

6. That power be taken to destroy animals actually diseased with pleuro-pneumonia; that penalties be enforced for leaving diseased animals or dead bodies undestroyed; and that stockowners be compelled to give notice in writing of every outbreak of the disease to the Chief Inspector of Stock, and to the nearest Inspector of Stock.

7. That the Conference desires to express its belief in the efficacy of inoculation as a preventive of pleuro-pneumonia.

8. That inoculation for pleuro-pneumonia be not made compulsory.

9. That communication be opened with M. Pasteur with a view to ascertain whether the virus or contagium of pleuro-pneumonia has been or can be cultivated apart from the living subject, and, if so, to state the mode of cultivation, as also the best methods of preparing and preserving virus for inoculation.

10. That all sheep infected with catarrh be destroyed; that the owners be recompensed to two-thirds the value of sound sheep at the date of destruction; and that the run or place on which the sheep were pasturing be strictly quarantined for six months.

11. That, as the conditions are so various in the different colonies, each colony should legislate for itself where practicable on the subjects of fluke, worms, and foot-rot in sheep.

12. That the Government of Western Australia be urged by the Governments of the colonies represented at the Conference to take all possible steps for the speedy eradication of scab.

13. That the Conference, having heard from Mr. Lance, one of the New Zealand delegates, the steps taken by the Government of that colony with regard to scab, are satisfied that the stringent measures being adopted will result in the speedy eradication of the disease.

14. That the several Governments obtain power, in the event of an outbreak of scab, to destroy at their discretion the infected sheep, and those that have been in direct or indirect contact with them, and to take every other means for the absolute and immediate eradication of the disease.

15. That steps be taken by the several Australasian Colonies to thoroughly eradicate ticks and lice in sheep.

16. That any animals found to be infected with glanders, farcy, foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, sheep-pox, swine-fever, rabies, trichinosis, or any other infectious or contagious disease not existing within the colonies be at once destroyed.

17. That it is desirable that an efficient and competent staff of inspectors of stock be maintained in each colony, to prevent the introduction and to arrest the spread of scab or any other contagious or infectious disease.

3. *Interchange of Australian Animals.*

18. That no sheep brought from any of the Australasian Colonies in which scab exists be introduced into any of the other Australasian Colonies.

19. That no colony shall be deemed to be a clean colony in which scab exists or has existed within the next preceding twelve months.

20. That no breeding-sheep shall be imported except by vessels that have not traded to any but a clean Australasian Colony within the next preceding six months, nor by any vessel which shall within that period have had any sheep on board from any colony or country other than a clean Australasian Colony.

21. That all breeding-sheep be accompanied by a certificate of an Inspector of Sheep, or a declaration of health certified by an Inspector of the colony from which they came, that such sheep are clean, and that scab has not existed there for the preceding twelve months.

22. That imported breeding-sheep from any of the Australasian Colonies, before they are allowed to go at large in any other Australasian Colony, be placed in quarantine until they have been once dipped in a tobacco-and-sulphur or lime-and-sulphur dressing.

23. That the temperature of the dip be not less than 100, nor more than 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

24. That the sheep swim and be completely immersed while in the bath, and the bath to last from one to two minutes, according to its temperature, and as the case may require.

25. That no straw, litter, or excreta with or about imported sheep be landed; and that all fittings, cases, or cages brought with such sheep, and landed, be cleansed and disinfected as the Chief Inspector shall direct, or be reshipped.

26. That it be not necessary to dip fat sheep imported from any clean Australasian Colony to another Australasian Colony solely for the purpose of slaughter, provided that such sheep be slaughtered in accordance with the regulations of any such colony for such description of sheep.

27. That stock, unless from Western Australia, which are allowed by law to travel in the Australasian Colony in which they have been bred, or into which they have been introduced, in accordance with the law there in force, be allowed to enter any neighbouring colony by land at any lawful place of entrance without further obstacle, unless it be found on examination by an Inspector of the colony into which it is proposed to introduce such stock that they are infected with some disease which is held to be contagious or infectious by the law of such colony, or unless such Inspector has reason for suspecting the presence of contagious or infectious disease in such stock; and the fact that stock are held to be free from disease in any colony, and so allowed to go at large, be *prima facie* evidence of their freedom from contagious or infectious disease.

28. That where an outbreak of disease occurs in any colony the neighbouring colonies may, pending the extent and risk of the outbreak being definitely ascertained, at once issue a prohibition against the introduction of stock from such colony; and that the duration of the prohibition depend upon the amount of risk arising from such outbreak.

29. That the Conference desires to express its strong opinion, in view of the prospect of the assimilation of the stock regulations of the different colonies, and the great desirability for the freest interchange of stock, that it is undesirable that any duty be charged upon stock going from one colony to another.