

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECRETARIAT

(Formerly)

2457	2457

2457

HYDATID DISEASE ERADICATION CAMPAIGN
(Proposed)

CONNECTED FILES.

NUMBER

~~CLOSED~~

The Hydatid Cyst

Information Memorandum by the Colonial Secretary

Earlier this year the views of the Sheep Owners' Association were sought with regard to the future of treatment of dogs in connection with the hydatid cyst campaign. The Association's views were specifically sought on the following questions:

- (1) whether Scoloban is the drug to be used;
- (2) whether its use should be compulsory;
- (3) whether Government should prosecute persons who do not co-operate; or
- (4) whether the whole scheme should be dropped.

2. The Association replied affirmatively to the questions posed in sub paragraphs (1) to (3) above and further recommended that the drug Scoloban should be issued free. At the same time the Association made recommendations regarding the bulk purchase of Scoloban, with a view to reducing the cost per tablet, which have subsequently been adopted.

3. A proposal was made to Standing Finance Committee at its meeting at the end of August, based upon the aforementioned recommendation of the Association, for the free issue of Scoloban. Scoloban is expensive but a considerable reduction in cost has been effected through the bulk ordering arrangements and the approximate annual cost of free issue of the drug is £500. Standing Finance Committee concluded that the decision on the free issue of Scoloban as recommended by the Association should await consideration by Council.

4. The question of Scoloban and the dosing of dogs should not be considered in isolation from the other essential part of a campaign for the final elimination of the hydatid cyst. The control of offal is equally important and the campaign must give equal emphasis to the two lines of action at regular intervals, i.e. just before the four dosing periods, not continually or there is the danger of people becoming nauseated with the whole subject.

5. One of the countries with the most experience of combating this parasite is New Zealand, the other is Iceland. New Zealand first began to tackle the problem some 80 years ago but it was not until approximately fifteen years ago when a carefully mounted campaign of educative and publicity measures aiming at total involvement of the whole population was initiated in advance of control and legislative measures, that a real prospect of successful eradication of the hydatid cyst emerged. The length of time over which the battle has been fought in New Zealand was partly due to the resistance engendered in the farming community as a result of the lack of success of earlier campaigns and the consequent lack of any feeling of involvement.

6. The New Zealand experience indicates beyond doubt that while legal measures involving compulsion are necessary these are not in themselves methods which can hold out any prospect of success. It is essential that educative and publicity measures should rouse public opinion. Convince the majority of the people that certain lines of action are both prudent and necessary and that not to conform is anti-social.

7. As Members are aware the Veterinary Expert of the Agricultural Advisory Team has been studying this subject and a Committee has been established consisting of Mr. S. Miller as Chairman and with the Senior Medical Officer, the Superintendent of Education and Farm Managers from the East and West Falkland as members, also one or two persons residing in Stanley. Mr. McCrea will be a key member of the committee and the intention is to mount a publicity campaign in advance of other control measures. It is anticipated that this Committee will meet during the current session of Executive Council.

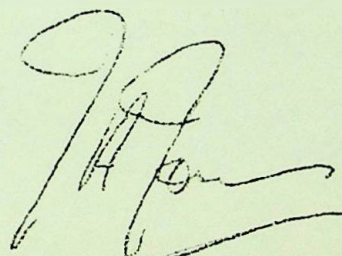
/continued....

8. Meanwhile opportunity is being taken to revise and bring up-to-date the list of inspectors appointed under Section 12(a) of the Dogs Ordinance and to draw inspectors' attention to the provisions of Order No. 2 of 1965 (The Tape Worm Eradication Order). Each inspector will be encouraged to appoint one or two dog wardens preferably volunteers and men who are good with dogs to assist other dog owners in dosing of dogs.

9. The plans of the committee referred to in paragraph 6 above will be communicated to Council when they have been formulated. Meanwhile it should be noted that Mr. McCrea is making a broadcast; he is at the same time taking the opportunity on all his camp visits to promote interest by showing the film, showing specimens, giving talks and carrying "Scoloban". The Foreign and Commonwealth Office has been asked to supply the same publicity material which was found of great value in the New Zealand campaign and the first item, a film entitled "This Dog is Dangerous," has been received. It is suggested that it will be valuable for a special showing of this film to be made to Council since it illustrates the interconnection between the control of offal and the dosing of dogs as well as illustrating the parasite's life cycle, etc.

Council is invited to note the contents of this memorandum.

File Reference 160/43
25th November, 1969
JAL



J. A. Jones
Colonial Secretary

New file: Hydatid Disease Eradication Campaign (proposed)

Draft d/o letter to Sugg (F.C.O.)

File reference No. 160/43

The Hydatid Cyst

One of the matters currently engaging the attention of the veterinary member of the Agricultural Advisory Team here is that concerning the hydatid cyst prevalent in dogs and sheep, as well as in humans. McCread's investigations indicate that the problem is more serious than was originally conjectured and it is possible that we might in due course be asking for a FAO/WHO Assisted eradication project to be mounted. This piece of thinking is very tentative but I deemed it advisable to take the earliest opportunity of warning you of the possibility.

The sort of thing I ^{envisaged is} ~~have in mind~~ would be for a three-man team, consisting probably of a veterinary surgeon, a doctor and a lab ^{oratory} technician, ^{The project could be expected to last} ~~who might be employed on the~~ eradication project for some years. ^{and} In view of ~~such a~~ ^{this} possibility our thinking may clarify into a plan for a two part project, the first part consisting of the provision of an internationally ^{recorded} ~~backed~~ expert to make a rapid, say 4 - 6 week study of the project; ^{while the Adventure Horizon team is still here} to evaluate it in terms of the size and type of team needed for an eradication campaign and to assist us in framing the ^{necessary} application to the ^{appropriate} relevant United Nations agencies. ^{The second part would consist of the eradication} ~~campaign itself.~~

I will let you know how the matter and our thinking on it develops. ^{As and when I am sending this letter to you in duplicate to enable you to pass a copy to the Ministry of Overseas Development} ~~with whom we have already been in the graphic touch regarding~~ ^{J. A. Jones.} ~~publicity & other material on this disease.~~

NA sent

(J.A. Jones)

Confidential.

4 B

Dear Helmore,

pp 4-5
The attached draft is designed to enable us to have ready, immediately it is called for, a letter of application to the metropolitan government for mounting an internationally backed Hydatid Cyst Eradication Campaign.

I would be grateful if, in collaboration with McKee you would

- (a) complete para. 3 of the draft;
- (b) let me know any views you may have on para. 5 of the draft.
- (c) any other comments you wish to offer.

Confidential.

7

I return the draft with additions and suggested amendments as requested.

C. J. Hill

1/12/69

725,

L. A. Jones

27. XI. 69

File Reference 160/43 (with a copy to File S/603)

File Note

At its 16th Meeting of 1969, held on the 1st - 3rd December Exco decided:

- (1) to send an application to F.C.O. for international assistance for mounting a Hydatid Disease eradication campaign.
- (2) that more copies of the film "This Dog is Dangerous" should be obtained and the British Government asked if they would be kind enough to meet the cost from technical assistance funds.
- (3) Scoloban to be issued free in future.
- (4) The Order of 1965 meeting under the Dogs Ordinance to be up-dated.
- (5) A tape should be made to clarify certain parts of the film mentioned at (2) above which are inapplicable to local circumstances (? by Mr. McCrea, the veterinary member of the Agricultural Advisory Team.

c.c. to Mr. Luxton, o.i.c. Agriculture
and to Mr. McCrea, Agricultural Advisory Team.

5th December, 1969
J:ML

4th December, 69

Hydatid Disease Eradication
Campaign Project (proposed)

I am writing formally on behalf of the Colony Government to ask for application to be made urgently to the appropriate United Nations Agencies which I take to be FAO/WHO for financial, personnel, supplies and ancillary assistance for

- (a) a survey of the hydatid disease problem in the Colony with the aim of making recommendations for mounting a similarly assisted eradication campaign, and of assisting the Colony Government in framing the necessary application to FAO/WHO. The survey to be financed from the Agencies' contingency funds as it is essential that it should be carried out quickly, in particular while the British sponsored Agriculture Advisory Team is in the Colony;
- (b) the eradication campaign itself, provided the result of the aforementioned survey is a recommendation to mount an eradication campaign.

2. The proposal is that both the preliminary survey and the eradication campaign itself should be financed as to their major portion by the Agencies, the survey from the Contingency Budget in view of its urgency, the campaign itself, which can be expected to last some years, from the Regular Budget. The remaining finance would, it is hoped, be supplied from British Technical Assistance funds.

3. Subject to the views of the Agencies themselves it is considered the survey could best be carried out by a specialist trained in this work. It is understood that New Zealand and Iceland have carried out campaigns. It is not known whether expertise is available from other sources. Whether the specialist would be able to assist this Government in framing the application to the Agencies for the support of the eradication campaign itself will, it is assumed, be a matter for the Agencies themselves to decide.

4. The medical and veterinary assessment is that the problem is serious. Medically the position is that four human cases of the disease, three involving the lungs and one the liver, have been diagnosed over a period of six years. Two of the four cases have occurred within the last year. The veterinary member of the Agriculture Advisory Team considers, judging from the only records made of offal inspections at sheep and cattle slaughterings, there has been an alarming increase in hydatid cysts over the last fifteen years. In 1953, one of the two years when a freezer operated at Ajax Bay, East Falkland, 14,226 sheep were slaughtered and the meat inspector from Great Britain recorded that 3.3% were affected with hydatid cysts in lungs or liver. Earlier in 1941 the Falkland Islands Government stock inspector examined 2,100 sheep livers at one farm, Darwin, and recorded an even lower incidence. This year 1969 since 29th October all offal from sheep and cattle slaughtered at the Stanley slaughter house is being inspected by or under the supervision of the veterinary surgeon with the O.D.M. Agricultural Advisory Team. In six batches of sheep from four farms the hydatid incidence was 59.3% and in two small batches of beef cattle there were 61% affected. Earlier in the year there were batches of older sheep which were 100% affected.

/Continued.....

4th December, 1969

- 2 -

5. The Colony Government views with grave concern this increasing problem with its threat to human life, but lacks the expertise, finance and administrative organisation to mount a full-scale eradication campaign from its own resources. The successful prosecution of the campaign would have a beneficial effect on the future health and morale of the people of the Falkland Islands and it would also benefit the colony economically by its effect on the health of the sheep and the avoidance of wastage from organs condemned after slaughter of cattle and sheep. The health of the sheep is a vital factor in a country where the main industry and major contributor to the economy is sheep farming.

6. As a postscript I should like to mention that we appreciate the gesture of the Ministry of Overseas Development in providing us from Technical Assistance funds, with a copy of the film "This Dog is Dangerous" and would be grateful if this generous action could be supplemented by the gift to us of two more copies of the film. We have a local committee which is examining and will shortly make proposals on measures which are within our power to take, and the film is a useful educative tool.

7. I am sending you this letter in duplicate to enable you to pass a copy to the Ministry of Overseas Development.

J. A. Jones
Colonial Secretary.

A. St. J. Sugg, Esq., C.M.G.
Foreign and Commonwealth Office,
Curtis Green Building,
Victoria Embankment,
LONDON S.W.1.

JML

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The Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1851.)

AGENTS FOR LLOYDS.

TELEGRAMS "FLEETWING PORTSTANLEY" VIA RADIO.



Stanley,

4th December 1969 19.....

AS/mh

The Colonial Secretary
STANLEY

Dear Sir,

We would refer to Mr. C.T. McCrea's letter of 28th November 1969 on the incidence of Hydatid cysts in the offal of sheep and cattle slaughtered at our butchery in Stanley. We have discussed this matter with Mr. McCrea and he agrees that a fence to isolate the seaward end of the chute through which the offal is dispersed would be acceptable. We have already made arrangements to confine dogs belonging to the staff.

A dog proof fence, which would deny access to the offal, is likely to be fairly costly. We feel that as we have no control over the cystic infestation of animals supplied to our butchery and as we are, in fact, providing an amenity to the township, which represents half of the Island's population, part of the cost of erecting this fence should be borne by Government. We do not consider that assistance such as this would result in individual farmers feeling entitled to similar assistance. There is no comparison between the situation of an individual farmer killing his own sheep to provide meat for his own employees and the Stanley butchery which has to take what sheep are provided and which then distributes the meat to the general public.

We would be grateful if you could advise us, as soon as possible, if the Colonial Government is prepared to assist, either by the provision of labour, materials or finance.

Yours faithfully,

W. Skaggs
MANAGER

Reply at 16

c.c. London Office

Wte

Send interim reply. Under consideration. Then circulate to Exco. under memo. principle. Maclea. What is best situation.

Wte Was there anything in agreement for the the Butchery saying that offal had to be incinerated.

9

C O P Y

Agricultural Advisory Team
Veterinary Laboratory
Stanley

28th November 1969

Dear Mr. Sloggie,

I am very grateful to you for the facilities for inspection of offal being currently extended to me at the Company's butchery.

2. The following table is a summary of the Hydatid cyst incidence in sheep and cattle lungs and/or livers from the date I started inspecting all the offal, only one or two batches were not kept for me and are therefore not represented on this list:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Consignment</u>	<u>Percentage affected with Hydatid cysts</u>
1st November	81 wether sheep	64
14th	" " "	46
21st	5 adult beef cattle	40
22nd	6 " " "	83
26th	78 wether sheep	42
28th	30 " " "	57

3. These incidence figures are alarmingly high and show a considerable rise from the only other recorded figures that I know of, namely the two years 1953-1954 when regular meat inspection was carried out at the Ajax Bay Freezer by trained U.K. meat inspectors.

4. I have also inspected the offal disposal arrangements at the Company's butchery and I consider them to be inadequate for the following reasons. Although the greater part of the offal is either deposited in the sea or quickly devoured by birds, I have seen numbers of livers and lungs on the shore where it is in easy access to loose dogs. I have seen loose dogs in the vicinity and between the butchery and the air service hangar. With human health at stake it is important to make the offal disposal 100% safe.

5. In order to make it impossible for dogs to gain access to offal I suggest:

- (1) That dogs belonging to your staff when taken to the butchery are either kennelled, tied up, or confined in a wired in enclosure.

/(2) That

(2) That infected lungs and livers be burnt in a simple incinerator at the rear of the butchery. Until they were burnt they would need to be kept in deep wire cages and the whole area made dog proof.

X (3) Alternatively if the present method of discharge onto the shore or water is to continue, I recommend that the area of discharge be fenced off with a dog proof fence with the seaward ends projecting into the water. It would of course be an advantage if the discharge pipe or chute was continued beyond the low water mark.

6. I have checked the sheets from the "Iwel" slaughter house equipment catalogue that I have with me and I cannot see any incinerator listed, I doubt if they make a simple incinerator. They do of course supply apparatus that would do the job i.e. wet digestors and pressure melters but these are designed to take other material including bone in the form of condemned quarters or whole carcasses. I enclose illustrations of these two machines. I believe your workshops could construct an open incinerator made up of iron bars between two low walls of fireproof bricks, the fire being provided on the flamegun principle by oil jets at either end, such an apparatus would quickly sterilize the hydatid cysts.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) C.T. McCrea

The Colonial Manager
Falkland Islands Company Ltd
STANLEY

RRB

C.T.

It is unfortunate that p. 8 reached me too late to enable me to mention it at the SFC meeting of 4/5 December, & in view of its implications I do not propose to deal with it outside SFC or, possibly, Exco, as there is an important principle involved.

2 I shall be grateful for your views on the question whether Government should assist the F.I.C. in this instance; if you consider it should, how & to what extent; & whether you think the matter should be aired in SFC or Exco. (My personal inclination is to give it an initial, oral airing in Exco. of 17 December).

J
12/12

C.S.

This is tricky and should not be isolated from the overall campaign of eradication. A butcher is required to maintain certain standards of hygiene and Govt cannot be expected to foot part of the cost of maintaining these standards.

So far, Govt involvement financially has been restricted to the free issue of Polabon. We now need to consider what, if any, assistance is to be given

to the sheep handlers. I do not put
 (as FIC does) camp stations and FIC Butchery
 in separate categories. A colony wide health
 problem has arisen and any Govt financial
 assistance will have to be distributed colony wide.
 By number of sheep to dispose of the Butchery
 is greater except at camp killing time.

I suggest Exco for a policy regarding

- a) should public funds be applied to
 offt disposal schemes, and to what extent
- b) should such assistance be in the form
 of cash or appliances

My opinion is cautiously yes to a) but
 b) is too technical for me.

L.E.
 12/12/69

Place

S/C

Draft prepared by Kocken.

f. 160/43 13

HYDATID DISEASE

In view of the high incidence of the disease disclosed by recent surveys Government have decided that:-

- (1) Scolaban tablets will be issued free of charge for both pet dogs and working dogs.
- (2) That after this issue, which must still be applied for, tablets will be despatched each quarter to farms on the basis of the number of dogs registered. Managers are requested not to ask for more tablets than necessary (see dosage table below).

2 The Hydatid film "This dog is Dangerous" emphasises that every dog must be dosed and all offal destroyed to keep dogs free of tapeworm in order to protect both live-stock and human beings from Hydatid Cyst Disease. Every dog owner on the farm and at least one person from each household should make an effort to see the film which will be sent to each farm in turn. It is regretted that it is not possible for it to remain on each farm more than one weekend.

3 The Hydatid Committee suggest that it would ease the work of the farm manager or other person appointed as Inspector if he required all dog owners to report to him or to the Company Office when their dogs had been successfully dosed.

INSTRUCTIONS ON DOSING

Scolaban is well tolerated and can be given to old dogs and to young dogs, but not to unweaned puppies. Dogs need not be fasted for 24 hours but they should be dosed on an empty stomach. They may be fed three hours after dosing. The worms are killed outright and disintegrate, the faeces passed are therefore harmless. In any case the Hydatid tapeworm being only 1/3" long is difficult to see in dog faeces.

DOSAGE:	Dogs 10-20 lbs. body weight:	1 tablet of 200 gms.
	Dogs 20-40 lbs. " "	2 tablets.
	Dogs over 40 lbs. " "	3 tablets.

Please return to: The Agricultural Dept.,
The Secretariat,
STANLEY.

Date

Number of dogs over 6 weeks of age

Number of tablets required

Signed

Farm

160/43 Vol II

Draft letter to Secretary S.O.A. with copies to all Farm Managers.

We have, in recent correspondence, revised the list of Inspectors to be appointed under section 2 of the Order made under section 12(a) of the Dogs Ordinance and the list will in due course be published in the Gazette.

2. The Hydatid Committee has recommended that for general convenience inspections and dosings of dogs should in future be carried out in the first month of each quarter. This proposal does appear to be more logical than that adopted in 1965 which provided for inspections to be carried out during the last month of each quarter. Accordingly it is ~~indicated~~ intended to insert a notice in the Gazette stating that with the advice of the Hydatid Committee it is Government's intention that the minimum number of inspections and dosings per year shall be four which shall be carried out during January, April, July and October annually.

Yours faithfully,

J. A. Jones

C.... S....

12th December, 1969

JML

Note See f. 160/43, Vol. 2: Dogs Ordinance, for Form. pp. or attached
Dogs Order. Copy of the Order for this file i.d.c.
160/43/12

DECODE.

3 copies
CS
15
19/12

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to GOVERNOR

Despatched: 18/12/69

Time:

Received: 19/12/69

Time:

No. MODEV 56

RESTRICTED

Your telegram 192.

Hydatid disease.

Suggested availability of vaccine discussed with NZHC (Doctor Ginsberg). As our adviser to the British Commonwealth there is no such vaccine. Possibilities of control limited to use of taenicides to rid infected dogs of parasites, institution of methods of hygiene to prevent access of dogs to offal lungs et cetera after slaughter of sheep. Various work in progress but not the slightest suggestion of any real progress in developing vaccine. In view of the very complex nature of the parasite and life cycle unlikely vaccine will be developed in the foreseeable future.

Incidentally 300 or so copies of Tasmanian leaflet on Hydatid being despatched to you from Hobart. Other material follows soonest.

Cypher : SJS

NOTE: Words underlined are possibly corrupt.

1 copy for 160/43
1 " " 160/603

22nd December,

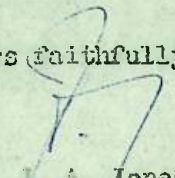
69

Dear Sir,

Offal Control Measures: Stanley Butchery.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your ⁸letter of the 4th December in which you sought advice whether the Colony Government is prepared to provide assistance, either in the form of labour, materials or finance towards the offal control measure consisting of the erection of a dog-proof fence and to say that the matter is under consideration.

Yours faithfully,



J. A. Jones.
Colonial Secretary.

Mr. A. Sloggie,
The Falkland Islands Company, Limited,
Stanley.

JML

Hydatid Disease - Control Measures
Memorandum by the Colonial Secretary

Previous Reference; Executive Council Meeting No. 17/69 Minute 2

At its 17th Meeting Council briefly discussed a letter from the Colonial Manager, Falkland Islands Company, in which he had enquired whether the Colony Government was prepared to assist either by the provision of labour, materials or finance towards a project for the erection of a dog-proof fence at the Stanley butchery designed to deny access to diseased offal. In view of the policy implications inherent in the matter it was decided that an interim answer should be sent to the Manager informing him that his request was under consideration. Attached hereto as Annexures 1 and 2 respectively are the letter from the Colonial Manager to me, and a letter to the Colonial Manager from Mr. McCrea, the Veterinary member of the Agriculture Advisory Team, which gave rise to the Manager's proposal. In giving initial consideration to this matter at its last meeting Council noted that two important principles were involved, that is to say whether the method of control proposed by the Manager is adequate and therefore acceptable to Government and whether and if so, to what extent, Government should contribute financially or otherwise to control measures connected with the current hydatid disease campaign. (Paragraph 2 of the Manager's letter pleads that assistance to his control project should not result in individual farmers feeling entitled to similar assistance: but this proposition seems dubious.)

2. It is worth noting that Mr. McCrea, when addressing the Manager, did not recommend the control method which the Manager is now proposing to put into practice. Paragraph 5 of Annexure 2 makes it clear that Mr. McCrea advises burning infected offal; the provision of a dog-proof fence was only mentioned as an alternative "if the present method of discharge of offal on to the shore or water is to continue."

3. Members are aware that Mr. McCrea has most generously devoted his time to the hydatid problem but this is not the reason for his presence here and it is, I suggest, becoming increasingly clear that there will be problems in connection with the disease, control campaign and the proposed eradication campaign which it will almost certainly not be possible completely to sort out until a detailed expert survey has been made. This has been asked for, as a preliminary to an internationally backed eradication campaign, in a letter sent to the Ministry of Overseas Development through the Foreign Office. In the meanwhile the balance of expert opinion appears to be in favour of incinerating offal.

4. As regards the degree of Government financial involvement, somewhat the same considerations apply as are mentioned in the preceding paragraph. While we may hope to obtain British and/or international assistance, including financial assistance for a survey and an eradication campaign some contribution in connection with this is likely to have to be made by the Colonial Government, for example the provision of housing, transport, office accommodation and secretarial facilities, and the level of such contribution cannot even be guessed. Thus it may be considered premature to attempt to take a decision at the present time regarding the financial contribution which Government might make to farm managements and other organisations and to confine, at any rate currently, such assistance to the free provision of the drug Scoloban.

5. Council is invited to advise in terms of the suggestions made in paragraphs 3 and 4 above.

J. A. Jones
Colonial Secretary.

Agricultural Advisory Team,
Veterinary Laboratory,
Stanley.

28th November, 1969

Dear Mr. Sloggie,

I am very grateful to you for the facilities for inspection of offal being currently extended to me at the Company's butchery.

2. The following table is a summary of the Hydatid cyst incidence in sheep and cattle lungs and/or livers from the date I started inspecting all the offal, only one or two batches were not kept for me and are therefore not represented on this list:

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3. These incidence figures are alarmingly high and show a considerable rise from the only other recorded figures that I know of, namely the two years 1953-1954 when regular meat inspection was carried out at the Ajax Bay Freezer by trained U.K. meat inspectors.

4. I have also inspected the offal disposal arrangements at the Company's butchery and I consider them to be inadequate for the following reasons. Although the greater part of the offal is either deposited in the sea or quickly devoured by birds, I have seen numbers of livers and lungs on the shore where it is in easy access to loose dogs. I have seen loose dogs in the vicinity and between the butchery and the air service hangar. With human health at stake it is important to make the offal disposal 100% safe.

5. In order to make it impossible for dogs to gain access to offal I suggest:

- (1) that dogs belonging to your staff when taken to the butchery are either kennelled, tied up, or confined in a wired enclosure.
- (2) that infected lungs and livers be burnt in a simple incinerator at the rear of the butchery. Until they were burnt they would need to be kept in deep wire cages and the whole area made dog proof.
- (3) Alternatively, if the present method of discharge into the shore or water is to continue, I recommend that the area of discharge be fenced off with a dog proof fence with the seaward ends projecting into the water. It would of course be an advantage if the discharge pipe or chute was continued beyond the low water mark.

Continued.....

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited
Stanley.

4th December, 1969

AS/mh

The Colonial Secretary,
STANLEY.

Dear Sir,

We would refer to Mr. C. T. McCrea's letter of the 28th November 1969 on the incidence of Hydatid cysts in the offal of sheep and cattle slaughtered at our butchery in Stanley. We have discussed this matter with Mr. McCrea and he agrees that a fence to isolate the seaward end of the chute through which the offal is dispersed would be acceptable. We have already made arrangements to confine dogs belonging to the staff.

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We would be grateful if you could advise us, as soon as possible, if the Colonial Government is prepared to assist, either by the provision of labour, materials or finance.

Yours faithfully,

sgd. A. Sloggie.
Manager.

c.c. London Office.

29th December, 1969
File Ref. S/603
JML

P/603

Y.E.

Hydatid Disease

will recall my mentioning to you yesterday some other documentation in addition to that which I gave you, about hydatidosis. The two articles, from professional journals, are attached and have been underlined as to their main import.

2. Perhaps the main import of both of them is that the vital need in any anti-hydatidosis campaign is to deny access to offal by dogs, the dosing of dogs being of lesser moment. For example, p.173 of the extract from the State Veterinary Journal carries the statement:

The life of the tapeworm is limited - ten months according to the best evidence - and accordingly if dogs did not have access to raw diseased organs of sheep and cattle, infestation with the parasite should eventually die out. Treatment of dogs with anthelmintics alone would have little effect in the long term if treated animals are to become re-infested from the same source.

Similar statements can be found in the other extract, thus tending to confirm my view that we are tackling our problem from the wrong angle, or at least, over-emphasising what is in fact the less important aspect of the problem. It may be that so far as local politics are concerned this is necessary, but if so, the fact that it is so should be faced and not hidden. (I mention this because I am still not at all happy about the continued emphasis locally on dog dosing and the playing down of the control of access to offal.

3. It has to be admitted that circumstances can vary from place to place, so that what is estimated, from the best available evidence, to be the most desirable method for controlling the cause of the disease in British circumstances may not be equally applicable here; but this is only to speculate and brings me back to what I mentioned to you yesterday, that is, the probable importance of the survey which I hope we shall be able to have carried out with international (or maybe only with British) technical assistance. If this proposition is feasible, it may be that we should recognise that what we are currently trying to do is only a holding campaign, to be followed, when we have been able to obtain the best available evidence from a properly conducted survey, by an eradication campaign tailored to the Colony's own circumstances.

I agree →

(JAJ)

22.12.69

✓ As a postscript, you may be (very) interested to see how the envelope which contained these pp. was addressed.

Thank you

W 30/12

J

Roy Cove,
West Falklands.

Dec. 29th, 1969.



The Hon,
The Colonial Secretary.
STANLEY.

Hydatid Campaign file

Dear Mr Jones,

You will recall that at the last meeting of Ex.Co. on the question of Hydatid disease we were discussing the period over which the cysts remained viable in sheep offal after removal from the carcass.

Terry McCrae, of the Team, had told us that seven days would be sufficient period in which such offal should be kept out of reach of dogs, as by then, he said, decomposition would have reached a state in which such cysts would have been safe from infecting dogs.

I then told Council that in 1965 when on leave, in the course of correspondence with Messrs Cooper, McDougal and Robertson Ltd, the sheep dip exporters of Berkhamsted, in their letter to me they quoted various authorities as saying that cysts could remain viable for many weeks and also at temperatures well below freezing point. I told the Governor that I would abstract this letter from the Coopers file at Roy Cove and post it to you.

Unfortunately it is not in this file, nor can I discover it in any other file.

On subsequent reflexion, remembering that this all took place four years ago, I passed the letter on to Thompson for scrutiny by Government; since then one of two things must have happened. Either it is still in Secretariat files or else it was passed back to me and possibly left amongst the various minutes and papers of that period and subsequently destroyed along with those Ex.Co. papers as being out of date & no longer required.

As a further thought, it could be possible that my memory is faulty and that Coopers' reference was to the life of the worm eggs on the ground after passing out of the dog.

In any case I cannot now quote the written word of those various authorities, and I regret that this is so, having been so certain that the letter would be in the farm files.

I have of course not made any mention of this to any Team member but would be glad to discuss it with you after I get back to Stanley a week today (weather permitting); I fly to San Carlos today, go overland to Port San Carlos on Jan 2nd and fly to Stanley Jan. 5th. Next Ex.Co. is not until Jan. 9th so I suppose that will be time enough for consideration of the question.

Kind regards, yours sincerely, Sydney Miller

Hydatid Disease - Control Measures
Memorandum by the Colonial Secretary

Previous Reference; Executive Council Meeting No. 17/69 Minute 2

At its 17th Meeting Council briefly discussed a letter from the Colonial Manager, Falkland Islands Company, in which he had enquired whether the Colony Government was prepared to assist either by the provision of labour, materials or finance towards a project for the erection of a dog-proof fence at the Stanley butchery designed to deny access to diseased offal. In view of the policy implications inherent in the matter it was decided that an interim answer should be sent to the Manager informing him that his request was under consideration. Attached hereto as Annexures 1 and 2 respectively are the letter from the Colonial Manager to me, and a letter to the Colonial Manager from Mr. McCrea, the Veterinary member of the Agriculture Advisory Team, which gave rise to the Manager's proposal. In giving initial consideration to this matter at its last meeting Council noted that two important principles were involved, that is to say whether the method of control proposed by the Manager is adequate and therefore acceptable to Government and whether and if so, to what extent, Government should contribute financially or otherwise to control measures connected with the current hydatid disease campaign. (Paragraph 2 of the Manager's letter pleads that assistance to his control project should not result in individual farmers feeling entitled to similar assistance: but this proposition seems dubious.)

2. It is worth noting that Mr. McCrea, when addressing the Manager, did not recommend the control method which the Manager is now proposing to put into practice. Paragraph 5 of Annexure 2 makes it clear that Mr. McCrea advises burning infected offal; the provision of a dog-proof fence was only mentioned as an alternative "if the present method of discharge of offal on to the shore or water is to continue."

3. Members are aware that Mr. McCrea has most generously devoted his time to the hydatid problem but this is not the reason for his presence here and it is, I suggest, becoming increasingly clear that there will be problems in connection with the disease, control campaign and the proposed eradication campaign which it will almost certainly not be possible completely to sort out until a detailed expert survey has been made. This has been asked for, as a preliminary to an internationally backed eradication campaign, in a letter sent to the Ministry of Overseas Development through the Foreign Office. In the meanwhile the balance of expert opinion appears to be in favour of incinerating offal.

4. As regards the degree of Government financial involvement, somewhat the same considerations apply as are mentioned in the preceding paragraph. While we may hope to obtain British and/or international assistance, including financial assistance for a survey and an eradication campaign some contribution in connection with this is likely to have to be made by the Colonial Government, for example the provision of housing, transport, office accommodation and secretarial facilities, and the level of such contribution cannot even be guessed. Thus it may be considered premature to attempt to take a decision at the present time regarding the financial contribution which Government might make to farm managements and other organisations and to confine, at any rate currently, such assistance to the free provision of the drug Scoloban.

5. Council is invited to advise in terms of the suggestions made in paragraphs 3 and 4 above.

J. A. Jones
Colonial Secretary.

24

Agricultural Advisory Team,
Veterinary Laboratory,
Stanley.

28th November, 1969

Dear Mr. Sloggie,

I am very grateful to you for the facilities for inspection of offal being currently extended to me at the Company's butchery.

2. The following table is a summary of the Hydatid cyst incidence in sheep and cattle lungs and/or livers from the date I started inspecting all the offal, only one or two batches were not kept for me and are therefore not represented on this list:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Consignment</u>	<u>Percentage affected with Hydatid cysts</u>
1st November	81 wether sheep	64
14th November	54 wether sheep	46
21st November	5 adult beef cattle	40
22nd November	6 adult beef cattle	83
26th November	78 wether sheep	42
28th November	30 wether sheep	57

3. These incidence figures are alarmingly high and show a considerable rise from the only other recorded figures that I know of, namely the two years 1953-1954 when regular meat inspection was carried out at the Ajax Bay Freezer by trained U.K. meat inspectors.

4. I have also inspected the offal disposal arrangements at the Company's butchery and I consider them to be inadequate for the following reasons. Although the greater part of the offal is either deposited in the sea or quickly devoured by birds, I have seen numbers of livers and lungs on the shore where it is in easy access to loose dogs. I have seen loose dogs in the vicinity and between the butchery and the air service hangar. With human health at stake it is important to make the offal disposal 100% safe.

5. In order to make it impossible for dogs to gain access to offal I suggest:

- (1) that dogs belonging to your staff when taken to the butchery are either kennelled, tied up, or confined in a wired enclosure.
- (2) that infected lungs and livers be burnt in a simple incinerator at the rear of the butchery. Until they were burnt they would need to be kept in deep wire cages and the whole area made dog proof.
- (3) Alternatively, if the present method of discharge into the shore or water is to continue, I recommend that the area of discharge be fenced off with a dog proof fence with the seaward ends projecting into the water. It would of course be an advantage if the discharge pipe or chute was continued beyond the low water mark.

Continued.....

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited
Stanley.

4th December, 1969

AS/mh

The Colonial Secretary,
STANLEY.

Dear Sir,

We would refer to Mr. C. T. McCrea's letter of the 28th November 1969 on the incidence of Hydatid cysts in the offal of sheep and cattle slaughtered at our butchery in Stanley. We have discussed this matter with Mr. McCrea and he agrees that a fence to isolate the seaward end of the chute through which the offal is dispersed would be acceptable. We have already made arrangements to confine dogs belonging to the staff.

A dog proof fence, which would deny access to the offal, is likely to be fairly costly. We feel that as we have no control over the cystic infestation of animals supplied to our butchery and as we are, in fact, providing an amenity to the township, which represents half of the Island's population, part of the cost of erecting this fence should be borne by Government. We do not consider that assistance such as this would result in individual farmers feeling entitled to similar assistance. There is no comparison between the situation of an individual farmer killing his own sheep to provide meat for his own employees and the Stanley butchery which has to take what sheep are provided and which then distributes the meat to the general public.

We would be grateful if you could advise us, as soon as possible, if the Colonial Government is prepared to assist, either by the provision of labour, materials or finance.

Yours faithfully,

sgd. A. Sloggie.
Manager.

c.c. London Office.

29th December, 1969
File Ref. S/603
JML

C.T.

In response to item 10 of the recent Exco. Agenda I think it is advisable, since it is the question of government contribution in finance or in kind towards Offal Control measures which is at issue, for you to see & be able to comment on the draft reply which I propose to send to the writer of Annexure II to Exco. Memorandum 108/69. Grateful therefore

C.I.

With reference to item 10 of the recent Exco. Agenda I think it is advisable, since it is the question of government contribution in finance or in kind towards Offal Control measures which is at issue, for you to see & be able to comment on the draft reply which I propose to send to the writer of Annexure II to Exco. Memorandum 108/69. Grateful therefore for your comments reached.

C.I. no comments
 L.C. Thank you
 12/1/70

J/6/1

To p.8

DRAFT

28

W.S. Lushers. Fin letter
10/24/11

Enclosure
Memo.
A 6x10.
10/28/11

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter p.8 and my interim reply p.16 I have to say that government is sympathetic towards the idea of providing assistance in some form for control measures but is not convinced that the measure proposed in your letter is necessarily the best in the particular circumstances and accordingly proposes that other possibilities should be examined. If you will be kind enough to get in touch with me by telephone I shall be glad to discuss how this might be tackled.

Yours sincerely,

13th January,

70

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 4th December last and my interim reply dated 22nd December, I have to say that government is sympathetic towards the idea of providing assistance in some form for control measures but is not convinced that the measure proposed in your letter is necessarily the best in the particular circumstances and accordingly proposes that other possibilities should be examined. If you will be kind enough to get in touch with me by telephone I shall be glad to discuss how this might be tackled.

Yours sincerely,

J. A. Jones
Colonial Secretary.

Mr. A. Sloggie, (Manager)
The Falkland Islands Company, Limited,
STANLEY

JML

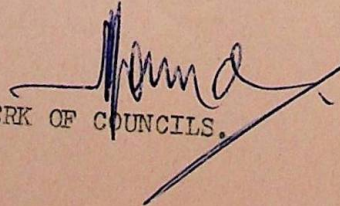
2457

10. HYDATID DISEASE

Dr J.H. Ashmore, the Senior Medical Officer, and Mr T. McCrea, Veterinarian of the Agricultural Advisory Team, attended during discussions on this subject and Mr McCrea's address to Council is appended as Annexure 'A' to these minutes.

Council noted that current indications were that the local incidence of the disease in animals had increased disproportionately over the past fifteen years and that the attendant risk of human infection must be expected to have increased similarly. Strong measures would need to be taken if the disease was to be successfully combatted and Council advised that existing legislation be suitably amended to bring it up to date.

The need for a well organised publicity programme was discussed and it was agreed that such a programme would need to be pursued for some years. It was also felt that external assistance would be needed to advise on the best manner in which to approach the problem and Council advised that an application be made for assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organisation and World Health Organisation for a preliminary investigation to be followed by an eradication campaign. In order to correctly assess the degree of incidence it might be necessary to obtain the services of an officer from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation.


CLERK OF COUNCILS.

1ST, 2ND, AND 3RD DECEMBER 1969.

ANNEXURE "A"

Address to Executive Council by Mr C.T. McCrea on 2nd December 1969

I am speaking to you today as an investigating veterinary surgeon not as a member of the Agricultural Advisory Team. Of course Hydatid is a important sheep disease in the Falklands and some recommendations for its control will appear in the teams report next April. The views expressed today are my own, gained partly from first hand experience of the local problem and partly from published New Zealand articles, I am aware that they extend into the medical side and social side but this is inevitable.

I intend to review briefly the increased incidence and then quickly touch on the various aspects of control, roughly in the order they appear in the Colonial Secretary's Information Memorandum and try to bring out certain aspects which I think specially important.

The interim veterinary assessment of the situation is that it is extremely serious. Judging from the only records previously kept of offal inspections at sheep and cattle slaughterings there has been an alarming increase in hydatid cysts over the last 16 years.

In 1953 one of the two years when a freezer operated at Ajax Bay, 14,226 sheep were slaughtered and the meat inspector from Great Britain recorded that 3.3% were affected with hydatid cysts in lungs or liver.

Gibbs recorded that in 1941 the Government stock inspector examined 2,100 sheep livers at one farm, Darwin, and recorded an even lower incidence.

This year since 29th October all offal from sheep and cattle slaughtered at the Stanley slaughter house has been inspected by me or under my supervision. In six batches of sheep from four farms the hydatid incidence was 59.3% and in two small batches of beef cattle there were 61% affected. Let us compare this country for a moment with New Zealand and see which country has the larger number of dogs per head of human population:-

New Zealand 4½,000,000 people to 200,000 dogs - 1 dog to 22 people.
In the Falklands we have 2,000 people to a bit over 1,000 dogs - 1 dog to 2 people - 10 times as many dogs per head.

We can take it from the butchery figures that our own stock are now reaching the stage when they are more heavily infected than in N.Z.


CLERK OF COUNCILS.

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EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF MEETING NO 16/69 HELD ON
1ST, 2ND, AND 3RD DECEMBER 1969.

If we make the allowable assumption that Falkland dogs are also as highly infected as N.Z. dogs.

We have 10 times as many dogs and 10 times as much contact with dogs as N.Z. so there must be nearly 10 times as much chance of people contracting it from dogs.

N.Z. has 100 cases a year and 10-20 deaths annually, allowing for our population being 2,000 times smaller than N.Z. we could say that we have had over the last 5 years an even higher human incidence than N.Z. Remember only about one case in ten is fatal. I am not forecasting a black future but I am sounding a warning note. It is possible that an epidemiologist with experience of Hydatid in N.Z. or elsewhere would (after studying the position here) be able to foretell, what interval in years, there should be between the upsurge of Hydatid in the sheep and an expected increase in the human rate.

Let us now consider points arising out of the memorandum: para 1. I agree that SCOLABAN is the drug to be used, that its use should be compulsory, and that Government should if necessary prosecute people who refuse to co-operate (if there are still any such who remain unconvinced after the publicity campaign and after the film has been shown on their farms). para 2 and 3. I agree most emphatically that the scolaban should be issued free for the following reasons:-

- (i) We are more likely to achieve the goal of 100% usage, if it is free.
 - (ii) People are less likely to put forward miscellaneous inadequate reasons for not using it (such as preferring another drug.)
-/(iii)


CLERK OF COUNCILS.

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EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF MEETING NO 16/69 HELD ON
1ST, 2ND, AND 3RD DECEMBER 1969.

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(iii) If it is free, the drug can be sent out quarterly to all farms. This stops another loophole, the man who is either too lazy to send for it or does not readily put pen to paper. Also the administration becomes easier, there is less accounting and its easier to budget for the number of tablets required (and are therefore no excuse for stocks running low). Mr Luxton would need to know the exact number of dogs on each farm and it has been suggested that there should be a place for this in the stock returns.

I would like to see also a return of the number of out lying shepherds and dog owners at the main settlement in order to know the number of advisory leaflets or sheets to send out with the tablets. I think all working dogs should be registered with the police, this would enable us to cover the point about taking propaganda where it is needed and perhaps also have a salutary effect on men least likely to comply with rules and regulations. A glance at the list of names would remind knowledgeable people on the hydatid committee of where the weak spots were and where perhaps send requests to dog inspectors for check faeces samples.

Para 4. I agree with this, but it needs more than regular reminders over the box. It needs something if a bit different and if possible new each time.

You cannot inculcate a quarterly habit in less than 2 or 3 years, so it needs a campaign at least that long. More on this later.

Para 5 and 6. I agree about the need to get people feeling involved and everybody participating. I think the two things that did this in N.Z. were publicity and the 100 cases a year (remember 100 cases in a population of $4\frac{1}{2}$ million).

But people here at present are worried, I have been told this half a dozen times. We must trade on this and make everybody see that its just as antisocial to leave your dog undosed as it is to spread T.B. around by means of sputum, and that to feed offal to dogs or leave offal around is also antisocial - (equivalent really to encouraging a plague which may strike down your own or your neighbour's children).


CLERK OF COUNCILS.

I am sure Government has been right in enacting the orders enforcing dosing from tapeworms and in appointing inspectors on the farms under the Dogs Ordinance. I'd like to see copies of these regulations and revised list of inspectors posted on notice boards in settlement bunk-houses, this might give the inspectors more authority specially if the penalties for non compliance were underlined. This legislation has put the onus of making the farms a safe place for the employed men to live in squarely on these Inspectors who are either farm managers, or nominees of the farm manager representing the Company concerned. It would therefore seem to be of the utmost importance for every company that the inspector does his job diligently. For at the same time as he is helping to protect his employees health, he is protecting the Company from possible claims for compensation or even incapacity pension claims, arising from an employee contracting an industrial disease.

Infection is just as likely to have been incurred indirectly, due to handling sheep, as directly by handling dogs, which in any case though privately owned are working the company's sheep.

7. The Hydatid Committee. Council Members will want to know the composition of this committee which will meet later in this week. Mr Miller has agreed to chair the committee. It will include - the Colonial Secretary;

Dr Ashmore;
Mr Draycott;
myself;

two farm managers from East Falkland - Mr Pitaluga and Mr Vinson; two farm managers from West Falkland - Mr Bole-Evans and Mr Blake and two or three Stanley residents including I hope a couple of ladies, I would like to persuade in, what I would call someone from the non-managerial class, perhaps a housewife with children at home and a dog in the home.

This Committee will arrange film showings, demonstrations and publicity generally and also thrash out recommendations for offal disposal on the farms, we are already experimenting at the P.W.D. with the construction of simple offal incinerators on the New Zealand pattern. I hope we will mount an out door exhibit during the livestock show in February which exhibit will help man, and at the same time an indoor exhibit devised by Mr Williams our lab. technician.

...../At


CLERK OF COUNCIL.

-3-

At the lab. we are preparing some pickled hydatid specimens for show. We are also experimenting along with John Leonard to produce some good photographs of Hydatid cysts. Mr Williams is capable of turning out excellent posters for display purposes.

For the first Committee Meeting to consider, I have some detailed plans for the better control of dogs in and around Stanley. With regard to this I have had informal talks with the Inspector of Police and I am suggesting that the Police should take over from the Agricultural Department the issue of Scolaban tablets in Stanley only and that this should be done quarterly to all owners of licensed and registered dogs. The owners to collect the tablets at the beginning of the month and later return to the Police a signed postcard certifying that their dogs have received and retained the tablets. The annual licensing month is January and it would be much easier if the dosing months, for Stanley only - or for the whole country - were January, April, July and October. This would also give us time to get this Stanley plan going on 1st January next.

To conclude you will have gathered from the tone of my remarks that the Hydatid Committee, (or whoever prosecutes this campaign), will have to keep hard at it for a long while if they are to achieve success.

Because of the long life of the cysts there is inevitably a time lag before a decrease in incidence can be expected.

I am not here as a Campaign Director.

I am only here for a short time, and from now on, apart from regular visits to the butchery, I must go back onto pure veterinary work. I will of course take this file with me on camp visits and spread the gospel as I go, and also help the committee. This public health work is time-consuming, and I think one or two fieldworkers are needed.

I have suggested an approach be made to the World Health Organisation of U.S.N. for aid in the form of a hydatid unit, comprising an experienced man with professional standing aided by a competent technician both to work here for at least a year.

I believe the worsening situation in the Falklands merits this, and that an assessor or epidemiologist with experience in New Zealand or a like place would confirm my opinion.

Copies: Mr S. Miller;
Col. Sec. —

22

O.D.M. Agricultural Advisory
Team,

Stanley,
Falkland Islands.

11th January 1970.

Hydatid Disease.

Dear Mr Davie,

I have only this weekend received via the "Perla Dan" your letter dated 20th November 1968, also under separate cover the batch of New Zealand literature on hydatid disease, also the pamphlets, slides and posters.

I am very glad to receive this material and will see that the newly formed Hydatid Committee makes use of it.

You ask for an interim assessment of the problem here and whether a control programme is needed. My letter of 22nd December last described shortly the situation as I see it here. The situation is similar to that in Iceland and New Zealand before they started their control campaigns, this is what one would expect in a country where the sole industry is sheep raising and where there are almost ten times as many dogs per head of the population as there are in New Zealand.

On every farm mutton is killed weekly and beef in season. On some farms killing sheds are non-existent and outside the capital Stanley beef is killed in the open.

J. Davie Esq., B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.,
Deputy Animal Health Advisor,
Ministry of Overseas Development,
Hland House,
Stag Place,
LONDON, S.W.1,
England.

In addition thousands of sheep die from poverty and natural hazards in the open camp far from the settlement. On top of this numbers of farms annually kill large numbers of their surplus sheep and spread the carcasses on pasture as fertilizer.

It is not surprising that of the 853 mutton sheep plucks we have examined so far at the butchery 49.4% have been affected with hydatid cysts. The settlement cattle also have a high incidence of hydatids. Add to this the fact that with a rural population of approximately 1,000, four human cases have come forward for treatment in six years and it becomes quite clear that a programme similar to the New Zealand programme is urgently required here. Unfortunately no government staff outside the Medical staff are trained for or can be employed in public health work, so the newly formed Hydatids Committee consisting of farmers and heads of government departments can at best only undertake a holding operation until outside help is obtained.

You may be assured that the authorities and the people also are very concerned about the situation and very appreciative of the educational material you have sent and also of such advice as I have given between farm visits.

Yours sincerely,



for C. T. McCrea.



THE
FALKLAND ISLANDS GAZETTE
(Extraordinary)
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

Vol. LXXIX.

28 JANUARY 1970

No. 2

Dogs Ordinance (Cap. 21)

ORDER

(Under section 12A of the Ordinance)

C. HASKARD,
Governor.

No. 1 of 1970.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12A of the Dogs Ordinance, the Governor has made the following Order —

1. This Order may be cited as the Tapeworm Eradication (Dogs) Order 1970.
2. The Governor may appoint any fit persons to be inspectors for the purposes of this Order.
3. An inspector shall require the owner or other person in charge of any dog in his area, to dose the dog with the tapeworm remedy "Scolaban" under the personal supervision of the inspector in such manner and at such intervals as the inspector shall direct.
4. An inspector shall supply the owner or other person in charge of any dog with such doses of "Scolaban" as the inspector shall consider essential, free of charge.
5. Every dog shall be kept under observation by the inspector for at least three minutes after dosing to ensure that the dose has been retained.
6. Every inspector shall have power to inspect any dog at any time.
7. Livers, lungs and hearts shall not be fed to any dog, nor shall dogs be allowed access to livers, lungs and hearts which are less than 28 days old.
8. Dogs must be removed from, and remain out of, the immediate area when the actual process of slaughtering cattle, sheep, horses and pigs is taking place.
9. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this Order, shall commit an offence and shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £25 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.
10. The Tapeworm Eradication (Dogs) Order 1965, is cancelled.

By Command,
H. L. BOUND,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

28th January 1970.

Ref. 160/43/Vol. 2.

Tapeworm Eradication (Dogs) Order 1970

(Under Section 12A of the Dogs Ordinance)

(Cap. 21)

The Governor hereby appoints the following persons to be Inspectors for the purposes of this Order —

L. R. Anderson	...	Stanley
R. L. Anderson	...	Stanley
J. H. Ashmore	...	Stanley
J. D. Barton	...	Teal Inlet
C. Bertrand	...	Carcass Island
L. G. Blake	...	Hill Cove
J. T. Clement	...	Fitzroy
T. Clifton	...	Speedwell Island
R. Cockwell	...	Fox Bay East
W. Crawford	...	Walker Creek
R. Davis	...	New Island
R. J. Davis	...	Salvador
E. T. Dickson	...	Dunnose Head
G. O. Evans	...	Pebble Island
W. A. Felton	...	Stanley
R. Ferguson	...	Weddell Island
W. H. Goss	...	Port Stephens
L. Grant	...	Port Louis
W. J. Jones	...	Stanley
H. T. Luxton	...	Stanley
W. R. Luxton	...	Chartres
C. M. Malone	...	Stanley
W. McBeth	...	Sedge Island
C. T. McCrea	...	Stanley
R. McGill	...	Sea Lion Island
D. H. McMillan	...	Stanley
D. McMullen	...	Lively Island
K. J. McPhee	...	Green Patch
A. C. Miller	...	Port San Carlos
S. Miller	...	Stanley
S. R. Miller	...	Roy Cove
A. B. Monk	...	San Carlos
R. Morrison	...	Goose Green
R. Napier	...	West Point Island
B. M. Neilson	...	Stanley
J. P. Oliver	...	North Arm
T. J. Peck	...	Stanley
R. M. Pitaluga	...	Salvador
A. R. Pole-Evans	...	Saunders Island
D. M. Pole-Evans	...	Port Howard
J. Reid	...	Douglas Station
C. H. Robertson	...	Stanley
J. Robertson	...	Fox Bay West
G. P. Smith	...	Stanley
O. R. Smith	...	Johnson Harbour
G. A. Stewart	...	Bluff Cove
R. Turner	...	Rincon Grande

HYDATID DISEASE

Supplementary explanatory notes from C.T. McCrea, M.R.C.V.S., Agricultural Advisory Team, in connection with the Tapeworm Eradication (Dogs) Order, 1970.

DOGS ON FARMS

The following months are the dosing months: January, April, July and October. Inspectors appointed for the purposes of the Tapeworm Eradication (Dogs) Order will find their task easier if they decree that the dogs on their farms are dosed during the first complete week in the appropriate month starting on the Monday. It should be a matter of pride on a farm that they can get all the dogs dosed before the next farm.

Regular dosing of dogs together with care in offal disposal will definitely rid the Falklands of the disease in ten years perhaps in considerably less. But whilst hydatid cysts are still seen to be occurring in sheep or cattle lungs and livers certain additional precautions must be taken. The workers must remember that it is possible for dogs to become reinfested between dosing periods and one infested dog may contaminate both paddocks and settlement greens.

1. No more farm dogs should be kept than are necessary for working the sheep.
2. Each dog should be provided with a kennel and/or a metal chain.
3. Except when being worked or exercised dogs should be under control and not allowed to roam free.
4. To discourage dogs from becoming scavengers they should be fed regularly, i.e. once a day at the time the dog is accustomed to.
5. A new dog transferred from another farm should be dosed immediately on arrival unless it has been dosed during the month preceding transfer. An additional precaution is to bath an incoming dog using carbolic soap.
Remember infested dogs carry embryo tapeworm cysts on their fur.
6. Dogs should not be allowed in dwelling houses, shanties, wool sheds, the cabs of landrovers, in gardens where children play or in kitchen gardens where vegetables are grown.
7. When dogs are kept at cookhouses, kitchen hygiene is very important; hand towels must be treated as personal property and frequently washed.
8. Kennels should be cleaned and disinfected after the dogs are dosed.

FARM KILLING PRECAUTIONS

The person in charge of each killing should ensure that dogs are kept at a safe distance until offal is safely disposed of.

Killing on slatted floors in wool sheds is risky because cyst fluid may fall between the slats. Separate mutton killing sheds and beef killing areas with concrete floors are infinitely better. A killing shed should have a window so that the door can be closed when killing is in progress. Dogs should be kept at a safe distance from the threshold and from the drain (if it is an open drain) by a dog proof fence. The area of the beef scaffold should be fenced.

Recommended methods of offal disposal are:-

1. Burning in improvised peat fired incinerators or "Tortoise" pattern stoves; or
2. Retention in decomposition chambers for 28 days. These may be either two 40 gallon oil drums or concrete pits 4 feet by 4 feet by 3 feet, preferably two in number so that they can be used in alternate months. They should have wooden covers and be situated on the line of the chute between killing shed and the sea in order to facilitate emptying; or
3. Burying in small deep pits with heavy dog proof covers (probably only suitable for outside shepherds' houses or the open camp).

MASS KILLINGS

With advance planning these need not be a bad source of infection to dogs. Conditions on different farms vary so only general recommendations can be made.

1. Since Scolaban will only kill mature tapeworms over 6 weeks of age and the winter dosing month is July, mass killings if they must be done in the winter are best timed for mid May, i.e. 6 or 7 weeks before the dogs are dosed in the first week of July. Periods of extreme cold should be avoided since in extreme cold the cysts live longer.
2. As few dogs as possible should be used for gathering the sheep and only picked dogs should be used and these be withdrawn as soon as possible. Carcasses should be heaped in piles of about 16 unopened carcasses and remain so heaped for 2 or more days to hasten dehydration and decomposition, after this they may be spread for their manure value if desired.
3. During the ensuing week all dogs should be kennelled and only exercised under supervision.

27th January 1970

FA

28

~~X~~ ~~X~~

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1851.)

REGISTERED 1902.

AGENTS FOR LLOYDS.

TELEGRAMS "FLEETWING PORTSTANLEY" VIA RADIO.

Stanley,

26th January

1970



B/5

The Colonial Secretary
STANLEY

Dear Sir,

P29.

With reference to your letter S/603 dated 13th January 1970, I had a meeting this morning with Mr. McCrea of the Agricultural Development Team and various members of the Government Committee concerned with Hydatid disease in the Colony. After some discussion it was decided that the best solution to the problem of disposal of offal from our Butchery was to have the liver and lungs stored in a reinforced concrete tank for a minimum period of 28 days before releasing the offal into the harbour. Mr. Royans has estimated the cost of this project at approximately £800. This is an expense which this Firm is not prepared to bear in its entirety and I would appreciate some indication from you as to the extent to which Government will assist in this matter assuming that we decide to install the tanks as suggested.

Yours faithfully,

Al Hague
MANAGER

S/603

27

10th February, 70

To: Superintendent of Public Works.

From: Colonial Secretary.

c.c. Secretary, Hydatids Committee.

Hydatid Disease Control Measures: Stanley Butchery

I have received a letter dated the 26th January from the Manager, F.I.C. Ltd., about a meeting which took place on that date at which, it is understood it was decided that the best solution to the problem of the safe disposal of offal from the company's Stanley butchery was to have the liver, lungs and hearts stored in a reinforced concrete tank for a minimum period of 28 days before releasing the offal into the harbour.

2. I further understand that you have estimated the cost of the project at £800. I shall be grateful if you will let me have both confirmation of and a breakdown of this estimate.

(J. A. Jones)
Colonial Secretary.

JLL

30

No. P.W.D. 250.

It is requested that, in any reference to this memorandum the above number and date should be quoted.



12th. February. 19 70.

To: Colonial Secretary.

From; Superintendent of Works. P.W.D.

STANLEY.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

SUBJECT :-

Hydatid Control.

Reference your memo S/603 of 10th. February, 1970.

I attended the meeting at your request and confirm it was generally agreed that the tank method was the best solution. The estimate came as follows:-

Combined twin reinforced concrete tanks including foundations ,
Outside Dimensions 9' 6" x 5' x 6' = £650.

Capacity with 45 degree sloping bottom = 56 cubic feet for each
compartment Twin 3/16" plate steel control gates and top traps.

Footpath 120' x 3' from road to hoppers = £80.

Contingencies = £50. |

Stanley

Supt. of Works.

21

C.1.

Att b.o.f. is a draft Exco. Memo to be put on the agenda for the meeting of March 3 i.c.w. pp. 28 + 30.

2 I shall be glad of your suggestions for the form of formula which it might be recommended to Council should be adopted for sharing the cost of such works, in order to be able to complete the draft.

J
13/12

C.1. I have discussed cost elements with A.P.W.

Recommendation - labour and plant be provided for by Govt.
materials be a charge against F.I.C. (increasing stores
concerned by plant). L.C. 16/12/70

31a

Miscellaneous sheep specimens received 15/2/70

The specimens you sent me at Port Howard along with the excellent description of lesions written by H.E. the Governor clearly indicate that your six year old ewe was one of those rare cases of Hydatid Disease in which a cyst ruptures and numerous daughter cysts are taken to other parts of the body by the blood stream or the serous fluids.

I was able to confirm that the cysts were indeed hydatids by dissecting one and finding it contained hydatid "sand" or "seed" rather than one single immature tapeworm head. This prompted my telegram advising destruction of the remainder of the carcass. The pieces you sent have been pickled for demonstration purposes.

C.T. McCrea

C.T. McCrea.

The Manager,
BLEAKER ISLAND

CLA

CA
17/2/70

Copy to H.E.

Ms Lambers

Es. for H.E. 16/3

File in Hydatid, Campaign file.

CA 16/3

17/1/3

CONFIDENTIAL

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

17/70

Hydatid Disease Control Measures

Memorandum by the Colonial Secretary.

Previous Reference: Executive Council Meeting No. 1/70, Minute 6

At the 1st Meeting of Executive Council for 1970 it was agreed that a special meeting should be held with a view to deciding upon the safest offal disposal measures at the Stanley Butchery.

2. The meeting, attended by various members of the Hydatids Committee, Mr. A. Sloggie, Mr. T. C. McCrea and Mr. T. Royans, Superintendent of Works, was held on the 26th January. Its decision was that liver, lungs and hearts from the butchery should be stored in a reinforced concrete tank for a minimum period of 28 days before being released into the harbour.

3. The Superintendent of Public Works' estimate of the cost of the work is £780, the breakdown being:

Combined twin reinforced concrete tanks including foundations,
Outside dimensions 9' 6" x 5' 0" x 6' 0" = £650

Capacity with 45 degree sloping bottom = 56 cubic feet
for each compartment Twin 3/16" plate steel control gates
and top traps.

Footpath, 120' x 3' from road to hoppers = £80

Contingencies = £50

4. The Falkland Islands Company's Colonial Manager has stated that this is an expense which his company is not prepared to bear in its entirety and seeks an indication of the extent to which government is prepared to assist in such a project.

5. A possible formula for government assistance towards this project would be to propose to the Falkland Islands Company that labour and plant be provided by government while the cost of materials including stores consumed by plant should be met by the company.

6. For a period of approximately two weeks past the Director of Civil Aviation has been pressing for the adoption of stringent methods of control of the carriage of dogs by F.I.G.A.S. Such measures are primarily ones for the Health Authorities to advise upon and this they have been doing, in collaboration with Mr. T. C. McCrea and still are doing. The control measures broadcast some two weeks ago are considered adequate by the Health Authorities. The question of more stringent measures needs careful examination and will involve seeking the advice of the Hydatids Committee, followed by consideration and probably, final decision by Council.

7. Council is invited

(1) to advise whether the formula suggested in paragraph 5 of this memorandum should be put to the Falkland Islands Company as the basis of sharing the cost of constructing the offal tanks at the Stanley Butchery;

(2) to note the contents of paragraph 6 of this memorandum.

17th February, 1970
File Ref: S/603
JML

(J. A. Jones)
Colonial Secretary.

32(a)

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF MEETING NO. 3/70 OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

HELD ON THE 2nd and 3rd MARCH 1970

S/603

HYDATID DISEASE CONTROL MEASURES - STANLEY BUTCHERY. (Memo 17/7C.)

The Colonial Secretary explained that a meeting of the Hydatid Committee had been held on 26th January and the committee had recommended that offal from the Stanley Butchery be stored in a reinforced concrete tank for a minimum of 28 days, before being released into the harbour. The Superintendent of Public Works had estimated the cost of the material and labour to be £780.

Agreeing in principle that the tank system was the best means of disposal, Council advised that the Falkland Island Company Limited be asked to meet the cost of materials and stores consumed and, subject to the agreement of the Standing Finance Committee, Government would provide labour and plant.

Council noted that the medical authorities in collaboration with Mr. C. T. McCrea had been asked to advise on methods of control of dogs

carried by F.I.G.A.S. This advice had now been received and the question of more stringent measures was being referred to the Hydatid Committee.

Clerk of the Council

PUBLIC NOTICE

DOSING OF DOGS, 2nd QUARTER (BEGINNING APRIL) 1970

The following arrangements will be carried out in Stanley for the second quarter, beginning April, of 1970 and are issued in accordance with clause 3 of the Dogs Order, 1970, which states

"An inspector shall require the owner or other person in charge of any dog in his area, to dose the dog with the tapeworm remedy "Scoloban" under the personal supervision of the inspector in such manner and at such intervals as the inspector shall direct."

(1) Dosing will take place at the rear of the Stanley Police Station between the hours of 9.00 a.m. and noon and 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. on Friday and Saturday, the 3rd and 4th of April;

(2) Dog owners whose surnames begin with the initials

- (a) A - F are required to bring their dogs to the Police Station for dosing between the hours of 9.00 a.m. and noon on Friday, 3rd April.
- (b) G - H are required to bring their dogs to the Police Station for dosing between the hours of 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. on Friday, 3rd April.
- (c) J - M are required to bring their dogs to the Police Station for dosing between the hours of 9.00 a.m. and noon on Saturday, 4th April.
- (d) Mc - Z are required to bring their dogs to the Police Station for dosing between the hours of 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. on Saturday, 4th April.

(3) Dosing will be carried out at the Police Station by dog owners under my supervision. Mr. Anderson of the Agriculture Department will be present.

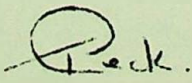
(4) All dogs brought for dosing are to be on a lead.

(5) Dogs brought for dosing should not have been fed within four hours of the appointed time for dosing.

(6) Owners will only be permitted to bring their dogs through the front entrance of the Police Station. A small portable sign will indicate to owners who have entered the Police Station where to find the dosing area at the back of the station.

(7) The Police will keep a register record of dosings. Dog owners will be issued on the spot at the Police Station, as soon as the dosing of a dog has been completed satisfactorily, a card recording the necessary details. Owners will retain these cards and are required to bring them with them for the next quarter's (beginning July) dosing.

(8) The public are reminded of the penalties imposed by clause 9 of the Dogs Order upon those who contravene or fail to comply with any provision of the Order.


(T. Peck)
Inspector of Police.

2/603

c.c. to Colonial Treasurer &
Superintendent of Public Works.

5th March,

70

Dear Sir, With reference to your letter dated 26th January it is proposed that government assistance towards this project, which has been costed at £200 in round figures, should take the form of the provision of labour and plant while the cost of materials including stores consumed by plant should be borne by your company. In cash terms this will mean that your company's contribution to the project will be approximately £400. I shall be glad to know at your convenience whether this proposal is acceptable when the work will be immediately put in hand.

Yours faithfully,

(E. Browning)
For COLONIAL SECRETARY.

A. Slonie, Esq.,
Falkland Islands Company Limited,
STANLEY.

JML

34

34

File Note

Mr. Sloggie replied by letter dated 5th March to p.33 saying that he would not be able to commit his Company to the formula proposed without details of the quantities of materials needed for the project. He also suggested that some labour should be provided by the Company. In view of the urgency of the project arrangements were made for the letter to be taken to SPW who was asked to get out the details needed by Mr. Sloggie and any discussion with Mr. Sloggie planned to settle the matter to enable the project to go ahead as soon as possible.

(J. A. Jones)
6th March, 1970

Minute to A.C.S.

? S.P.W. will be advising you telephonically of the outcome of his negotiations with Mr. Sloggie.

Note Re above minute, subsequently found SPW had gone on tour. Personal note sent to him asking him to contact me when he had posted matters out with Sloggie.

J
1/6/3

35

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1851.)



AGENTS FOR LLOYDS.

TELEGRAMS "FLEETWING PORTSTANLEY" VIA RADIO.

Stanley,

13th March 1970

B/5

The Colonial Secretary
STANLEY

Dear Sir,

Further to our letter dated 5th March 1970, we confirm that we are prepared to bear the cost of the materials required for the concrete tanks which are to be built at our Butchery. This agreement is based on the Superintendent of Works' estimate dated 10th March 1970. As there appears to be little difference between the price which would be charged by Government Central Store and the cost of our materials supplied from our own stock, we are agreeable to Government supplying all of the materials except the cement which we will provide ourselves. If the Superintendent of Public Works advises us as to where and when he would like the cement delivered and the amount required, we will undertake to do this.

But FCC will pay?

Yours faithfully,

COLONIAL MANAGER

c.c. Superintendent of Public Works

C.T. Grateful if you would cheer print enclosed above with W Stoggie tomorrow, 14/3, & then, if satisfied as to the amount, authorize P/W to go ahead. I shall not be in office tomorrow. 13/3

S.P.W.?

This serves as authority to proceed with the concrete pits at the F.I.C. butchery.

The arrangement is that Government will supply labour and plant and the Company with supply materials including fuel for plant.

Please charge to Minor Works any labour required which is not P.E. labour.

You should charge to "Advances, Hydatid Pits" any material ~~requisition~~ requisitions on Central Store.

F.I.C. wish to provide cement from their own stocks and ask that you will advise them of the quantity and date of delivery, and where delivery should be made.

L.E.

G.T.
(for C.S.)
14.3.70

L.A.

Mr. Ploggi could not be contacted as your note on his letter of 13th March, but there seems no doubt that what he proposes conforms with our intentions.

L.E.

14/3/70

S/.

CENTRAL STORE PRICES

Cost plus 33 $\frac{1}{4}$

Timber, redwood 2" x 9" 5/8d. per foot.
 2" x 3" 1/7d. per foot.
 3" x 4" 3/8d. per foot.
 1" x 6" 1/10d. per foot.
 3" x 6" 4/11d. per foot.
 3" x 9" 8/3d. per foot.

Cement, Ferrocrete (375 lb. drums) £6. 13. 0d. per drum

Bricks, building 1/6d. each

Nails, wire 3" 1/3d. per lb.

Nails, wire 4" 1/- per lb.

Steel, round mild (in poor condition)

$\frac{1}{2}$ " x 12' bar 5/3d.

Tie Wire, annealed mild steel

 18 swg. 14 lb. coil 21/11d.

Wall Ties for brick and block
 constructions 2/2d. per lb.

No steel plate 1" x 18" in stock.

ditto Channel Iron 2"

ditto Small Link Chain.

11.3.70.

JML

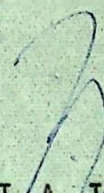
137

Butcher off timber project. Costs provided for
 Ploggie by PPD. Quantities (of which no copy here) subsequently
 provided by PPD to Ploggie also.

17.11.3.70

I shall be grateful if you will prepare material for inclusion in the news letter of Friday 10th April on the dosing of dogs in Stanley last weekend as well as on the progress made with dosing in camp. I suggest you do the draft in such a way that figures for the number of farms which have completed dosing can be amended at the last moment on Friday afternoon.

I would like to see the draft on Friday morning and suggest that you do it in duplicate so that we both have a copy.


(J. A. Jones)
Colonial Secretary

Original passed on to O. J. Price on 9/4

O. J. replied on 9/4 & his draft passed to P. C. for typing but with the figures for number of camp stations which have reported left blank for insertion with latest information from field 10/4.

3839

No. _____

MEMORANDUM

It is requested that, in any reference to this memorandum the above number and date should be quoted.



16th. April 70. 19

To . Filtration Plant Operator.

From : _____
Supt. of Public Works.
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

cc. The Colonial Secretary.

Milt

SUBJECT :-

FILTRATION PLANT

It has been reported once again that dogs or a dog has been permitted to enter the filtration plant, the report also contained a strong objection.

Pending the erection of an animal proof fence, (for which a provision is being made in the near future) you will ensure that no animals, dogs, or pets of any description be allowed in, or around the near vicinity, whether they have been treated or not, further to my verbal instruction the practice will now cease.

It is the duty of the filtration plant operator to protect the Town Water Supply against any form of unhygienic practice, you must appreciate that the general public ~~is~~ not particularly interested in whether a person is a dog lover or not when the question of health arises.

Please keep your dogs, and indeed anyone elses dogs well away from the Plant.

J. W. Rogers

Supt. of Works.

TWR.

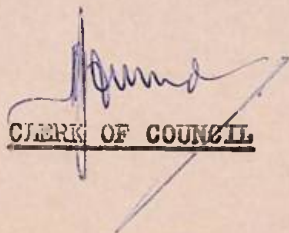
ba

340

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF EXCO. MEETING NO. 5/70
HELD ON 17th, 18th, 20th, and 22nd to 30th APRIL, 1970

(31) Hydatid Tests

Mention was made of the possibility of carrying out mass testing to determine the presence of hydatid disease in the human population. Council advised that the Senior Medical Officer be asked to examine the problem while in the United Kingdom and submit his recommendations.


CLERK OF COUNCIL

PUBLIC NOTICE.

DOSING OF DOGS 3RD QUARTER 1970.

The following arrangements will be carried out in Stanley for the third quarter, beginning July 1970, and are issued in accordance with Clause 3 of the Dogs Order, 1970.

1. Dosing will take place at the rear of the Stanley Police Station between the hours of 9.00 a.m. and 4 p.m. on Saturday the 4th July 1970.
2. Dog owners whose surnames begin with the initials
 - (a) A - G should bring their dogs to the Police Station for dosing between 9 and 10 a.m.
 - (b) H - K should bring their dogs to the Police Station for dosing between 10 and 11 a.m.
 - (c) L - M should bring their dogs to the Police Station for dosing between 11 a.m. and noon.
 - (d) Mc - Z should bring their dogs to the Police Station for dosing between 2 and 4 p.m.
3. Dosing will be carried out at the Police Station by dog owners under my supervision. Other inspectors will also be present.
4. All dogs brought for dosing should be on a lead.
5. Dogs brought for dosing should not have been fed within four hours of the appointed time for dosing.
6. Owners will only be permitted to bring their dogs through the front entrance of the Police Station. A small portable sign will indicate to owners where to find the dosing area at the back of the Police Station.
7. Dog Owners should bring the card issued to them in April, when they present their dogs for dosing.
8. The public is reminded of the penalties imposed by clause 9 of the Dogs Order upon those who contravene or fail to comply with any provision of the Order.

W. A. Felton

(W. A. Felton)
Acting O/ic. of Police.

18th June,
File Ref: 160/43.

S/603

42

GAZETTE NOTICE


No. 24

22nd June 1970

Tapeworm Eradication (Dogs) Order 1970
(under Section 12A of the Dogs Ordinance)
(Cap. 21)

Further to Gazette Notice No. 7 of the 28th January 1970,
the Governor hereby appoints the following additional persons
to be Inspectors for the purposes of this Order -

W. Cartmell	-	Goose Green
H. Greenshields	-	Douglas Station
A.S. Harvey	-	Chartres
W.R. McKay	-	Port San Carlos
R.F. Morrison	-	Bleaker Island
J. Pettengill	-	North Arm


(H.L. Bound)
for COLONIAL SECRETARY

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

Ref: 160/43/Vol.2

FA

43

GAZETTE NOTICE

No. 25

30th June 1970

Tapeworm Eradication (Dogs) Order 1970
(under Section 12A of the Dogs Ordinance)
(Cap. 21)

Further to Gazette Notice No. 7 of the 23th January 1970,
the Governor hereby appoints the following additional person
to be an Inspector for the purposes of this Order -

W. Goodwin

-

Roy Cove

(H.L. Bound)
for COLONIAL SECRETARY

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

Ref: 160/43/Vol.2

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
MEETING NO. 7/70 HELD ON 4TH/5TH AUGUST 1970.

1. HYDATID DISEASE

Dr Malone explained to Council that he had been conducting a series of reaction tests designed to determine the presence of hydatid disease in the community. The campaign had not received any publicity since the amount of fluid available for the tests was restricted and sufficient material remained to carry out only a further 300 tests in addition to the 150 tests already performed. He was anxious for guidance regarding future policy, in particular as to whether the entire community was to be tested.

Council advised that the following course be adopted:

- (a) telegraphic enquiries should be made to obtain information on the standardisation of the echinococcus fluid despatched by H.M.S. Endurance in April 1970. If this information was not available the relevant authorities in Britain should be asked to make further supplies of fluid available by the next 'Darwin' if possible.
- (b) A system should be introduced to ensure that records are kept at the Stanley butchery to show the increase or decrease in incidence of hydatid cysts occurring in mutton slaughtered at the butchery. Such records would need to show from which farms the sheep originated.
- (c) In due course and in the light of the attitude to the hydatid disease problem in the Colony of the Medical Research Council of Great Britain it might prove possible to obtain financial assistance from the United Kingdom towards the costs of medical treatment for the disease, and this possibility should be borne in mind.
- (d) The Sheep Owners' Association should be asked to hold a discussion with the Acting Senior Medical Officer during their forthcoming meetings so that farm managers could be briefed regarding the necessity for taking all possible precautions to prevent the spread of the disease.
- (e) A broadcast statement outlining the plans to conduct mass testing of the human population to determine the presence of hydatid disease made by the Senior Medical Officer should be issued when the position regarding the supply of echinococcus fluid was clear.

See 44

44

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

WAP 15142—021 584578/790938 500 pds 12/68 Grp.782

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			5.8.70
To	LTF DR ON PATRICIA BRADSHAW DEPENDER LONDON W9			HGA/C

Grateful information on standardisation of Echinosoccus fluid
sent by HMS Endurance in May stop If not available could further
2500 doses be sent stop Please keep Liston Medical Adviser Ministry
of Overseas Development or Evans Deputy Medical Adviser informed
Malone Falkland Islands

Time

ARA

Reply at 47

Copy : S.M.O.

DECODE.

45.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR to MINISTRY FOR OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

Despatched : 5.8.70 Time : Received : Time :

MODEV 47

Following telegram from Acting Senior Medical Officer to Dr
C.M. Patricia Bradstreet Defender NW9 repeated for information
Dr Liston begins grateful information on standardisation of
Echinococcus fluid sent by HMS Endurance in May. If not
available could further 2500 doses be sent. Please keep Liston
Medical Adviser Ministry of Overseas Development or Evans Deputy
Medical Adviser informed ends

Governor

P/L : ARA

COPY : S.M.O.

Reply at 47

46

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

WAP 15142-821 584578/790938 500 pds 12/68 Grp.782

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	STANLEY			11.8.70
To	LEF CROWN LONDON			HOA/C

161 Following for Burroughs Wellcome # 183 Duston Rd NW1 from Senior Medical Officer have reference stating Scoloban not Cvicidal to E Granulosus stop What precautions do you recommend on disposal canine faeces after dosing stop Grateful earliest telegraphic reply

Secretary

Time ARA *Reply at 49*

Copy : SMO

DECODE.

47

TELEGRAM SENT.

From MINISTRY FOR OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT to GOVERNOR

Despatched: 11.8.70 Time: 1643 Received: 11.8.70 Time:

MODEV 45

45

Ref your Modev 47 following telegram for Senior MO from Dr Bradstreet. For complement fixation test use fluid at dilution of one in twentyfive. For skin test use fluid at dilution of one in six letter follows

Ministrant

P/L : ARA
COPY : SMO

SK
Indice that copy has been passed to D Malore.
Letter referred to above my arrival in next mail, so BK
file appropriately for that event; I ask PMO to get in touch
with me telephonically.
2. P.46 needs to be K 10 for reply.
3. Ltr to be downgraded to cont. Inform Mrs Booth. 12/8

S/603

48.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From MINISTRY FOR OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT to GOVERNOR

Despatched: 11.6.70 Time: 1645 Received: 11.8.70 Time: 13/8

Lu
13/8

cd. Please
mention on
Friday am

Lu
13/8

BODY 45

Ref your Model 47 following telegram for Senior MO from Dr Bradstreet. For complement fixation test use fluid at dilution of one in twentyfive. For skin test use fluid at dilution of one in six, letter follows

Ministrant

P/L : ARA
COPY : SMO

Y.E. This should prompt Medical to test the whole population once.

2. Ag. SMO. advise continuing to test on request: & at same time sending sufficient test fluid to Dr Ferguson to enable him to do approximately 400 tests, again on request.

3. ~~Dr Malone received a telegram yesterday to say~~
OVER

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

49.

From CROWN LONDON SW1

To COLONIAL SECRETARY STANLEY

Despatched : 17th August, 19 70 Time : 1600

Received : 17th August, 19 Time :

46.
Following for SMO your telegram 161 to Burroughs
Wellcome reply follows no effective chemical Ovicidal
agent known for Granuldsus eggs. No purging after
Scolaban. Recommend burn formed stools. If there is
diarrhoea or following simultaneous use of arecoline
flame gun only reliable treatment of contaminated area

Crown

P/L : ARA
COPY : SMO

S.M.O.

Pl speak re this.

J.A.J. 17/8.

49A
60

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING
HELD ON 25th, 26th, & 27th AUGUST 1970.

2457

21. HYDATID DISEASE CAMPAIGN.

Members read the text of a proposed radio talk by Dr C.M. Malone, Acting Senior Medical Officer, on hydatid disease in the Colony and, after making several minor amendments, Council advised its approval for broadcast. It was suggested that the actual broadcast should be timed so as to be quickly followed by the issue of informative literature on the subject which was now in course of preparation.

Browning
AG. CLERK OF COUNCILS

7
12/18

COLONIAL SECRETARIAT
2 AUG
FALKLAND

PROPOSED BROADCAST BY Ag.S. M. O. ON HYDATID DISEASE.

This is a further little talk on the subject of Hydatid disease. I have no doubt that by now many of you will have heard of the trouble I had with the managers of the farms and the union delegates on the subject of Hydatid disease in these Islands.

The first thing many of you will want to know about is the test being carried out to find people who may have the disease. Let me first of all stress that this is a test and is not a vaccination against Hydatid. It is a simple test, two small injections in your arm, the result showing in ten minutes for most people. A few people, if they have the disease, give a result six hours later, but this is not common. This test will be available to all who want it in the next few weeks as your doctors get around the Camp.

Let me at this stage make it very clear to you that we do not expect to find many cases. The chances are you do not have Hydatid. In one of the Camps where there had been a case recently we did not find any other people with the disease, and we tested every one there. So you can see there is no need for great alarm, the chances are slight that anyone will have the illness. If, however, you are one of the few with the disease it is obviously better to find out now before there are any complications.

Some of you may feel that not enough has been done about this problem but I can assure you that a great deal is being done and that advice and help is being sought from experts all over the world. We were lucky that the agricultural team who were here recently alerted to the extent of the problem and helped to get things moving so that the Islands could be cleared of this thing once and for all. But you see any programme will not work without the help of everyone in the Islands, we are all involved, every man, woman and child, whether Stanley or the Camp. WE must all obey the rules which will make the programme a success.

Shortly you will be receiving from the Hydatid Committee some leaflets telling you about the disease and what you must do about it. I hope you will read these and take heed of their message. In the near future there should be no new cases of human Hydatid disease in the colony, it is up to you.

OK To me in file on 24/8 pl- J
12/18

51

BROADCAST BY A.G. S.M.O. ON HYDATID DISEASE

This is a further little talk on the subject of Hydatid disease. I have no doubt that by now many of you will have heard of the talks I had with the managers of the farms and the union delegates on the subject of Hydatid disease in these Islands.

The first thing many of you will want to know about is the test being carried out to find people who may have the disease. Let me first of all stress that this is a test and is not a vaccination against the hydatid. It is a simple test, two small injections in your arm, the result showing in ten minutes for most people. A few people, if they have the disease, give a result six hours later, but this is not common. This test will be available to all who want it in the next few weeks as your doctors get around the Camp.

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Some of you may feel that not enough is being done about this problem, but I can assure you that a great deal has been and is being done and that advice is being sought from experts all over the world. We were very lucky that the agricultural team who were here recently alerted us to the extent of the problem and helped to get things moving so that a start could be made to clear the Islands of this thing once and for all. But as you know any programme of this kind will not work without the help of everyone in the Islands; we are all involved, every man, woman and child, whether in Stanley or the Camp. WE must all obey the rules which will make the programme a success.

The Hydatid Committee will be issuing some leaflets telling you about the disease and what you should do about it. I ask all of you to read these and take heed of their message. And I ask the co-operation of everyone of you to play your part in helping to combat the disease.

[ARC: Actual date of
broadcast to be
entered here.]

19th. August 70

Burroughs Wellcome Co.,
183-193, Euston Rd.,
London, N. W. 1.

Dear sir,

Following your telegram on the effects of Scoloban, the problem that arises here is whether dogs should be turned loose after ascertaining that they have swallowed the pill or whether they should be restricted so that their stools may be collected for destruction. I have one reference stating that Scoloban is not ovicidal and the information we really need is on the amount of danger which might arise by dogs dosed with scoloban passing fertile eggs in the 48hrs. following dosing. As you will appreciate to incarcerate dogs for 48hrs. in a sheep farming community during the working season could lead to great loss of working time.

I would greatly appreciate if any information on the subject of destruction of dog's stools following Scoloban, which has been collected either from research institutes or from authorities of areas with Hydatid control programmes, could be forwarded with any copies of such to Dr. Liston, Director Medical Services, Ministry of Overseas Development,

With grateful thanks for your help so far,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

C. M. M.

Ag S.M.O.

Mrs Booth

Can use this file in connection with extract dictated by me from Dr. Ashmore's letter to me of 17.8.70 about Hydatids.

JMS

AGENTS
STANDARD

2nd September

70


Ag. Senior Medical Officer

Colonial Secretary

Hydatid Disease

I have recently had a letter from Dr. Ashmore in which he informs me that, on the afternoon on which he lunched with me in London in June he had a most interesting afternoon discussing hydatids with Professor Nelson. His letter says that the matter is now in the hands of the Ministry of Overseas Development and he considers that, if they find the right person, a survey might well get under way next year.

2. You are going to let me know whether there was anything of interest on this subject in your mail.



(J. A. Jones)
Colonial Secretary

copy 55

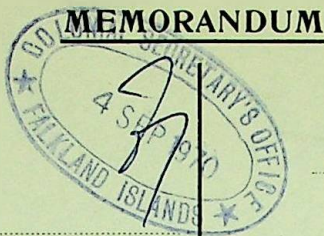
copy to 2457/A

Rev. 9. 9. 70 (11)

55

No. _____

It is requested that in any reference to this memorandum the above number and date should be quoted.



4th September 1970

Colonial Secretary

Ag. S.M.O.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

SUBJECT :- 54 Hydatid Disease

ref. your memo No.2457

Thank you for the information. I have nothing new at the moment. Dr. Bradstreet's letter merely confirmed the dilutions of the test fluid as sent by cable.

C.M. Malone

(C.M. Malone)

Ag. S.M.O.

RC 28/9

A.M.O.,

Anything new please?

*L.G.
28/9/70*

Reply at 57

PUBLIC NOTICE

DOSING OF DOGS 4th QUARTER 1970

The following arrangements will be carried out in Stanley for the fourth quarter, beginning October 1970, and are issued in accordance with Clause 3 of the Dogs Order, 1970.

1. Dosing will take place at the rear of the Stanley Police Station between the hours of 8.30 a.m. and 12 noon on Saturday 3rd October 1970.

2. Dog owners whose surnames begin with the initials

A - J should bring their dogs to the Police Station for dosing between 8.30 a.m. and 10 a.m.

K - Z should bring their dogs to the Police Station for dosing between 10 a.m. and 12 noon.

3. Dosing will be carried out at the Police Station by dog owners under my supervision. Other inspectors will also be present.

4. All dogs brought for dosing should be on a lead.

5. Dogs brought for dosing should not have been fed within four hours of the appointed time for dosing.

6. Owners will only be permitted to bring their dogs through the front entrance of the Police Station. A small portable sign will indicate to owners where to find the dosing area at the back of the Police Station.

7. Dog owners should bring the card already issued to them when they present their dogs for dosing.

8. The public is reminded of the penalties imposed by Clause 9 of the Dogs Order upon those who contravene or fail to comply with any provision of the Order.

W.A. Felton

(W.A. Felton)
Acting O/ic Police

18th September 1970

Ref: 160/43/II

FA

S/c.

It appears that the record made regarding
payt to Peter McGuire for work i.c.w. Hydah's exam-
inations at the Stanley Batching has been mislaid.

I discussed this matter with C.S. some four or five weeks ago and it was agreed to pay McGuire at the rate of 10/- per hour for time spent on the operation. His hourly wage will however cease while on "Hydah's" pay. SFC will now need to be approached ~~to~~ to confirm that the additional amount (i.e. difference between McGuire's normal hourly pay + the 10/- per hour) will be made available.

Note
C.T. received it
personally as he
subsequently spoke to
me about it. J/10

25.9.70

O.i.c. Agric.,

To see above & take necessary action pl.
Would you afterwards return this p. to
me so that it can be appropriately filed?

J. C.S.
25.9.70.

Retained from
O.i.c. Agric Today.

30.9.70.

Ag.C.S.

A summary of my talks in London (f 40).

Prof. Nelson. Continue what we are doing to control: should have assistance to investigate the serological and medical side: difficulty, at the moment, to find the right person to send out: should be somebody prepared to do two years - one in the Falklands and one following up the research in London.

2 Dr. Liston and Dr. Evans. Help should be sent out to investigate at the obviously early stage: M.O.D. would back this problem if London School of Tropical Medicine and Medical Research Council were interested: initial approach should be made by F.I. Government to MOD. In the meantime, continue to control but do not start testing.

3 On my return, I find that a large-scale campaign of Casoni testing has been carried out successfully and this puts a new light on the above and Government's request that I examine the problem.

4 Perhaps we could arrange a meeting with H.E. to discuss?

30th September, 1970.

S. M. O.

T.E.

f. i.

S.M.O.'s last sentence seems to correctly indicate the next step

L.E.
1/10/70

C.S. 0900 GH Saturday 3/10 J/2/10

DECODE.

58

TELEGRAM SENT.

From MINISTRY FOR OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT to GOVERNOR

Despatched: 2.10.70.

Time: 1642

Received: 2.10.70. Time: 1515

MODEV 51

For Dr Malone reference your enquiry Dr Bradstreet specimen of Hydatid should be sent in sterile bottle. If available methiolate one in ten thousand could be added otherwise add nothing

Ministrant

S.M.O.

Pl. see + withdraw copy.

P/L: JE

Copy | S.M.O.

agls

f c.s.

Seen/Thank you + copy withdrawn

2.10.70.

opened to Dr. Malone. 6/10/70

Copy.

60

Medical Department,
STANLEY, Falkland Islands.

.....13th October, 1970.

Dear Dr. Liston,

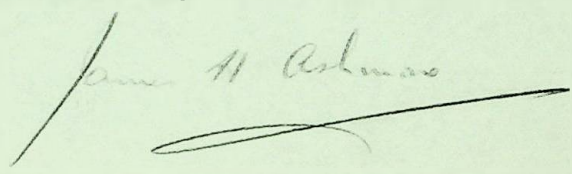
Back in the Falklands again, after a very enjoyable leave and our holiday in Venice was wonderful. It was very nice to see you and Dr. Evans again and your introduction to Prof. Nelson turned out to be a most happy afternoon - especially when I found that he and my wife knew each other years ago in Dundee Royal Infirmary !!

Thank you so much for your help over our Hydatid problem. When I returned, I found that through pressure of public opinion Dr. Malone had started Casoni testing. This has, of course, been done without any serological tests and has practically covered the population - revealing, so far, only three further definite cases. Under the present circumstances, then, everything seems satisfactory.

However, should you find anyone suitable to carry out the proposed research, Government here would be glad to reopen the question. You would probably consider it advisable, anyway, to carry out re-testing in 3 to 5 years time - with serological testing - so that the provision for us of someone to do the necessary research can be regarded as a project equally for the medium as for the long term. Given sufficient time warning, I gathered that Prof. Nelson might even enjoy a "working holiday" in the Falklands himself !! He, and his wife, would be very welcome to stay with us.

A new First Day Cover comes on sale at the end of the month - I must remember you this time !!

Yours sincerely,



Dr. J. M. Liston,
Medical Adviser,
Ministry of Overseas Development,
LONDON, SW1.

*J.E. You may wish to see this.
L.E.
13/10/70*

*C.S. T.Y. The information memo. to Exco. would be useful.
I.R.O. work pressures at Government PMO could be asked to draft. 13/10*

A.M.S.

Would you please produce a draft memorandum for Executive Council setting out the position with regard to Hyderabad Bureau in the Colony. You should include a summary of your discussion in the UK together with recommendations made by those whose advice you sought. A brief description of what is being done at the present time - you could include animals as well as humans - and what might be done in a longer term programme. The latter point could be the gist of your letter to Dr Lister.

h.c.

14/10/70

Draft Memorandum for Executive Council - Hydatid Disease in the Colony.

During his leave, Dr. Ashmore held talks with Drs. Liston and Evans at M.O.D. and with Prof. Nelson at London School of Tropical Medicine. Their advice was to continue the control measures already being taken and, on the Medical side, assistance should be given to fully investigate the problem by Casoni testing and serological examinations of the population. Difficulties would be to find the right person to send out to do these examinations and the follow-up in London. In the meantime, it was advised against testing with the Casoni test until the full serological tests were done at the same time.

On his return, the S.M.O. found that - through pressure of public opinion - Dr. Malone had started Casoni testing, without serological tests, and had practically covered the population.

Casoni testing is still continuing throughout Stanley and the Camp, and is near completion. The results have been most encouraging - the total number of human cases now dealt with by the Medical Department since 1963 being 7, of which 3 have been found in 1970. None have been found as a result of the Casoni testing.

Examination of sheep for Hydatid Disease is continuing at the Stanley butchery and the reports are being kept by the O.I.C.Agriculture.

It might be considered advisable to carry out re-testing in 3 to 5 years time - by Casoni and serological examinations - and the S.M.O. has written to Dr. Liston, M.O.D., to this effect. If the answer indicates that this is advisable, then approach by this Government to M.O.D. would receive favourable consideration, in conjunction with the London School of Tropical Medicine and the Medical Research Council.

=====

Ag. C.S.

Would the above be suitable?

19th October, 1970.

[Signature]
S.M.O.

Office.

Information Paper for SMO please.

LG
20/10/70

Hydatid Disease in the Colony

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L. Gleadell

(L. Gleadell)
Acting Colonial Secretary

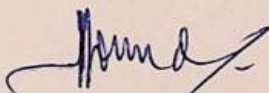
File Ref: 2457
20th October 1970
FA

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING
HELD ON 28th, 29th and 30th OCTOBER 1970

2457

27. HYDATID DISEASE

Council advised that farm managers be requested to have the offal from all sheep slaughtered examined for the presence of cysts and be asked to keep records to show the number of sheep slaughtered and the number of cases in which cysts were observed. The records would be submitted to the Officer-in-charge Agricultural Department at quarterly intervals.


CLERK OF COUNCILS

A.C.S.

Hydatid Disease: Camp Statistics

You will recall W. P. Miller saying his committee had asked for a D to be sent to Farm Managers requesting the regular preparation of diseased animal statistics in the same way as these figures are gathered for the butchery in Starkey.

I suggest you draft the letter & clear it with W. Miller before issuing it. I'd like to see it myself, too.

J
12/11

J.G.

Draft enclosure attached.

I have discussed with Smeo Mr. Miller, as a result of which one or two amendments have been made.

J
7.11.70

ACS Ty. P. issue.

Copy to be endorsed to POA file.

sc ✓

J
11/11

Ref: 2457

Colonial Secretary's Office
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

20th November 1970

Dear Sir,

HYDATID DISEASE CONTROL

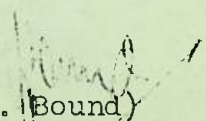
Measures taken in Stanley to assist in the control of the hydatid disease include the keeping of records at the Stanley Butchery showing the number of sheep slaughtered and the number of cases in which cysts are evident. The figures obtained in this manner are kept by the Agricultural Department and will eventually form useful data to assist in determining the progress being made in controlling the disease.

2. It will be appreciated that the more detailed information that can be obtained and recorded in this field, the greater our chances of success will be in combating the disease; and it is with this aspect in mind that I now approach you with the request that the offal from all sheep slaughtered on your farm, including those killed for mutton by shepherds, are examined for the presence of cysts and a record kept to show the number of sheep slaughtered during each 3-month period and the number of cases in which cysts have been detected.

3. To simplify the operation arrangements are being made for the Dog Dosing Returns to be amended to include provision for this additional information. The return can then be submitted to the Officer-in-Charge Agricultural Department in the usual way at the beginning of January, April, July and October of each year.

4. Your co-operation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,


(H.L. Bound)
for COLONIAL SECRETARY

To all Farm Managers.

Copy to S.O.A. for information

JE

D O S I N G C E R T I F I C A T E

67

.....Farm

.....Date

To: The Agricultural Department, STANLEY

I CERTIFY that.... dogs on this station have been satisfactorily dosed with the Anti-Hydatid drug - Scolaban.

Other information

- (a) Total number of dogs on farm including puppies....
- (b) Number of Scolaban Tablets on hand....
- (c)

I FURTHER CERTIFY that sheep were slaughtered on this station and that cysts were detected in the offal from.... sheep.

.....

Inspector.

JE

Be 14. 2. 71.
(144 r 15 spk c.g.)

file

68

FALKLAND ISLANDS POLICE



Tel: STANLEY 95.
" 96.

Your ref.

Our ref.

Officer in Charge,
Falkland Islands Police Force,
Port Stanley,
Falkland Islands.
23rd December 1970.

Dear Madam,

I would be grateful if you would broadcast the following announcement this evening and again tomorrow evening.

Dosing of Dogs, 5th Quarter. ? (2nd Jan. 1971)

Dosing of dogs will take place at the rear of the Police Station between the hours of 8.30 am and 10.30 am on Saturday, the 2nd January 1971.

Dog owners whose surnames begin with the initials A-J are required to bring their dogs to the Police Station between 8.30 am and 9.30 am on Saturday, the 2nd of January; owners whose surnames begin with the initials K-Z are required to bring their dogs to the Police Station between 9.30 am and 10.30 am on Saturday, the 2nd of January 1971.

Dosing will be carried out at the Police Station by dog owners under my supervision. Other inspectors will also be present.

All dogs brought for dosing should be on a lead.

Dogs brought for dosing should not have been fed within four hours of the appointed time for dosing.

Owners will only be permitted to bring their dogs through the front entrance of the Police Station.

Dog owners should bring the card already issued to them when they present their dogs for dosing.

The public are reminded of the penalties imposed by Clause 9 of the Dogs Order upon those who contravene or fail to comply with any provision of the Order.

Officer in Charge Police.

By: 14.2.71.
(1st & 1st spt. C.S.)

Minutes of Executive Council Meeting No. 13/70

7
69

held on 22nd and 23rd December 1970.

2357

13. HYDATID DISEASE

Mention was made of the possibility of on-th-spot inspection being carried out in the camps to ensure that

all action required by the law was in fact being carried out.

Council advised that the question be referred to the Hydatid Committee for advice.

Referred to Hyd. Ckce 19.2.71

[Signature]
CLERK OF COUNCIL.