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W. L. McGarry

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LICE AND TICK IN SHEEP
Some notes on the recognition and control of two serious pests
By C. R. TOOP, Chief Veterinary Surgeon; C. F. H. JENKINS, Government Entomologist; and W. L. McGARRY, Sheep and Wool Adviser

Body lice and the so called “ticks” or keds are the most serious of the external parasites which infest sheep in Western Australia, and, unless they are controlled by systematic dipping, these pests can be the cause of considerable financial loss to flock owners. The sheep body louse (Damalinia ovis), which is able to propagate under hot dry conditions, has a wide distribution and occurs in both the agricultural and pastoral areas. The so-called tick or ked (Melophagus ovinus) has a much more restricted distribution and is confined to the higher rainfall areas of the South-West portion of the State.

Isolated cases of infestation with the sheep foot louse (Linognathus pedalis) also occur, but this parasite shows little tendency to spread throughout the flock and is consequently not of much economic importance.

Sheep infested with vermin show symptoms of skin irritation which causes them to rub against fences and other objects and to scratch and bite at the wool which in consequence presents a torn and ragged appearance. In heavy infestations the wool becomes matted and discoloured and is thereby depreciated in value. In addition the constant irritation of the parasites may result in considerable loss of condition and a reduction in the weight of the wool produced.

For the detection of these parasites the wool should be opened and examined in a good light. Ticks, on account of their reddish-brown colour and large size, (about 1/4 in. in length) are unlikely to be overlooked and when present will usually be found on the lower parts of the body, i.e. the belly, flanks and underside of the neck. Lice are much smaller, measuring only 1/25 in. in length but their movements in the fleece will readily be detected when a close examination is made in a bright light.

SYMPTOMS OF INFESTATION
Sheep infested with lice and tick suffer from constant irritation and may frequently be seen rubbing against fences, trees or posts. They often bite at the skin and may sometimes be seen with tufts of wool in their mouths.

The fleece of an infested sheep is discoloured and matted and usually has a bedraggled appearance due to rubbing and scratching in efforts to relieve the skin irritation caused by the parasites.

Vermin infestation considerably reduces the value of the clip and the constant irrita-
tion caused by the parasites is responsible for loss of condition and a reduction of fleece weights.

**DESCRIPTIONS**

Sheep lice are true insects with flattened bodies and strongly-clawed legs admirably adapted for living among the sheep's wool. Two types of lice occur locally, one having the broad squarish head and mouth parts adapted for biting, and the other possessing a more pointed head and tubular mouth parts adapted for sucking blood. Both of these lice together with the so called "ticks" are permanent parasites and all stages in their life cycles are spent on the body of the host animal.

**The Red Headed Sheep Louse**

*(Damalinia ovis Schr.)*

This is the common sheep louse in Western Australia. It is generally distributed throughout the South-Western Division of the State and extends northward—where its distribution is chiefly coastal—to the Port Hedland district.

The insect measures about 1/25th in. in length and its abdomen is of a pale brownish colour with several dark transverse bands. The reddish head is more densely pigmented, giving rise to the popular name of the parasite.

The mouth parts of this louse are of the biting type and are adapted for feeding on the scurf and other debris lying on the surface of the skin. The situations most favoured are the neck, shoulders, back and thighs, but in severe infestations the insects spread to almost all parts of the body.

**Life History.**

The eggs or "nits" of the red-headed louse are fastened on to the wool and hatch in from six to ten days. The young lice closely resemble the parents in all but size, and after moulting or casting their skins several times reach sexual maturity in about 18 days.

**The Foot Louse**

*(Linognathus pedalis Osb.)*

The foot louse is much larger than the red-headed louse and measures about 1/12th in. in length. It has a short, bluntly-pointed head with mouth parts adapted for the sucking of blood. As its name infers, this species of louse is found chiefly on the hairy parts of the legs, but may spread to adjacent parts of the body.

**The Foot Louse is not common in Western Australia and has a very scattered distribution. Its permanent habitat seems to be in the vicinity of Carnarvon and other isolated Gascoyne localities. Records from South-West districts have been received, but usually such infestations have been traced to the introduction of sheep from Northern districts.

The life history of this louse differs only in minor detail from that of the red-headed louse.
Sheep Ked or "Tick"

*Melophagus ovinus* L.

This insect is not a true tick but a wingless fly. The term "tick" is quite misleading as the true sheep tick does not occur in this State. The true tick is an eight-legged creature whereas the sheep ked has the six legs typical of insects. On account of its high specialisation as a parasite, the wings have been lost although certain close relatives of the sheep ked still possess wings and are often known as louse-flies.

The sheep ked measures about 1 in. in length and is reddish or grey-brown in colour. The abdomen is disproportionately large and swollen, especially when the insect is fully gorged with blood. The mouth parts are adapted for blood sucking and protrude as a conspicuous proboscis in front of the head.

When disturbed, the keds move very rapidly through a fleece, darting sideways and backwards with a crab-like action. They are commonly found on the neck, breast, shoulders, belly and thighs of the sheep.

**Life History.**

The eggs of the sheep ked are retained by the female until they hatch and the larvae or maggots are not deposited until fully grown. They are then attached to the wool fibres and pupate almost immediately. The entire life cycle is therefore passed on the sheep and yet no eggs or active maggots will be seen on an infested animal. The keds emerge from the brown barrel-shaped pupae in about 22 days and reach sexual maturity after a further fortnight or three weeks. A single female ked is considered to be capable of producing about 15 pupae.

**Means of Distribution and Survival Capacity of Lice and Keds**

Lice and keds never voluntarily leave the body of the host animal and are incapable of breeding or surviving long periods away from their normal environment. The adult ked, however, has been reported to live as long as 18 days detached from the sheep, and pupae have been recorded to survive as long as 42 days in tags of wool.

The survival period of lice detached from the host is usually given at about five days, but this will naturally vary according to whether the insect is exposed in a paddock or protected in a shearing shed.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that sheep may become infested in two ways. Close contact between clean and infested sheep in yards, trucks and shearing sheds contributes mostly to the spread of the pests, but the danger of tags of wool lying about shearing shed floors and adhering to the sides of sheep pens cannot be ignored.
tion caused by the feeding of any of the parasites greatly disturbs the stock and causes them to be constantly scratching, biting or rubbing the affected areas. In the case of blood-sucking foot louse and ked infestations, the actual loss of blood involved also helps to weaken the host. Affected sheep rapidly lose condition, and the standard of the fleece is adversely affected.

Control measures are outlined elsewhere in this article and the importance of carrying out these measures regularly and carefully cannot be over emphasised. Every farmer, however, should strive to keep his flock entirely free of tick and lice, and the most effective way of doing this is to see that infested animals are not brought on to the holding.

Fresh purchases should be carefully examined before being given a free run of the property, as prompt action in connection with a few head of stock may often prevent widespread trouble later in the season.

**DIPPING IS COMPULSORY**

Under the Stock Diseases Act Regulations dipping is compulsory in the South-West division of the State as well as in the Dundas, Esperance, Westonia and Yilgarn Road Districts and those portions of the Merredin, Narembeen, Lake Grace and Phillips River Road Districts, situated outside the South-West Division. This legislation is necessary to ensure that tick and lice are controlled on individual properties and its purpose is to prevent the spread of vermin from infested to clean properties by the sale of undipped sheep. Systematic dipping connotes good sheep husbandry and on well managed properties it is practised as an annual routine, making compulsion unnecessary.

There are still many farmers and graziers, however, who are unmindful of the losses occasioned by the presence of vermin in their flocks and are indifferent to the losses that may be sustained by others from the indiscriminate sale of infested, undipped sheep. The enforcement of the dipping regulations is, therefore, essential. A copy of these regulations has been appended for the information of sheep owners.

**CONTROL BY DIPPING**

**Dipping Fluids.**

Vermin infestation in sheep may be controlled by systematic dipping. There are many reliable brands of sheep dip on the market and while none of these can be specifically recommended by the Department all of them may be expected to give satisfactory results provided they are used in strict accordance with the directions of the manufacturers. The choice of a dip, however, will depend upon the parasite it is desired to control and it should be recognised that a dip which is effective against one type of parasite will not necessarily control another.

Neither the eggs nor "nits" of the lice nor the pupae of the tick are destroyed by dipping fluids and it is necessary to select a dip that will not only destroy the adult parasites but will also destroy the young parasites as they subsequently emerge. Both the life cycle of the parasite and the residual toxicity of the dipping fluid must therefore be considered.

Young lice hatch from the eggs in nine or 10 days whereas a period of 22 days is required for the emergence of young ticks from the pupae. The residual toxicity of arsenic is of short duration and while it is sufficient for the destruction of young lice as they hatch it does not remain in the wool long enough to destroy young ticks as they emerge from the pupae.

Gammexane (benzene hexachloride) and derris dips on the other hand have a prolonged residual toxicity and are retained in the wool long enough to destroy both young lice and young ticks as they emerge.

It will thus be seen that arsenical dips although effective for the eradication of body lice will not control ticks whereas the gammexane (BHC) dips and the so-called double acting dips which contain both arsenic and derris will when correctly used control both of these parasites.

Gammexane dips suffer a disadvantage in that they tend to "strip" or become reduced in strength during use and this is most likely to occur when a small volume of fluid is used for the treatment of a large number of sheep as in a shower spray or a dip of small capacity.
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Allowance for this reduction in strength has however been made by the manufacturers when calculating the amount of dip to be added to the bath to maintain the dipping fluid at an effective concentration and it is essential that the directions supplied both with regard to the mixing and topping up or replenishment of gammexane dips should be strictly observed if satisfactory results are to be expected.

For the control of foot lice, gammexane dips are recommended and may with advantage be used at double strength although this is not essential.

The above recommendations may be summarised as follows:

**Body Lice**—use arsenical or gammexane dips.

**Tick**—Use arsenic and derris or gammexane dips.

**Tick and Body Lice**—Use arsenic and derris or gammexane dips.

**Foot Lice**—Use a gammexane dip.

The arsenical dips are stable and do not "strip" or become reduced in strength, and they may be generally recommended for the control of body lice. A single thorough dipping in an arsenical preparation can usually be relied upon to eradicate these parasites from the flock.

Best results in the control of tick will probably be obtained with gammexane although the arsenic-derris dips are also effective. Arsenic alone will not control tick.

**TIME OF DIPPING**

Best results will be obtained by dipping immediately after shearing. Recent investigations have shown that the closer to shearing that dipping is carried out, the more effective it will prove to be. In order to avoid infection from the absorption of arsenic through open wounds, it is advisable to delay dipping until shearing-cuts have healed. It may be noted however, that under station conditions, many thousands of sheep are dipped straight off the board without suffering any ill effects.

When it is realised that the majority of the parasites present in the fleeces will be removed by shearing and that those remaining will be more vulnerable to the effects of the dipping fluid while the wool is short, the advantages to be gained by early dipping will be readily apparent.

The Stock Diseases Act Regulations require that sheep should be dipped within six weeks of the date of shearing.

**ERADICATION**

Provided that a dip of the type recommended is used, a single annual dipping will effectively control both tick and lice, but where it is desired to make doubly sure that complete eradication will be achieved, a second dipping three weeks after the first is advisable. This is a wise precaution to take with heavily-infested flocks.

**CAREFUL DIPPING ESSENTIAL**

Care should be exercised to ensure that the dip is of the correct strength and that the sheep are completely immersed. All sheep on the property—including rams and lambs—should be dipped at the one time, since any animals that are left undipped will soon re-infect the remainder of the flock. The capacity of the bath should be accurately estimated and the dip should be added in the proportions directed by the manufacturer and thoroughly mixed. The bath should be of sufficient length to ensure that the sheep will be saturated with the dipping fluid and the head of each animal should be ducked beneath the surface as it swims through the bath. Where shower dips are employed treatment should be carried out within a month of shearing otherwise the dipping fluid will not penetrate and saturate the fleece. The sheep should be held in the enclosure long enough to ensure that all parts of the fleece are thoroughly saturated. Where unsatisfactory results are obtained from dipping they can usually be attributed to failure to observe these precautions.

**DIPPING DON'TS**

DON'T dip hot or thirsty sheep; yard them near the dipping site some time before dipping and allow them time to rest and settle down and thoroughly cool off before commencing operations.
DON'T drive sheep immediately before or after dipping. If the sheep are over driven or shedded after dipping there is a risk of scalding of the skin due to "sweating."

DON'T dip your sheep in wet weather as if heavy rain falls upon newly dipped sheep before they are dry they will scald and mortalities can occur.

DON'T dip sheep in very cold weather.

DON'T dip sheep late in the day so that they are unable to dry out before sundown.

DON'T dip sheep in very hot weather because sheep that are soaked with dip fluid are liable to scald under a very hot sun.

DON'T allow newly dipped sheep to be exposed to hot sun or wind. Always allow the sheep to dry in the shade in preference to drying in the sun.

DON'T allow sheep to leave the bath or spraying enclosure until the dipping fluid has had time to soak through to the skin.

DON'T forget to plunge the sheep's head under twice with a guiding crutch if using a swim dip. Always allow breathing time between the plunges and never hold a sheep under the fluid. When plunging a sheep always push it backward and give the second plunge just before the sheep reaches the exit slope.

DON'T forget to dip all sheep on the property at the same time. This includes ration sheep, rams and lambs, any of which could be responsible for reinfestation of the flock if dipping is omitted.

STOCK DISEASES ACT REGULATIONS

PART VI.—SHEEP AFFECTED WITH TICK AND LICE

Dipping or Spraying of Sheep Compulsory in Specified Areas.

63. (1) Subject as hereinafter provided and unless otherwise authorised by the Chief Inspector of Stock, every owner of sheep within the boundaries of the district specified in paragraph (2) of this regulation shall within six weeks next after the date of shearing in each year, dip or cause to be dipped in a swim bath or saturated by a shower spray approved by the Chief Inspector of Stock and prepared from some specific known to be fatal to tick and lice all sheep running upon land whereof he is the owner or occupier.

(2) This regulation shall apply to the South-West Division of the State, to the Dundas, Esperance, Westonia and Yilgarn Road Districts as constituted under the Road Districts Act, 1919-1946, to all those portions of the Merredin, Narembeen, Lake Grace and Phillips River Road Districts situate east of the No. 1 Rabbit Proof Fence, and to any other such road district which may subsequently be specified by a notice published in the Government Gazette.

(3) No sheep shall be removed from any land or offered for sale privately or by auction in any part of Western Australia specified in paragraph (2) of this regulation unless such sheep have been dipped or sprayed subsequent to shearing in a preparation known to be fatal to tick and lice provided that dipping or spraying shall not be necessary in the case of sheep forwarded within six weeks of the date of shearing direct from the property of the owner to an abattoir or meat works for the purpose of immediate slaughter.

(4) If any sheep which have not been dipped or sprayed as required under paragraph (3) of this regulation are found in any yard or yards or on any land or other place where sheep are offered for sale, the owner of the sheep shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50 and any inspector may order the withdrawal of the sheep from sale until they have been dipped or sprayed to his satisfaction.

(5) When any sheep are intended to be offered for sale in any part of Western Australia to which this regulation shall apply the owner of the sheep shall if required by any inspector make a statutory declaration in accordance with Form 5A of the Third Schedule hereto, to the effect that the sheep were dipped or sprayed subsequent to shearing and shall state therein the date of shearing, the date of dipping, and the brand and quantity of dip used.

Penalty for having Affected Sheep on Property.

64. (1) If any sheep affected with tick or lice shall be found upon any property on which sheep are grazed, the owner or occupier of the land on which the affected sheep are depasturing shall be guilty of an offence, and any inspector may give notice to the aforesaid owner or occupier of the land on which the affected sheep are depasturing to dip, spray or dress the sheep forthwith in such manner and at such place as the inspector of stock may direct, and every such owner or occupier who refuses, neglects or fails to comply with the aforesaid notice shall be liable to a further penalty.

(2) No sheep affected with tick or lice shall be offered for sale privately or by auction or removed from the property on which the sheep are being depastured until they have been dipped in, or sprayed with, some specific known to be fatal to tick and lice, provided that permission may be granted by the inspector to remove them to an approved dipping or spraying place.
Sheep Infested with Tick or Lice must be Dipped or Sprayed.

65. (1) If an inspector is satisfied that stock depasturing in any part of the State is affected with tick or lice, he shall give the owner thereof notice to dip or spray such stock forthwith to the satisfaction of the inspector or his agent.

And any owner who refuses, neglects, or fails to comply with such notice on or before the date specified therein shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds for the first offence, and if immediately after conviction for the first offence such stock shall not be dipped or sprayed to the entire satisfaction of the inspector, such owner shall upon conviction be liable to a further penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and so on for each and every succeeding conviction.

(2) If any sheep affected with tick or lice shall be found in any pound, or in any yard or yards, or on any land or other place at which sheep are offered for sale or exhibited for show purposes, the owner exposing the sheep so affected shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and any inspector, if he deems it necessary, may order the withdrawal from sale of any sheep affected with tick or lice until such sheep have been dipped, sprayed or drowned to the satisfaction of such inspector or any other inspector, and may give notice to the aforesaid owner of such sheep to dip, spray or dress the same forthwith, at such place as the inspector may direct; and every such owner who refuses, neglects, or fails to comply with the aforesaid notice shall be liable to a further penalty not exceeding twenty pounds. But if the inspector is satisfied that such sheep are intended for immediate slaughter, he may withhold such notice to dip or spray.

Stud Sheep.

66. Every owner, occupier or person in charge of any holding in the South-West Division of the State shall, before the removal of any stud sheep, make a statutory declaration, according to Form No. 5 in the Third Schedule hereto, that such sheep are free from tick and lice. If such sheep are found to be suffering from tick or lice, such owner, occupier or person in charge shall cause them before removal to be dipped in a swim bath or saturated with a power spray approved by the Chief Inspector of Stock prepared with some specific known to be fatal to tick and lice, and shall make a declaration according to Form No. 6 in the Third Schedule hereto, that they have been so dipped or sprayed.

Statutory Declaration to be Supplied Within Fourteen Days after Dipping or Spraying.

67. Within fourteen days after the dipping or spraying of his sheep the owner shall make a statutory declaration before a justice of the peace to the effect of Form No. 7 in the Third Schedule hereto, stating that he has dipped or sprayed his sheep in accordance with the provisions of these regulations, the date of dipping or spraying, the number of sheep dipped or sprayed, and the class of dip or spray used, and he shall forward such declaration to the Chief Inspector of Stock.

Ewes with Lambs—Time for Dipping or Spraying.

68. Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations, it shall not be necessary to dip or spray ewes affected with ticks or lice during such time previous to or after their lambing as the inspectors may appoint, and for such purpose any inspector may, in respect of such ewes, extend any notice to dip or spray for such time as he shall think fit.

Permits to Move Sheep into the Compulsory Dipping Area.

69. (1) No sheep shall be travelled by road or conveyed by rail, motor or other transport into the compulsory dipping area as defined in regulation 63 (2) of these regulations from any part of Western Australia situated outside the compulsory dipping area without the written permission of an Inspector of Stock, and the inspector shall not issue a permit for the movement of the sheep unless he is satisfied that they were dipped or sprayed subsequent to shearing with a preparation known to be fatal to tick and lice and until he has received from the owner or his manager a statutory declaration in the form of Form No. 7A of the Third Schedule hereto stating the last date of shearing, the date of dipping, the number of sheep dipped, and the quantity and brand of the dip used. Every person contravening this regulation by act or omission shall be punishable summarily and upon conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds and not less than ten pounds.

(2) Where sheep are affected by drought and are too weak to be dipped subsequent to shearing or are intended for immediate slaughter at a meat works or for export for slaughter they may be moved into the compulsory dipping area subject only to the written permission of an Inspector of Stock and to the condition that the property to which any such stock exempted from dipping because of drought are transferred shall be ordered into quarantine which shall be maintained until the total number of the sheep on the said property have been dipped to the satisfaction of an inspector.

Affected Stock not Allowed to Stray.

70. Every person who by himself, his agent or servant, drives, without the permission of an inspector, or suffers to stray across or upon any land, or drives, depastures, or suffers to stray upon or along any highway any sheep which have not been dipped according to these regulations, or which are affected with ticks or lice shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.
FORM No. 5 (Regulation No. 66).
Western Australia.

Department of Agriculture.

Stock Diseases Act, 1895.
DECLARATION.

I, (1)
of (2) in the State of Western Australia (3) do solemnly and sincerely declare that stud sheep now on my holding, which stud sheep I have sold to of,
are free from TICK AND LICE.

And I make this solemn declaration by virtue of Section One hundred and six of "The Evidence Act, 1906."

Declared at this day of 19

before me,

Justice of the Peace.

(1) Christian name or names and surname of declarant in full.
(2) Address.
(3) Calling.
(4) Ordinary signature of declarant.

(To be forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Stock.)

FORM No. 7 (Regulation No. 67).

Stock Diseases Act, 1895.
DECLARATION.

I, (1)
of situated in the Road District in the State of Western Australia, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have dipped or sprayed the whole of the sheep at present depasturing on my farms and runs, and belonging to me, and at present in my possession. No. of sheep dipped
Brand and Quantity of Dip used
Date of Dipping / /19

And I make this solemn declaration by virtue of section One hundred and six of the Evidence Act, 1906.

Declared at this day of 19

before me,

Ordinary Signature of Declarant.

* Justice of the Peace or other authorised person.

*Pursuant to section 2 of Act No. 12 of 1913, the following persons are authorised to attest Statutory Declarations: Town Clerk, Secretary to Road Board, Electoral Registrar, Post Master, Classified Officer of State or Commonwealth Public Service, Classified State School Teacher, Member of Police Force, Commissioner of Declarations.
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FORM No. 7A (Regulation 69).
Stock Diseases Act, 1895.
DECLARATION.

I, __________________________ of __________________________ situated in the Road District in the State of Western Australia, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the (number) sheep which I intend forwarding by __________________________ (road, rail or motor transport) from __________________________ (place of origin) to __________________________ (destination) for the purpose of __________________________ (sale or agistment) by __________________________ (name of agents if by auction) were dipped (or sprayed) subsequent to shearing in a preparation known to be fatal to tick and lice and are to the best of my knowledge and belief free of these parasites.

- Date of last shearing: 19...
- Date of dipping: 19...
- Brand and quantity of dip used...
- Wool brand...

And I make this solemn declaration by virtue of section One hundred and six of the Evidence Act, 1906.

Dated at __________________________ this __________________________ day of 19...

Before me __________________________

Ordinary Signature of Declarant.

* Pursuant to section 2 of the Act No. 12 of 1913, the following persons are authorised to attest statutory declarations: Town Clerk, Secretary to Road Board, Electoral Registrar, Post Master, Classified State School Teacher, Classified Officer of State or Commonwealth Public Service, Member of Police Force, Commissioner of Declarations.

FORM No. 6 (Regulation No. 66).
Western Australia.
Department of Agriculture.
Stock Diseases Act, 1895.
DECLARATION.
(No. 28 of 1906).

I, __________________________ of __________________________ in the State of Western Australia, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the stud sheep which were sold by me to __________________________ of __________________________, and which were found by me to be suffering from Tick (or Lice) were within __________________________ of their removal from my holding dipped in or sprayed with __________________________ (state material used) in the proportion of __________________________ (quantity of dip or spray used and how diluted).

Declared at __________________________

this __________________________ day of 19...

before me, __________________________

Justice of the Peace.

(1) Christian name or names and surname of declarant in full.
(2) Address.
(3) Calling.
(4) Ordinary Signature of Declarant.

(To be forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Stock.)
FORM No. 5A (Regulation 63 (5)).
Stock Diseases Act, 1895.

DECLARATION.

I, ____________________________________________________________,
in the State of Western Australia, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the ______________________________, sheep which are intended to be offered for sale at ______________________________, by ______________________________ (agents) were dipped (or sprayed) subsequent to shearing in a preparation known to be fatal to tick and lice.

Date of Shearing: / /19
Date of Dipping or Spraying: / /19
Brand and Quantity of Dip used: ______________________________

And I make this solemn declaration by virtue of section One hundred and six of the Evidence Act, 1906.

Ordinary Signature.

Dated at this ______________________________ day of 19, before me—

* Justice of the Peace or other authorised person.

Pursuant to section 2 of Act No. 12 of 1913, the following persons are authorised to attest Statutory Declarations:—Town Clerk, Secretary to Road Board, Electoral Registrar, Post Master, Classified Officer of State or Commonwealth Public Service, Classified State School Teacher, Member of Police Force, Commissioner of Declarations.

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