

AGR/7/14

AGR/DOG/2#1

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See Vol 2

HYDATIDS COMMITTEE

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A
FALKLAND ISLANDS GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION PAMPHLET

The Hydatid Cyst

by S. MILLER

The Hydatid Parasite.

All of us in the Falklands are vaguely aware that an Order in Council has been recently passed to control the spread of hydatid disease in the Colony.

In all probability very few of us know exactly what hydatid disease really is, especially in so far as it can infect human beings. The writer has up until recently been as ignorant as anybody but having been in contact with the National Hydatids Council of New Zealand, and obtained their very excellent and recently published booklet called "*Hydatid Disease in New Zealand*", which incidentally is issued post free by the National Hydatids Council, he has learnt a great deal more than he knew some months ago.

Hydatid disease covers the activities of two tapeworms; the most important from our point of view is *Echinococcus Granulosus*. We will not use that mouthful again but refer to it as the small tapeworm as in fact it is only a quarter of an inch in length, compared to *Taenia Hydatigena*, the common long tapeworm which we all know can reach several feet in length.

This long chap, however, is not infective to man, whereas the short fellow is and in New Zealand the incidence of the disease in humans is 102 per 10,000 population and the death-rate from it is 0.65 per 10,000. That death-rate is not high but we certainly do not want to hear of any percentage in the Falklands at all.

Now we will go back to the small fellow and consider his life history. His host is the dog. The head of the worm bears four round suckers and a double row of hooks with which it is able to attach itself to the gut wall of the host, and behind the head the body of the worm consists of three or four segments. These body segments are continually being renewed and as the end one becomes full of eggs, it is shed and passes out with the dog's excreta. This segment can contain 800 - 1,000 eggs which become dry and are blown about the pasture. They are of course microscopic in size but remain viable for at least three months after passing from the dog.

The egg has a resistant shell enclosing a small embryo which is armed with three pairs of hooks. If the egg is swallowed (on the grass) by a suitable host — sheep, cattle, pig, or man — the shell is destroyed by the digestive juices, and the freed embryo burrows through the intestinal wall, and getting into the blood stream is carried to the liver. While some embryos remain in the liver others are carried on to the lungs or other organs and stay there.

If the embryo survives destruction by the white blood corpuscles it grows to form a cyst, filled with fluid within which develop tapeworm heads, similar to those of the adult worms. If such a cyst, in the offal of a sheep is swallowed by a dog, each immature tapeworm head may attach itself to the gut wall of the dog, and within six weeks may develop into an adult worm capable of producing eggs.

The long tapeworm also passes through a cystic stage in the sheep, very similar to the cysts of the short fellow, and it also has its adult stage in the dog.

As the life cycles of both types are similar it is obvious that both can be controlled in the same manner; firstly by avoiding re-infection through the denial of *all* offal to dogs, and secondly by dosing of the dogs with arecoline or similar drug, *at regular intervals*. What must be emphasised is that the second is quite inadequate without the first — dogs must be prevented from having any access to raw offal.

So much for the bare bones of the life history. What are we going to do about it? Government have told us that copies of the Hydatid Order will be sent to all farms shortly but that of course is only the beginning of the story. Dog owners, and that really boils down to the responsibility of farm managers, must show some interest and take all the steps they can. The drug in the form of pills is available, free, from the Senior Medical Officer on request. Dogs should be dosed at least three times a year, at intervals of not less than three months; the dog should be confined in a cage and all excreta resulting from the dosing must be burned. That part of it is fairly simple, but the avoidance of re-infection through access to raw offal is much more difficult in a sheepfarming area where butchering is widespread and disposal not a simple matter.

When Mr. Godsall, the veterinary officer attached to British Antarctic Survey visited the camp stations a year ago, he drew some farmers

attention to the varied amount of infection within the Colony. He also advised that as a general precaution it would be sufficient if all offal were placed out of reach of dogs in a large drum or similar container and not tipped out for 24 hours, after which time the cysts would be dead.

New Zealand Hydatids Council, however, emphasise that there are only four certain ways in which to destroy any possible infection from raw offal.

1. By boiling it for 30 minutes, after which it can be fed to a dog.
2. By burning the offal.
3. By burying the offal so that dogs cannot get at it.
4. By placing the offal where dogs cannot get at it and leaving it to decompose undisturbed.

Except in the case of a central butchery none of those four methods are easy to apply on sheep stations — in the settlement maybe, where several sheep are butchered at the same place at regular intervals. But what about the outside shepherd, and the odd sheep that either dies or is killed within reach of a dog? All in all, probably for us on the farms it will be easier to follow Mr. Godsall's suggestion and use a dog proof container for 24 or more hours, although the New Zealand authorities would probably not regard that as 100% efficient.

The writer would like to emphasise that the publication of this short article is an attempt only to clear up in many farmers and shepherds minds what all the recent discussion and law-making is about, what principles are involved and what should be done, in so far as anything can be done.

It would be wrong to assume from the fourth paragraph that there is any particular danger to humans, but if New Zealand people can become infected then so can we. It is for the health of the dogs and therefrom the prosperity of the sheepfarming business that matters. Undoubtedly this infection has always been present but it may be getting worse and it would be folly just to shut one's eyes to it. Government can pass legislation, but to be effective, it is up to individuals to carry it out.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Hydatid Disease - a short review 2.12.69.

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 two small batches of beef cattle there were 61% affected. Let us compare this country for a moment with New Zealand see which country has the larger number of dogs per head human population:-

New Zealand $4\frac{1}{2}$,000,000 people to 200,000 dogs -
1 dog to 22 people

In the Falklands We have 2,000 people to a bit
1,000 dogs - 1 dog to 2 people - 10 times as many
per head.

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

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.....

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 & 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) 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 & 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 4½ 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 anti-social - (equivalent really to encouraging a plague which may strike down your own or your neighbour's children).

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 the 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.....

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. Pole-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 sametime an indoor exhibit devised by Mr. Williams our lab. technician. 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 film 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.....

think one or two fieldworkers are needed.

I have suggested an approach be made to the World Health Organization of U.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.

Enclosed please find:

- ① Suggested circular for Henrykenton to send to farms.
(I promised to devise one)
- ② Existing Dogs Ordinance ORDER with suggested alterations
- ③ A copy of my suggestions for control of Stanley dogs.
- ④ List or summary of cattle in Stanley area tuberculin tested in ~~the~~ ⁴ batches as promised at Developmental Committee meeting:-

A. The 2 main dairies plus private cows & calves behind Davis St.

Hogarth	24	}	10 different owners.
Royce	15		
Others	29		
	60 ?		60

B. Dry stock from the Camber:

Cows	88	}	14 different owners
Heifers	74		
Calves	10		
	172		172

C. Bulls & companions 8 8

D. Light house stock -

Cows	14
Heifers	1
Calves	2
	17

TOTAL 257
REACTORS 11

In due course certificates for all those showing ownership will be lodged with the Agri. Dept. *OSMec.*

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CONTROL OF HYDATID DISEASE

Suggestions for better control
of Dogs in the Stanley area.

DOGS

Alter the dosing months to January, April, July and October.

All dogs to be licensed or registered (working dogs) in 1st week January. On death of dogs or transfer of ownership Police must be informed.

Police to issue Scoloban for Stanley dogs - Agricultural Dept. for Camp dogs as now.

STANLEY

In January with the Licence or Registration certificate owners would also be given by the Police:-

- (1) The necessary number of Scoloban TABLETS
- (2) Instruction and information LEAFLET
- (3) CARD on which they must certify that dog has received and retained the tablets.

On receipt of this card Police will make an entry in their record sheet and tape the dogs collar with Blue adhesive water-proof tape and stamp the tape with the official date stamp to indicate to everybody that the dog has been dosed during the current period.

In April the dog owners must ^{again} collect Scoloban tablets and card again from the Police Station. When the Police have satisfied themselves from perusal of the certifying card that the dog has been dosed they tape the collar with a different coloured tape and stamp it again.

The procedure is the same in July and October.

NON-COMPLIANCE

Seven days grace after the end of the month will be given for notification of satisfactory completion of dosing. On the 7th of the following month Police will serve notices requiring offending owners to present their dogs to the Agricultural Department at the stables for dosing with a dosing gun.

Failure to do so will carry a penalty.

It will also be an offence carrying a higher penalty to take a dog outside private property without a collar bearing both the appropriate date stamp and the owners name and telephone number or address. Any camp dog brought to Stanley or the Sixty Acre Paddock for whatever reason must be accompanied by a certificate from the Dogs Ordinance Inspector at the owners' place of residence stating that the dog has been dosed at the last dosing period.

Dog owners to be prosecuted if their dogs are found straying i.e. running unaccompanied outside the built-up area of Stanley or if they are shown to be causing a nuisance in Stanley. *It is quite wrong that dogs are allowed to near the Stanley water supply filtration plant as ~~at present~~ happens at present.*

C.T. McCrea.

27.11.69.

8

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).

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.

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 Officer 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 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

PUBLIC NOTICE

59

A small exhibition in connexion with the control of hydatid disease has been mounted onboard m.v. 'Forrest', consisting of posters and photographs and specimens from diseased animals, as well as proposed types of incinerators for the destruction of offal.

All persons on stations being visited by m.v. Forrest are invited to view the exhibition.

Ref: 160/43

11th December, 1969.

RRB.



4, James Street,
Stanley.

8th. December, 1969.

Mr. C.T. McCrea,
44, Davis Street,
Stanley.

Dear Mr. McCrea,

Following your broadcast on Hydatid Disease Friday evening December 5th. and my brief visit to the Laboratory Saturday Dec. 6th. I feel it my duty to take the open invitation for anyone to put forward suggestions, which may help in the control or possible eradication of this horrid disease, that has so extensively got out of hand. I wish to forward my thoughts on this dire subject, based on a varied camp experience supported with 6 months in Stanley Butchery during 1960.

From your talk the figures given the ratio men to dogs at 2 : 1 undoubtedly show there are far too many dogs in this colony. Breaking the Hydatid cycle would be much simplified if the number of dogs were brought to absolute minimum required for farm work. This reduction of numbers I see as a necessary first action.

To enumerate prominent points:

1. Reduce the number of dogs everywhere, keep essential workers only.
2. Free supply of dosing drugs.
3. Make regular dosing compulsory by law, controlled by officially appointed persons; these could be farm managers on their stations and Head of A.G. Dept. for Stanley.
4. Raise Stanley dog license to as much as £10 or £20.
5. Introduce licensing to camp dogs at say £1 per head, this might induce shepherds to put staggering old Bounce & Pete out of misery from sheer old age.

continued overleaf...

6. People who keep dogs in Stanley must confine them to their own land and not let dogs wander to contaminate roads, public grass, playing fields etc..
7. Slaughter House offal in town & camp, retained for dog food can easily be cooked in steel cauldrons (the type once used in local wash houses.) Other offal could be stored in containers for safe decompose period, then tipped in sea or fields wherever required to best advantage. Most farms have old 400 gallon water tanks, one of these with top cut out, mounted on some wheel conveyance would contain the average farms weekly offal.
8. Large scale 'Oat Field' killings, here I would remove offal from each carcass and place it in a trailer for tipping into pre-dug pits. The pits when near full could be covered in and sealed with a load of peat mould or ashes. Average weight of offal can easily be determined by weighing a few samples, likewise volume by simple measurement. Having established these values, calculation for size & number of pits can readily be ascertained. Stomach contents emptied as fertilizer on fields, before placing in the trailer for disposal in the pit. Carcass's left in fields for bird scavenging and later burnt as usual practice.
9. Permanent slaughter places to have brick or steel incinerators.
10. To dispose of all dead sheep in the camps I suggest each shepherd carry a can of paraffin for ignition purposes, move carcass to rock, clay patch or beach (one of these conditions are always near to hand) and burn.
11. Build special compounds in settlements for dogs not actually working; with adjacent kennels, provided with sanitation. Some farms already have small enclosed dog runs! After dog work ceases all dogs to be shut in compounds and never let forage about settlements.
12. Strict control of dogs around lamb marking pens and suchlike.

continued overleaf...

The above are my impressions, around each, methods of application might be worked out for adaption on farms. This letter can be put before the Hydatid Committee as material to work on. If on the other hand you think it rather weak, just repudiate.

I must emphasize although I am familiar with our camp set-up, I dont claim to have the solutions to this nasty problem. I leave the practicability of the above suggestions to the discretion of Hydatid Committee.

Yours sincerely,



E.M.Goss.



M/12

P.O. Box 238
Port Stanley,
8th Dec. 69.

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Dear Sirs,

We've been asked to send any suggestions to the Hydatos Committee so I hope you may find some of the following helpful.

We've heard about the proportion of dogs to humans and the general opinion is that this is too high.

May I suggest a system whereby all dogs are registered from the time of birth until death. This number which is used for registering may be used by the vet in the use of dosing for control. Maybe this registering of dogs would cut down the number if a small fee were to be charged annually: this money used in the covering charge for the drugs and cost of employing someone to ensure that these dogs are dosed.

Maybe if an agreed proportion of the number of dogs per man for the number of sheep under his control would help reduce the number of dogs. I've heard it said that a man with a large number of dogs generally has two or three favourites which do the work of the rest. I think 3 dogs and 1 pup in training is sufficient for a shepherd.

The two following I am doubtful of but maybe some research could be done to this.

I am wondering if there is such an ingredient that can be added to the dip water when dipping that kills the cyst eggs in the fleece and in the fur, if so could this also be used regularly around the areas where the dogs are kennelled.

Offel disposal is a problem but could quick lime be used with some other ingredient mixed in (this being used for a deterrent to the dog) so that the remains rotted faster maybe a hand ful to each carcass.

I know these sound stringent but most important we need coordination between everybody and I think that if the problems of each meeting that aren't solved were summed up and announced once or twice a week on the radio it would be rewarded with results and answers.

This is a big concern in a small place and we mustn't let it beat us. I hope that we can get further than just talking about it.

Yours faithfully J. R. Mead.

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The Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1851.)

REGISTERED 1902.

AGENTS FOR LLOYDS.

TELEGRAMS "FLEETWING PORTSTANLEY" VIA RADIO.

Stanley,

3rd December

19 69

19/12

AS/mh

Mr. C.T. McCrea
Agricultural Advisory Team
Veterinary Laboratory
STANLEY

Dear Mr. McCrae,

Many thanks for your letter of 28th November 1969 on the subject of Hydatid cyst infection of sheep and cattle offal in our butchery. As you know, I visited the butchery on the morning of Saturday, 29th November and spoke to you immediately afterwards on the subject of a fence which would deny access to the offal should any dogs be in the vicinity. This I feel would be a much less expensive precaution than the installation of an incinerator. I have also discussed the question of dogs belonging to our staff with the head butcher, Mr. Butler, and we have agreed to build a dog proof pen for these animals.

Yours sincerely,

Maggie
COLONIAL MANAGER

c.c. London Office

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1851.)

REGISTERED 1902.

AGENTS FOR LLOYDS.

TELEGRAMS "FLEETWING PORTSTANLEY" VIA RADIO.

Stanley,

5th December 1969

AS/mh

The Colonial Secretary
STANLEY

Dear Sir,

F. I. C. BUTCHERY

I was somewhat surprised to learn from Mr. Butler, our Head Butcher, that he had been asked to attend a meeting of a Government Committee at which he was asked to discuss measures which might be taken by this Company to assist in the control of Hydatid cysts. I feel that an approach direct to one of our employees without reference to this Office, was extremely discourteous particularly in view of the fact that you and Mr. McCrae had discussed these matters with the writer in addition to having been in correspondence with this Office on the same subject.

Yours faithfully,

D. McCrae

H. Blagie

MANAGER

SC This mystifies me. As the Hydatid Committee's Secretary,
can you elucidate?

J. 6/1/2

17
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HYDATIDS COMMITTEE

Minutes of the first meeting of the Committee held on
4th December 1969, at the offices of the General
Employees' Union, Stanley.

Present: Mr S. Miller, J.P. - Chairman
Dr J.H. Ashmore Mr D.J. Draycott
Mr R.V. Goss Mr L.J. Butler
Mr T.J. Peck Mr H.T. Luxton
*Mr R.W. Hills *Mr K.W. Luxton, J.P.
*Mr W.H. Clement, J.P. *Mr J.R.S. Felton
Mr C.T. McCrea, M.R.C.V.S.

*Substitute members

The following members were unable to attend:

Mr R.M. Pitaluga Mr R.G. Vinson, J.P.
Mr D.M. Pole-Evans, J.P. Mr L.G. Blake, J.P.

Clerk: Mr R. Browning

1. Mr Miller opened the meeting by emphasizing the seriousness of hydatid disease and the alarming proportions to which the incidence of the disease had rapidly grown in the Colony within the last few years. He went on to suggest that it was now time to take energetic steps to eradicate the disease, and to do so in the fairest way to all sections of the community.
2. The committee then studied the Tapeworm Eradication (Dogs) Order 1965 in the light of what had been said and suggested the following amendments:
 - Para 3. Substitute "Scolaban" for "a reputable tapeworm remedy"; Insert "not longer than three months" after the word "intervals";
 - Para 4. Substitute "Scolaban" for "a reputable tapeworm remedy";
 - Para 5. Delete;
 - Para 7. Delete the word "Raw";A new paragraph to be added providing that dogs must be excluded permanently from all butcheries and from all killing areas while killing is in progress.
3. As a result of further discussion the following points were agreed:
 - i. That there should be a display at the Joint Race-meeting and Stock Show in February 1970, showing posters, specimens from diseased animals, and various suggested forms of incinerators for the destruction of offal;
 - ii. That a similar, but smaller, travelling exhibition should be mounted on m.v. "Forrest" during her forthcoming voyage around the Camp, thus enabling a start to be made on impressing on people living in the Camp the seriousness of the situation regarding hydatid disease in the Colony;
 - iii. That the attention of all farm managers should be drawn to the fact that the disease could be spread as easily by cattle as by sheep. It was felt that it might not be generally recognized that it was just as important to prevent dogs eating offal from cattle as from sheep;

- iv. That stress should be given in all publicity campaigns to the fact that although dosing dogs with Scolaban every three months was very necessary, it was most essential that the dogs should also be denied access to raw offal; and that as dog dirt could be a source of infection it was necessary that dog-kennels should always be kept clean and disinfected;
 - v. That people in the Camp should be reminded that pet dogs equally with working dogs came under the provisions of the Order; they should be advised also that there were no undesirable side effects from the use of Scolaban such as had sometimes been experienced with Tenoban;
 - vi. That a circular should be sent out shortly to farm managers requesting that the Colonial Secretary be advised of the total numbers of dogs on their farms;
 - vii. That Government be asked to consider:
 - a) making it obligatory for all dogs in the Colony to be registered and changes of ownership recorded with a competent authority;
 - b) seeking expert advice on the subject of hydatid disease and if necessary arrange for the visit to the Colony of specialists.
4. The committee stressed the sharp degree of urgency with which it considered its recommendations should be implemented.
5. Mr McCrea outlined his proposals for the better control of dogs in Stanley. The committee was of the opinion that stronger measures than those proposed were called for. In particular it felt that dogs should be dosed under supervision of some competent authority, such as the Inspector of Police, who would keep the necessary records and take such action as might be required against owners who defaulted in any way. The proposal that certificates confirming that Scolaban had been administered to the dogs should be forwarded by the owners to the Agricultural Officer could be adapted for use by Inspectors in the Camp who should make such a return covering all dogs in their area.
6. It was recognized that the proposals of the committee would mean greater work in certain cases, but that this was unavoidable if hydatid disease was to be successfully fought in the Colony.

Ray Smith
Chairman

Jan. 20th 1970

Copy to the Hon. Colonial Secretary

SAN CARLOS SHEEP FARMING CO., LIMITED

22/12/69

Directors:
S. MILLER (Chairman)
C. LUXTON
E. M. SLAUGHTER
G. C. R. BONNER
R. M. PITALUGA

Secretary:
B. O. BARNES

Registered Office:
CROZIER PLACE,
PORT STANLEY

Telegraphic Address:
"JAYBEE, PORT-STANLEY"

SAN CARLOS,
FALKLAND ISLANDS
(via Montevideo)

23rd December 1969

The Hon. S. Miller,
Chairman, Hydatid Advisory Council,
Stanley.

Dear Sir,

It seems to me that if the number of Dogs in the Falklands were reduced this would lessen the risk of Hydatid disease in the Human and Stock population.

I would therefore suggest that the Dog population might be reduced by increasing the Tax on Pet Dogs to £5 per annum and only allowing Shepherds and Farm Managers 5 Working Dogs and 1 Dog being trained free of Tax: all in excess of this number being Taxed at the Pet Dog rate,

In case anybody might think I have an axe to grind against Pet Dog owners or those with 5 Working Dogs and one Young one I might point out that I have 1 Pet Dog and 5 Working Dogs and so would be affected.

I do not consider the working of this Farm would be affected adversely if Dogs were limited to these numbers, though this might be the case on Farms which have long drives, about which I have no knowledge.

I think if Dogs were Taxed in this manner many owners of Dogs in Stanley would get rid of them and many Managers and Shepherds would weed out their more useless Dogs if they were costing them £5 each per annum.

Yours sincerely,

(A.S.Monk)

Manager

Copies to the Hon. Colonial Secretary and Mr R.Pitaluga.

NOTE

Of the five methods of offal disposal set out below:-

- (a) by burning in incinerators;
- (b) by boiling for one hour - if bulk is considerable it must be stirred to cook right through;
- (c) by throwing into a dogproof cage and leaving to rot for a minimum of 28 days, after which remove to beach or bury;
- (d) ,by throwing into 40 gallon drums and subsequently treating as in (c) above;
- (e) by burying in a pit of size 6' x 8' and covering with a dog proof cover - when pit is almost full, cover with soil in such a manner as to prevent dogs digging offal out;

Members of Council tentatively considered that the last would be the most effective and should be the one most strongly recommended to farms.

2. The veterinery member of the Agriculture Advisory Team considers method (a) to be the most effective. He points out that peat can be used as the fuel in open incinerators or closed cylindrical stoves as found in many farm workshops - "Tortoise stoves".

3. Mr. McCrea considers the next most effective method to be (d) above. He makes the following comments on the other methods:

- (b) the boiling method was developed in New Zealand for cooking offal for dogs feed and was found not to be completely reliable. He does not advocate this method at all;
- (c) a wire netting cage would require a dog-proof fenced in enclosure around it. It would also mean leaving offal exposed to view and to birds (admittedly a very slight risk). If a "dog-proof cement pit" was substituted for a cage, it is a good method and is already in satisfactory use at one farm.
- (e) this method is only possible in soft ground. A small pit on these lines might be useful at an outside shepherd's house.

19th January, 1970.



B



A



1

Metal Drum with complete bottom
WITH WELL FITTING LID WITH HANDLE
EITHER (A) or (B)

FOR OFFAL ROTTING
OR DISINFECTION



2

Metal Drum with complete bottom

HOLE FOR INSERTING FUEL OIL 1 foot square

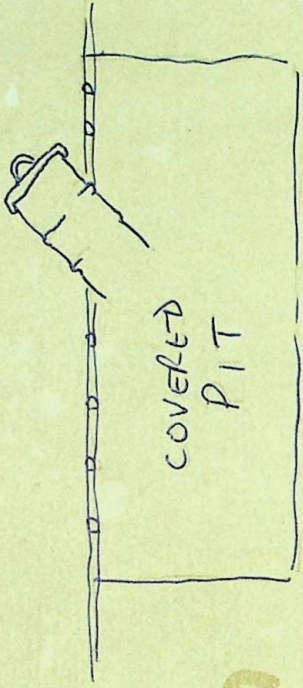
FOUR BARS OF METAL (ANGLE IRON OR SIMILAR)

TO SUPPORT OFFICE FOR BURNING 2 1/2" APART

~~_____~~
LID AS IN NO ①

FOR OFFICE BURNING.

GROUND LEVEL



METAL DRUM WITH NO BOTTOM

LID TO FIT

USED LIKE THIS

3

20.D.



HOLE 1 FT DIAMETER.

4

BOTTOMLESS DRUM.

PLUG TYPE LID MUST BE FLY PROOF

SUGGEST USING EMPTY DRUM
UPSIDE DOWN AND HOLE CUT IN WHAT WAS THE BOTTOM
TO ACCOMMODATE PLUG.

www

HYDATIDS COMMITTEE

Minutes of the second meeting of the Committee held on
20th January 1970, at the offices of the General
Employees' Union, Stanley.

Present: Mr S. Miller, J.P. - Chairman
Dr J. H. Ashmore Mr D. J. Draycott
Mr L. J. Butler Mr H. T. Luxton
Mr K. W. Luxton, J.P. *Mr C. H. Robertson, J.P.
*Substitute member

Clerk: Mr R. Browning

1. The minutes of the first meeting of the Committee held on 4th December 1969 were confirmed.
2. Mr Miller explained that the meeting had been called because it was understood some anxiety was felt locally that no progress was being made in introducing the new more rigorous measures to combat hydatid disease. It was now six weeks since the last meeting of the Committee and he invited the comments and advice of members.

The Committee expressed itself very worried at the delay in implementing the eradication campaign and felt that the speedy introduction of the new legislation and administrative machinery was essential. Members were of the opinion that any unexplained slowness on the part of those in authority would mean the loss of the co-operation of the public in the matter.

3. It was noted with satisfaction that all but six dog owners in Stanley had taken supplies of Scolaban for their dogs and only one Camp station had yet to receive supplies of the drug. However, the administration of the tablets was still a matter of conscience under the present law.
4. The Committee discussed the suggestions that:
 - a) hard standing or a suitable compound was needed at the Gaol for holding dogs; and
 - b) all dogs should wear dog-collars suitably marked to indicate ownership and successful administration of Scolaban.

It was felt that neither of these were essential matters. There already existed a suitable concrete site north of the Town Hall to which dogs could be brought during the times of administering Scolaban under supervision of inspectors, and a check-list held by the Police would ensure that Scolaban was administered to all dogs in Stanley.

5. The Committee was informed that a radio tape on hydatid disease was being prepared by the Superintendent of Education for broadcasting locally and would shortly be ready for transmission.
6. The Committee strongly recommended that instructions be issued to the Police urgently requiring the stringent enforcement of the law relating to stray dogs within the town, particularly as some of those observed straying were seen around the butchery.

Stanley Miller
Chairman

5/3/70

21st January,

70

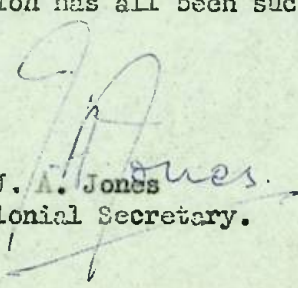
To: O/C Police.

From: Colonial Secretary

Copy to O/C Agriculture
and to Secretary, Hydatids
Committee (for
information)Dosing of Dogs in Stanley.

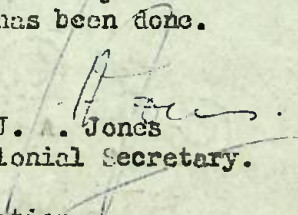
I understand that with very few exceptions Scoloban tablets were issued by you to all those persons renewing dog licences for 1970. I shall be glad if you will let me know to how many people issues have not been made and what action you are taking to remedy the omission. Presumably no difficulty is involved so far as the few are concerned whose licences were, I gather, renewed and through an oversight were not issued with Scoloban tablets: It will be easy to issue them forthwith; while so far as any persons who have not yet renewed their dog licences are concerned, you will, I presume, be requiring them to report in order to renew their licences and all that will be necessary in their case will be to ensure that they are issued with Scoloban when they come to renew their licences.

2. I hope that you will be able to assure me, telephonically, by the end of this week that the foregoing action has all been successfully taken.


J. A. Jones
Colonial Secretary.

Note to O/C Agriculture

Please recall recent discussion (Jones/Luxton/Browning) at which it was agreed that dosing having been carried out for the Butchery dogs and for the working dogs belonging to Messrs. Hills and Bundes, the only other working dogs to be dosed were those belonging to the Dairy. You undertook to make arrangements for Mr. L. R. Anderson to carry out this dosing before the end of the week and I shall be glad if you will confirm to me orally before the end of the week that this has been done.


J. A. Jones
Colonial Secretary.

Copy to Secretary, Hydatids Committee - for information.

JML

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

MEMORANDUM

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

25
28th January 19 70.From: The Colonial Secretary,

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

To: Senior Medical Officer,Mr G. T. McCrea,Secretary, Hydatids Committee,STANLEY.

SUBJECT :-

Carriage of Dogs by Air.

The following memorandum has been received from the Director of Civil Aviation:

"Because of the high incidence of Hydatids Disease in the Colony Mr Campbell and I have decided that it would be against the interests of Public Health to continue to carry dogs, whether dosed or not, in passenger aircraft.

2. We are well aware of the habits of dogs carried in aircraft and the pilots invariably have the unpleasant task of cleaning up after them, thus leaving ourselves open to infection.

3. As it is not possible to isolate dogs in our aircraft I request that a total ban on the carriage of dogs by F.I.S.A.S. aircraft be issued by Government, effective immediately, and a notice to this effect broadcast without delay."

2. I should be grateful for your advice in this matter.

(SGD.) H. L. BOUND

for COLONIAL SECRETARY.

4th February 70

To: Director of Civil Aviation,

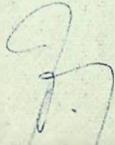
From: The Colonial Secretary,

STANLEYCarriage of Dogs by Air
Hydatids Disease Prevention

Please refer to your memorandum of 27th January 1970, in which you asked for a ban to be imposed on the carriage of dogs by air and to my memorandum of 28th January 1970, in which I informed you that the matter was being referred to the Health Authorities of the Hydatids Committee for advice.

2. Although dogs become reinfected with hydatid tapeworm soon after dosing they do not become infective to human beings for six weeks after reinfestation. In these circumstances the Health Authorities advise that the carriage of dogs by air should be permitted provided that, in respect of every dog carried, a certificate is produced by the owner signed by the appropriate Inspector certifying that the dog has -

- (a) been dosed with Scolaban within 6 weeks of the date of the flight;
 - (b) been bathed using carbolic ^(kitchen) soap within twelve hours of the time of flight.
3. Information to this effect will be broadcast.


 (J.A. Jones)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

FA

Copies to: Secretary, Hydatids Committee ✓
 Senior Medical Officer
 Mr C.T. McCrea

Ref: 160/43/II

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

5th February 1970.

Dear Sir,

Carriage of dogs by FIGAS aircraft

The following Public Notice has been issued:

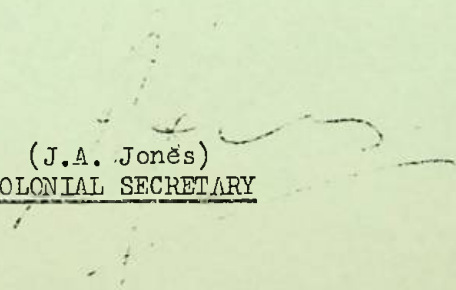
"Dog owners are advised that as part of the measures being taken to control hydatid disease the following conditions will in future apply to the carriage of dogs in FIGAS aircraft:

A certificate, signed by the appropriate Inspector, must be produced to the pilot of the aircraft certifying that the dog has -

- (a) been dosed with Scolaban within 6 weeks of the date of the flight;
- (b) been bathed with carbolic (lifebuoy) soap within twelve hours of the time of the flight."

2. To satisfy the requirements of the Public Notice it will be sufficient if an Inspector certifies in writing to the pilot of an aircraft as indicated above. No special form of certificate is being issued for the purpose.

Yours faithfully,


(J.A. Jones)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

To all Dog Inspectors.

FA

✓ Copy to Secretary Hydatids Committee for information.

s/603

10th February, 70

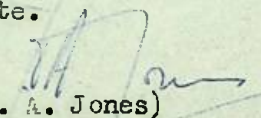
From: Colonial Secretary.

To: Superintendent of Public Works
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.

JML

10th February,

70

Dear Mr. Monk,

Dogs Ordinance (Cap.21) Order

Thank you for the various suggestions made in your letter of the 6th February. I will do my best to provide you with explanations but in some cases the professional advice of Mr. McCrea is necessary and he is not available in Stanley at the moment. However, like you I will copy my letter to him.

2. The dosing of dogs in January, in Stanley as well as in camp, had to be done on a voluntary basis since the organisation of the campaign took time and the Order could not be published until the end of that month. It is not the intention that proceeding on a voluntary basis should continue now that the Order has been published and the next quarter's dosing, in April, will be carried out in accordance with the terms of the Order.

3. As regards your paragraph 3 I can really say no more than that clause 9 of the Order does provide for penalties for non-compliance.

4. The period of 28 days under clause 7 of the Order was decided upon after prolonged discussion and consideration of professional advice. So far as apparent inconsistency between the wording of clause 7 and the portion of the Explanatory Notes under the heading "Mass Killings" is concerned I imagine that professional advice might be that the two sets of circumstances differ considerably: and you will have noted that the section entitled "Mass Killings" does specifically state that only general recommendations can be made. However, I am sure Mr. McCrea will be glad to assist in clarifying the matter for us.

5. With regard to the harmfulness or otherwise to dogs of carbolic soap I am afraid I do not have access, in the absence of Mr. McCrea, to the professional advice which is clearly necessary before the matter can be cleared up. Here also I have no doubt Mr. McCrea will be glad to assist us.

6. As regards the question of the necessity for destroying the purge I understand that this is definitely not necessary when Scoloban is used and indeed that it is one of the advantages of the use of Scoloban.

7. If Mr. McCrea is able to let us have written advice from where ever he may be in camp it will be useful but if he does not have the opportunity to do so I will arrange to consult him when he is next in Stanley and will write to you again after that.

Yours sincerely,

(J. A. Jones)
Colonial Secretary.

Mr. A. B. Monk,
Manager,
San Carlos Sheep Farming Co. Ltd.,
SAN CARLOS

c.c. Mr. S. Miller
Dr. J. H. Ashmore
Mr. T. C. McCrea
Secretary, Hydatids Co

Committee

160/43

30

19th February,

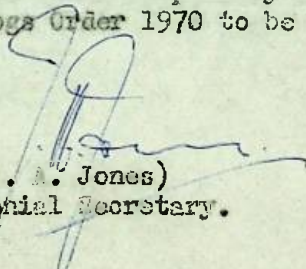
70

From: Colonial Secretary

To: O i/c Agriculture
O i/c Police
Secretary, Hydatids Committee
Mr. T. C. McCrea.
c.c. S.M.O.

Dosing of Dogs. second quarter (beginning April) 1970

³¹ Attached hereto for scrutiny and favour of comment is a draft notice, to be issued in due course over the signature of the Inspector of Police, resulting from our meeting (not S.M.O.) of Thursday, the 19th of February. I shall be obliged if addressees will let me have any comments by the 7th of March at the latest and earlier than that if possible to enable preparations for the first compulsory dosing of dogs in Stanley since the issue of the Dogs Order 1970 to be completed well in advance.


(J. A. Jones)
Colonial Secretary.

JML

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.a.m. and noon, and 2.p.m. and 4.p.m. on Friday and Saturday, the 3rd and 4th of April;

(2) Dog owners whose surnames begin with the initials

(a) A - ? are required to bring their dogs to the Police Station for dosing between the hours of 9.00 a.m. and noon on Friday the 3rd April.

(b) ? - ? 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 the 3rd April.

(c) ? - ? are required to bring their dogs to the Police Station for dosing between the hours of 9.00 a.m. and noon on Saturday the 4th April.

(d) ? - ? 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 the 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.

160/43
(It is requested that, in any reference to this letter, the above number and the date may be quoted.)

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS,

19th February, 1970

Carriage of Dogs by F.I.G.A.S.

On the 27th January the Director of Civil Aviation informed me that he had decided that it would be inimical to public health for the F.I.G.A.S. to continue to carry dogs whether dosed or not. He asked for a total ban to be imposed by government, with immediate effect, on the carriage of dogs by F.I.G.A.S.

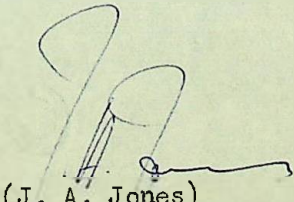
2. As the Director indicated, the proposal is one affecting public health and it was accordingly referred to the Senior Medical Officer and to a representative of the Hydatids Committee for advice as a consequence of which a notice was broadcast that the carriage of dogs by air would be permitted provided that, in respect of each dog carried, a certificate was produced by the owner signed by the appropriate Inspector certifying that the dog had been dosed with Scoloban within six weeks of the date of the flight and been bathed using carbolic soap within twelve hours of the flight. All Inspectors were notified accordingly.

3. On the 11th February the Director of Civil Aviation informed me that he was not convinced of the efficacy of the measures taken and asked for the matter to be reconsidered again with a view to placing a total ban on the carriage of dogs by F.I.G.A.S. At this stage it was suggested to the Director that it would be advisable for him to discuss the matter with the Senior Medical Officer and Mr. T. C. McCrea so as to clear up any misconceptions. It is understood that consultations were held with Mr. McCrea although not with the Senior Medical Officer. Mr. McCrea, as a result of his discussions with the Director, has produced some suggestions for improving control of the carriage of dogs in aircraft and these are attached to this letter. The comments upon them of the Senior Medical Officer are also attached.

4. The Committee will no doubt agree that before reaching a final decision on the exact control measures to be adopted for the carriage of dogs by F.I.G.A.S. it is important to have available, upon a matter which directly affects public health and the Hydatids Campaign, the considered advice and recommendations not only of the Director of Civil Aviation but of those other persons and bodies who are in a position to offer sound advice. I shall therefore be obliged if your Committee will consider the issues involved in this matter and make specific recommendations for the consideration of government as to the precise measures to be adopted for the carriage of dogs in our aircraft, bearing in mind that as our experience of the effectiveness of such measures increases we may find that various changes in them become necessary.

5. In order to improve liaison with F.I.G.A.S. on this matter it has been suggested to the Director of Civil Aviation that he might wish to be co-opted to the Hydatid Committee.

See 35


(J. A. Jones)
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,
Hydatids Committee,
STANLEY.

CARRIAGE OF ANIMALS BY F.I.G.A.S. AIRCRAFT

Advice is being sought in the U.K. regarding occasional transport of animals by air particularly with regard to the provision of special crates. Until the time such advice is received the following additional precautions and flight safety regulations must be complied with:

1. Last minute bookings cannot be accepted.
2. Dogs must be accompanied by the owner or his nominee who must be known to the dog. Such person must comply with the pilot's instructions regarding securing the dog's chain to the rear bulkhead of the aircraft.
3. Dogs must be provided with collars, chains, and leather muzzles by the owner.
4. A plastic sheet will be provided by the F.I.G.A.S. to protect passengers luggage from contact with dogs.
5. Dogs belonging to more than 1 owner will only be carried on any one flight at the discretion of the pilot.

These conditions regarding dogs on aircraft will apply from 1st March 1970 in addition to the two regulations announced by Public Notice on 5th February, 1970 which require certification that dogs had:

- (a) been dosed with Scoloban within 6 weeks of the date of the flight;
- (b) been bathed with carbolic (Lifebuoy) soap within 12 hours of the time of the flight.

Cats or other small animals must be securely contained in a cat basket or box with adequate ventilation before they will be accepted for transport.

C.T. McCrea.
19th February, 1970.

ARA.

CONDITIONS OF CARRIAGE
Small Animals.

1. Dogs.

- (a) All dogs carried must be accompanied by the owner or a person known to the dog appointed by the owner.
- (b) Owners will provide muzzle, collar and chain, to be used as instructed by the aircraft commander.
- (c) Dogs will be securely chained to the holding down bolts in the rear of the aircraft.
- (d) Owners will be required to load and unload their own dogs as advised by air service staff.
- (e) Government will provide polythene sheeting to protect passengers luggage.
- (f) Only one dog will be accepted on an aircraft at any one time.
- (g) A dog will not be granted passage if any passenger already onboard raises objection.
- (h) Last minute bookings for dogs cannot be accepted.
- (i) All owners must produce a certificate signed by an appointed inspector, certifying that:
 - (i) the dog has been dosed with Scoloban within six weeks of the flight;
 - (ii) the dog has been bathed using carbolic lifebuoy soap within twelve hours of the flight time.

2. Cats.

All cats must be enclosed in a cat basket or a well ventilated cat proof box.

3. Sheep.

- (a) Sheep will not be accepted on aircraft carrying passengers.
- (b) Sheep when accepted must be accompanied by a stockman and will be carried at Charter rates only.
- (c) Loading and unloading will be carried out under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the aircraft commander.

4. Nothing mentioned above over-rides Governments' right to refuse passage or the aircraft commanders' authority to refuse passage.

No. 160/43

(It is requested that, in any reference to this letter, the above number and the date may be quoted.)

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS,

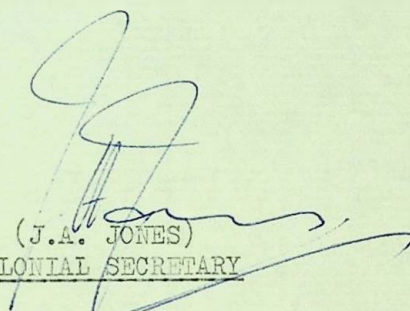
35

.....23rd. February,..... 1970..

F.I.G.A.S.: Carriage of Livestock

Since sending you my ³² letter of 19th February the Director of Civil Aviation has made further proposals relating to provisions for the carriage of livestock by F.I.G.A.S. including, in addition to the dogs and cats mentioned in Mr McCrea's proposals (which were attached to my letter under reference), sheep. These proposals are now attached and I shall be grateful if the S.H.O. and Mr McCrea will comment upon them, copying their comments to the Secretary, Hydatids Committee, so that the committee may have full information available to it when it considers this matter and so be in the best possible position to advise government upon the whole question of carriage of Livestock by F.I.G.A.S.

36


(J.A. JONES)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

The Secretary,
Hydatids Committee,
Stanley.

ARA.

2nd March

70.

To: The Colonial Secretary,

From: The Senior Medical Officer,
and Mr C. T. McCrea,STANLEY.Copies: Secretary, Hydatids Committee;
Mr S. Miller.F.I.C.A.S. - Carriage of Livestock.

Referring to your memorandum of 23rd February, circulating the proposed conditions of carriage for various types of livestock, -

We have studied the amendments and additional clauses for sheep and we see nothing wrong with them from the medical and veterinary points of view.

If clause (a) is accepted as it stands, clause (d) needs to be amended to read "owners or their representatives".

No. 160/43

MEMORANDUM

38

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

2nd March, 19 70.

To: The Colonial Secretary,

Oic. Agricultutal Department,

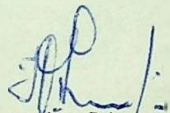
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

STANLEY.

SUBJECT:- Dosing of Dogs - second quarter, 1970.

Para 3 of the Draft Notice, your Memo dated 19th February refers.

It is possible that Mr. Anderson may be away from Stanley at the appointed Dosing Time. It may be as well therefore to substitute 'Others Inspectors' for 'Mr. Anderson of the Agriculture Department'


Oic Agriculture.

No.

MEMORANDUM

39

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

3rd March, 19 70.

To: Colonial Secretary,

Stanley.

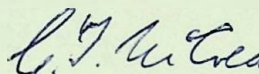
Copy: Oi/c Police.

From: C.T. McCrea.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

SUBJECT :- Dosing of Dogs second quarter 1970

I have studied the proposed public notice from the Police Department setting out the arrangements for dog dosing and I think they are admirable in every respect.



C.T. McCrea.

ARA.

40

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.

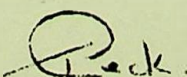
(4) All dogs brought for dosing are to be on a lead.

(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.

Day of Dogs, 25 June (April) 1970: Stanley.

5/16

Distribution of the attached document to be as follows:

- Done { 3 copies to Ofc Police (for Notice Board, etc.)
- Done: { 2 copies to Ofc Agre (Mr Anderson needs to be advised of his role)
- Done: 1 copy for Newsletter reader of 20th March
- Done: 1 copy for Newsletter reader of 27th March
- Done: 1 copy to Secretary, Hydrants Committee.
- 1 copy to every Inspector of Dogs (including those in camp) for information.

20.3.70.

Ascertain from Ofc Police on what date he proposes first to display the ~~the~~ Public Notice. Copies for Inspectors should be despatched on that day or not before. (This does not of course apply to Ofc Police + Ofc Agre's copies).

C.S.,
copies in envelopes + ready to be sent to Post Office. Have you copies for the relevant files which you hold, pl?

— Yes. And I have one or two spares if you need them.

19.3.70.

J/16/3
J/19/8

HYDATIDS COMMITTEE

Minutes of the third meeting of the Committee held on
5th March 1970, at the offices of the General
Employees' Union, Stanley.

Present: Mr S. Miller, J.P. - Chairman
*Dr J.H. Ashmore Mr L.J. Butler
Mr W.H. Clement, J.P. Mr R.V. Goss
Mr R.W. Hills Mr K.W. Luxton, J.P.
Mr H.T. Luxton Mr T.J. Peck
*Mr R.M. Pitaluga Mr C.T. McCrea, M.R.C.V.S.

Clerk: Mr R. Browning

*Mr Pitaluga was able to attend for only part of the meeting,
and Dr Ashmore was called away before the meeting was over.

- 1. The first item discussed at the meeting was that part of the proposed regulations regarding air fares and conditions of carriage for the Falkland Islands Government Air Service which related to the carriage of animals. After a full discussion the Committee agreed that the proposed regulations met the situation. The following points, however, arose from the discussion:
 - a) That further consideration should be given to paragraphs (1) and (7) under the section dealing with Dogs. It was felt that an embarrassing situation could arise if these two paragraphs were operated together in their present form;
 - b) That enquiries should be made by Government from the appropriate authority in Britain regarding the possible acquisition and use of collapsible boxes for transporting animals by air;
 - c) With reference to paragraph 9(a), Mr McCrea said that he did not think that dosing a dog twice in one quarter would be harmful to it. In fact, he thought that experience might prove that dogs should be dosed more frequently than once a quarter, it was known that dogs were clear of worms for six weeks after dosing but there was always the possibility of re-infestation and of eggs within the dog developing.
- 2. The Committee noted that all was ready in Stanley for dosing dogs under the provisions of the (new) Tapeworm Eradication (Dogs) Order 1970 on 3rd/4th April 1970. Mr Peck explained the system he hopes to operate then. It was suggested that if photographs could be taken of the operation in Stanley that these could be used for publicity purposes, especially in the Camp. It was also felt that protective clothing and a basin of water with soap and towels etc should be in evidence during the dosing operation and should be seen to be used by the inspectors (thus to set an example to all dog owners).
- 3. Members then discussed the suggestion that all dogs should wear collars to which would be affixed suitable tags indicating that the animals had been dosed in accordance with the Dogs Order. It was decided, however, that the system would be unworkable locally and that the idea should not be proceeded with.
- 4. The Committee learned with some concern that there were no kennels at the Police Station and that it was therefore impossible for the Police to impound dogs found straying in the town. It was recommended that kennels should be constructed after the hard-standing now being built for use when the dogs were brought for dosing with Scolaban, had been completed.

5. Mr McCrea informed the meeting that the exhibition held in the Annexe to St. Mary's Hall and at the Stanley Butchery was most successful. The attendance on Thursday and Friday the 26th & 27th February numbered some 60 - 70, but over 400 people viewed the exhibits and publicity photographs on Saturday the 28th, which was the day of the Stock Show.
6. The question of the construction of offal containers at the Stanley Butchery was then considered. It was noted that the work would take some three weeks to complete. The Committee felt strongly that the pits must be started immediately and that discussions regarding the financial aspect should not be allowed to delay the undertaking in any way. Mr Hills and Mr H.T. Luxton proposed that temporary arrangements, such as the use of drums, should be made for the disposal of offal in the meantime, but the majority of members were anxious that final arrangements should be made as quickly as possible and thought that if temporary disposal arrangements were made, the sense of urgency could well be lost. The Chairman undertook to go on to see the Colonial Secretary immediately after the meeting to convey members' request that absolute priority be given to building the pits at the Butchery and to ask him to endeavour to get the Superintendent of Public Works to complete them within three weeks if possible.
7. It was agreed that there should be a news item in the Newsletter the following day, pointing out that the Hydatids Committee was aware of the anxiety felt by certain members of the public in Stanley over the disposal of offal at the Butchery and that work on the construction of disposal pits had commenced. The item should also contain a statement that if offal was seen meantime in Stanley Harbour there was no cause for alarm as the dangerous parts would have been already removed and properly disposed of.

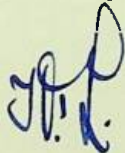
Rex

44

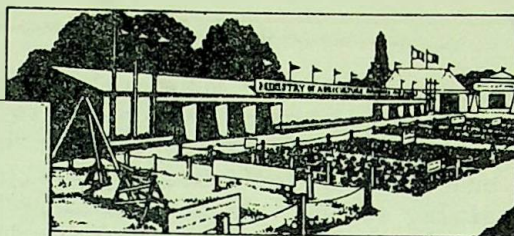
For your Hydatid Records I enclose herewith copies of the four posters recently received in connection with the Anti-Hydatid Campaign. C.S. suggested that Messrs McCrea, Ashmore, ~~an~~ Miller and myself should meet and discuss the circulation of the literature to hand. It was generally agreed that posters 2 and 3 were of little use but that 1 and 4 should be circulated as widely as possible - this I will do. Mr. McCrea undertook to have 1 and 3 amended in an effort to make them more ~~explicit~~ explanatory - amendments in red. Circulation of the larger posters as follows:

Enlargement of No.1. - Darwin Farm
Secretariate Porch
Post Office
West Store Porch.

Coloured Poster: Senior, Infant and Darwin Schools.
Post Office.



AGRICULTURAL SHOWS



HYDATIDOSIS

Hydatidosis is the name given to the disease caused by infection with the cystic stage of the dog tapeworm Echinococcus granulosus, the cyst being called the hydatid cyst. Man, most domestic animals and many wild animals can become infected by the hydatid cyst. In many domestic animals the cyst usually causes the animal little discomfort but in man enlargement of the cyst frequently necessitates its surgical removal and sometimes infection with the cyst ends fatally.

Life cycle of the tapeworm

The adult tapeworm Echinococcus granulosus is a small tapeworm, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length which is found in the small intestine of the dog. Many thousands of these tiny worms may be present in a single dog. Eggs laid by the tapeworm are passed in the dung of the dog and this may contaminate herbage consumed by cattle and sheep or vegetables intended for human consumption. If an egg is swallowed by, say, a sheep, the egg hatches in its intestine and the immature stage of the tapeworm, called an oncosphere, which is liberated penetrates the wall of the intestine and gains access to the blood stream. In this way the oncosphere is carried to the liver where it develops into a cyst. Oncospheres may also be carried to the lungs, but more rarely to other organs such as the central nervous system and the

(7) 5
long bones. The cyst now develops and gradually increases in size. Tapeworm heads develop on its inner wall and fall off into the fluid it contains forming "hydatid sand". The cyst may bud off daughter cysts and may grow to a large size containing several pints of fluid. If the liver of a sheep containing such a cyst is fed to a dog the tapeworm heads are liberated into its intestine and develop to mature tapeworms; thus commencing the cycle once again. Man may become infected in the same way if eggs are swallowed and the cyst developing in the liver, lungs or other organs causes a condition which can only be treated by a surgical operation.

Damage caused by hydatidosis

The Registrar General's statistics of the causes of death in Great Britain show that on the average twelve persons die each year from hydatidosis. In addition several hundred persons have to undergo surgical operations for the removal of the cysts.

The disease also causes losses to the butchers because the livers and other organs of animals found to contain cysts are condemned by meat inspections and have to be destroyed. It is estimated that a loss of over £55,000 occurs from this cause.

The disease is not evenly distributed over the country but is more common in Wales and certain parts of Scotland than it is in England. The disease is less common in urban areas than in rural areas, but urban areas are by no means free from infection. A survey carried out in Wales showed that in some urban areas 10% of dogs are infected with the tapeworm and in one farming valley 23% of the dogs were found to be infected and it was estimated that some 70% of the farming population of Wales is directly exposed to infection.

Control of hydatidosis

The most important principle in the control of hydatidosis is to keep dogs free from infection with the tapeworm Echinococcus granulosus. This is best achieved by ensuring that they do not eat raw offal containing the hydatid cysts. Any organs of cattle and sheep found to be infected with hydatid cysts should be destroyed and as a further precaution all offal and meat should be boiled before it is fed to dogs. Even if these precautions are carried out dogs in rural areas may gain access to infected organs of sheep when animals die on the hills. The Dog's Act 1906 requires that such carcasses should be buried, and burial should be sufficiently deep to make it impossible for dogs to unearth the carcasses again. Nevertheless it is likely that some carcasses will remain undiscovered and dogs may consume the infected organs. For this reason the periodic worming of dogs is necessary to remove any tapeworms they may have acquired. Treatment with the medicament Bunamidine every six months is advised. It is important that dogs should be excluded from slaughter houses and knackers' yards where they may gain access to condemned offal.

By measures such as these hydatidosis was eliminated from Iceland half a century ago and New Zealand is at present engaged in an eradication campaign. They have had considerable success in reducing the level of infection but are not yet in a position to predict when complete eradication will be achieved. Incidence of the disease is lower in this country than it originally was in both Iceland and New Zealand and there is no reason why we should not have equal success in eliminating the disease.

The important features of control are:

- (1) Carcasses of sheep which die on farms must be buried before dogs gain access to them.

- (2) Organs of domestic animals found to be infected with hydatid cysts after slaughter must be destroyed.
- (3) Dogs should not be fed raw meat or offal. It is safer to boil or sterilise all meat and offal before feeding.
- (4) Dogs should be excluded from slaughter houses and knackers' yards where they may gain access to raw offal.
- (5) Dogs should be regularly wormed with Bunamidine to remove any tapeworms they acquire.

y.E. ●

50
C.S. Returned
hereins,
thank you
12/16/5

To see attached. Each time we
return to this subject / realize we
have a long way to go here. We have
made a start, but nothing more. I
still hope we might be able to arrange
an internationally-backed survey.
The pamphlet by Johnson indicates the
place of & the need for this.

2 At the time of writing Rincon Grande
Grande is the only farm not to have fruit
in a dog during return for April.

C.S.

J
1/17/5

1. Perhaps Rincon grande
could be telephoned by ACS
2. interesting pamphlets. Has
Hydrated Committee seen?
y. Ours to camp, library: y balance
to Committee members. 1/17/5 - C.S. 11/1/5 - for

65

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.

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.

Let me at this stage make it very clear that we do not expect to find many cases. The chances are that you do not have hydatid. In one area of the Camp where there had been a case recently we did not find anyone else with the disease, and we tested everyone 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 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.

67

HYDATIDS COMMITTEE

Minutes of the fourth meeting of the Committee held on Friday,
14th August 1970, in the Conference Room, Secretariat, Stanley.

Present: Mr S. Miller, J.P. - Chairman
Dr C. M. Malone Mr L. J. Butler
Mr L. G. Blake, J.P. Mr R. V. Goss
Mr H. T. Luxton Mr D. M. Pole-Evans, J.P.
Mr R. G. Vinson, J.P.
Clerk: Mr R. Browning

1. The Chairman opened the meeting by explaining that it had been called because it was now some time since the Committee had met and he wanted to take advantage of the presence in Stanley of certain Camp Managers who were members of the Hydatids Committee. He also explained that he had invited Dr Malone, the Acting Senior Medical Officer, to attend in the absence on leave to Britain of Dr Ashmore.
2. The situation regarding the anti-hydatids campaign in the Colony was then fully discussed.
During the course of the discussion Dr Malone said that the Hospital in Stanley was now equipped to carry out tests on those members of the public who wished to submit themselves to them, to reveal any who might have hydatidosis. The fluid necessary to carry out such tests would shortly be made available to doctors in the Camp, who could then carry out tests there if requested. He also pointed out that an entire Camp settlement, where there had been a known case of hydatid disease, was recently tested and that in every case the result was negative.
3. The Committee agreed that the Colonial Secretary should be asked the outcome of the proposal to obtain assistance from Britain to mount an hydatid disease eradication campaign.
4. The Committee suggested that the radio talk on hydatid disease, recently broadcast by Dr Malone, should be followed up in print by a simple list of "do's" and "don'ts". Dr Malone undertook to do this.
5. The Committee recommended that statistics should be kept at the Stanley Butchery and in the Camp if possible, which would indicate the number of animals killed and the percentage infected with hydatid cysts. In connection with keeping statistics at Stanley Butchery, members asked that Mr Miller and Mr Goss (who are both members of the Standing Finance Committee) see the Colonial Secretary on their behalf and enquire whether arrangements could be made for Mr Peter McGill to keep the statistics. Mr McGill had spent some time with the visiting Agricultural Advisory Team and it was felt that he was the person most suited for the job. The Superintendent of Works would also have to be consulted about the proposed arrangement as Mr McGill was a member of the Public Works Department labour gang.

S. Miller
Chairman

20/2/71

HYDATID DISEASE

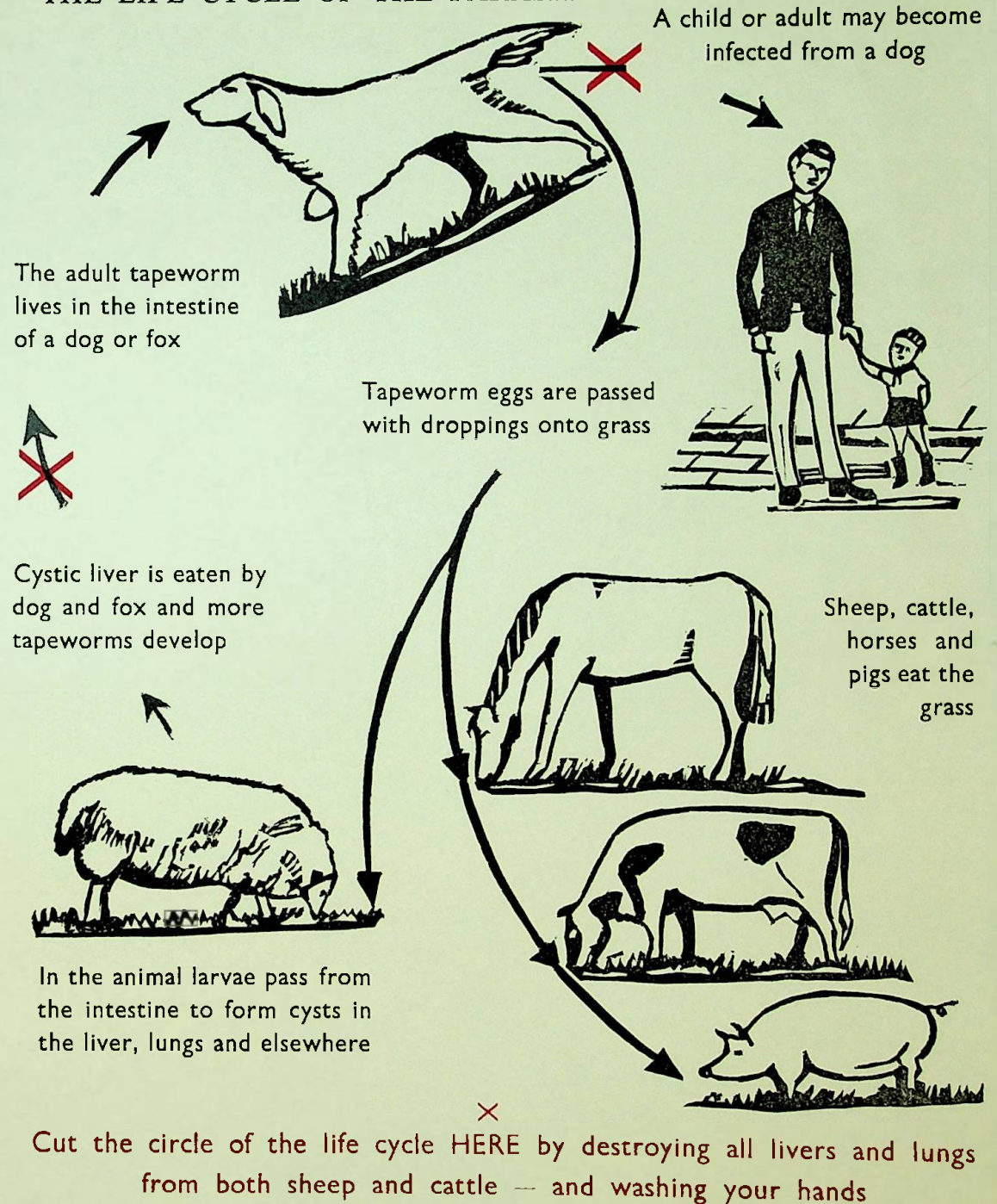
Hydatid Disease causes a tapeworm in dogs.
Dogs pass eggs which infect farm animals
and MAN giving rise to Cysts.

STOP HYDATID DISEASE by

1. Preventing dogs eating offal
2. Keeping dogs under control when not working
— in cages for preference
3. Dosing your dogs regularly
4. Washing your hands after handling dogs
5. Keeping dogs out of your house
6. Not keeping any more dogs than you need.

REMEMBER dosing your dog regularly
IS ONLY ONE MEASURE
in preventing Hydatid Disease

THE LIFE CYCLE OF THE PARASITE



Medical Department,

Stanley,

Falkland Islands.

.....19th., August., 19 70

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

Dear Sir,

following your telegram on effects of Scolaban, 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 Scolaban is not ovocidal and the information we really need is on the amount of danger which might arise by dogs dosed with Scolaban passing fertile eggs in the 48 hours following dosing. As you will appreciate to incarcerate dogs for 48 hours in a sheep farming community during the working season could lead to great loss of working time.

I would ~~gratefully~~ greatly appreciate if any information on the subject of destruction of dogs stools following Scolaban which has been collected either from Research Institutes or from authorities of areas with Hydatid control programmes, could be forwarded with copies of any such to Dr. Liston, Director Of Medical Services, Ministry of Overseas Deleopment. With grateful thanks for your help so far.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

C.M.M.

Ag. Senior Medical Officer,
Falkland Government Medical Service.

MR Copy sent to Dr. Liston at my request. *J 1/9/78*

Col. Sec.

P/C For Hydatid file

J 1/9/78

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 to 2457/A

71

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

C O N F I D E N T I A L

INF 24/70

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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Examination of sheep for Hydatid Disease is continuing at the Stanley butchery and the reports are being kept by the O i/c Agriculture.

5. 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 indicated 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.

L. Gleadell

(L. Gleadell)
Acting Colonial Secretary

File Ref: 2457
20th October 1970
FA

Ref: 2457

Colonial Secretary's Office
Stanley, Falkland Islands.
20th November, 1970

Dear Sir,

HYDATID DISEASE CONTROL

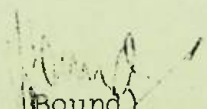
Measures taken in Stanley to assist in the control of the hydatid disease include the keeping of records at the Stanley Butchery showing the number of sheep slaughtered and the number of cases in which cysts are evident. The figures obtained in this manner are kept by the Agricultural Department and 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

74

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

.....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

Tel: Thirsk 2056/6

Ref: M/ASB

3rd December 1970

Copy for information to Colonial Secretary

NATIONAL Hydatids Council (NZ)

Tenth Annual Report (published June 1970)

Dear Mr Miller

I borrowed the above report from our Central Library. Unfortunately, I cannot send the whole thing to you. The report is mainly statistical. It does contain some interesting facts and figures which will be of interest to the Falklands Hydatid Committee. Perhaps you may consider them of sufficient general interest to be read on the radio. If you do, please say I send greetings to all my friends in the Falklands! I hope the campaign has not lost its momentum.

The following are the extracts I refer to with the number of page they appear on:

P.6 PERCENTAGE OF LIVERS SHOWING HYDATIDS

SEASON	%	1965/66	42.1
1962/63	57.8	1966/67	40.9
1963/64	53.3	1967/68	36.6
1964/65	46.1	1968/69	29.6

.7 The Council believes that the simplest method of hydatids eradication is to prevent any living cystic infection from reaching the dog's stomach.

P.8 "Approval, under Section 32 (2) of the Hydatids Act 1968, was given to four hydatids control authorities to enable them to fix the hydatids control fee for the 1969/70 year at \$2.50 per dog and for one authority to fix the rate at \$3.00 per dog."

These levels were required because cash resources were insufficient to meet current costs which would be incurred in conducting full local programmes.

.11 During the last five years for which final figures are available the number of new cases of hydatids infection admitted to public hospitals average 48 a year. This is a reduction on the previous five years when an average of 73 new cases were admitted each year.

The number of deaths has fallen over recent years. The average number per year for 1952/56 being 13.2 and 5.6 for 1962/66.

A study of patients admitted to public hospitals for treatment of hydatids disease during 1967 shows:

(a) "The number of deaths, although never large, has decreased over recent years. The highest known number recorded was 21 in 1941.

Total number of deaths recorded since 1947 is 200 and the causes were 99 liver, 37 lungs, and 64 other sites.

With continuing decline of disease among children the success of the eradication campaign is becoming more obvious."

Your sincerely
C. M. Crea.

Ab
P.T.O.



75

P.9 * HYDATIDS IN HUMANS

Medical research advises that the figures for new cases are very encouraging and show that if the efforts to eradicate this disease are not relaxed in any area there is a very good chance that the number should be less than one a year from 1979 on and if this occurs human hydatid disease should become a rarity in New Zealand.

P.S. Inevitably I fear there will be still human cases appearing even when the ~~transmission~~ transmission risk is going down.

FIRST FOLD HERE



Sender's name and address

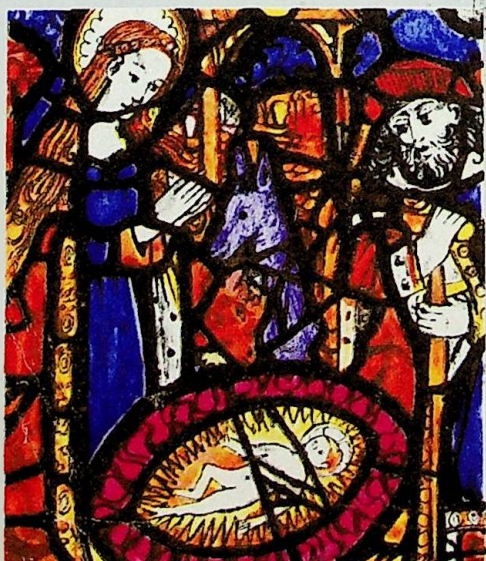
G T McCREA Esq MROVS
MAFF VIC West House Station E1
Thirsk Yorkshire
England

An air letter should not contain any enclosure; if it does it will be surcharged or sent by ordinary mail.

Early English stained glass
Above: Adoration of the Shepherds, East Harling, Norfolk. 15th Century
Front: The Nativity, Great Malvern Priory Church, Worcestershire. 16th Century.
The Stamp: Angel, East Harling, Norfolk. 15th Century.
Designed by Peter Gauld FSIA and printed by McCorquodale & Co Ltd.

SECOND FOLD HERE

AIR LETTER
BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION AEROGRAMME



*to the Colonial Secretary
Secretariat.
STANLEY
FALKLAND ISLANDS
South Atlantic*

TO OPEN SLIT HERE

TO

HYDATID INCIDENCE

STANLEY BUTCHERY AUG. - DEC. 1970

<u>Farm</u>	<u>Incidence %</u>
A	64.3
B	25.91
C	22.0
D	27.3
E	30.4
F	31.1
G	20.8
H	24.7
Cattle	66.6% (3 animals only)
Sandbar Is. 130 lambs	0%

Farm killings figures incomplete and only received for Nov/Dec vary from Nil to 80%.

HYDATIDS COMMITTEEAgenda for 5th MeetingConference Room, Secretariat - Feb. 19th 1971

1. Confirmation of Minutes of Fourth Meeting.
2. Butchery figures of hydatid incidence since August 1970
(mention of scheme for figures from farms).
3. Pamphlet issued in Oct/Nov 1970 to all farms.
Suggested further circular warning that Scolaban does
not kill worm eggs.
4. Recommendations for mass killings April/May.
5. Suggestion that Government should visit farms to
observe precautions being taken.
6. Mr C.T. McCrea's N.Z. Statistics.
7. Any other business.

HYDATIDS COMMITTEE

Minutes of the fifth meeting of the Committee held on Friday,
19th February 1971, in the Conference Room, Secretariat, Stanley.

Present: Mr S. Miller, J.P. - Chairman

Dr J. H. Ashmore	Mr A. G. Barton, C.B.E., J.P.
Mr C. Bertrand	Mrs C. Bertrand
Mr I. J. Butler	Mr W. H. Clement, J.P.
Mr R. W. Hills	Mr H. T. Luxton
Mr K. W. Luxton, J.P.	Mr C. H. Robertson, J.P.

Clerk: Mr R. Browning

1. The minutes of the fourth meeting of the Committee held on the 14th August 1970 were confirmed.
2. The meeting opened with a general discussion on the situation regarding hydatid disease in the Colony and a review of the anti-hydatid campaign to date.
3. The committee noted the figures of hydatid incidence recorded at the Stanley Butchery since August 1970, and also that it was planned to introduce a scheme for recording figures in the Camp.
4. The question of mass killings was considered. It was felt that the present systems could continue, but that it should become a matter of common practice by managements that they ensured that dogs were denied access to the carcasses.
5. The committee endorsed a suggestion that when members of the Agricultural Department had occasion to visit a farm they should take the opportunity to observe the precautions against hydatid disease that were in operation, submitting a report as appropriate.
6. Mr Miller read out a letter he had received from Mr C.T. McCrea, dated 3rd December 1970, in which he forwarded extracts from a recent report by the New Zealand National Hydatids Council indicating that the disease was now being controlled in that country.

S. Miller
Chairman

July 22nd, 1971

HYDATIDS COMMITTEEAgenda for 6th MeetingConference Room, Secretariat - 22nd July 1971

1. Confirmation of Minutes of Fifth Meeting.
2. Mass killings - disposal of carcasses.
3. An alternative drug to Scolaban.
4. The question from Mr J.P. Oliver put to the Agricultural Department, regarding the dosing of dogs.
5. Supply of Scolaban tablets.
6. Importation of pigs into the Colony.
7. Incidence of hydatid infection - figures from the Stanley Butchery.
8. Any other business.

HYDATIDS COMMITTEE

Minutes of the sixth meeting of the Committee held on Thursday, 22nd July 1971, in the Conference Room, Secretariat, Stanley.

Present: Mr S. Miller, J.P. - Chairman

Dr J. H. Ashmore	Mr L. J. Butler
Mr B. Hardcastle	Mr R. W. Hills
Mr H. T. Luxton	Mr R. M. Pitaluga
Mr D. M. Pole-Evans, J.P.	

Clerk: Mr R. Browning

1. The minutes of the fifth meeting of the Committee held on the 19th February 1971 were confirmed.
2. The question of mass killings was then further considered. The matter had been discussed by the Sheep Owners' Association at their meeting earlier in the week, and the Committee endorsed the suggestion that a circular should be issued to all farms recommending that where there had been mass killings and the carcasses were not entirely disposed of, they should be stacked in the manner described by the Manager of Salvador, i.e., stacked with the backs out and the feet towards the centre and left over a period of at least a month. In the case of rupture the offal should be removed.
3. Mr Hardcastle informed the Committee that in New Zealand the drug Yoemasan was now largely used instead of Scolaban. He undertook to make enquiries about it and to inform both the Committee and the Senior Medical Officer of the outcome. It was noted that research workers in New Zealand were working on a vaccine to combat hydatid disease.
4. The Committee discussed the difficulties said to be experienced by Mr Oliver at North Arm over the mechanics of dosing dogs in his area. It appeared that the matter was one which could be settled by the farm management and Mr Hardcastle said that he would attend to the matter on his return to Darwin.

In considering this matter the Committee suggested that an amendment could be made to paragraph 3 of the Tapeworm Eradication (Dogs) Order 1970 by adding "and at such place" after the words "in such manner".
5. It was agreed that an issue of three Scolaban tablets per dog each quarter, with a few extra, was satisfactory.
6. The question of the importation of livestock from the United Kingdom and New Zealand was then discussed. It was recommended that steps should be taken to ensure that the importers, particularly of pigs, are made fully aware of the fact that these animals play a part in the life cycle of the (hydatid) tapeworm.
7. The Committee noted the latest figures from the Stanley and Camp returns.
8. It was felt that more should be done to publicise the campaign by the distribution of any literature on the subject of hydatid disease which might be received from Australia or New Zealand and to this end a request for literature should be addressed to the appropriate bodies in those countries.

No. 2457

(It is requested that, in any reference to this letter, the above number and the date may be quoted.)

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS,

6th August 1971

83

HYDATIDS DISEASE ERADICATION CAMPAIGN

To All Farm Managers

84 Please circulate the enclosed Tasmanian Hydatids Eradication Council Newsletters to Dog Inspectors on your farm and as many farm staff as possible - then tick off your station and forward to the next station on the attached list.

Enclosures

1. Annual Report, Statement of Accounts - Year Ended 30th June 1970
2. Newsletter No. 28 - January 1971
3. Newsletter No. 29 - April 1971
4. Newsletter No. 30 - July 1971
5. Supplement to T.H.E.C. Newsletter No. 30 July 1971

Last named station to return publications as listed above to the Colonial Secretary.

(R. Browning)
for COLONIAL SECRETARY

EMG

LIST OF FARMS, OWNERS AND MANAGERS

Fitzroy	Falkland Islands Co. Ltd.	Mr. J.R.S. Felton
<u>Darwin</u>	" " " "	Mr. B. Hardcastle
Lively Island	" " " "	Mr. D. McMullen
Walker Creek	" " " "	Mr. W. Crawford
<u>North Arm</u>	" " " "	Mr. J.P. Oliver
Bleaker Island	" " " "	Mr. R. Morrison
Speedwell Island	" " " "	Mr. T. Clifton
George Island	" " " "	Mr. T. Phillips
Fox Bay West	" " " "	Mr. J. Robertson
Green Patch	" " " "	Mr. J. McPhee
San Carlos	San Carlos Sheep Farming Co. Ltd.	Mr. A. B. Monk
Port San Carlos	Port San Carlos Ltd.	Mr. A. C. Miller
Johnson's Harbour	Smith Brothers	Mr. O. Smith
Rincon Grande	Estate H. J. Pitaluga	Mr. R. Turner
Douglas Station	Douglas Station Ltd.	Mr. H. Greenshields
Teal Inlet	Teal Inlet Ltd.	Mr. J.D. Barton
Salvador	R. M. Pitaluga & Co. Ltd.	Mr. R.M. Pitaluga
Bluff Cove	Mrs. F.O. Yonge	Mr. G. Stewart
<u>Weddell Island</u>	J.H. Hamilton (Estates) Ltd	Mr. R. Ferguson
Beaver Island	" " " "	" "
<u>Fox Bay East</u>	Packe Brothers & Co. Ltd.	Mr. J.R. Cockwell
Fort Howard (Packes)	" " " "	Mr. M. Murphy
Dunnose Head	" " " "	Mr. E. Dickson
Port Stephens	Falkland Islands Co. Ltd.	Mr. W. H. Goss
New Island	Estate J.J. Davis	Mr. R. Davis
West Point Island	R. B. Napier	Mr. R. B. Napier
Carcass Island	C. & K. Bertrand	Mr. C. Bertrand
Saunders Island	J.H. Hamilton (Estates) Ltd	Mr. A.R. Pole-Evans
<u>Pebble Island</u>	Dean Brothers Ltd.	Mr. G. Evans
Keppell Island	" " " "	Mr. A.S. Betts
Hill Cove	Holmsted & Blake & Co. Ltd.	Mr. L. G. Blake
Roy Cove	Bertrand & Felton Ltd.	Mr. S. Miller
Chartres	Chartres Sheep Farming Co. Ltd.	Mr. W. Luxton
Port Howard	J. L. Waldron Ltd.	Mr. D. Pole-Evans
Sea Lion Island	R. McGill	Mr. R. McGill
Sedge Island	W. McBeth	Mr. W. McBeth
Moody Valley	H. & R. Hills	Mr. R. W. Hills
Sparrow Cove	Bundes & Hills	Messrs. Bundes & Hills
Port Louis	Estate T. Robson (Port Louis Ltd.)	Mr. L. Grant
Mullet Creek	Mrs. G.E. Browning & Estate J.W. McGill	c/o Mr. H. Bennett

28th September, 1971

Hydatid Disease Control Campaign: Falkland Islands

In order to keep the momentum of our campaign going it will be most helpful if you can arrange for a regular supply, in some quantity so that we can distribute the material to farms, of literature on Hydatid disease and, in particular, on New Zealand's and Australia's campaign to combat the disease.

2. We have an active Hydatid Campaign Committee in the Falkland Islands which is chairmanned by Mr. S. Miller, J.P., retired farmer from the West Falklands, Executive Council Member and, until the legislature was dissolved recently, Legislative Council Member also. Other members of the committee are our Senior Medical Officer, Dr. J. H. Ashmore, the Falkland Islands Co. Ltd. "camp" manager from Darwin (who until recently was in New Zealand) Mr. B. Hardcastle, and several farm managers or ex-farm managers. Their aim is to maintain interest and give, as and when needed, additional impetus to our local campaign here. To this end the supply of informative literature and publicity material will be invaluable and I would be most grateful if the assistance of the relevant New Zealand and Australian authorities may be enlisted.

J. A. Jones
Colonial Secretary

A. L. C. Thorne, Esq., C.B.E.,
Animal Health Advisor,
Overseas Development Administration,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office,
LONDON SW1A 2AH.

Hydatids Committee

Opportunity was taken of the presence in Stanley of those farm managers who are members of the Hydatids Committee to hold a committee meeting on Tuesday last.

A general review was made of the progress of the hydatid eradication campaign which was mounted in the Colony some two years ago. Members expressed themselves reasonably satisfied with the present position except in one or two areas.

In order to reinforce the anti-hydatid exercise the Committee are arranging for certain information leaflets to be distributed throughout the Colony; and are recommending to Government that inspectors should visit farms from time to time, particularly during the periods when the dosing of dogs is in progress, in order to ensure that all the requirements are being fulfilled. The Committee is anxious that everybody in the Islands should feel free to address the Senior Medical Officer on any matter dealing with hydatidosis, or the measures being taken to combat it. Any questions or complaints would be dealt with by the Senior Medical Officer in strict confidence.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

28th July 1972

Ref: 2457/A

HRT.

89

HYDATIDS COMMITTEE

Minutes of the seventh meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday, 25th July 1972, in the Conference Room, Secretariat, Stanley.

Present: Mr. S. Miller, J.P. - Chairman

Mr. L. G. Blake, J.P.	Dr. J. H. Ashmore, J.P.
Mr. L. J. Butler	Mr. D. M. Pole-Evans, J.P.
Mr. H. T. Luxton	Mr. R. M. Pitaluga

Clerk: Mr. R. Browning

1. The minutes of the sixth meeting of the Committee held on the 22nd July 1971 were confirmed.
2. Matters arising from the minutes of the previous meeting -
 - a) The Committee noted that there had been complaints from dog owners that on occasions Scolaban had proved fatal when administered to bitches heavily in pup. It was understood that the Sheep Owners Association were dealing with the matter.
 - b) The Secretary was asked to write to Mr. B. Hardcastle at Darwin, and enquire whether he had yet to hand any further information regarding the drug YOCERASAN which is said now to be largely used in New Zealand instead of Scolaban.
3. It had been reported that the offal disposal pit at Fox Day West was leaking. Effectual repairs had now been made to the pit and the position was regarded as satisfactory.
4. The presence of cysts on the livers of upland geese had been noticed. Such veterinary opinion as had been available had indicated that the cysts could not be hydatid cysts. It was agreed that specimens could be sent to the Senior Medical Officer for investigation.
5. The Committee then discussed the general situation with regard to the hydatid eradication campaign in the Colony. Information was given to the Committee showing that on at least one farm the incidence of the disease among sheep had not lessened (it was in fact reported to be about 90%), it also showed that cattle were seriously affected.

Members expressed themselves reasonably satisfied with the present position. The Senior Medical Officer was, however, somewhat disappointed with the latest trends and wondered whether the Scheme was being operated satisfactorily.
6. In order to re-inforce the eradication campaign the Committee directed that the information leaflets recently received from overseas should be distributed throughout the Colony; and further, recommended that Government should arrange for inspectors to make periodic visits to farms, more particularly when the dosing of dogs is in progress, in order to ensure that all requirements are being fulfilled.
7. It was felt that the public should be advised that they were free to address the Senior Medical Officer on any matter dealing with hydatidosis, and the measures being taken to combat it; and that any questions or complaints would be dealt with by the Senior Medical Officer in strict confidence. The Secretary was asked to arrange for a suitable news item to be prepared and broadcast on Friday, 28th July.

3/8/73

Sidney Miller
Chairman

1. Similar dosing system to that operated in Stanley. Lamp system not apparently stringently applied.
2. Regular check on public health - with survey on population (compulsory) say every three years.
3. Limitation on number of dogs,
 - e.g. Shepherds Two dogs + pup
 - Others One dog + pup.
 Permission of managers for those wishing to breed dogs.
4. Better control of conditions in slaughter-houses, particularly as regards disposal of offal.
5. Regular meetings of inspectors (for briefing, to compare notes, etc.)

26th February 73.

Dear Mr. Miller,

While you were away from the Colony recently on a visit to Patagonia, I received a request that certain matters relating to hydatid control measures be raised at the next meeting of the Hydatid Eradication Committee where they could, it was said, be profitably discussed.

2. The points made to me were that:

(a) a similar system to that operated in Stanley for dosing dogs should be introduced in the Camp. The suggestion was made that dosing of dogs was not being strictly enforced everywhere in the Camp;

(b) a regular survey should be carried out on the people of the islands, say, every three years;

(c) there should be a more stringent control of dogs and a limit on the number owned by any one person in the Camp,

e.g. a shepherd - two dogs and a pup
others - one dog and a pup
with Farm Managers given the right to allow a larger number to those persons wishing to breed dogs;

(d) steps should be taken to improve conditions in slaughter houses, particularly as regards the disposal of offal; and

(e) that there should be regular meetings of dog inspectors (for briefing, to compare notes, etc.)

3. I explained that I did not know when the next meeting of the Committee would take place, but undertook to let you know of the matters as requested and also made a note of them on the file here.

Yours faithfully,

(R. Browning)
SECRETARY

HYDATIDS ERADICATION COMMITTEE

Hon. S. Miller, J.P.,
Chairman,
Hydatids Eradication Committee,
Stanley

c.c. Senior Medical Officer

CB

28th February 73.

Dear Mr. Miller,

You might be interested to see the attached - which is a copy of a letter I received from New Zealand in reply to my query about 'Yomeson' and vaccination against hydatidosis.

2. I have replied to Dr. Gemmell, thanking him for the information he has given and saying that we would be pleased to see him if he can manage a visit here. I also gave him your name as Chairman of the Hydatids Committee.

Yours faithfully,

(R. Browning)
SECRETARY

HYDATIDS ERADICATION COMMITTEE

Hon. S. Miller, J.P.,
Chairman,
Hydatids Eradication Committee,
Stanley.

CB

HYDATIDS COMMITTEE

Agenda for 8th Meeting

Conference Room, Secretariat - 3rd August 1973

1. Confirmation of Minutes of Seventh Meeting.
2. Matters arising from the Minutes.
3. Figures relating to previous years.
4. Dr. Gemmel's letter and the Chairman's reply.
5. Hydatid serum.
6. Any other business.

Minutes of the eighth meeting of the Committee held on Friday,
3rd August 1973, in the Conference Room, Secretariat, Stanley.

Present: Mr S. Miller, J.P. - Chairman

Mr L. R. Anderson	Mr L. J. Butler
Dr F. C. Cox	Mr J. R. S. Felton
Mr L. J. Halliday	Mr R. W. Hills
Mr W. R. Luxton	Mr J. Robertson

Clerk: Mr R. Browning

1. The minutes of the seventh meeting of the Committee held on the 25th July 1972 were confirmed.
2. Matters arising from the minutes of the previous meeting -
 - a) The Committee noted that the practice of feeding dogs on upland geese continued notwithstanding that the presence of cysts on the livers of geese had been noticed. While veterinary opinion suggested that such cysts could not be hydatid cysts, it was recommended that specimens should be sent to the Senior Medical Officer for analysis.
 - b) It was felt that any questions or complaints regarding the measures being taken to combat hydatid disease could more properly be addressed to the Chief Police Officer rather than to the Senior Medical Officer.
3. The Chairman told the meeting that the hydatids eradication campaign had been discussed at the recent meeting of the Sheep Owners' Association and that the present meeting of the Committee had been called to consider, amongst other things, certain proposals made by the Association, namely,
 - i) that Government should arrange periodic visits to farms by inspectors who would report to Government regarding the observance of anti-hydatid measures. The object of such visits would be primarily to encourage the strict enforcement of the regulations introduced to combat hydatid disease. The Committee discussed the suggestion and endorsed it.

In this context, it was felt that the Chief Police Officer could with advantage be appointed an inspector with clearly defined powers to enter upon farms and inspect and report, and where necessary take appropriate action;
 - ii) that the law relating to hydatid control measures should be tightened up and amended in the following respects:

In the Tapeworm Eradication (Dogs) Order 1970:

 - a) Paragraph 4. Delete the words "free of charge" and substitute "at cost, except in Stanley where the purchase of a dog licence is required".
 - b) Paragraph 9. Delete and replace with the following -

"Any police officer may, for the purposes of ascertaining that the provisions of this Order are complied with, at all reasonable times, enter on any land or premises for that purpose".
 - c) Add the following new paragraphs -

"No person shall knowingly leave within the actual confines of any farm settlement or within one mile of any human habitation any animal carcase from which all viscera has not been removed beyond the reach of dogs.

Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of this Order shall be liable to a fine of not less than £250".

After fully discussing the matter the Committee recommended the adoption of the proposals.

The Chairman/

The Chairman then undertook to report to the Sheep Owners' Association that the Committee supported their recommendations.

- 4. The Committee noted the figures relating to the incidence of hydatid cysts in sheep killed at the Stanley Butchery during the previous three years, which were:

Year/ended	30. 6. 71	36% (10-month period only)
Year/ended	30. 6. 72	40%
Year/ended	30. 6. 73	42.6%

Members felt that a falling-off in the incidence of hydatid cysts found in sheep could not be expected for several years yet. Mr Miller told the meeting that while he had been around the Camp recently in connexion with the export of sheep to Argentina he had found time to make several brief visits ashore in his capacity as Chairman of the Hydatids Committee but had not seen anything untoward as far as hydatid control measures were concerned.

- 5. The Chairman informed members of a letter dated 8th December 1972 which had been received from Dr Michael A. Gennell of the University of Otago Medical School, Dunedin, New Zealand, and which gave information regarding Yomesan and other drugs used in the treatment of dogs with Echinococcus granulosus and also indicated that the writer of the letter might visit the Colony during 1973 to examine the hydatids eradication scheme which had been mounted here. The Chairman said that he had replied to the letter extending a welcome to Dr Gennell. Nothing further had, however, been heard from him.
- 6. The Committee discussed the question of hydatid serum. During the discussion it was learned that immunization as a practical technique was unlikely to be developed for some years, and it followed therefore that regular treatment of dogs with drugs together with a strong publicity programme remain the primary method of controlling hydatidosis.
- 7. Dr Cox said that it was expected that a series of skin tests and blood tests would be carried out in the Colony towards the end of the year. He also planned exploratory studies on hydatid disease in the Islands.

Lydia Miller
Chairman

16-7-74

Ref: AGR/10/

Chief Police Officer

To: Ag. Chief Secretary,
Secretariat,
Stanley.

c.c. Chairman,
Hydatids Committee.

Subject: Proposed amended circular

In consultation with Mr. S. Miller, Chairman of the appointed Hydatids Committee, it was agreed to circularise a minute to all farms on the correct method of disposing of animal carcasses during mass killings, and the need for improvements on a number of farms. I would propose something on the following lines.

2. In the past months, visits have been made by the police to a number of farms in the Islands. They have carried out enquiries, and have observed that the requirements of the law relating to the spread of infectious and contagious diseases in dogs, is not being fully complied with. It shall as of now, be strictly enforced. Police will make unannounced visits at all farms throughout the Colony, and farms who are not complying with the law will be prosecuted.

3. Mass killings of animals appears to be the period when the least care is taken. As of now, disposal of all carcasses during mass killings will be carried out in the following manner:

- i. The viscera shall not be removed.
- ii. Sheep carcasses shall be stacked in piles of 50. The legs in and back out. The top carcasses should be so placed to lock the carcasses in pyramid form.
- iii. The carcasses shall remain stacked for a minimum period of 28 days. They may then be spread over the fields.
- iv. Carcasses may also be disposed of by tipping into the open sea, providing there is no risk of them being washed ashore on beaches near to any farm or settlement.

4. It has also been observed that offal disposal drums are being left open to the air. The following methods are to be used:

- i. Burning.
- ii. Cooking.
- iii. Buried in deep pits.
- iv. Placed in covered receptacles for a minimum of 28 days.

5. It must be emphasised that only by concerted effort of everyone will we rid ourselves of this disease.

6. It is requested that a circular should be made available for the forthcoming S.O.A. Meeting. A dozen copies handed out to this meeting would provide them with an opportunity for discussion, and perhaps other suggestions from their members would be worthwhile before circulating to all farms. It is requested that copies of all future minutes be made available to the Police who have in the past been overlooked.

(sgd) T. Peck

Superintendent

HYDATIDS COMMITTEE

Minutes of the ninth meeting of the Committee held on 16th July 1974 and continuing on 31st July 1974 in the Conference Room, Secretariat, Stanley.

PRESENT: (on 16th July 1974)

- Mr. S. Miller, J.P. - Chairman
- Dr. J.H. Ashmore, J.P.
- Mr. A.T. Blake
- Mr. L.J. Butler
- Mr. J.R.S. Felton
- Mr. L.J. Halliday
- Mr. R.M. Lee
- Mr. T.J. Peck
- Mr. R.M. Pitaluga
- Clerk: Mr. R. Browning.

In addition to the Chairman and the Clerk, the following members were present on 31st July 1974:

- Dr. J.H. Ashmore, J.P.
- Mr. A. T. Blake
- Mr. R.W. Bostelmann
- Mr. L.J. Halliday
- Mr. A.B. Monk, J.P.

1. An apology for absence was received from Mr. D.M. Pole-Evans, J.P.
2. The minutes of the eighth meeting held on the 3rd August 1973 were confirmed.
3. Matters arising from the minutes of the previous meeting -
 - a) the Senior Medical Officer reported that he had received no specimens of cysts from the livers of geese for analysis.
 - b) no visits as recommended had been made to farms by inspectors. However, regular tours of the Camp by police officers are now being organised and there would no doubt be a stricter observance of the law relating to hydatid disease as a result.
4. The Committee noted with regret that nothing further has been heard from Dr. Michael A. Gemmell of the University of Otago Medical School, Dunedin, New Zealand, and that his expected visit to the Colony has not taken place.
5. The hydatids eradication campaign in the Islands was then fully discussed, and in particular the various proposals put forward by the Falkland Islands Association of Farm Managers and the Chief Police Officer were considered in depth.
6. The draft Order, Instructions to Dog Inspectors and circular letter to farm managers, which appear as annexures to these minutes, incorporate the proposals mentioned in item 5 above as modified by the Committee after consideration.
7. It was agreed that the present law on hydatid control is very loosely worded, containing ambiguous clauses and confusing statements which could make a successful prosecution impossible and it was therefore considered desirable that the revised Order should be referred to legal advisers in Britain who are experienced in agricultural law for their perusal.

Copies of the new Order when made should be sent to all dog owners.
8. The Committee strongly supported the contention that there are break-downs in the present system of combatting hydatid disease which are beyond the control of farm managers and that when investigations are carried out every effort should be made to

ascertain the person actually guilty of the offence and that person not the farm manager should be prosecuted.

9. It was recommended that -

- a) all farms should possess cages in which to keep dogs when not actually working, similar to those now in use at Port Stephens;
- b) the practice followed on certain farms of disposing of sheep carcasses by tipping them into the open sea should be discontinued;
- c) 40-gallon drums should no longer be considered suitable containers in which to hold livers and lungs during the statutory minimum period of 28 days before disposal.

Ldney Miller
Chairman

25th Sept. 1974

HYDATIDS COMMITTEE

Minutes of the tenth meeting of the Committee held on 25th September 1974 in the Conference Room, Secretariat, Stanley.

PRESENT: Mr. S. Miller, J.P. - Chairman
 Dr. J.H. Ashmore, J.P.
 Mr. R.W. Bostelmann
 Mr. L.J. Butler
 Mr. J.R.S. Felton
 Mr. W.A. Felton
 Mr. R.W. Hills
 Mr. W.R. Luxton
 Mr. R.W. Pitaluga
 Mr. O.R. Smith

Clerk: Mr. R. Browning

1. The minutes of the ninth meeting held on the 16th July 1974 were confirmed.
2. Matters arising from the minutes of the previous meeting -
 - a) Item 9a. Mr. Bostelmann said that since the last meeting of the Committee he had visited a number of farms where satisfactory cages were being built.
 - b) Item 9c. After further discussion the Committee felt that it could not condemn outright the use of 40-gallon drums as containers. While it was recognised that the system was open to abuse, it was agreed that it was possible to devise a dog-proof system using drums. It should be regarded as sufficient if the Veterinary Officer or the police officers gave approval to any particular method of disposal using drums and considered adequate.
 - c) The Committee were informed that Dr. Michael A. Gemmell had in fact visited Buenos Aires some months previously.
3. Consideration was given to the draft Order which formed Annexure I to the minutes of the previous meeting. After discussion it was agreed that -
 - a) Clause 6 should be deleted and the following clause substituted:

"6. The owner or other person in charge of a dog shall ensure that the animal is confined or chained unless being worked or exercised under control."
 - b) Clause 10 should be amended to read as follows:

"10. Livers and lungs shall be removed from all carcasses of cattle, sheep, horses or pigs and shall be disposed of by one of the following methods only -

 - i. burning,
 - ii. burying to a depth of at least 3 feet in a covered dog-proof pit,
 - iii. placing in a covered dog-proof receptacle for a minimum of 28 days,
 - iv. cooking for human consumption, or
 - v. boiling for a given period of hours."

The actual number of hours to be inserted in sub-clause (v) when the detail had been ascertained by Mr Bostelmann.

The addition of sub-clauses (iv) and (v) was by majority opinion of the Committee.
 - c) Clause 11 should be deleted.

It was further agreed that in order to give opportunity for debate and so bring the matter more forceably to the attention of the public, the law should be amended by an Ordinance and not an Order in Council as originally proposed.

- 4. It was recommended that the Instructions to Dog Inspectors (Annexure II to the minutes of the previous meeting) should be amended in the following respects -
 - a) Paragraph 7 to read:
 - "7. All dogs over 3 months old shall be regularly dosed during the first week of January, April, July, and October in each year."
 - b) By deleting paragraph 10.

- 5. The draft letter to all farm managers (Annexure III to the minutes of the previous meeting) is to be re-drafted to take cognizance of the foregoing decisions.

- 6. It was recognised that the composition of the Hydatids Committee was unclear and that in future it should consist of -
 - The Chairman;
 - The Directors of the Sheep Owners Association Limited;
 - One representative from each of the Agricultural, Medical, and Police Departments;
 - Such other members as the Chairman may from time to time co-opt onto it.

- 7. The following items were also dealt with -
 - i) Film on hydatids. The whereabouts of this film are unknown and it was felt that it should if possible be traced;
 - ii) Bulk supply of scolaban. It was thought that the bulk supply of scolaban to farms would be a more satisfactory arrangement than that used at present. The Committee suggested that the Officer in Charge, Agricultural Department, might be asked to give consideration to it.

Dogs Ordinance (Cap. 21)

ORDER

(under section 12A of the Ordinance)

No.

Governor

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 Hydatid Eradication (Dogs) Order 1974.
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 an approved preparation under the personal supervision of an inspector in such manner and at such intervals as shall be directed by the Governor in Council.
4. An inspector shall supply the owner or other person in charge of any dog with such doses of the approved preparation as the inspector shall consider essential, free of charge in Stanley and at cost outside Stanley.
5. Every inspector shall have power to inspect any dog at any time.
6. ~~Dogs must be kept under control at all times.~~ *Replaced.*
7. Livers and lungs of cattle, sheep, horses or pigs shall not be fed to any dog, nor shall dogs be allowed access to such livers and lungs within 28 days of their removal from the carcasses.
8. Dogs must be removed from, and remain out of, the immediate area when the actual process of slaughtering cattle, sheep, horses or pigs is taking place.
9. No person shall knowingly and without reasonable excuse permit the carcass of any cattle, sheep, horses or pigs belonging to him or under his control from which the liver and lungs have not been removed, to remain in any place to which dogs can gain access.
10. ~~All livers and lungs which have been removed from the carcasses of cattle, sheep, horses or pigs,~~ ^{shall be} ~~shall~~ ^{be} disposed of by one of the following methods only--
 - i. burning,
 - ii. buried to a depth of at least 3 feet in a covered dog-proof pit, or
 - iii. placed in a covered ~~permanent~~ dog-proof receptacle for a minimum of 28 days.
11. ~~The carcasses of all sheep killed on a farm during a culling programme shall be disposed of by stacking un-opened at least 3 feet inside pens specially constructed for the purpose at the earliest opportunity to the satisfaction of an inspector. Until suitable pens are built the carcasses should be stacked in piles of less than 50 with the legs in and the back out and the top carcasses so placed as to lock the whole in pyramid form. Alternatively, the viscera may be removed and buried to a depth of at least 3 feet.~~

Amended

Deleted

~~All such carcasses may eventually be incinerated.~~
12. Any police officer may, for the purposes of ascertaining that the provisions of this Order are being complied with, at all reasonable times enter on any land or premises.
13. Any person who obstructs or impedes any police officer in the execution of his duty or who contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of this Order shall commit an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £200 for the first offence or £500 for the second or each subsequent offence.
14. The Tapeworm Eradication (Dogs) Order 1970 and the Tapeworm (Dogs) (Amendment) Order 1973 are cancelled.

By Command,

Chief Secretary.

1974.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DOG INSPECTORS

1. The owner or any person in charge of a dog shall be supplied by an inspector with such doses of an approved preparation for dosing the dog as the inspector shall consider essential.
2. The approved preparation is "Scolaban".
3. The recommended dosage is -
 1 x 200 mg. tablet per 20lb body weight of dog
 1 x 100 mg. tablet " 10lb " " " "
4. An inspector shall personally supervise the dosing of a dog, and shall keep the dog under observation for at least 3 minutes after dosing to ensure that the dose has been retained.
5. Dogs should not be fed for 8 hours before dosing. They may be fed 2 hours afterwards.
6. The tablets should be given whole and without any form of food covering.
7. All dogs over 3 months old shall be regularly dosed at ~~intervals no greater than 3 months~~, *during the first week of January, April, July, and October in each year.*
8. A card shall be issued to every owner in respect of each dog owned by him, similar to those issued to dog owners in Stanley, indicating the date on which the dog was last dosed with Scolaban.
9. An inspector may inspect a dog at any time.
- ~~10. During culling programmes on farms the un-opened carcasses shall be stacked in dog-proof pens. These pens shall be constructed to the satisfaction of the inspector who shall ensure that the design and height of the fence, the material from which it is built, and the depth to which it is buried are such as to render the carcasses placed inside the compound completely inaccessible to dogs.~~

Ref: AGR/7/12

Draft

The Secretariat,
Stanley.

September 1974.

Dear Sir,

Hydatid disease eradication
campaign

In the past few months, visits have been made by the police authorities to a number of farms in the Islands. They have carried out enquiries and have observed that the requirements of the law relating to the control of infectious and contagious diseases in dogs are not being fully complied with. Henceforth, the police will make unannounced visits to all farms throughout the Colony, and persons who are not complying with the law will be prosecuted.

2. It appears that least care is being taken during culling programmes when mass killings of sheep take place on the farms. ~~Disposal of all carcasses during mass killings will be carried out by one of the following methods only:~~

1. by stacking un-opened at least 3 feet inside pens to be specially constructed for the purpose to the satisfaction of an inspector, or until suitable pens are built, by stacking in piles of less than 50 with the legs in and the back out and the top carcasses so placed as to lock the whole in pyramid form, or
2. alternatively, removing the viscera and burying ~~it to a depth of at least 3 feet.~~

3. ~~In other circumstances,~~ Only the following alternative methods of disposal of livers and lungs are to be used:

1. burning,
2. burying to a depth of at least 3 feet in a covered dog-proof pit, or
3. placing in a covered permanent dog-proof receptacle for a minimum of 28 days.

4. A copy of the recently made Hydatid Eradication (Dogs) Order 1974 is enclosed herewith and recipients are asked to study the Order carefully. It is emphasised again that only by concerted effort on the part of everyone in the Colony can hydatid disease be eradicated from these Islands.

Yours faithfully,

Chief Secretary.

To All Farm Managers.

(During cull get rid of
all livers and lungs)

107

Dogs Ordinance (Cap. 21)

ORDER

(under section 12A of the Ordinance)

No. 2 of 1975.

N. A. I. FRENCH,
Governor.

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 Hydatid Eradication (Dogs) Order 1975.
2. The Governor may appoint any fit persons to be inspectors for the purpose 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 an approved preparation under the personal supervision of an inspector in such manner and at such intervals as shall be directed by the Governor in Council.
4. An inspector shall supply the owner or other person in charge of any dog with such doses of the approved preparation as the inspector shall consider essential, free of charge in Stanley and at cost outside Stanley.
5. Every inspector shall have power to inspect any dog at any time.
6. The owner or other person in charge of a dog shall ensure that the animal is confined or chained unless being worked or exercised.
7. No person shall feed or cause or allow to be fed livers and lungs of cattle, sheep, horses, or pigs to any dog, nor shall any person allow any dogs access to such livers and lungs.
8. No person shall allow any dog to remain in the immediate area where slaughtering of cattle, sheep, horses, or pigs is taking place.
9. No person shall knowingly and without reasonable excuse permit the carcass of any cattle, sheep, horse, or pig belonging to him or under his control from which the liver and lungs have not been removed, to remain in any place to which dogs can gain access.
10. An owner shall remove or cause to be removed the livers and lungs from all carcasses of cattle, sheep, horses, or pigs, and shall dispose of them by one of the following methods:
 - (i) through burning to ash;
 - (ii) burying to a depth of at least three feet in a covered dog-proof pit;
 - (iii) placing in a covered dog-proof receptacle for a minimum of 28 days;
 - (iv) boiling for a minimum of 2 hours.
11. Any police officer may, for the purpose of ascertaining that the provisions of this Order are being complied with, at all reasonable times enter on any land or premises.
12. Any person who obstructs or impedes any police officer or inspector in the execution of his duty or who contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of this Order shall commit an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £200 for the first offence or £500 for the second or each subsequent offence.
13. The Tapeworm Eradication (Dogs) Order 1970, and the Tapeworm (Dogs) (Amendment) Order 1973 are cancelled.

By Command,

ARTHUR J. P. MONK,
Chief Secretary.

22nd May 1975.

Ref. AGR/7/12C.

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HYDATIDS COMMITTEE

Minutes of the eleventh meeting of the Committee held on
22nd July 1975 in the Conference Room, Secretariat, Stanley.

PRESENT: Mr S Miller, JP - Chairman
 Mr L G Blake, JP
 Dr F C Cox, MB, CHB, MRCP
 Mr G O Evans
 Mr J R S Felton
 Mr R J Ferguson
 Mr E M Goss
 Mr B Hardcastle, JP
 Mr R W Hills
 Mr W R Luxton
 Mr T J Peck
 Mr R M Pitaluga, OBE
 Mr P C Robertson
 Mr O R Smith

 Clerk: Mr R Browning

1. The Chairman opened the meeting by welcoming Dr F C Cox who had succeeded Dr J H Ashmore as Senior Medical Officer since the last meeting of the Committee.
- 2.1 The Hydatid Eradication (Dogs) Order 1975 was then further considered. It had been the subject of discussion at the last two meetings of the Committee (items 6 and 3 respectively of the minutes of those meetings refer). The Chairman informed the Committee that soon after the last meeting he was advised by Mr R Bostelmann (Veterinary Officer) that the proposal in paragraph 10 of the Order which allowed boiling for a given number of hours to be a recognized method of disposal of livers and lungs of sheep and cattle should be disallowed as unsafe. The Order had been considered several times in Executive Council and as a result the provision regarding boiling of livers and lungs had been incorporated in the Order at paragraph 10(iv). After consideration, it was agreed to endorse the view expressed at a recent meeting of the Sheep Owners Association suggesting that the Order should stand for the time being and be amended as necessary in the light of experience gained from its operation.
- 2.2 It was also noted that while the Committee had recommended that the law should be amended by an Ordinance to give opportunity for debate, the administration had decided that an Order in Council would be speedier and more appropriate.
- 2.3 The Committee advised that after the Order had been promulgated it should be publicized by a broadcast talk by the Chairman which should also explain the principles behind it and invite the co-operation of the public.
3. The eradication campaign in the Colony was then fully discussed.
- 3.1 The scheme operated at North Arm at the last mass-killing season, under which a moveable chain-link pen some 25m square had been erected on hard ground and into which sheep carcasses had been placed, to be later completely destroyed by burning, and the pen moved to another site next season, was explained to the meeting. It was felt that this scheme fully complied with paragraph 9 of the Order but that before its use could be recommended to all farms generally certain guide-lines would be required from the Committee in relation to it.
- 3.2 It was recognised that there was a serious loop-hole in the campaign in that dogs are not tested for eggs of the tapeworm Echinococcus granulosus. However, the implementation of such an exercise would be expensive and complicated, involving the services of a veterinary officer. It was none-the-less an area for investigation.

4. It was learned with satisfaction that the incidence of sheep infected with hydatid cysts had, according to the figures obtained from the Stanley Butchery, dropped from 40% in 1971 to 29% in 1975.
5. The Chief Police Officer suggested there might be merit in restricting the number of dogs in the Camp. Members of the Committee felt that the danger was not in the number of dogs owned by a particular person but whether that owner exercised proper control over his dogs. The merits and de-merits of caging dogs was also discussed. On a show of hands the meeting voted in favour of dogs being confined or chained when not being worked or exercised, as provided by paragraph 6 of the new Order. The actual voting was: For - 9; Against - 2; Abstentions - 3.
- 5.1 The Committee felt that there should be a period of grace before the terms of the new Order were strictly enforced, thus to allow farm managements to make suitable arrangements where such were not obtaining.
6. The Committee advised that the Chief Police Officer should visit every farm and note what precautions had been taken to fight the spread of hydatid disease, afterwards reporting to the Committee. Those farms lacking in suitable arrangements should be visited again after a reasonable interval and if the deficiencies previously pointed out had not been made good, the law should be enforced. The Chief Police Officer should be accompanied by an inspector with experience of work in the Camp.
7. Further efforts to trace the film entitled "This dog is dangerous" should be made.

C.S.

(109)

You might be interested to see
the minutes of the last meeting of
the Hydatids Committee (last two folios
of this file) - pl.

§
31. 7. 75.

As
Many thanks. Pl. send a copy to me
& put marker on the Control of Dogs file
for further advice & publicity.

B
3/8

Bu. 2. 9. 75

(KIV-actin?)

C.S.

You mentioned to me yesterday that
you had been speaking to Mr Miller regarding
publicity for the new Dogs Order. I think
you said a Public Notice had been drafted?

§
2. 9. 75.

As
Notice has in fact been proceeding on the
Dogs Ordinance file, will you pl. sort out.
You know my thoughts on Legislation files, Committee
files, Minutes etc.

B
3/8

§
4. 8. 75