties. The "recovered" in this county, notwithstanding that it has been the seat of the trial of some of the most promising modes of treatment and prevention, is far below the average of the counties of England: the per-centage of the "recovered," week by week, being as follows:—

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B).

—	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - - -	13.043	9.231	7.326	7.843	10.122	8.865	7.412	7.765

Of the animals suffering from the disease, there have been "killed" only 3.420 per cent. to the 30th December; whilst the average of the counties of England has been 19.281 per cent.

Cornwall.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of CORNWALL, to December 30th, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31st, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30th, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Cornwall - - -	—	—	—	—	—	70	582	123	331	34	70	582	123	331	34	11

The first "outbreak" reported for this county is stated to have occurred at Truro, on the 18th of October, and the disease appears to have continued its course pretty regularly to the end of the year, but without spreading very rapidly. The ratios of "outbreaks" and "attacks" are given below.

TABLE showing the Ratios of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of CORNWALL from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A).

—	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - - -	1.	1.50	2.00	2.13	4.13	4.88	5.25	5.88
Attacks - - -	1.	1.36	1.64	1.73	2.95	3.67	3.85	4.65

The per-centage of "recovered" is below the average, but the small number of cases which have occurred in the county must prevent any practical result being deduced from these figures; they are, however, given below.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B).

—			Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	-	-	·0	·0	·926	·758	·495	·417	5·387	9·315

The per-centage of "killed" is 21·134.

Cumberland.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of CUMBERLAND, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Cumberland -	2	5	3	1	—	67	515	199	147	32	69	520	202	148	32	17

The first outbreak in this county is reported as having occurred at Carlisle on September 6th, and is traceable to two cows bought at Newcastle. For some time the disease appears to have continued at intervals, and it is not until the second week in December that "attacks" occur for four consecutive weeks. From this period to the end of the year the ratios of "outbreaks" and "attacks" are as follows:—

TABLE showing the Ratios of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of CUMBERLAND from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A).

—				December 2.	December 9.	December 16.	December 23.	December 30.
Outbreaks	-	-	-	1·	1·68	2·73	5·00	5·32
Attacks	-	-	-	1·	1·51	1·80	2·50	3·21

The amount of "recovered" is over the average; but the small number of cases renders any inference drawn therefrom useless for the purposes of generalization.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B).

—				December 2.	December 9.	December 16.	December 23.	December 30.
Recovered	-	-	-	11·765	14·286	15·278	17·431	17·778

The "killed" in this county, at the end of the year, were 38·846 per cent. of the "attacked."

Derbyshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of DERBY, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31st, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.	
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.		
Derby -	-	3	13	6	2	—	38	149	91	46	11	41	162	97	48	11	18

The first reported case in this county occurred on August 28th, at Palterton, in the petty sessional division of Chesterfield. No cases are reported for the week following, but after that period the disease continued pretty regularly, cases being reported each week up to the end of the year. This will perhaps be better shown by the following table:—

TABLE showing the Ratios of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of DERBY from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A).

—	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1	·80	1·40	1·60	1·60	2·00	2·80	3·20	3·80	3·36	2·40	2·60	1·60
Attacks -	1	1·00	1·19	1·14	1·42	1·85	2·42	3·19	3·14	3·23	2·80	2·57	2·09

The amount of "recovered" is 18·644 per cent., as is shown by the following table:—

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B).

—	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	40·000	66·667	54·546	53·333	42·105	40·000	37·500	28·125	23·684	20·833	19·230	17·544	18·644

The number of "killed" gives a per-centage of 59·876.

Devonshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of DEVON, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Devon - - -	18	76	25	43	1	14	82	22	34	11	32	158	47	77	12	26

The first reported case in the county of Devon occurred at Egg Buckland, near Plymouth, on July 8th. Three stocks are reported upon during the week, and the whole of those "attacked" appear to have "died." No further cases occurred until the week ending August 12th, from which time, up to the end of the year, a small number of cases have been reported each week, with the exception of those ending November 25th and December 30th.

The disease does not appear to have established itself up to the end of the year. The ratios of each week's "outbreaks" and "attacks" are as follows:—

TABLE showing the Ratios of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of DEVONSHIRE from Commencement of Disease to December 30th, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A).

—	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1	1·43	1·29	1·14	1·14	·71	·57	·57	·86	·86	·86	·86	·43	·57	·61	·57	·61	·43
Attacks - - -	1	·82	·51	·36	·44	·28	·51	·77	·72	·74	·54	·49	·38	·38	·54	·36	1·00	·95

The amount of "recovered" is rather under the average of Great Britain; but the total number of cases is here also very small.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B).

—	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - -	2·857	2·500	2·500	2·500	2·273	2·273	2·128	6·000	10·714	10·345	9·677	9·524	9·524	9·375	9·589	10·811	13·483	13·483

The number of animals which have been "killed" amounts to 29·747 per cent.

Dorsetshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. Affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of DORSET to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Dorset - - -	1	12	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	4	8	—	18

So far as we have received information, the first and only "outbreak" appears to have occurred at Wyke Regis, on August 28th, in a field adjoining a slaughter house, where cattle from the Metropolitan Market were slaughtered for the use of the Convict establishment in the Isle of Portland.

In this case 12 animals were "attacked," four were "killed," and eight "died."

Durham.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. Affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of DURHAM to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 30, 1865, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Durham - - -	12	80	36	32	11	36	182	49	77	27	48	262	85	109	38	19

The first recorded outbreak in this county, as reported by the inspector, occurred on August 20th, at West Hartlepool, and is traceable to a cargo of cattle imported from Rotterdam, and landed there on August 18th. It may be well to mention here, that a cargo of cattle left London for Rotterdam on July 2nd, and that soon after their landing in Holland, "when they were pasturing at 'Kethel,' near 'Schiedam,' the disease broke "out among them." The history of this cargo is as follows; these animals had been originally shipped from Rotterdam to London, had been exposed for sale for three successive market days, and then in consequence of no offer being made for them at an adequate profit, had been re-shipped from London back to Rotterdam.

Notwithstanding this early outbreak in this county, the disease has not progressed to any great extent up to the end of the year, as will be seen by the following table:—

TABLE showing the Ratio of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of DURHAM from Commencement of Disease to December 30th, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1	·88	·88	1·25	1·25	1·50	1·50	1·75	1·63	1·25	1·13	·38	·83	1·25	1·50	1·75
Attacks -	1	·57	·70	·75	·58	·55	·42	·83	·80	·73	·72	·22	·65	1·15	1·52	1·88

The amount of "recovered" is much above the average, but it is taken from too small a number of cases to be useful for generalization.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	28·571	25·641	25·681	27·273	30·612	32·692	35·185	33·898	30·000	29·333	20·333	32·500	32·184	23·000	20·741	25·850

The "killed" to December 30th, 1865, were 32·442 per cent. of the "attacked."
15033.

Essex (extra Metropolitan).

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. Affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of Essex to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Essex -	211	1,191	232	702	52	100	713	129	497	160	311	1,904	361	1,199	212	23

There are two outbreaks of the disease reported as having occurred in this county on July 29th, the one at Orsett and the other at Grays, in cattle bought at Romford Market. There is also a case reported as having occurred on the same day, traceable to cattle bought at Chelmsford, but brought there from the London Market. There are also numerous other outbreaks reported at a later period, all traceable to London. The disease appears to have increased for some weeks and then to have gradually declined up to the end of the year, as the following table of the ratios of each week's "outbreaks" and "attacks" shows:—

TABLE showing the Ratio of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of Essex, from Commencement of Disease to December 30th, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1	1.58	2.00	2.41	2.33	2.25	2.08	1.83	1.66	1.25	.91	.66	.47	.35	.39	.55	.60	.66	.68	.51
Attacks -	1	1.45	1.77	1.88	1.61	1.37	1.23	1.24	1.11	.87	.64	.48	.51	.48	.50	.48	.50	.61	.73	.65

The per-centages of "recovered" in Essex are rather above the average, as is shown by the following table:—

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	7.407	6.332	5.462	5.195	6.431	6.061	6.897	12.032	12.831	13.272	14.399	14.259	14.757	14.691	14.936	14.833	15.062	15.064	15.007	15.025

The amount of "killed," is a little above the average, being 18.960 per cent.

The very small increase per week in this county may be due to the comparatively large size of the farms, for while the county comprises 1,060,549 acres, in the hands of 5,110 occupiers, 57 per cent. of these holdings are over 100 acres.

Gloucestershire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of GLOUCESTER, to December 30th, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to 31st, January 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30th, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease Commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Gloucester -	1	6	-	6	-	14	109	58	42	7	15	115	58	48	7	19

The disease in Gloucestershire up to December 30th had not occurred to any serious extent. The first case is reported as having occurred at Pillwood House, Kingswood, near Bristol, on the 23rd of August. A second outbreak took place at Benhall Farm, near Cheltenham, on the 2nd of October, in which week there occurred 25 cases, that being the largest number reported in any week but one, up to the end of

the year. The ratios of "outbreaks" and "attacks," and the per-centages of "recovered," which have been calculated in the same manner as for the other counties, are—

TABLE showing the Ratios of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of GLOUCESTER, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1·	1·00	·86	·71	·86	·57	·57	·43	·00	·14
Attacks -	1·	·73	1·32	1·25	1·41	1·16	·54	·52	·05	·02

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	11·111	9·756	10·000	9·804	9·434	12·727	12·727	12·727	12·727	12·727

There was a large per-centage of "killed" in this county, amounting to 50·435 per cent. To this may be due the small number of outbreaks which have occurred in the 13 weeks during which the disease has existed.

Hampshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of HANTS to December 30, 1865, corrected from information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Hants - -	22	160	67	92	—	16	116	20	60	28	38	276	87	152	28	24

In Hampshire, as in the last county, the disease can scarcely be said to have established itself up to December 30th. The first cases are reported to have occurred at Portsmouth, about July 16th, and at North Stoneham, near Southampton, about July 18th, during which week 17 were attacked, and all died. From this date no cases are reported until the week ending August 12th, from which time the disease appears to have continued, with only a small number of "attacks," until the end of the year.

TABLE showing the Ratios of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of HANTS, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1·	·69	·69	·77	·54	·92	1·00	·85	·92	·54	·46	·31	·15	·08	·00	·08	·15	·15
Attacks -	1·	·60	·69	·96	·68	·84	·86	·47	·68	·54	·62	·66	·45	·35	·16	·11	·11	·22

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	·0	·0	·0	·0	·0	6·667	9·735	12·000	10·769	10·714	10·968	12·422	12·316	12·195	12·575	14·535	14·286	15·556

The recoveries are above the average, and the "killed," above, being 31·521 per cent. But the number of "outbreaks" compared with the number "attacked" is large; the number of animals therefore attacked from each centre of infection is small. The spread of the disease in this county, where it has existed for 24 weeks, has been slow; which

may be due in a great measure to the high percentage of "killed;" but also to the size of the farms; 54 per cent. of which are above an average area of 100 acres.

Herefordshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of HEREFORD to December 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Hereford - -	1	14	—	14	—	26	384	45	274	30	27	398	45	288	30	16

The disease broke out in this county on the 10th of September, and is traceable to some cattle which were sent from Breconshire to the Metropolitan Market and thence returned to Upper Court, Ullingswick, where the disease first appeared. In this outbreak 14 were "attacked," and all died, and no further cases occurred until the week ending October 7th, from which date to the end of the year fresh attacks were reported weekly, with two exceptions. On calculating the ratios in the same manner as has been done in the previous counties, we have the following table:—

TABLE showing the Ratios of Weekly Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of HEREFORD, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1·	1·00	·75	·50	·75	1·75	2·25	3·25	3·50	3·50
Attacks -	1·	3·87	3·39	3·30	4·24	2·00	3·06	4·36	5·97	5·69

The amount of "recovered," does not show a high per-centage.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	·0	·0	·0	·0	11·290	9·929	12·121	12·727	9·539	9·434

The amount of "killed" is 11·307 per cent., which has resulted in a comparatively low rate of increase. The per-centage of "recovered" is small.

Hertfordshire (extra Metropolitan).

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of HERTFORD to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Hertford - -	9	55	24	26	2	35	269	40	170	24	44	324	64	196	26	20

The first "outbreaks" are reported as having occurred on the 13th of August, at King's Langley, Hemel Hempstead, and Bovingdon, all in the petty sessional division of Dacorum, and all attributed to calves brought from the Metropolitan market. But there appears to have been at a later period, a distinct second outbreak, and due to a different cause; this occurred at West Mill, in the petty sessional division of Edwinstree,

on September 4th, and is attributed to dung which had been brought from the Metropolitan market.

From this date the disease appears to have continued up to the end of the year without interruption.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of HERTS, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - - - -	1·	1·00	1·17	1·17	1·33	1·07	1·07	1·07	1·83	1·17	1·33	2·17	2·33	2·67
Attacks - - - -	1·	1·00	1·06	·61	·97	1·03	2·23	2·35	3·00	2·26	2·42	2·77	3·13	4·20

The number of "recovered" in Herts is not very high; the following table shows the per-centage.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - - - -	7·143	6·250	6·250	6·061	5·714	18·056	17·442	16·854	14·706	15·833	14·170	13·423	11·979	11·712

whilst the "killed" amount to 19·753 per cent. The average size of the farms, of which there are 1,743 in this county, is large; 62 per cent. having an area above 100 acres.

Huntingdon.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of HUNTINGDON to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866; with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Huntingdon	—	—	—	—	—	166	1,277	157	919	45	166	1,277	157	919	45	12

There are two cases reported as having occurred in this county in August, and two in September, but as these cases were subsequently decided not to be cattle plague, they have been omitted. The first "outbreak" may be considered as having occurred on the 14th October, at Standground, in the petty sessional division of Norman Cross. A second case occurred about the same time at Fletton, in the same petty sessional division.

The disease then appears to have steadily increased up to the end of the year, in the following ratio:—

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of HUNTINGDON, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - - -	1·	1·18	1·41	2·47	3·12	3·88	4·71	4·71	5·65
Attacks - - - -	1·	1·68	1·25	1·65	2·70	2·85	3·73	4·52	5·30

The rate of increase in this county has not been very rapid, the per-centage of "killed" is somewhat below the average, but more than 50 per cent. of the farms have an area of above 100 acres. The per-centage of "recovered" is unusually low, as will be perceived by the following table:—

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - - -	9·836	7·229	5·072	3·763	3·571	2·651	3·743	4·060	4·668

Kent (extra Metropolitan).

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of KENT to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Kent -	118	741	289	402	33	107	586	151	343	63	225	1,327	440	745	96	25

The first outbreak of disease in this county appears to have occurred on July 14th, near Canterbury.

Some doubtful cases have been reported as having previously occurred at Buckland, near Dover, but these have been omitted.

There are no cases reported for the week ending July 22nd, but from the following week the disease has continued with varying intensity to the end of the year, as will be seen by the following table:—

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of KENT, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1	1·16	1·32	1·60	1·32	1·57	1·54	1·57	1·87	1·57	1·38	1·16	·81	·81	·78	·65	·62	·57	·54	·59
Attacks -	1	·76	·70	·70	·62	·70	·60	·52	·66	·59	·64	·72	·56	·57	·44	·32	·29	·27	·35	·38

There is nothing remarkable in the proportion of “recovered” in this county, which varies little from the general average of England.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	3·788	3·704	3·537	3·143	2·911	2·792	2·586	2·489	2·129	1·914	1·800	1·267	1·030	1·473	1·452	1·081	1·935	1·583	1·520	1·415

On the other hand, the number of “killed” is very high, amounting on December 30th to 33·157 per cent. To this is to be attributed the comparatively slow progress of the disease, as the farms in this county are small, 53 per cent. of them being under 100 acres in extent.

Lancashire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of LANCASTER to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Lancaster -	18	86	34	39	4	209	1,008	214	506	128	227	1,094	248	545	132	19

In this county the first reported outbreak occurred at Fishwick, on August 26th, and is attributed to two foreign animals which were purchased in Preston fair, these animals having been imported into Hull from Hamburg, and sent direct to Preston.

About the same time another outbreak of the disease, in the same district, is said to have arisen from the introduction of seven or eight English dairy cows, which were brought from Edinburgh.

From this date to the end of the year the disease appears to have increased week by week, and that in a rapid ratio.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of LANCASTER, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1·	1·00	1·45	1·01	2·55	3·18	4·00	4·18	4·27	5·45	5·04	5·45	6·36	6·27	7·36	8·36
Attacks -	1·	1·03	1·19	1·72	2·14	2·47	2·61	2·91	3·16	3·78	4·84	4·63	5·39	5·72	6·17	7·34

The recoveries in this county are:—

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	8·696	14·286	9·302	5·970	5·376	4·808	9·924	10·651	13·918	18·852	19·929	21·277	22·209	20·316	20·553	19·498

and the "killed," 22·669 per cent.

In reviewing these figures, one must be struck by the rapid increase of the disease, notwithstanding the high per-centage of "killed;" but this is to be accounted for by the very small size of the farms of this county, 76 per cent. being under 50 acres in area, and only 8 per cent. above 100 acres, whilst we find only 1 per cent. of the farms is above 250 acres. There have been, on the average, less than five animals attacked in each infected farm in this county, whilst the average throughout Great Britain is more than 7.

Leicestershire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of LEICESTER to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Leicester -	-	-	-	-	-	25	96	35	40	-	25	96	35	40	-	11

The first outbreak in the county of Leicester occurred on October 16th in some beasts bought at Leicester fair. In the three outbreaks reported for the week ending October 21st, six were attacked, five were killed, and one died. Another case is reported for the week ending November 4th, and another single case for the week ending December 2nd, from which period to December 30th, the disease appears to have steadily advanced; but the total number of "attacked" up to the end of the year is so small as to preclude our deriving any advantage from its comparison with other counties.

Lincolnshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of LINCOLN to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Lincoln -	3	11	6	5	-	339	2,170	283	1,376	119	342	2,181	289	1,381	119	15

The first case in this county occurred at Alkborough, in the petty sessional division of Burton-on-Strather, on September 21st, and was first noticed in a bullock, one of a number brought from Ferrybridge, Yorkshire. The disease appears to have estab-

lished itself from this date and to have increased to the end of the year in a very rapid manner; the "outbreaks" in the 12 weeks having multiplied themselves more than 34 times.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of LINCOLN, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1·	1·25	1·63	1·75	2·25	3·00	3·63	6·13	10·38	17·75	25·00	34·13
Attacks - -	1·	1·64	2·27	2·73	5·45	9·45	12·27	17·32	24·95	39·18	57·00	78·41

The "recovered" are much below the average.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - -	11·111	9·091	4·348	11·429	12·727	15·842	12·319	13·100	9·524	8·346	8·073	7·933

The extraordinarily rapid spread of the disease in this county may be attributed to several causes: first, to the moderate number of "killed," amounting to only 13·250 per cent.; secondly, to the small size of the farms, 63 per cent. being under 100 acres; and, thirdly, to the low marshy character of the land.

Monmouthshire.

There had been no cases of cattle plague in this county up to December 30th.

Norfolk.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of NORFOLK to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Norfolk -	88	560	226	243	13	355	2,786	1,309	1,221	92	443	3,346	1,535	1,464	105	26

The disease appeared in this county on the 1st of July simultaneously in four different places, namely, Whitwell and Themelthorpe, in the Eynsford petty sessional division, at Trunch, in the North Erpingham petty sessional division, and at North Walsham, in the Happing and Tunstead petty sessional division.

From this date to the end of the year the disease continued without interruption, increasing in an unusually rapid ratio, as shown by the following table:—

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of NORFOLK, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	July 29.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1	1·75	2·63	3·63	4·50	3·88	3·25	3·63	3·63	4·88	6·13	7·38	9·38	10·25	12·88	13·38	14·00	15·38	15·88	16·25	13·75	13·63	14·00
Attacks -	1	1·38	1·56	1·65	2·96	2·08	1·32	2·03	·99	2·10	2·60	3·24	4·70	5·52	6·66	8·45	10·56	11·18	12·31	12·43	11·87	12·03	10·67

The number of "recovered" in this county is small, being much below the average for England.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	July 29.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	11·250	8·035	8·020	7·536	5·797	5·000	5·556	5·455	5·240	5·078	5·862	7·012	6·083	6·504	6·180	6·084	5·344	5·711	5·882	6·084	5·807	6·271	6·692

The number of "killed" is very high, amounting to 45·876 per cent.

This should have resulted in a low ratio of increase of the disease. The counteracting influences appear to be,—first, the small size of the farms. Of 6,532 farms in the county, 2,794, or 43·210 per cent., are under 50 acres in area; 18·203 per cent. are under 100 acres; 22·286 per cent. are under 250 acres; 10·161 per cent. are under 500 acres; whilst only 6·140 per cent. have an area of 500 acres and above. Secondly, the early period of the outbreak and the great apparent virulence of the disease, as shown by the small per-centage of recoveries. These circumstances, together with the fenny character of some portions of the county, appear to have, to a great extent, counteracted the beneficial results usually derived from early slaughter.

Northampton.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of NORTHAMPTON to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Northampton -	28	142	81	43	11	201	1,070	271	691	45	229	1,212	352	734	56	19

The first outbreak of the disease in this county appears to have originated in some cattle bought in the Metropolitan market on the 21st August, and resold in Northampton market on the 23rd, whence it was introduced to Towcester shortly afterwards.

The disease appears to have continued without intermission to the end of the year, the ratios of outbreaks and attacks being as follows:—

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of NORTHAMPTON, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1·	1·07	1·33	1·60	2·07	2·53	2·60	3·27	3·33	3·13	4·87	5·13	5·47	5·60	4·73	4·53
Attacks - -	1·	1·07	1·41	1·37	1·51	1·25	1·24	2·21	3·62	4·68	5·99	6·69	6·81	7·09	6·90	6·69

The per-centage of "recovered" is below the average.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - -	20·316	21·739	20·370	10·643	16·923	15·278	13·750	10·084	8·421	6·803	6·407	6·537	6·998	7·278	7·465	7·089

The "killed" amount to 29·043 per cent. Of 2,807 farms in this county, 63 per cent. have an area of above 100 acres, which circumstance, together with the fact that in the earlier cases more than 50 per cent. were killed, will account for the comparatively slow spread of the disease.

Northumberland.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of NORTHUMBERLAND to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Week since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Northumberland -	17	180	93	69	1	141	703	150	465	72	158	883	243	534	73	23

It appears probable that the disease was first introduced into this county by 14 Dutch cattle purchased of a cattle dealer at Kelso, which cattle there is every reason to suppose had been originally brought from the London market.

This outbreak occurred about the last week in July, at Shidlaw, near Carham, in the petty sessional division of Glendall.

A second outbreak occurred at the end of August in Newcastle, which has been attributed to the introduction of a cargo of cattle from Rotterdam.

Soon after this the disease appears to have been regularly established in the county, as cases have been reported, week by week without interruption, from the week ending September 9th to the end of the year.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of NORTHUMBERLAND, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - - - -	1	1.87	2.13	3.00	4.67	5.00	5.40	4.13	3.47	2.53	1.87	1.47	.80	.93
Attacks - - - -	1	1.33	1.06	1.37	1.64	1.52	1.85	1.75	1.62	1.56	1.35	1.29	1.03	.99

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - - - -	1.429	7.071	13.846	13.812	13.362	12.548	11.728	10.695	10.773	10.338	11.240	11.951	12.014	12.026

Of those attacked 27.519 per cent. were killed.

The farms in this county are large, and the spread of the disease has not been rapid.

Nottinghamshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of NOTTINGHAM to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Nottingham - -	—	—	—	—	—	16	111	28	53	14	16	111	28	53	14	13

The first recorded case of disease occurred on October 2nd at Blyth, in the petty sessional division of Bassetlaw. From this date to the end of the year cases continue to be reported, but neither continuously nor to any large amount; the total number of "attacked" being only 111.

The per-centage of "recovered" is 20.896, and the "killed" 25.225.

Oxfordshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of OXFORD to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Oxford - -	1	6	5	1	—	48	361	93	157	31	49	367	98	158	31	17

The first outbreak of disease in this county occurred on September 8th in some Welsh cattle sold in Banbury market. In this "outbreak" six animals were attacked; five

were killed, and one died. No other cases appear to have occurred until October 20th, nor are the totals of the cases to the end of the year sufficient to derive any benefit from a generalization of the results.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of OXFORD, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - - -	1·	1·00	1·60	3·00	3·20	5·40	7·00	5·80
Attacks - - -	1·	1·33	1·88	2·83	3·88	5·92	8·63	11·50

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - - -	41·176	21·875	21·053	17·778	16·129	17·284	17·500	16·402

The per-centage of "killed" amounts to 26·703.

Rutlandshire.

Up to the end of the year there appears to have been only one outbreak of the disease in this county, in which 24 were "attacked," three were killed, 12 died, and nine remained unaccounted for.

Shropshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of SALOP to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Salop - -	4	41	11	28	2	105	419	110	135	4	109	460	121	163	6	26

The disease appeared at an early period in this county, the first reported case occurring on July 6th, at Tyrly Castle, near Market Drayton, but it does not appear to have spread from this centre, as we have no further cases reported until the week ending September 16th, and only four "outbreaks" up to September 30th. During the last quarter of the year, however, the disease appears to have progressed pretty regularly, as is shown by the following :—

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of SALOP, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Oct. 21.	Oct. 29.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1·	1·13	1·63	1·63	3·13	3·25	4·50	6·00	6·25	7·00	6·63
Attacks -	1·	1·12	1·80	1·63	1·12	1·04	·51	·66	·71	1·45	1·68

The per-centage of "recovered" is very low.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	2·740	2·667	2·105	2·083	1·923	1·905	1·869	1·802	4·132	3·759	3·550

The "killed" amount to 26·304 per cent. The farms appear to be moderately large, 50 per cent. being upwards of 100 acres in area; this, with the large per-centage of killed, will account for the moderate rate of increase of the disease.

Somersetshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of SOMERSET to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Somerset - -	1	5	4	1	—	9	61	31	25	3	10	66	35	26	3	17

The first case in this county appears to have occurred on September 6th, at Clevedon, in some beasts brought from Bristol market. Another case occurs for the week ending December 2nd, from which period to the end of the year the disease continues without interruption, but the numbers are too small to be of any practical service when generalized.

Staffordshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of STAFFORD to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Stafford - -	19	70	23	44	—	73	573	108	311	55	92	643	131	355	55	24

The first case of the disease in this county is reported as having occurred on July 20th, at West Bromwich, in the petty sessional division of South Offlow. But it is not until the week ending August 26th that the disease appears to have permanently established itself. The ratios of "outbreaks" are shown in the following table:—

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of STAFFORD, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1	1·18	·91	·64	·55	·36	·45	·91	1·27	1·45	1·91	2·27	2·91	3·45	3·45	3·45
Attacks - -	1	1·59	1·26	1·19	2·00	1·41	1·52	2·37	2·63	3·63	5·00	6·52	7·41	10·89	12·26	12·30

The "recovered" on the total cases to December 30th amount to 13·415 per cent.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - -	·0	·0	·0	·0	·0	·0	1·724	5·797	5·018	5·714	5·469	10·366	16·200	12·312	11·802	13·415

The "killed" amount to 20·373 per cent., whilst the size of the farms is small, 68 per cent. being under 100 acres, notwithstanding which the disease has progressed but slowly.

This may in a great measure be due to the fact that a large portion of the county is occupied by works and manufactories.

Suffolk.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of SUFFOLK to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Suffolk - -	150	770	344	345	37	121	637	235	288	60	271	1,407	579	633	97	25

The first "outbreak" in this county occurred on July 5th, at Beccles, and is traceable to cattle bought at Norwich Hill, but originally brought from the London market. With the exception of the week ending July 22nd, the disease continued from this date, week by week, to the end of the year, increasing in the following ratios:—

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of SUFFOLK, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1·	2·00	3·18	4·24	5·18	4·88	5·24	4·59	3·82	3·35	1·83	1·65	1·18	1·06	1·10	1·35	1·82	2·76	3·18	3·47
Attacks - -	1·	1·84	2·78	3·17	3·96	3·89	4·43	4·12	3·82	3·18	1·91	1·83	1·14	1·34	1·12	1·02	1·22	1·87	2·11	3·11

The "recovered" on the totals are below the average, and the "killed" amount to 41·151 per cent.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	1·205	·794	3·947	3·593	2·631	10·072	9·686	10·204	11·724	12·918	12·634	13·235	13·361	13·095	13·786	14·870	15·108	13·938	14·286	13·288

Of the 6,026 farms into which this county is divided, 52 per cent. are below 100 acres in area, notwithstanding which the spread of the disease has not been rapid, having been probably checked by early slaughter.

Surrey (extra Metropolitan).

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of SURREY to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Surrey - -	81	544	214	220	39	62	525	173	263	59	143	1,069	387	483	98	21

In this county the first "outbreak" occurred on August 7th, at Thursley, in the petty sessional division of Guildford, though several cases had been previously reported in that portion which is included in the Metropolitan Police district. We have recorded for the week ending August 12th, 12 "outbreaks" and 143 attacked, the latter being a larger number than has been reported for any one week to the end of the year, although the disease continued steadily for the whole of that period.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of SURREY, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1'	'85	1'00	'93	1'03	1'13	1'00	1'08	'85	'68	'70	'43	'40	'48	'40	'35	'30	'15
Attacks -	1'	'71	'65	'43	'53	'57	'71	'77	'66	'56	'44	'44	'37	'43	'40	'36	'40	'34

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	5'882	5'319	4'920	7'512	15'058	15'194	14'062	13'473	15'068	17'794	16'865	16'591	17'204	16'427	16'699	16'415	16'129	16'867

The number of "killed" is high, amounting to 36·202 per cent.

Fifty-one per cent. of the farms in this county are under 100 acres in area. The usual effect of the small size of the farms, namely, the increased ratio of the progress of the disease, is probably counteracted by the large per-centage of "killed," and by the large number of outbreaks in the early period of its invasion.

Sussex.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of SUSSEX, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Sussex -	89	757	307	378	26	86	430	209	186	58	175	1,187	516	564	84	24

The first outbreaks in this county are reported as having occurred on July 16th at Heyshott and Cocking, in the Chichester petty sessional division, and may be traced to beasts brought from London and sold at Chichester market.

For the week ending July 22nd no less than seven different outbreaks are recorded, so that the starting point of the following table of ratios of outbreaks and attacks is high.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of SUSSEX, from the Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1'	1'19	1'41	1'19	1'19	'93	1'04	1'37	1'93	2'11	1'96	1'67	1'07	'81	'59	'59	'52	'70	'81	'81	'78
Attacks -	1'	1'17	1'21	1'00	'83	'45	'36	'62	'76	'83	'77	'54	'44	'42	'50	'49	'52	'49	'34	'30	'18

There is nothing remarkable in the per-centage of recovered, which is 12·962 on the totals, as shown by the following table.

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	7'853	6'000	5'102	5'000	4'854	4'732	5'747	6'436	6'998	9'615	10'121	10'099	10'136	11'258	12'597	12'632	12'669	12'420	12'381	12'382	12'962

The number of "killed" is high, being 43·470 per cent., which will account for the slow spread of the disease, notwithstanding that 51 per cent. of the farms in this county are under 100 acres in area.

Warwickshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of WARWICK, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Warwick - -	25	88	23	50	3	54	320	48	191	47	79	408	71	241	50	21

The first appearance of the disease in this county was on August 3rd at Hurley, near Atherstone, in the Atherstone petty sessional division, and is traceable to six beasts purchased in Birmingham market, but which originally came from West Bromwich. From this date, with the exception of the week ending August 19th, cases of the disease have been reported weekly to the end of the year. The total number of cases is, however, too small to derive any benefit from the generalization of them.

The per-centage of "killed" is 17·401, and the tables of ratios and "recovered" are given below.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of WARWICK, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1	·89	·89	·83	·67	·83	·83	·89	1·00	·78	·72	·83	1·06	·94	1·17	1·11
Attacks - - -	1	·86	·93	1·09	·86	1·03	·93	1·33	1·72	1·41	1·78	1·79	2·28	2·57	2·45	1·98

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - -	·0	6·122	5·660	5·797	6·840	5·814	5·814	10·000	10·219	12·329	12·651	14·634	13·339	14·008	16·304	17·182

Westmoreland.

No cases of cattle plague had occurred in this county up to December 30, 1865.

Wiltshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of WILTS, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Wilts - - -	3	8	5	3	—	16	86	24	43	11	19	94	29	46	11	20

In this county the disease first appeared on August 17th at Bowood, near Calne, in the petty sessional division of Calne, and was introduced by six Devon steers bought at Bridport market. The disease does not appear to have established itself in Wilts; as, up to the end of the year only 94 cases have been reported.

The number of "killed" amounts to 30·851 per cent. The other tables are given below.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of WILT^S, from the Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—			Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	-	-	1·	1·25	1·25	2·00	2·50
Attacks	-	-	1·	2·00	2·57	2·62	2·80

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—			Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	-	-	11·111	10·345	14·286	22·449	19·298

Worcestershire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of WORCESTER, to December 30, 1865, corrected from information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.		
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.			
Worcester-	-	-	2	5	1	4	—	10	43	16	16	10	12	48	17	20	10	18

In this county there have been only a few isolated cases, the first of which appears to have occurred on August 29th at Stambermill, in the petty sessional division of Stourbridge. The introduction of the disease is said to be traceable to a cow which was purchased at Wolverhampton market.

The killed in this county amounts to 35·417. The other tables are given below.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of WORCESTER, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—			Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	-	-	1·	·86	·86	·57	·29
Attacks	-	-	1·	1·00	1·24	1·00	1·00

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—			Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	-	-	7·143	18·750	25·000	31·818	33·333

Yorkshire.

The first outbreak of the disease occurred in the West Riding near Leeds, we next find it appear in the East Riding, and lastly in the North Riding. [This county has been chosen for the purpose of working out accurately whether altitude has any effect upon the spread of Cattle Plague.]

Although there appear to have been upwards of 2,000 different farms, &c. attacked, some of these are so near each other as to render it unnecessary to look upon them as

isolated centres of infection, while others again have been so inaccurately described as to render it impossible to enter them correctly. After deducting these outbreaks we may consider that the centres amount to 680. Of this number 538 or 79·118 per cent. have occurred at an altitude not exceeding 250 feet, 98 or 14·412 per cent. at an altitude not exceeding 500 feet, 39 or 5·735 per cent. at one not exceeding 750 feet, five or ·735 per cent. between that height and 1,000 feet: no case having occurred at or above an altitude of 1,000 feet.

Thus it will be seen that by far the greater number of cases of the disease have occurred at an altitude not exceeding 250 feet, and that so far as regards Yorkshire, an altitude of 1,000 feet appears to be inaccessible to the germ of the disease, or that when it has arrived at this height, the circumstances existent there are not compatible with its germination. Even an altitude not exceeding 250 feet appears to be capable of modifying the contagion in such a manner as to reduce the outbreaks from 79·118 to 20·882 per cent.

It is difficult to understand whether this immunity is due to physical or to chemical causes; whether the organic molecule is of so great a specific gravity as to prevent its being carried by ordinary currents of air above a certain height, or whether the strata of the atmosphere above 250 feet have some oxydating or other chemical effect so as to render the germ innocuous. The state of the barometer and thermometer and the daily direction of the wind have been carefully studied and compared with the course of the spread of the disease, but no decided relation has been traced between them, notwithstanding the frequent assertions which have been made to the contrary. It is to be regretted that this question of altitude could not be worked out more fully; to ascertain, in the first place, whether the cattle population does not decrease in the same ratio as the "outbreaks," which I do not believe, and secondly, whether the same rule would hold good for the other districts in England. The latter I hope to be able to follow up in the next quarterly report.

In the further treatment of this county each Riding will be considered separately.

East Riding.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the EAST RIDING of the County of YORK, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
York, East Riding -	3	9	2	6	—	522	3,103	187	1,906	372	525	3,112	189	1,912	372	15

The first case in this Riding occurred about September 17th at South Newbald, in the petty sessional division of South Hunsley Beacon, but it does not appear that the disease was established until the week ending October 21st, from which period till the end of the year the disease appears to have continued uninterruptedly. The ratios of "outbreaks" and "attacks" increase rapidly, notwithstanding that less than 50 per cent. of the farms are under 100 acres in area.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the EAST RIDING of the County of YORK, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1·	2·91	5·28	7·78	9·03	9·50	8·56	8·09
Attacks -	1·	2·67	5·06	8·02	9·85	11·52	11·85	11·54

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	·000	·000	7·755	10·533	11·506	12·822	14·431	16·287

The "killed" amount to 6.073 per cent., which is sufficiently low to account for the comparatively rapid spread of the disease.

North Riding.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the NORTH RIDING of the County of YORK to December 30, 1865, corrected from information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
York, North Riding	—	—	—	—	—	672	3,808	192	2,283	469	672	3,808	192	2,283	469	10

The first appearance of the disease in this Riding occurred on October 22nd at Harewood Dale, near Scarborough, in the petty sessional division of East Pickering Lythe. From this date to the end of the year, the disease appears to have made rapid progress, but from its severity at first the ratio of increase is not so marked.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the NORTH RIDING of the County of YORK, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1	1.71	2.60	3.10	3.60	3.93	3.72
Attacks	1	1.67	2.31	3.13	3.83	4.67	5.31

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	5.515	8.478	8.828	10.667	13.471	15.812	17.042

In this Riding the per-centage of farms above 100 acres is 59, and of the animals attacked by cattle plague only 5.045 per cent. were killed. These counteracting circumstances, together with the fact that a great part of this Riding consists of mountain ranges, probably give rise to the spread of the disease with such a moderate rapidity as is shown by the table.

West Riding.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the WEST RIDING of the County of YORK to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
York, West Riding	27	69	25	31	2	831	4,423	371	2,821	527	858	4,492	396	2,852	529	18

This Riding became infected with the disease at an earlier period than the other two, the first reported case having occurred on August 28th at Thorpe Hall Pastures, near Leeds. From this date to the end of the year cases of disease are reported week by week without intermission, the ratio of increase being high.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the WEST RIDING of the County of YORK from the Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1'	1'25	1'65	2'25	2'80	3'25	4'35	6'75	10'15	12'75	16'80	19'05	19'25	19'80	19'85
Attacks - -	1'	1'12	1'57	2'98	3'62	5'25	7'87	10'60	16'08	20'25	25'27	31'45	34'47	37'20	40'08

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - -	6'897	6'061	8'621	5'128	6'061	5'485	7'553	7'475	9'148	11'765	13'655	13'668	14'638	16'403	15'646

The "killed" on the total amount to 8·816 per cent. There were in 1851, 17,385 farms in this Riding, of which upwards of 65 per cent. were less than 50 acres in extent. The western part has a great deal of mountain land, where, except in the valleys, the disease has not made its appearance to any great extent. Notwithstanding this, the average ratio of increase of the disease has been, with one exception, the highest throughout the counties in England, which is accounted for by the small number of animals slaughtered while suffering from the disease.

*Metropolitan Police District.**

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

DISTRICT.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Metropolitan Police District -	443	5,501	2,346	2,507	88	315	1,672	629	975	149	758	7,173	2,975	3,482	237	28

The first outbreak of the disease in the Metropolitan Police district appears to be that at Islington, and to have been distinctly recognized for the first time about the 24th of June.

An "outbreak" has been reported as having occurred at Lambeth on the 21st of June, but there appears to be very great doubt whether the animals referred to really suffered from the cattle plague, the evidence in fact preponderating very largely on the other side. From its commencement to the end of the year the disease continued without intermission, with a gradually increasing ratio of "attacks" up to the middle of August, and from that time decreasing pretty regularly.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT from the Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

	July 15.	July 22.	July 29.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1'00	1'10	1'62	2'48	3'71	5'43	7'14	8'29	9'05	10'10	10'10	9'76	9'24	7'71	6'48	5'48	4'67	4'19	3'95	4'38	4'71	4'86	4'67	4'05	3'71
Attacks -	1'00	1'34	1'67	1'88	2'29	2'35	2'33	1'99	1'54	1'39	1'32	1'46	1'40	1'33	1'08	0'74	0'69	0'62	0'60	0'58	0'49	0'47	0'40	0'36	0'48

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

	July 15.	July 22.	July 29.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	'000	'000	'000	1'032	0'898	1'358	1'475	1'706	1'836	2'825	3'019	3'301	3'990	4'424	4'887	5'209	5'598	5'741	5'902	5'870	5'810	6'161	6'147	6'193	6'373

* The Metropolitan Police District includes the whole of the county of Middlesex, and parts of the counties of Essex, Herts, Kent, and Surrey.

The per-centage of "recovered" is low, whilst that of the "killed" is very high, amounting to 41·475 per cent.

The latter is sufficient to account for the comparatively slow spread of the disease, notwithstanding the proximity of the sheds in this district.

ORIGIN, PROPAGATION, AND PROGRESS OF THE DISEASE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES OF WALES.

Only two counties in Wales, namely, Denbigh and Flint, have as yet suffered from the disease, and only one of these, namely Denbigh, had lost any large number of cattle from it up to the end of the year, notwithstanding that in Flintshire the disease made its first appearance.

Denbigh.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of DENBIGH to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Denbigh -	5	31	18	8	—	149	1,673	51	1,228	141	154	1,704	69	1,236	141	15

The first appearance of the disease in Denbigh was at Nant-y-Lladron on 19th September, from which date to the end of the year, it continued without intermission.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of DENBIGH from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1·	1·53	1·47	1·76	1·59	1·71	2·35	2·88	3·59	3·88	4·88	4·06
Attacks - - -	1·	1·89	1·88	2·66	2·49	3·01	5·42	6·76	9·31	12·08	14·15	13·15

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - -	6·250	4·286	3·738	5·674	5·618	7·661	6·842	8·365	10·665	11·265	10·698	10·240

The number of "killed" in this county has been small, only amounting to 4·049 per cent. As a probable consequence the ratio of "attacked" is large.

Flintshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of FLINT to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Flint - -	2	10	1	9	—	104	686	24	398	77	106	696	25	407	77	23

The disease appeared at an early period in this county, an "outbreak," of the nature of which there appears little doubt, having been reported as occurring on 26th July at Broad Oak Farm, Iscod. In this "outbreak" four were attacked, and four died.

There do not appear to have been any further attacks until the week ending September 2nd, from which period to the week ending October 21st there is again a break, and it is not until the week ending November 4th, that the disease appears to have permanently established itself.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of FLINT, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—			Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	-	-	1·	1·29	1·76	2·33	2·52	3·48
Attacks	-	-	1·	1·27	2·07	3·73	4·09	5·98

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—			Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	-	-	19·626	16·800	14·474	15·538	15·232	15·909

The per-centage of "killed" in this county is only 3·592 per cent.

ORIGIN, PROPAGATION, AND PROGRESS OF THE DISEASE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND.

The first "outbreaks" in this division of Great Britain, have not been worked out with that care which has been bestowed upon the other divisions; as a consequence, the statements made must be taken merely as approximate. It was necessary to pursue this course in the first place, from the want of the time necessary to follow up the cases by letter at such a distance, and secondly, from the impracticability of the veterinary surgeons attached to this department personally examining any doubtful cases.

The disease made its first appearance in this division of Great Britain in Aberdeenshire.

Aberdeenshire.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of ABERDEEN, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.		
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.			
Aberdeen	-	-	22	184	115	65	3	12	81	68	13	—	34	265	183	78	3	24

The first reported case occurred at Garmond on July 18th, from which time cases are reported consecutively for four weeks. A second series of outbreaks are reported for the week ending September 2nd, in which, of 24 attacked, 21 were killed, and three died, other outbreaks for the weeks ending September 16th, 23rd, and 30th, and others occasionally up to the end of the year.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of ABERDEEN from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1·	·50	·38	·75	·50	1·13	1·25	1·25	1·63	1·25	1·13	·63	·25	·00	·13	·50	·63	·63	·75	·38	·25
Attacks	1·	·85	·60	·61	·24	·70	·80	·62	·84	·33	·40	·34	·12	·03	·01	·12	·30	·32	·46	·25	·17

In this county the "stamping out" of the disease has been carried out with great vigour; no sooner has it been known to exist on any farm, than the whole of the animals, which have not died, have been slaughtered. Only three animals are reported to have recovered.

The "stamping out" in this county can scarcely be said to have been attended with that success which had been anticipated. Up to the 30th of December the disease had existed for 24 weeks, and in that period 265 animals were attacked, whilst in Hampshire, where the disease had existed for the same number of weeks, and the "stamping out" had not been attempted, only 276 were attacked during that period, and in Devon, where the disease had existed for 26 weeks, and where the per-centage of "killed" is even smaller than in Hants, only 158 cases occurred during the period.

Argyle.

No cases of cattle plague have been reported for this county.

Ayr.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of Ayr to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Ayr - - -	1	6	6	—	—	14	146	18	101	17	15	152	24	101	17	18

The first case is reported as having occurred at Ardrossan on the 31st of August, but the disease does not seem to have established itself to any extent up to the end of the year. The small number of cases which have occurred renders any tabulation of them unnecessary.

Banff.

No cases of cattle plague have been reported from this county.

Berwick.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of BERWICK to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Berwick - -	7	29	11	13	—	17	189	46	82	34	24	218	57	95	34	17

The first case is reported to have occurred at Lauder on September 9th.*

Only 218 cases occurred in this county to the end of the year.

Bute.

No cases reported.

Caithness.

No cases reported.

* In the quarterly return an outbreak has been entered for the week ending July 29; but this has since been found not to belong to this county.

Clackmannan.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of CLACKMANNAN to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Clackmannan -	1	1	1	—	—	18	183	5	81	62	19	184	6	81	62	14

The returns for this county are remarkable for the large per-centage of "recovered," but the number of cases is too small to derive any benefit from the fact. The first case is reported as having occurred at Sauchie on September 26th.

Dumbarton.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of DUMBARTON to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Dumbarton -	2	17	1	6	—	56	527	21	326	86	58	544	22	332	86	15

The first "outbreak" occurred at Dumbarton on 17th September, from which period to the end of the year cases are regularly reported.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of DUMBARTON from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1	1.14	1.20	1.14	1.86	2.14	2.43	2.86	3.14	3.00	3.43	3.43
Attacks -	1	1.30	1.55	2.73	4.85	5.30	6.33	5.91	5.48	6.03	5.73	7.12

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	20.000	12.500	17.241	20.339	15.152	20.000	19.895	19.737	18.889	17.940	19.534	20.574

The "killed" amount to only 4.044 per cent., which will account for the comparatively rapid progress of the disease.

Dumfries.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of DUMFRIES to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					Number of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Dumfries -	2	8	1	4	—	29	446	37	330	16	31	454	38	334	16	16

The first reported case occurred at Barncleuch Head, about the 8th September, but the disease does not appear to have established itself until the week ending November the 4th, from which period, cases are reported weekly to the end of the year.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of DUMFRIES, from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—				Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	-	-	-	1·	1·50	2·13	2·25	2·50	2·00
Attacks	-	-	-	1·	1·59	2·13	2·31	1·94	1·82

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—				Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	-	-	-	·000	1·299	2·985	6·723	5·575	4·571

The total number of cases being under 500, it would be useless to attempt to draw any inference from the results.

Edinburgh.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of EDINBURGH, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Edinburgh - -	94	523	54	340	56	116	819	132	515	146	210	1,342	186	855	202	22

The first reported case in the county of Edinburgh is at Roseburn on August 2nd, during which week 30 animals are reported as having been attacked, of which 24 died and six were killed. No cases are reported for the week ending August 12th, but with this exception, the disease appears to have continued with varying intensity until the end of the year.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of EDINBURGH from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—				Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	-	-	-	1·	5·77	7·55	9·06	11·00	7·78	7·11	5·89	5·00	4·22	3·80	4·00	4·11	4·11	3·44	2·55	2·00
Attacks	-	-	-	1·	5·57	7·16	9·11	10·45	6·98	7·18	6·33	6·02	6·45	5·51	5·27	5·20	4·75	4·07	4·05	3·05

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—				Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	-	-	-	·000	9·091	9·967	14·141	13·870	15·134	14·931	16·124	16·879	16·089	18·315	18·040	18·321	18·163	19·103	19·116	19·111

The per-centage of "killed" is somewhat lower than the average of Great Britain, amounting to 13·859 per cent., and the increase of the disease is moderate.

Elgin or Moray.

No cases reported.

Fife.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of FIFE, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Fife - -	4	58	24	18	3	165	2,450	63	1,457	477	169	2,508	87	1,475	480	16

The first reported case occurred at Thornton on September 14th, from which date to the end of the year fresh cases are reported each week, and fresh outbreaks in all the weeks, with the exception of that ending September 30th.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of FIFE from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1·	1·25	1·42	1·67	1·67	1·83	2·33	3·58	4·00	4·75	4·92	5·08	7·42
Attacks - -	1·	1·27	2·03	2·82	4·05	4·49	4·70	6·78	6·93	7·70	10·86	11·19	15·57

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	10·526	8·929	17·500	23·077	17·241	21·547	23·203	24·296	25·343	28·367	25·042	22·653	24·552

The per-centage of "killed" amounts to only 3·469, the ratio of "attacks" is very rapid, multiplying itself more than 15 times in 12 weeks.

Forfar.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered in the County of FORFAR, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Forfar - -	10	112	37	52	3	598	6,513	529	3,720	1,178	608	6,625	566	3,772	1,181	20

The disease is reported as having commenced on the 17th of August at Forfar. A second outbreak is reported for the week ending September 16th, from which period to the end of the year the disease advanced with great rapidity.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of FORFAR from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1·	1·74	2·15	3·09	3·26	3·94	5·18	5·65	6·82	7·59	7·38	7·73	6·76
Attacks -	1·	1·88	2·52	4·38	6·55	8·06	10·29	11·64	12·91	14·30	14·80	15·19	15·25

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	15·306	16·860	14·828	11·422	20·358	21·521	20·266	21·177	20·130	20·458	21·576	23·351	23·844

The "killed" amounts to 8·543 per cent., the ratio of increase of the disease being very rapid.

Haddington.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of HADDINGTON, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Haddington -	12	28	2	11	—	36	551	23	460	42	48	579	25	471	42	18

The first outbreak of the disease occurred on August 27th at Stonelaws.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of HADDINGTON from the Commencement of Disease to December 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1·	1·10	1·30	·90	·70	·50	·60	·80	·70	1·20	1·50	1·70	1·80	1·50	1·20
Attacks -	1·	1·50	1·93	2·00	2·62	2·00	6·06	10·87	16·37	20·68	19·10	19·75	14·30	7·60	8·60

Percentage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	·000	·000	·000	7·143	13·636	15·556	8·333	5·236	4·887	4·373	4·213	6·150	6·223	7·258	8·187

Only 4·317 per cent. of the animals attacked were "killed," and as a probable result the disease has advanced with considerable rapidity.

Inverness.

No cases reported.

Kincardine.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of KINCARDINE, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Kincardine -	—	—	—	—	—	23	298	75	122	24	23	298	75	122	24	12

The first outbreak of the disease occurred in Hilton of Kineff on 10th October. The disease does not, however, appear to have established itself up to the end of the year, the total number of cases at that period being so small as to preclude any useful inference being drawn from the result.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of KINCARDINE from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1·	1·00	1·20	1·60	1·60	2·00	2·80
Attacks - -	1·	1·50	2·30	3·81	5·61	6·81	8·85

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - -	14·286	4·348	2·941	2·222	8·000	13·208	16·438

Kinross.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of KINROSS, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Kinross - -	—	—	—	—	—	8	119	—	85	10	8	119	—	85	10	13

In this county the disease does not appear to have really established itself last year, the total number of "attacked" only amounting to 119 at the end of December. The first case occurred about the 6th of October at Kineston.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of KINROSS from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1·	·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	2·00	3·00	5·00
Attacks - -	1·	1·36	1·71	1·79	1·57	1·07	·50	1·00	2·00	5·86

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - -	21·429	13·636	12·903	12·500	13·889	13·889	13·514	14·286	14·000	10·526

The numbers are too small for any practical purpose.

Kirkcudbright.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at the Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Kirkcudbright	—	—	—	—	—	2	35	6	23	4	2	35	6	23	4	5

Only 35 cases have occurred up to the end of the year, the first of which was at Lincluden Mains. The numbers are too small to be useful.

Lanark.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of LANARK, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Lanark	42	349	154	100	3	2,975	763	1,644	321	266	3,324	917	1,744	324	18	

In Lanark the first reported case occurred at Glasgow on August 28th, from which period to the end of the year cases are reported and "outbreaks" occur in each week, embracing in the 18 weeks upwards of 3,000 cases.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of LANARK from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1	1.33	1.47	2.10	2.40	2.50	3.30	3.03	2.87	2.87	1.90	1.63	2.00	1.73	1.70
Attacks	1	1.64	2.10	5.10	6.17	6.67	7.10	4.44	3.88	3.25	2.97	3.38	3.44	3.58	3.30

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	.000	2.913	5.172	5.736	7.094	6.641	10.486	13.670	13.158	13.972	12.924	15.157	15.789	16.141	15.667

The per-centage of "killed" is much above the average, whilst the disease has progressed with a moderate ratio of increase.

Linlithgow.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of LINLITHGOW, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Linlithgow	3	30	19	8	—	21	245	10	178	43	24	275	29	186	43	15

There are two "outbreaks" for the week ending September 23rd, the first of which occurred at Entryfoot near Livingston. Outbreaks are reported for each week, with the exception of four, up to the end of the year, but the totals are too small to be taken as an average. The tables are, however, given below.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of LINLITHGOW from Commencement of Disease to December 30, 1865.

(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1·	·83	1·00	1·33	·83	·67	·83	·83	1·00	1·83	1·33	1·33
Attacks -	1·	·98	1·32	2·07	1·77	1·84	1·34	1·45	1·64	1·91	2·64	2·02

Per-centage of Recovered. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	16·667	13·636	6·977	11·765	11·765	10·526	9·259	7·937	11·724	15·789	15·789	18·777

Nairn.

No cases reported.

Orkney and Shetland.

No cases reported.

Peebles.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of PEEBLES, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Peebles - -	1	2	2	—	—	1	10	6	2	2	2	12	8	2	2	17

In this county so few cases have occurred that an examination of them would be useless. The first occurred at Glen on September 3rd.

Perth.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of PERTH, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Perth - -	4	25	6	10	—	276	2,634	70	1,648	470	280	2,659	76	1,658	470	15

The first "outbreak" occurred at Cupar Angus, on the 20th September, and the disease continued without intermission until the end of the year.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of PERTH, from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865. (See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks	1·	1·46	2·46	3·46	4·00	6·08	8·15	9·00	9·69	9·46	7·92	8·54
Attacks -	1·	1·12	2·11	3·00	4·66	6·46	8·41	11·70	13·42	16·73	19·09	20·76

Per-centage of Recoveries. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered	11·538	7·895	6·329	11·842	10·300	13·314	17·241	18·650	18·182	18·945	21·324	22·086

The per-centage of "killed" is the lowest of any county of Great Britain, with the exception of Stirling, and amounts to only 2·858 per cent. This is attended with the usual result, namely, a rapid increase of the disease, the number of "attacks" having multiplied itself over 20 times in 11 weeks.

Renfrew.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of RENFREW, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Renfrew - -	5	10	7	1	—	46	409	76	197	42	51	419	83	198	42	15

The first "outbreak" occurred on the borders of the counties of Renfrew and Lanark, near Gallowgate, Glasgow, on September 17th, fresh "outbreaks" and "attacks" being recorded each week to the end of the year; the total cases, however, being under 500, are useless for generalization.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of RENFREW, from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865. (See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks - -	1·	·90	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·10	1·00	·90	·90	1·30	1·80	2·40
Attacks - -	1·	1·00	1·13	1·07	1·21	1·18	1·46	1·79	1·67	2·23	2·84	3·30

Per-centage of Recoveries. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered - -	·000	10·526	13·793	11·765	7·843	8·621	11·268	10·309	17·931	19·018	20·833	17·500

The amount of "killed" is 19·809 per cent.

Ross and Cromarty. No cases reported.

Roxburgh.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of ROXBURGH, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Roxburgh - -	—	—	—	—	—	7	35	5	20	8	7	35	5	20	8	13

Here we have the first case occurring at Runningburn on October 3rd, but the total number of cases only amounts to 35.

Selkirk.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of SELKIRK, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Selkirk - - -	3	9	4	2	—	3	8	1	8	2	6	17	5	10	2	14

✓ In this county, again, the numbers are too small to derive any benefit from their investigation. The first "outbreak" occurred at Hollybush, near Galashiels, on the 24th of September.

Stirling.

RETURN of the Total Number of Farms, &c. affected, and the Number of Animals Attacked, Killed, Died, and Recovered, in the County of STIRLING, to December 30, 1865, corrected from Information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, with the Number of Weeks from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.

COUNTY.	Totals to September 30, 1865.					Quarter ending December 30, 1865.					Totals to December 30, 1865.					No. of Weeks since the Disease commenced.
	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
Stirling -	2	11	5	5	—	235	2,860	47	2,008	338	237	2,871	52	2,013	338	16

In Stirling the first outbreak occurred at Kirkintulloch on 10th of September. "Attacks" are reported weekly to the end of the year, but no fresh "outbreak" occurs during the week ending September 30th.

TABLE showing the Weekly Ratio of Outbreaks and Attacks in the County of STIRLING, from the Commencement of the Disease to December 30, 1865.
(See Appendix, Note A.)

—	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Outbreaks -	1	2.20	4.00	7.40	11.00	14.80	17.80	19.20	19.00	17.00	15.60	14.00	16.40
Attacks - -	1	3.40	5.70	16.75	27.95	43.30	53.80	57.70	55.50	53.05	55.25	55.65	59.10

Per-centage of Recoveries. (See Appendix, Note B.)

—	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.
Recovered -	9.090	2.381	2.817	11.739	9.443	7.333	8.059	10.413	11.236	10.871	12.586	13.130	14.377

The per-centage of killed is the lowest in Great Britain, whilst the ratio of increase on the "attacks" is the highest, thus following the rule which has usually obtained throughout Great Britain, unless other disturbing influences have arisen.

Sutherland.

No cases reported.

Wigtown.

No cases reported.

CATTLE PLAGUE ENQUIRY. QUARTERLY RETURN. No. 1.—For Quarter ending

These Returns do not profess to give the Total Number of Cases which have occurred in Great Britain, but only those which have been ascertained They record the Cases reported as

COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.	Week ending June 24.				Week ending July 1.				Week ending July 8.				Week ending July 15.							
	Total No of Farms, Sheds, or other Places in which the Disease has appeared.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms,&c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms,&c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms,&c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.
ENGLAND.																				
BEDFORD
BERRS
BUCHINGHAM
CAMBRIDGE
CHESTER
CORNWALL
CUMBERLAND
DERBY
DEVON	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DORSET	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DORSET
DORSET
ESSEX
GLOUCESTER
HANTS
HEREFORD
HERTFORD
HUNTINGDON
KENT	1	16	..	..	..
LANCASTER
LEICESTER
LINCOLN
MONMOUTH
NORFOLK	4	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NORTHAMPTON
NORTHUMBERLAND
NOTTINGHAM
OXFORD
RUTLAND
SALOP	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SOMERSET
STAFFORD
SUFFOLK
SURREY
SUSSEX
WARWICK
WESTMORELAND
WILTS
WORCESTER
YORK, EAST RIDING
YORK, NORTH
YORK, WEST
TOTALS, COUNTIES OF ENGLAND:—	8	80	..	..	..	3	67	3	30	8
For each week	11	150	3	91	8
From commencement of Disease
TOTALS, METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT:—	1	30	..	28	..	5	147	103	21	..	6	486	317	96	..	9	254	165	78	..
For each week	6	177	103	49	..	12	663	420	145	..	21	917	585	223	..
From commencement of Disease
TOTALS, ENGLAND:—	1	30	..	28	..	5	147	103	21	..	14	575	317	148	..	12	321	168	117	8
For each week	6	177	103	49	..	20	752	420	197	..	32	1,073	588	314	8
From commencement of Disease
WALES.																				
ANGLESEY
BRECON
CARDIGAN
CARMARTHEN
CARNARVON
DENBIGH
FLINT
GLAMORGAN
MERIONETH
MONTGOMERY
PEMBROKE
RADNOR
TOTALS, WALES:—
For each week
From commencement of Disease
SCOTLAND.																				
ABERDEEN
ARGYLE
AYR
BANFF
BERWICK
BUTE
CAITHNESS
CLACKMANNAN
DUMBARTON
DUMFRIES															

corrections from information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866—continued.

with
er 9.
Recovered
4
109
5
35
9
144
3
9
4
3
9
7

Week ending September 16.				Week ending September 23.				Week ending September 30.				Totals to Sept. 30, 1865.							
Total No. of Farms, Sheds, or other Places in which the Disease has appeared.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.
2	7	..	1	..	2	16	10	1	..	6	27	8	20	..	12	74	22	42	2
6	39	1	17	..	3	30	2	5	14	8	22	1	21	..	47	354	68	206	24
3	41	41	..	..	1	16	4	..	..	1	15	1	3	..	16	149	72	56	2
..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	1	13	3	2	..	5	38	9	13	1
..
1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	7	4	..	..	3	13	6	2	..
1	3	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	6	1	4	..	18	76	25	43	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	11	3	1	1	12	4	8	..
1	19	5	7	..	1	7	10	4	..	3	13	11	3	1	12	80	36	36	11
22	111	16	71	12	28	113	36	69	2	22	119	29	51	10	211	1,191	232	702	52
..
1	10	4	..	..	4	36	36	5	..	1	4	2	2	..	22	160	67	92	..
1	14	4	14	..	2	18	5	12	1	1	2	..	1	..	9	55	24	26	2
1	4	3	..	..	2	18	5	12	1	1	2	..	1	..	9	55	24	26	2
9	60	33	24	..	18	57	33	20	3	13	43	30	19	22	118	741	289	402	33
3	32	18	12	..	5	5	..	3	2	5	17	2	15	..	18	86	34	39	4
..	..	..	..	..	1	9	5	4	..	2	2	1	1	..	3	11	6	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	9	5	4	..	2	2	1	1	..	3	11	6	5	..
12	36	28	4	..	9	29	22	9	..	15	110	54	26	1	88	560	226	243	13
4	9	6	2	..	8	50	18	22	5	5	24	17	7	1	28	142	81	43	11
5	82	46	29	1	4	29	17	4	..	5	29	10	16	..	17	180	93	69	1
..
2	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	4	41	11	28	2
3	11	2	9	..	3	17	3	13	..	1	3	1	1	..	19	70	23	44	..
23	107	50	61	..	14	80	46	28	22	30	165	74	95	9	150	770	344	345	37
5	43	18	15	..	10	22	14	4	6	14	84	54	23	23	81	544	214	220	30
6	21	7	8	..	11	47	13	26	8	14	104	40	50	6	89	757	307	378	26
..	17	6	11	..	4	14	3	9	3	2	8	4	4	..	25	88	23	50	3
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	5	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	1	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	9	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	2	6	..
6	11	6	..	..	9	44	12	26	2	7	9	4	4	..	27	69	25	31	2
130	692	304	287	13	139	604	293	277	62	150	827	352	373	82	1,037	6,319	2,261	3,155	266
739	4,828	1,616	2,505	122	878	5,492	1,909	2,782	184	1,037	6,319	2,261	3,155	266	1,037	6,319	2,261	3,155	266
63	269	78	90	22	51	376	71	191	10	40	435	73	355	21	443	5,501	2,346	2,507	88
352	4,690	2,202	1,961	57	403	5,066	2,273	2,152	67	443	5,501	2,346	2,507	88	443	5,501	2,346	2,507	88
193	961	382	377	35	190	1,040	364	468	72	199	1,262	425	728	103	1,480	11,820	4,607	5,662	354
1,091	9,518	3,818	4,465	179	1,281	10,558	4,182	4,934	251	1,480	11,820	4,607	5,662	354	1,480	11,820	4,607	5,662	354

COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.

ENGLAND

BEDFORD.
BERKS.
BUCKINGHAM.
CAMBRIDGE.
CHESTER.
CORNWALL.
CUMBERLAND.
DERBY.
DEVON.
DORSET.
DURHAM.
ESSEX.
GLOUCESTER.
HANTS.
HEREFORD.
HERTFORD.
HUNTINGDON.
KENT.
LANCASTER.
LEICESTER.
LINCOLN.
MONMOUTH.
NORFOLK.
NORTHAMPTON.
NORTHUMBERLAND.
NOTTINGHAM.
OXFORD.
RUTLAND.
SALOP.
SOMERSET.
STAFFORD.
SUFFOLK.
SURREY.
SUSSEX.
WARWICK.
WESTMORELAND.
WILTS.
WORCESTER.
YORK, EAST RIDING
" NORTH "
" WEST "

TOTALS, COUNTIES OF ENGLAND:—
For each week.
From commencement of Disease.
TOTALS, METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT:—
For each week.
From commencement of Disease.
TOTALS, ENGLAND:—
For each week.
From commencement of Disease.

WALES.

ANGLESEA.
BRECON.
CARDIGAN.
CARMARTHEN.
CARNARVON.
DENBIGH.
FLINT.
GLAMORGAN.
MERIONETH.
MONTGOMERY.
PEMBROKE.
RADNOR.

TOTALS, WALES:—
For each week.
From commencement of Disease.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.
ARGYLE.
AYR.
BANFF.
BERWICK.
BUTE.
CALTHNESS.
CLACKMANNAN.
DUMBARTON.
DUMFRIES.
EDINBURGH.
ELGIN OR MORAY.
FIFE.
FORFAR.
HADDINGTON.
INVERNESS.
KINCARDINE.
KINROSS.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.
LANARK.
LINLITHGOW.
NAIRN.
ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.
PEEBLES.
PERTH.
RENFREW.
ROSS AND CROMARTY.
ROXBURGH.
SELKIRK.
STIRLING.
SUTHERLAND.
WIGTOWN.

TOTALS, SCOTLAND:—
For each week.
From commencement of Disease.
TOTALS, ENGLAND:—
For each week.
From commencement of Disease.
TOTALS, WALES:—
For each week.
From commencement of Disease.
TOTALS, SCOTLAND:—
For each week.
From commencement of Disease.
TOTALS:—
For each week.
From commencement of Disease.

Middlesex, and parts of the Counties of Essex, Herts, Kent, and Surrey.

December 30, 1865, with corrections from information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866, from the official information received at this Office from Inspectors, whether appointed by the Clerk of the Council or by the Local Authorities, occurring during the Weeks indicated.

Week ending November 4.					Week ending November 11.					Week ending November 18.					Week ending November 25.					COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.			
Total No. of Farms, Sheds, or other Places in which the Disease has appeared.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.				
5	25	3	10	8	..	26	1	25	2	1	25	1	18	4	4	37	7	15	5	BEDFORD.			
..	8	1	11	9	..	16	1	5	5	..	4	2	3	8	4	7	..	2	4	BERKS.			
3	9	3	4	5	4	53	14	17	3	3	8	8	8	4	3	25	..	14	4	BUCKINGHAM.			
11	45	18	20	..	21	200	48	120	..	31	279	70	140	2	46	275	94	111	10	CAMBRIDGE.			
9	40	4	10	3	9	90	10	37	6	21	126	11	58	3	40	242	18	135	8	CHESTER.			
3	20	5	3	..	1	38	..	23	..	5	34	9	27	..	6	46	4	29	1	CORNWALL.			
..	15	..	4	..	2	28	28	..	..	1	10	..	8	..	3	4	4	..	..	CUMBERLAND.	
1	2	1	2	..	1	11	3	1	..	7	19	14	3	1	4	22	24	8	..	DERBY.			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	DEVON.
7	31	13	4	1	..	7	6	10	1	..	1	2	..	4	1	2	..	4	..	..	DORSET.
3	55	4	46	6	6	72	8	74	19	3	16	6	11	1	8	42	9	33	10	..	DURHAM.		
2	13	7	5	..	..	27	20	8	1	1	1	..	1	..	3	21	19	2	..	..	ESSEX.
1	9	1	9	1	1	19	5	13	2	..	6	..	3	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	GLOUCESTER.
1	97	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	43	34	15	14	..	HANTS.
4	37	3	26	11	2	15	1	12	2	2	8	2	3	..	3	33	6	13	..	..	HEREFORD.
5	18	10	6	2	4	99	18	22	..	11	28	12	54	1	22	90	18	48	..	..	HERTFORD.
10	72	24	48	6	7	47	13	24	15	7	37	18	23	6	5	14	4	10	1	..	HUNTINGDON.		
13	75	22	33	5	11	75	24	16	9	22	66	26	31	19	16	94	22	27	10	..	KENT.		
1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	LANCASTER.
4	14	2	9	3	6	67	7	17	3	9	111	42	37	9	10	76	38	36	1	..	LEICESTER.		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	LINCOLN.
34	166	111	41	1	26	257	146	101	6	30	359	166	142	3	33	235	122	98	9	..	MONMOUTH.		
17	76	14	38	1	12	115	17	67	4	12	104	26	100	4	32	112	35	57	3	..	NORFOLK.		
19	49	11	29	2	15	91	22	56	5	7	62	7	48	2	11	50	2	47	6	..	NORTHAMPTON.		
..	2	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	1	1	..	..	NORTHUMBERLAND.
3	10	1	2	3	1	7	1	4	..	1	12	..	15	..	3	16	5	5	1	..	NOTTINGHAM.		
..	OXFORD.	
7	78	31	20	..	2	2	1	1	..	14	22	12	8	..	3	5	1	1	..	..	RUTLAND.
..	SALOP.	
5	24	8	8	3	6	40	9	19	1	3	28	7	15	1	7	43	11	22	1	..	SOMERSET.		
7	39	24	5	4	2	9	7	2	1	4	46	9	23	2	6	17	7	6	5	..	STAFFORD.		
3	16	4	18	16	7	52	13	22	..	2	42	26	17	2	4	23	6	18	7	..	SUFFOLK.		
6	38	13	7	1	3	39	34	5	7	1	55	27	21	11	6	23	17	11	2	..	SURREY.		
4	47	19	18	6	5	27	3	24	3	3	6	1	5	4	1	23	8	17	3	..	SUSSEX.		
..	WARWICK.	
..	WESTMORELAND.	
..	WILTS.	
4	25	4	8	..	19	105	7	52	..	64	267	30	127	..	82	392	10	244	38	..	WORCESTER.		
14	84	10	48	3	18	126	7	46	..	71	272	29	160	12	75	331	42	164	24	..	YORK, EAST RIDING.		
33	187	50	82	12	66	260	48	152	12	88	411	35	267	36	68	357	26	220	53	..	" NORTH "		
..	" WEST "	
242	1,427	491	695	112	260	12,033	525	983	107	428	2,483	660	1,380	139	515	2,734	614	1,415	221	..	TOTALS, COUNTIES OF ENGLAND :-		
1,985	11,255	3,023	5,482	729	2,245	13,288	4,448	6,465	827	2,673	15,771	5,048	7,854	966	3,188	18,595	5,662	9,269	1187	..	For each week.		
..	From commencement of Disease.	
23	161	73	72	14	21	140	45	85	10	20	128	40	71	10	28	106	47	50	2	..	TOTALS, METROPOLITAN POLICE		
581	6,336	2,680	2,985	177	602	6,476	2,734	3,070	187	622	6,604	2,774	3,141	197	650	6,710	2,821	3,191	199	..	DISTRICT :-		
..	For each week.	
265	1,588	504	707	126	281	2,173	570	1,068	117	448	2,611	610	1,460	149	543	2,840	661	1,465	223	..	TOTALS, ENGLAND :-		
2,566	17,501	6,612	8,467	897	2,847	19,764	7,182	9,535	1,014	3,295	22,375	7,822	10,995	1,163	3,838	25,215	8,483	12,460	1,986	..	For each week.		
..	From commencement of Disease.	
..	WALES.	
..	ANGLESEY.	
..	BRECON.	
..	CARDIGAN.	
..	CARMARTHEN.	
..	CARMARVON.	
6	61	2	30	4	8	27	2	35	2	12	108	1	61	9	14	205	1	125	7	..	DENBIGH.		
1	1	1	..	..	3	12	4	6	..	7	21	1	8	7	10	55	..	45	11	..	FLINT.
..	GLAMORGAN.	
..	MERIONETH.	
..	MONTGOMERY.	
..	PENBROKE.	
..	RADNOR.	
7	62	3	30	4	11	30	6	41	2	19	129	2	69	16	24	260	1	170	18	..	TOTALS, WALES :-		
42	282	70	160	11	53	321	76	201	13	72	450	78	270	29	96	710	79	440	47	..	For each week.		
..	From commencement of Disease.	
..	SCOTLAND.	
..	1	1	1	3	11	8	2	ABERDEEN.	
..	2	7	..	3	..	1	38	3	8	..	2	23	..	31	4	ARGYLE.	
..	AYR.	
1	7	2	1	17	3	3	..	1	35	18	7	..	3	10	15	4	2	BANFF.	
..	BERWICK.
..	BUTE.
..	CADZOW.
..	CLACKMANNAN.
3	45	6	23	7	6	79	..	37	3	4	28	1	32	14	4	57	..	37	9	DUMARTON.	
1	10	..	5	..	3	38	1	17	..	2	5	..	2	..	2	75	16	31	DUMFRIES.	
8	75	5	45	15	8	82																	

COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.	Week ending December 2.				Week ending December 9.				Week ending December 16.				Week ending December 23.							
	Total No. of Farms, Sheds, or other Places in which the Disease has appeared.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.
ENGLAND.																				
BEDFORD	5	19	1	9	2	3	11	1	10	..	1	19	1	15	5	3	13	..	5	..
BERKS	1	2	..	4	2	4	2	4	2	2	1	3	..	2	..	1	16	..	8	6
BUCKINGHAM	4	25	6	14	4	4	36	17	12	5	3	21	7	10	4	4	47	9	25	1
CAMBRIDGE	40	253	65	108	4	53	401	94	292	6	61	475	65	311	26	65	374	33	266	21
CHESSTER	53	368	13	217	20	81	616	24	338	51	111	913	31	540	41	146	1,410	39	954	53
CORNWALL	4	27	2	24	..	18	141	50	70	..	11	94	20	38	..	9	61	15	42	15
CUMBERLAND	4	80	52	6	..	7	90	24	21	4	10	45	29	25	5	24	90	32	29	8
DERBY	6	14	6	6	..	2	13	3	9	1	2	10	4	4	..	5	17	14	5	..
DEVON	2	2	..	1	..	2	10	2	8	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	25	..	11	4
DORSET	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DURHAM	1	1	..	1	4	4	33	6	5	2	3	31	3	13	..	4	26	1	35	..
ESSEX	11	50	6	19	1	7	76	18	40	12	6	55	17	28	5	9	89	9	56	9
GLOUCESTER	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HANTS	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HEREFORD	5	23	1	17	..	2	35	4	18	6	4	43	..	47	8	3	96	5	83	1
HERTFORD	..	14	..	14	4	3	20	3	14	..	7	19	..	14	1	4	44	6	40	3
HUNTINGDON	16	166	7	91	3	17	140	10	134	1	25	134	5	136	10	22	202	5	169	9
KENT	5	24	1	16	7	6	35	6	26	2	5	32	..	11	7	4	43	7	35	4
LANCASTER	11	61	4	34	14	21	124	16	79	27	21	87	20	66	6	28	123	12	56	16
LEICESTER	1	1	..	1	..	4	17	11	6	..	2	14	..	9	..	2	10	1	1	25
LINCOLN	24	127	30	78	13	40	235	36	143	6	63	424	34	262	19	68	468	27	307	25
MONMOUTH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NORFOLK	38	269	103	150	11	29	268	129	104	9	10	308	102	153	6	32	250	139	141	16
NORTHAMPTON	21	124	27	68	5	17	123	30	106	10	14	123	31	81	8	19	99	17	71	7
NORTHUMBERLAND	5	40	3	44	3	5	59	9	33	9	1	52	3	43	10	1	9	..	19	3
NOTTINGHAM	..	..	..	..	..	2	23	7	5	..	2	25	8	11	6	3	26	4	19	..
OXFORD	10	33	20	7	..	2	32	15	15	2	12	61	20	15	4	9	81	15	32	7
RUTLAND	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SALOP	17	24	3	2	..	14	17	2	4	..	16	27	1	7	3	9	81	6	12	..
SOMERSET	2	29	10	10	..	4	13	6	12	3	..	3	3	3	..	2	5	1	3	..
STAFFORD	9	65	7	26	10	13	64	8	38	19	9	122	26	92	3	7	80	11	49	5
SUFFOLK	11	29	12	14	9	10	29	4	14	4	20	110	16	59	2	13	41	22	21	6
SURREY	6	36	3	22	..	4	43	11	17	5	..	27	9	19	2	2	36	5	25	3
SUSSEX	4	48	12	19	3	8	30	6	26	2	4	8	1	9	1	6	9	4	7	1
WARWICK	6	48	2	30	9	9	55	1	32	2	1	23	..	14	4	5	16	5	10	9
WESTMORELAND	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WILTS	2	6	1	5	1	2	28	5	10	1	1	17	6	10	3	5	10	4	2	5
WORCESTER	84	487	11	287	49	59	390	37	307	49	79	528	31	307	63	52	443	21	331	85
YORK, EAST RIDING	106	398	8	209	22	70	525	19	308	51	123	614	11	443	103	110	740	52	392	118
" NORTH	114	488	36	288	69	111	631	11	349	56	92	592	29	459	99	79	521	41	339	117
TOTALS, COUNTIES OF ENGLAND:—	628	3,384	452	1,841	270	633	4,401	626	2,619	351	729	5,121	535	3,271	461	757	5,610	565	3,603	559
For each week	628	3,384	452	1,841	270	633	4,401	626	2,619	351	729	5,121	535	3,271	461	757	5,610	565	3,603	559
From commencement of Disease	3,816	21,880	6,114	11,110	1,457	4,419	26,290	6,740	13,729	1,808	5,178	31,411	7,275	17,000	2,269	5,935	37,021	7,840	20,603	2,828
TOTALS, METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT:—	30	72	43	35	..	24	127	45	79	18	16	59	5	54	3	15	73	32	34	4
For each week	30	72	43	35	..	24	127	45	79	18	16	59	5	54	3	15	73	32	34	4
From commencement of Disease	680	6,782	2,864	3,226	199	704	6,909	2,909	3,305	217	720	6,968	2,914	3,359	220	735	7,041	2,946	3,393	224
TOTALS, ENGLAND:—	658	3,456	495	1,876	270	657	4,528	671	2,698	369	745	5,180	540	3,325	464	772	5,683	597	3,637	563
For each week	658	3,456	495	1,876	270	657	4,528	671	2,698	369	745	5,180	540	3,325	464	772	5,683	597	3,637	563
From commencement of Disease	4,496	28,671	8,978	14,336	1,656	5,153	33,199	9,619	17,034	2,025	5,898	38,379	10,189	20,359	2,489	6,670	44,062	10,786	23,996	3,052
WALES.																				
ANGLESEY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BRECON	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CARDIGAN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CARMARTHEN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CANARVON	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DENBIGH	15	160	3	128	18	20	216	..	163	33	17	313	..	253	37	31	358	..	279	27
FLINT	7	25	..	18	..	13	83	..	26	1	19	169	..	82	17	14	87	1	77	17
GLAMORGAN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MERTONETH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MONTGOMERY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PEMBROKE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RADNOR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS, WALES:—	22	185	3	146	18	33	299	..	189	34	36	482	..	335	54	45	445	1	356	44
For each week	22	185	3	146	18	33	299	..	189	34	36	482	..	335	54	45	445	1	356	44
From commencement of Disease	118	895	82	586	65	151	1,164	82	775	99	187	1,676	82	1,110	153	232	2,121	83	1,466	197
SCOTLAND.																				
ARRERDEEN	1	18	11	7	..	..	2	2	1	..	2	15	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
ARGYLE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AYR	1	8	3	14	5	1	21	4	6	1	..	9	..	6	1	..	16	..	14	1
BANFF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BERWICK	3	16	3	6	2	3	15	3	11	..	2	30	..	11	7	3	25	1	20	3

corrections from information received at this Office up to January 31, 1866—continued.

Week ending December 30.					COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS.	Totals to Sept. 30, 1865.					Totals for Quarter ending Dec. 30, 1865.					Totals for the Year ending Dec. 30, 1865.				
Total No. of Farms, Sheds, or other Places in which the Disease has appeared.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.		Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Total Farms, &c.	Attacked.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.
ENGLAND.																				
3	9	..	25	18	BEDFORD	12	74	22	42	2	34	313	51	211	56	46	387	73	253	58
..	26	2	11	4	BERKS -	47	354	68	206	24	24	228	32	143	68	71	582	100	310	92
..	58	18	39	11	BUCKINGHAM	16	140	72	56	2	46	314	97	159	44	62	463	160	215	46
63	491	47	332	40	CAMBRIDGE	5	38	9	13	1	400	2,842	575	1,717	114	405	2,880	584	1,730	115
206	1,866	32	1,407	128	CHESTER	..	..	..	..	..	688	5,761	197	3,718	313	688	5,761	197	3,718	313
9	95	18	50	18	CORNWALL	..	..	..	..	..	70	582	123	331	34	70	582	123	331	34
16	167	30	58	13	CUMBERLAND	2	5	3	1	..	67	515	199	147	32	69	520	202	148	32
1	4	1	1	1	DERBY	3	13	6	2	..	38	149	91	46	11	41	162	97	48	11
..	..	..	..	..	DEVON	18	76	25	43	1	14	82	22	34	11	32	158	47	77	12
..	..	..	..	..	DORSET	1	12	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	23	6	2	10	DURIAM	11	80	36	32	11	36	182	49	77	27	48	262	85	109	38
3	22	..	21	4	ESSEX -	212	1,191	232	702	52	100	713	129	497	160	111	1,904	361	1,199	212
1	1	1	..	..	GLOUCESTER	1	6	..	6	..	14	109	58	42	7	15	115	58	48	7
..	11	1	2	3	HANTS -	22	100	67	92	..	16	116	20	60	28	38	276	87	152	28
5	14	1	13	1	HEREFORD	1	14	..	14	..	26	384	45	274	39	27	398	45	288	30
2	49	9	27	3	HERTFORD	9	55	24	26	2	35	239	40	170	24	44	324	64	196	26
32	276	18	210	15	HUNTINGDON	..	..	..	..	..	166	1,277	157	919	45	166	1,277	157	919	45
7	35	5	23	2	KENT -	118	741	289	402	33	107	586	151	343	63	225	1,377	410	745	96
22	136	13	85	13	LANCASTER	18	86	34	39	4	209	1,008	214	506	128	227	1,044	248	545	132
12	47	18	21	..	LEICESTER	..	..	..	..	..	25	96	35	40	..	25	93	35	40	..
97	598	42	470	39	LINCOLN	3	11	6	5	..	339	2,170	283	1,376	119	342	2,181	289	1,381	119
..	..	..	..	..	MONMOUTH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	172	101	74	12	NORFOLK	88	560	226	243	13	355	2,786	1,309	1,221	92	443	3,345	1,535	1,464	105
18	110	27	77	3	NORTHAMPTON	28	142	81	43	11	201	1,070	271	691	45	229	1,212	352	734	56
7	35	5	14	2	NORTHUMBERLAND	17	180	93	69	1	141	763	150	465	72	158	883	243	534	73
4	7	1	4	7	NOTTINGHAM.	..	..	..	..	..	16	111	28	53	14	16	111	28	53	14
6	102	16	50	10	OXFORD	1	6	..	1	..	48	361	93	157	31	49	367	98	158	31
..	4	3	6	..	RUTLAND	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	48	4	35	1	SALOP -	4	41	11	28	2	105	419	110	135	4	109	469	121	163	6
1	11	11	..	..	SOMERSET	1	5	4	1	..	9	61	31	25	3	9	63	35	26	3
9	66	6	29	11	STAFFORD	19	70	23	44	..	73	573	108	311	55	92	643	131	355	55
16	128	23	81	5	SUFFOLK	150	770	344	345	37	121	637	235	988	60	271	1,407	579	633	97
..	14	2	15	8	SURREY	81	544	214	220	39	62	525	173	263	59	143	1,069	387	483	98
3	9	5	5	5	SUSSEX	89	757	307	378	26	86	430	209	186	58	175	1,187	516	564	84
5	21	..	10	5	WARWICK	25	88	23	50	3	54	320	48	191	47	79	408	71	241	50
..	..	..	..	..	WESTMORELAND	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4	2	8	..	WILTS -	3	8	5	3	..	16	86	24	43	11	19	94	29	46	10
..	6	..	5	3	WORCESTER	2	5	1	4	..	10	43	16	10	12	12	48	17	20	10
69	439	31	228	88	YORK, EAST RIDING	3	9	2	6	..	522	3,103	187	1,906	372	525	3,112	189	1,912	372
84	712	13	510	136	" NORTH "	..	..	..	..	..	672	3,808	192	2,283	469	672	3,808	192	2,283	469
115	661	36	472	62	" WEST "	27	60	25	31	2	831	4,423	371	2,821	527	858	4,492	396	2,852	529
879	6,477	547	4,429	681	COUNTIES OF ENGLAND	1,037	6,319	2,261	3,155	206	5,777	37,179	6,126	21,877	3,243	6,814	43,498	8,387	25,032	3,509
6,814	43,498	8,387	25,032	3,509																
22	132	29	89	13	METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT	443	5,501	2,346	2,507	88	315	1,672	629	975	149	758	7,173	2,975	3,482	237
758	7,173	2,975	3,482	237																
902	6,009	576	4,518	694	ENGLAND	1,480	11,820	4,607	5,662	354	6,092	38,851	6,755	22,852	3,392	7,572	50,671	11,362	28,514	3,746
7,572	50,671	11,362	28,514	3,746																
WALES.																				
..	..	..	..	..	ANGLESEY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	BRECON	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	CARDIGAN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	CARMARTHEN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	CARNARVON	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	86	10	59	..	DENBIGH	5	31	18	8	..	149	1,673	51	1,228	141	154	1,704	69	1,236	141
7	193	1	118	21	FLINT	2	10	1	9	..	104	686	24	398	77	106	696	25	407	77
..	..	..	..	..	GLAMORGAN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	MERIONETH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	MONTGOMERY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	PEMBROKE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	RADNOR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	279	11	177	21	WALF -	7	41	19	17	..	253	2,359	75	1,626	218	260	2,400	94	1,643	218
260	2,400	94	1,643	218																
SCOTLAND.																				
..	..	..	..	..	ABERDEEN	22	184	115	65	3	12	81	68	13	..	34	265	183	78	3
..	..	..	..	..	ARGYLE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	7	4	AYR -	1	6	6	..	..	14	146	18	101	17	15	152	24	101	17
..	..	..	..	..	BANFF -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	34	1	19	20	BERWICK	7	29	11	13	..	17	189	46	82	34	24	218	57	95	34
..	..	..	..	..	BUTE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	CAITHNESS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	26	1	10	14	CLACKMANNAN	1	1	1	6	..	18	183	5	81	62	19	184	6	81	62
6	77	..	56	19	DUMPARTON	2	17	1	6	..	56	527	21	326	86	58	544	22	332	86
1	70	1	63	..	DUMFRIES	2	8	1	4	..	29	446	37	330	16	31	454	38	334	16
4	20	2	13	3	EDINBURGH	94	523	54	340	56	116	819	132	515	146	210	1,342	186	855	202
..	..	..	..	..	ELGIN or MORAY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	558	4	338	147	FIFE	4	58	24	18	3	165	2,450	63	1,457	477	169	2,508	87	1,475	480
38	737	21	368	144	FORFAR	10	112	37	52	3	598	6,513	529	3,720	1,178	608	6,625	566	3,772	1,181

APPENDIX.

NOTE A.

It has been thought advisable to calculate the ratios of outbreaks and attacks upon the average of four weeks (viz., the week in question and the three preceding weeks), so as to counterbalance any discrepancies which might appear in the actual numbers for the week itself, owing to the neglect of inspectors in not sending in their reports, and other disturbing causes. The average of the first four weeks in which the disease has consecutively occurred in each county is therefore taken as the standard, and in the Table of Ratios is considered as equal to or representing the unit 1, and the succeeding weekly averages being respectively divided by the average of the first four consecutive weeks as above, give the comparative ratios of the averages for each week respectively.

For example, take the county of Bedford. The first outbreak appears in the week ending August 19th. This, however, is discarded in calculating the ratios, owing to there being a lapse of two weeks before another outbreak took place.

The next outbreaks appear in the weeks ending Sept. 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th, which show 1, 2, 2, and 6 outbreaks respectively, making a total of 11, or an average of 2.75 per week for the first four consecutive weeks.

This then forms the standard, and in the Table of Ratios represents 1, which is placed opposite the last of those four weeks, viz., Sept. 30th.

In calculating the ratio for the next week, viz., Oct. 7, we take the average of the four weeks ending Sept. 16th, 23rd, 30th, and Oct. 7th, giving 2, 2, 6, and 3 outbreaks respectively (or an average of 3.25 per week), and dividing

that by the average of the first four weeks, we have 1.18 as the ratio for the week ending Oct. 7th, and so on to the end.

NOTE B.

The per-centages of the "recovered" (which are based upon the numbers "attacked," after deducting therefrom the "killed" and "remaining") are calculated upon the totals from the commencement of the disease in each county to the end of each week respectively, the first per-centages are shown for the first four weeks in which cases have consecutively occurred, and are entered under the date of the last week of the four.

For example, take the county of Bedford. The week ending September 30th is the fourth week in which cases have consecutively occurred, the total number "recovered" from the first outbreak of disease in the county up to September 30th being two; the per-centage of this number taken on the number "attacked," after deducting the "killed" and "remaining" (which is 44), gives us 4.545 per cent. of "recovered," which is entered under September 30th, this being the last of the four weeks.

Again, for the week ending October 7th, the total number "recovered" from commencement to that date is six, and the number "attacked," after deducting the "killed" and "remaining," 63. The per-centage of recovered to the end of that week was therefore 9.524 per cent., and so on for each week respectively.

The same method has been adopted in calculating the per-centage of "killed," the only difference being that it is based upon the actual number "attacked," without any deduction.

Hier bevindt zich een uitklapvel

Boek:

Sign. van het origineel: DIERG: C94 31

Signatuur microvorm: DIERG: MM07043

Moedernegatief opslagnummer: MM06I-100091

Uitklapvel:

Aantal: 8

Moedernegatief opslagnummer: MM06I-100080

Positie in boek: begin en Einde

