

NOTE

Volume I Closed after folio 235.
Volume II opened 6.5.77

15.7.77
By 10.6.77

1511 - (2) [SFC extract]
- full extract?

1

2

Office.

Please put on this file an extract
from S.F.C. minutes relating to the write-off
of the stock of Scotaban now on hand.

§.
22.7.77.

3.

O./C Agric Dept.

The Office is unable to trace
the minute where S.F.C. authorised that
the balance of Scotaban we had on hand
when we switched to Droucit could be
written-off. Can you provide the
reference please?

§.
for C.S.
26.7.77.

4

DFS.

I have discussed this with DFS who
states that this matter was not raised
in SFC.

for
O./C Agric Dept
26/7/77

5.

Gavin

How much duplicating paper have we in stock just
now? when do we expect a further supply? and at
what monthly rate are we using it pl?

§.
9.8.77.

6

PLS

We have nineteen boxes of duplicating paper left. We use about about three boxes a month. These should be some more received in January, as we have already indented away for 150 pkts (25 boxes).

12.9.8.77

7

C.S.

(6) I think this idea is quite a good one.

At 200 copies (single sheet) x 6 times a year, we would have to supply about 3 pkts loose paper (a year).

(From minute 6 it appears that we are using the paper at the rate of 12 pkts a month - which seems high, and I will ask Gavin to investigate with a view to effecting a saving of paper if possible.)

There would be no problem about "running-off" the stencil, but I don't think we could cope with cutting it and certainly not by getting involved in despatching it to named addressees.

Incidentally, there would be no postage charge if it were sent by surface mail.

2. Approve in principle but make it clear that the use of the "Secretariat machinery" would be within strictly defined boundaries?

10.8.77.

8

By 23.9.77.

(KIV - receipt of slides)

Office,

Please send slide commentaries (9) & (9A) to

V/O under comp. slip (he already has the slides).

Sent -
Copies at (9)
for file
20/9

19.9.77.

Ref. Mr Miller's and Mr Whitney's letters at 14 and 14A.

This situation arose when Mr Blake, the Manager of North Arm, resigned as a Dog Inspector. We too were concerned about the situation at North Arm but it has now been rectified by the appointment of Mr N. Knight on the 23rd May. On two occasions the Veterinary Officer supervised the dosing of dogs at North Arm and after that the Manager, who had received the pills and handed them out to the dog owners, completed the certificate. This was not satisfactory but in the circumstances the only possible thing to do. We could have sent an Inspector from Stanley to supervise the dosing but there was no law to enforce the Farm to pay the fares and subsistence of an Inspector. This was suggested at 38 in AGR/10/46 and the Registrar General put up a draft amending order. I believe the Hydatids Committee did not agree to this amendment and therefore it was not included in the draft Order which went to Ex Co. on the 5th April.

The Order-in-Council referred to by Mr Miller did in fact reach Ex Co. and it was decided that it should be referred to an Administrative Committee - please see Ex Co Memo at 76 in AGR/10/4.

I enclose draft letters to Mr Whitney and Mr Miller.

I apologise for the delay in returning these papers.

[Signature]
O.I.C. Ag Dept
27/7

10

Letters have issued
[Signature]

11

O.I.C. Agric

(24) For inf. please.

[Signature]
fw C.S.
11. 5. 79.

A.S.
Thank you

[Signature]
O.I.C. Ag Dept
14/5/79

13

Registry,

(25) para 1. Would you please refer ~~to~~ me to see copy of Mr Whitney's letter dated 17 April 1979.

[Signature]
29. 5. 79.

14

MS

f 25 now transferred to Acrl 10/4 ^{vol 2} Lf 10.

§ 29/5

15.

Reg Pl O/C after legals - say 24th June

§ 18/vi

16

As. O. I. C Agri

Papers at F (38) are for you I think

§ 6/viii

17

✓
MS

Papers @ F 38 are duplicates of those already in our possession and are not required by the department
Thank you.

MS
6/July

18.

Agri Office

I take it you have seen F (46) ?

§ 17/xi

19

Ch. Sec.

yes thank you

18/11.

20

Reg 10 O/U with file on Dogs

legislation

FB 19/1

21

Ag. Offici.

W.r.t. folio (47) & yf. memo. at
folio (48) pl., I agree with your view that
the existing arrangements for sheep offal disposal
at K.C. should be allowed to continue and I
suggest you issue the necessary "approval in
writing" as Chief Inspector i.a.w. section 11
of the Hydatid Eradication (Dogs) Order 1981.

FB 26/1

22.

Q.V.

A on 11/26/1

2 nd May

77

Mr. R.S. Whitley,
Stanley.

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter dated 6th April 1977 regarding the routine dosing of dogs in the Colony with Droncit.

2. It has been decided that the use of Droncit shall be implemented on such appropriate date as you may advise in consultation with the Officer in Charge, Agricultural Department. The Standing Finance Committee has written-off the cost of the Scoloban which we have still on hand.

3. Would you please therefore consult with Mr. Halliday and take the action necessary to implement the use of Droncit as soon as you consider possible.

Yours sincerely,



Chief Secretary

cc. O/C AGRICULTURE

Our Ref:

Your Ref:

Grasslands Trials Unit,
Stanley,
Falkland Islands,
South Atlantic.

2



3rd May, 19 77.

Mr. R. Browning,
Secretariat.

Dear Rex,

Many thanks for your letter of May 2nd 1977 (Ref AGR/7/12) concerning the approval for the implementation of Dronit dosing as soon as possible.

Mr. Halliday and I are making great efforts to begin distribution as soon as possible so that we may begin the routine 6 weekly dosing on June 1st 1977.

Although the SFC has written off the existing stock of Scoloban, I would like to re-iterate my offer to try to dispose of the drug to my Veterinary colleagues in UK. Naturally, the return would not be at the original cost due to postage etc. but I would have thought that any way in which to reduce expenditure would be acceptable.

Regards,

Handwritten signature

R.S. WHITLEY.

c.c. Chief Secretary.
Mr. I. Halliday.

11
de
Monitor dosing p. n
S4K

EL CICLO DE VIDA DEL GUSANO HIDATIDICO

EL GUSANO

El nombre correcto de este gusano es "ECHINOCOCCUS GRANULOSUS". El gusano adulto que vive en el intestino del perro, consiste en una cabeza, con ventosas y ganchos, y hasta cuatro segmentos. La unica parte permanente del gusano es la cabeza la cual se adhiere a la pared de los intestinos por medio de las ventosas y los ganchos. Los segmentos son producidos por 'brotes' desde la cabeza, de manera tal que al colgar el gusano de las entrañas, la parte mas vieja es la que se halla mas lejos de la cabeza.

Los segmentos son hermafroditas es decir que cada uno posee organos femeninos y masculinos, pudiendo fertilizarse por si mismo - pero por lo general el gusano se re-tuerce sobre si mismo, con lo cual un segmento es fertilizado por otro.

El segmento mas viejo desprende del gusano cuando los huevos en su interior están fertiles y maduros. Este paquete de huevos es expulsado por el perro durante su evacuación intestinal y los huevos quedan liberados al romperse el segmento. Los huevos estan protegidos por una envoltura resistente que les permite resistir los efectos del clima - incluyendo heladas y sequias - por mas de un año.

Las especies mas largas de este gusano han alcanzado a medir hasta 6 milímetros de largo (por lo tanto cabrian 4 gusanos dentro de una pulgada).

Se ha calculado que un solo gusano puede producir hasta 500 huevos por semana.

La materia fecal del perro es en poco tiempo dispersada por la lluvia pero los huevos del gusano hidatidico (si estuviesen presente durante la evacuación canina) pueden estar presentes todavia en el pasto en el terreno por varios meses mas.

EN LA OVEJA

Los huevos que estan en el pasto en la tierra son comidos por la oveja. La envoltura protectora del huevo es digerida por los jugos estomacales y el huevo es 'activado' por la bilis y otros jugos digestivos en los intestinos. El huevo que tiene pequenos ganchos, penetra la pared de los intestinos y entra a la corriente sanguinea.

De la misma manera que los alimentos son aprovechados por el organismo, los huevos son conducidos hasta el higado. Los vasos sanguineos se tornan cada vez mas pequenos por lo que muchas veces los huevos quedan alojados alli, pero a menudo consiguen pasar a traves de los mismos y son arrastrados a los pulmones, donde quedan atrapados en otro grupo de vasos sanguineos. Si por casualidad los huevos pasaran a los pulmones pueden llegar a cualquier parte del cuerpo.

Los pulmones de la oveja tambien puede ser infectados al inhalar materia fecal de perros que tuviesen dicho gusano.

Quando el huevo se finalmente se establece empieza a crecer, tomando la forma de un globo lleno de pequenas particulas llamadas 'arena hidatidica'. Cada una de estas particulas es capaz de formar otro quiste si el globo se rompe.

Los quistes crecen muy despacio en la oveja tardando casi un año en alcanzar una pulgada de diametro, siendo muy dificil distinguirlos al principio.

En las ovejas, la mayoría de los quistes se encuentran en los pulmones, y solo un 25% en el higado. El efecto del quiste en la oveja depende sobre todo del tamaño del quiste. Si es grande, puede llegar a causar dificultades en la respiración, y hacer al animal mas susceptible a infecciones tales como la pneumonia.

La infección portada por la oveja solo puede ser transmitida al perro por la muerte de la oveja y si el perro comiera el quiste o su contenido, que puede ser desparado en un area grande si el quiste se hubiera roto. De la misma manera, no es posible para el hombre contraer la hidatidosis por el hecho de tocar o comer un quiste, o comer la carne de un animal que tiene un quiste en los pulmones o en el higado. Pero cuando mas se manosean o se muevan los pulmones y los higados, mas posibilidades hay de que un quiste o sus contenidos entren en contacto con un perro transmitiendo esta enfermedad.

Cuando una oveja muere o se la mata, la mayoría de los quistes mueren a la semana siguiente, pero pueden sobrevivir durante tres semanas. Es por esto que debemos conservar el hígado, los pulmones y el corazón por 28 días antes de deshacerse de ellos.

EN EL PERRO

Las partículas de la arena hidatidostea comidas por el perro se adhieren a las paredes de los intestinos, y se transforman en gusanos adultos en un periodo de 7 semanas. . . Lógicamente los gusanos no pueden poner huevos hasta que son adultos.

La presencia de los gusanos en los intestinos no le causa ningún dano, aun cuando tuviera varios miles de gusanos.

Los gusanos pueden crecer más y poner más huevos en algunos perros más que en otros pero no existe ningún perro resistente a la infección.

EN OTRAS ESPECIES

Básicamente, el ciclo del gusano hidatídico alterna entre el período adulto viviendo en un carnívoro (animal que come carne) y el período intermedio (el quiste) viviendo en un animal herbívoro (que come pasto).

Existen dos tipos de ciclos de infección, que ocurren en diferentes partes del mundo. El primero es llamado el ciclo silvático, en el cual la infección alterna entre un animal carnívoro y otro herbívoro, los que están naturalmente asociados como el dingo y el wallaby en Australia, el el lobo timber y el caribu en Canadá, el chacal y el venado en el Pakistán y la India. Este ciclo es peligroso cuando el hombre 'interfiere' al alimentar sus perros con hígados, pulmones o corazón de caribu, wallaby, venado, infectando a los perros, pudiendo estos pasar la infección al hombre. El otro ciclo es llamado el ciclo 'pastoral', y es el que nos interesa. El perro es siempre el portador en la etapa adulta del gusano, y la oveja es muy a menudo la otra 'mitad' del ciclo. Pero en el Medio Oriente y en los países escandinavos, el camello y el reno son, respectivamente, portadores del quiste.

Dicho sea de paso, es un riesgo laboral de los zapateros en Irak contraer esta enfermedad, ya que impregnan el cuero de los zapatos en una sopa hecha con materia fecal de perros.

PRINCIPIOS PARA COMBATIR LA ENFERMEDAD

El quiste en la oveja solo puede causar infección en el perro si este come un quiste, o alimento contaminado por el fluido de un quiste. De ninguna manera la oveja puede pasar la infección al perro mientras esta viva.

No existen en la actualidad drogas que puedan destruir los quistes en una oveja viva.

Un perro puede contaminar una superficie de terreno muy grande con los huevos, que son resistentes aun al clima más severo. Un área de pasto contaminada meses atrás y que se ve aparentemente limpia, puede estar albergando aun los huevos causantes de la infección.

Los huevos son tan resistentes que pueden causar la infección aun después de estar sumergidos varios días en formalina.

Los huevos solo mueren bajo una temperatura directa de 71 grados centígrados (160 grados Fahrenheit).

Si un perro tiene varios centenares de gusanos dentro de sí, y cada uno de ellos produce hasta 500 huevos por semana, es de imaginar la producción total de huevos. Aun cuando sea necesario que una oveja ingiera varios huevos para producir un quiste, obviamente las posibilidades son mayores con este alto número de huevos producidos.

No solamente puede un perro contaminar el terreno con huevos, sino que también puede contaminarse a sí mismo, ya que los huevos se adhieren a los pelos de la cola y también alrededor de su boca.

En Francia, esta enfermedad es conocida como 'la enfermedad de las manos sucias'. Esto subraya el hecho de que el aseo personal es de vital importancia. Si se toman las simples precauciones de lavarse las manos después de tocar animales u objetos sucios, y asegurarse que ningún perro tenga acceso a pulmones, hígados o corazón de animales muertos, entonces las posibilidades de contraer la hidatidosis se verán altamente reducidas.

R.S. WHITLEY, B.V.M & S., MRCVS.
VETERINARY OFFICER, G.T.U.

AUGUST 1976.

6th July,

77


Mr. J. T. Pickmere,
Tasmanian Hydatids Eradication Council,
G.P.O. Box 407D,
Hobart,
Tasmania 7001,
Australia.

Dear Mr. Pickmere,

Thank you very much for your letter dated 1st March, 1977 regarding Hydatid disease 35mm colour slide lectures.

2. This matter has now been considered by the local Hydatids Control Committee and they have recommended the purchase of both the 50 and 52 slide lectures. I should be most grateful therefore if you would kindly ~~air~~mail to me the two slide lectures.
3. Arrangements have been made with the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, 4 Millbank, London, SW1, for you to be paid the sum of \$36.60 (Australian dollars) being the cost of the two complete lectures (50 slide lecture: \$15.00; and 52 slide lecture: \$ 15.60) together with the additional \$6 as requested in the last paragraph of your letter under reference.
4. As I indicated in my letter of 10th January 1977, it is felt that the acquisition of the slides will be most useful in our anti-hydatidosis campaign and we look forward to receiving the material in due course.

Yours sincerely,


CHIEF SECRETARY

Ref: AGR/7/12

6th July

77.

Crown Agents for
Oversea Governments and Administrations,
4, Millbank,
LONDON, SW1.

Dear Sirs,

Would you kindly arrange payment of the sum of
\$36.60 (Australian dollars) to The Secretary, Tasmanian
Hydatids Eradication Council, G.P.O. Box 407D, Hobart,
Tasmania 7001, Australia, in respect of two slide lectures
supplied to this administration in connection with this
Colony's anti-hydatidosis campaign.

2. Please debit the Colony's General Account.

Yours faithfully,

CHIEF SECRETARY.

Our Ref: AGR/7/12

Your Ref:

Grasslands Trials Unit,
Stanley,
Falkland Islands,
South Atlantic.

10
6



.....26th.....July.....1977.....

Mr. A.J.P. Monk,
Chief Secretary,

FREEBY MAIL.....

Dear Mr. Monk,

I have, for some time, been giving some thought to ways of trying to maintain interest in the Hydatid Eradication Campaign.

In separate discussions with Mr. Miller and Dr. Cox, the idea of an Hydatid "Newsletter" was formulated. Such a newsletter would be in the form of a broadsheet - single foolscap - and, from the outset, it would be made clear that the issues would be intermittent.

The newsletter would contain items of interest from here and abroad such as comments and explanations about the human screening tests, items about testing dogs, droncit, methods of offal disposal, butchery figures *and* abstracted reports from Tasmania and New Zealand (prior permission may have to be sought first).

Furthermore, I would be very much inclined to use such a newsletter to attempt to counter some of the "paranoia" exhibited by some people in their relationship with dogs and to encourage a safe and responsible attitude to dog handling and management and to the control of Hydatid disease.

We foresee the newsletter being cyclostyled single sheet foolscap and could be typed either by the hospital or G.T.U. secretaries or by the Secretariat.

Because the Hydatid Committee has no funds, and neither the Medical department nor the G.T.U. either possess a cyclostyle machine nor have budgetted for one, I wonder, assuming that you agree with the idea of such a newsletter, whether the Secretariat machine and materials would be available?

Initially, it is expected to run off about 200 copies for the whole of the Islands but, hopefully, demand will require a larger circulation.

Copies to camp will have to be sent by post and, because of the absence of HC funds, I hope you can give permission for them to be sent free of charge through the Secretariat "machine"? Incidentally, all copies to one camp station could be in one envelope and so the "cost" would be approximately 32 x 3p. between 4 and 8 times a year. (a maximum total of £7:68).

Pending your official sanction, we hope to release the first issue as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

R.S. Whitley

c.c. Mr.S. Miller.

R.S. Whitley.

Dr. D. Cox.

Ref: AGR/7/12

12 August 1977

R S Whitley Esq
Grasslands Trials Unit
Stanley

HYDATID CAMPAIGN PUBLICITY

Your newsletter seems an excellent idea, and if you will arrange for it to be typed I shall give instructions for it to be duplicated and distributed from here.

2. You might let Mr McMillen in my office know approximately how much paper you will require during the present financial year in case we need to re-order.

A J P Monk
Chief Secretary

JB

TO OPEN SLIT HERE FIRST

BY AIR MAIL

PAR AVION

AEROGRAMME

HOBART
26 AUG
1971
TAS-70



THE CHIEF SECRETARY,

THE SECRETARIAT,

STANLEY, -FALKLAND ISLANDS.

SOUTH ATLANTIC.



COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

Secretary, Tas. HYDATIDS ERAD. COUNCIL

40 Department of Health Services

G.P.O. Box 131 B

HOBART, Tasmania 7001

AUSTRALIA

POSTCODE



Department of Health Services

G.P.O. Box 191 B

HOBART, Tasmania 7001

AUSTRALIA

Cable Address:

'STATEHEALTH'

Hobart



YOUR REF: AGR/7/12
OUR REF: THEC 8/2

August 5th, 1977.

Chief Secretary,
The Secretariat,
STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS,
SOUTH ATLANTIC.

Dear Sir,

HYDATID SLIDES

Thank you for your letter of 6th July, regarding the slide lectures.

The sum of \$36.60 (Australian) has been received at the A.N.Z. Bank in Hobart and a receipt for that amount will be enclosed with the slides.

The slides will be parcelled off to you within the next week and posted airmail. Slide commentaries have already been sent to you.

I sincerely hope you find the lectures helpful for your campaign.

We shall shortly be sending you the latest News Letter No. 11 August, 1977.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. T. Pickmere".

J. T. Pickmere,
SECRETARY.

copy to Del. O.

70

TASMANIAN HYDATID DISEASE

Newsletter No. 11 August 1977

Published jointly by the
Department of Health Services
(G.P.O. BOX 191 B, HOBART)
and
Department of Agriculture
(G.P.O. BOX 192 B, HOBART)

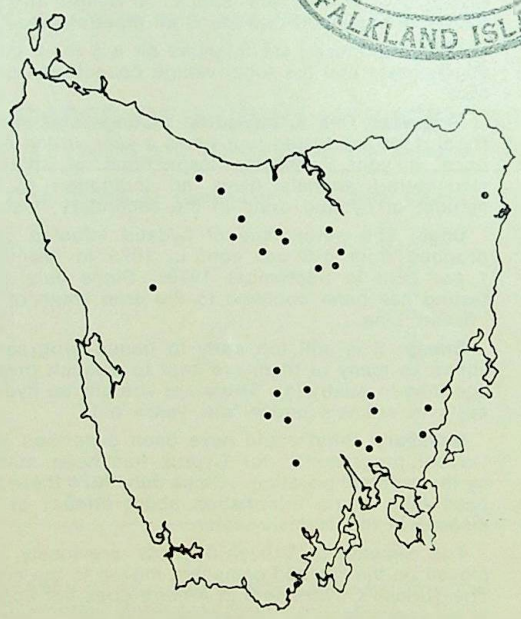


Control dogs at all times and feed them only prepared dog foods

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DOG TESTING RESULTS 1976-77

FEWER INFECTED DOGS

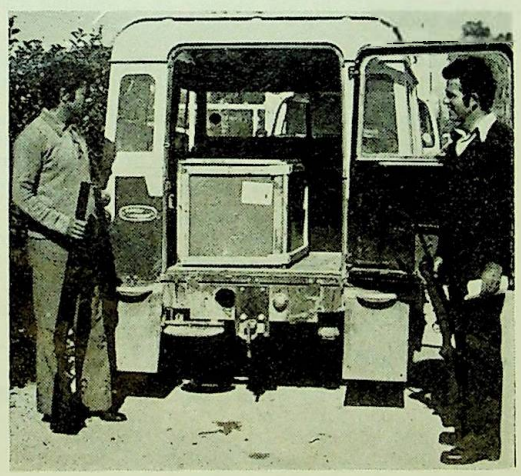


Dots on the map indicate where twenty-seven dogs out of 8191 tested were found to be infected with hydatid worms, clear evidence that each dog had eaten part or all of a hydatid cyst probably within the last year. In many municipalities where dogs were tested, not one was found infected with hydatid worms. The positive dogs were found in the following fourteen municipalities:—

- Clarence (1), Deloraine (3), Hamilton (5), Kentish (2), Longford (3), New Norfolk (1), Oatlands (2), Penguin (1), Portland (1), Richmond (3), Spring Bay (2), Ulverstone (1), Westbury (1), Zeehan (1).

In eighteen other municipalities no infected dogs were found.

The percentage of dogs infected this year was 0.33 per cent compared with 0.45 per cent in 1975-76.



DOG EXTERMINATION TEAM

Eight of these teams operate full-time and are on call twenty-four hours a day. A dog must be under the IMMEDIATE control of a person. Any dog straying more than 100 or so metres away from its owner is liable to be shot.

DOG CONTROL IN CYPRUS

(See article on page 2)

CYPRUS HYDATID CAMPAIGN IS IMPRESSIVE

Part 2 of a 2-part article.

Department of Agriculture Liaison Officer to T.H.E.C., Joe Bramble, paid a private visit to Cyprus in November 1976. On his return from long service leave in Europe he spent five days on the island to see for himself what has been described in previous issues of this Newsletter as 'a very effective hydatid control programme'.

3. **Control of Dogs.**—The drastic, almost ruthless approach to dog control in Cyprus has attracted the most attention from outside observers. There were approximately 68 000 dogs in the whole of Cyprus in 1970. The dog population today, south of the United Nations 'Green Line' is about 6 000. This does not include any dogs in the Turkish sector, north of the line. Doubtless this big reduction in actual dog numbers has had a significant effect in reducing the prevalence of the disease. Whether the control of dogs, however, is the most important contribution to the programme is debatable.

Registration of dogs is policed rigidly with fees £1 Cyprus (\$A3) for males and £30 (\$A90) for unspayed females.

I saw only one straying dog during the five-day visit—at night in the vicinity of a refugee camp near Lanarca.

4. **Control of Animal Slaughtering.**—Slaughtering of all meat animals is under rigid control in Cyprus.

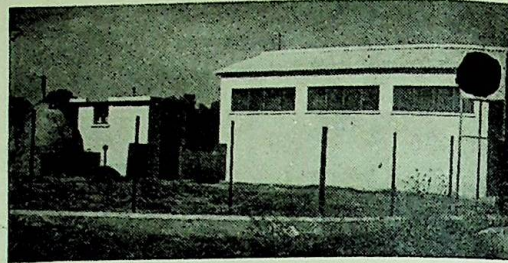
Farm slaughtering is strictly prohibited and a person killing an animal anywhere than in a registered slaughter-house faces prosecution on four counts:—

- (1) Slaughtering in an unregistered slaughter-house.
- (2) Failing to advise the local Echinococcus (Hydatids) Centre that animals were being slaughtered in the open.
- (3) Selling meat and/or offal suspected of being infected with hydatid cysts.
- (4) Selling uninspected meat.

Usual penalty for a first offence is a fine of £30(C) or \$A90. On a third offence a person was recently remanded in custody on £200 (C) bail and eventual conviction brought a gaol sentence of three months.

There are now 150 registered slaughterhouses in Cyprus (south of the ('Green Line')). Most are in small villages where sometimes as few as six sheep and perhaps four or five goats are killed each week.

Standards are high with the present minimum requirements for the disposal of offal being an approved incinerator and offal pit.



TYPICAL STANDARD VILLAGE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

There are 150 of these on the island. All are surrounded by dog proof fence and on the left can be seen the incinerator, ofal pit, and toilet/shower block for staff.

All meat is slaughtered under the supervision of a Veterinary Services Inspector and stamped before distribution to butchers' shops. I visited three of these unannounced and found all meat stamped.

Slaughterhouses are financed on a \$ for \$ basis. Government and the local village council share the cost.

Progress: This is measured in dogs and sheep. Rural dogs are tested four times a year, urban dogs once a year. Regular inspections of offal in slaughtered animals gives an indication of the number of hydatid cysts in the secondary hosts.

Dogs: The percentage of hydatid infected dogs dropped from 6.3 per cent in 1971 to less than 1 per cent in September 1976. Since July 1974 testing has been confined to the area south of the 'Green Line'.

Sheep: It is still too early to gauge progress in sheep as many of them are kept to a much greater age than in Australia. There are virtually no hydatid cysts in animals under four years old.

Summary: What could have been described as a 'model programme' for Cyprus has been marred by the political situation. Since July 1974 there has been little or no information about control of the disease in the Turkish sector.

The seventeen Turkish-Cypriots previously employed on the Hydatid campaign moved to the north. The Turkish Government in Ankara does not appear to be very interested in controlling hydatid disease. It will be very difficult therefore, to eradicate unless the programme again covers the whole island.

Whilst the methods used in Cyprus are acceptable to the general public there, this is not to say that they would be acceptable in Australia or New Zealand. It is unlikely that the farming community here would view favourably the Cypriot Government's attitude towards dog control or farm slaughtering.

In other words, any successful hydatid control programme must be tailored to suit the local economic and social conditions.

HYDATID CONGRESS IN ATHENS

The XI International Congress of Hydatidosis, held in Athens, Greece, 30 May-2 June 1977, attracted several hundred delegates from all parts of the world, including Australia and New Zealand. Over 200 papers were given, of which more than 150 dealt with various aspects of surgical treatment.

Liver scanning came into greater prominence than at earlier Congresses and the improved resolution of liver cysts by computerised axial tomography (CAT scanning) and by ultrasound were described. Human treatment with the drug mebendazole was also discussed for the first time.

Some of the uncertainties in the identification of different species of *Echinococcus* have been removed and there have been further advances in the understanding of immunity and methods of diagnosis by skin and blood tests. Dr Mann gave a startling description of the predicament of the Turkana tribe in Kenya, and Dr Polydorou received a standing ovation after his paper on the control effort in Cyprus, and was admitted to honorary

membership of the Greek Medical Association in an informal ceremony which took place on the spot. Dr Schwabe showed how the computer analysis of Epidemiological variables can be used in planning a control programme, and in adjusting it in response to changes.

Dr Beard called attention to the reduction of the disease in all human age groups in Tasmania, including even people past the age of retirement. This universal effect had not been expected, and the immediate benefit enjoyed by the entire population in Tasmania strongly reinforces the case for control measures in other endemic areas. A summary of his paper will appear in our next issue.

The XII International Congress will be held in Algeria in 1981. The Australian Veterinary Association also proposes to hold a two-day symposium on hydatid disease, co-sponsored by the Australian Medical Association, in Sydney during the week of 15-19 May 1978. Watch for further announcements.

TASMANIAN SURVEY

CASES OF HUMAN HYDATID DISEASE BY YEAR OF COLLECTION

Below is a table showing the cases of hydatids in humans over the past eleven years.

Year ending 31 December	New Cases	Re-admissions	Total	Deaths
1966	19	6	25	2
1967	18	2	20	1
1968	6	6	12
1969	8	9	17
1970	9	9	18
1971	7	10	17	1
1972	7	5	12
1973	6	12	18	1
1974	5	5	10	1
1975	3	6	9	1
1976	5	6	11	2
Total	93	76	169	9

VISITING INTERNATIONAL PARASITOLOGIST

Dr Anna Verster who is a parasitologist from the Onderstepoort Veterinary Research Institute in South Africa, and an authority on hydatid disease in animals, visited Tasmania from 24-28 June 1977 to study the methods used by the Department of Agriculture in the Tasmanian Hydatid Control Programme.

She was given full details showing the progress made in reducing infestation of hydatid worms in dogs and the resulting reduction in the prevalence of cysts in sheep and humans.

Dr Verster addressed a meeting of the Tasmanian Division of the Australian Veterinary Association in Hobart and described the hydatid problem in South Africa with the many subspecies of *E. granulosus*

carried by dogs, jackals and the hunting dog. Other subspecies infest lions and cats, in South Africa. The lions become infected by eating cysts in zebra offal.

After meeting the Chairman of the Tasmanian Hydatids Eradication Council, Mr H. Edgell, at Dennistoun, Bothwell, Dr Verster attended a dog testing session at a strip near Launceston, and inspected the Mount Pleasant Laboratories where she spoke to a number of Veterinary Officers.

Dr Verster said she was impressed with the striking progress that had been made in Tasmania in reducing hydatid disease in both sheep and humans during the period 1964-1977.

HYDATID DISEASE IN SHEEP 1976/77

Department of Agriculture Field Officers inspected 106 009 sheep at a number of abattoirs for the presence of parasitic diseases.

The prevalence of hydatid disease in sheep of different ages during 1976-77 compared with that for the previous year shows a continuing improvement.

The prevalence in full mouth sheep dropped from 7.9 per cent to 2.83 per cent this year.

Class of Sheep	1975-76		1976-77	
	No. of Sheep Inspected	No. and Percentage with Hydatid Cysts	No. of Sheep Inspected	No. and Percentage with Hydatid Cysts
Lambs	24 148	1 0.004	20,454	5 0.02
Two-Tooth	4 024	0	958	0 0
Four-Tooth	373	3 0.8	508	0 0
Six-Tooth	297	7 2.4	373	2 0.53
Full Mouth	63 849	5 070 7.9	33 716	2 338 2.83

In addition to the random survey described above, a special survey is being conducted of properties known or suspected to be at risk. One thousand nine hundred and eighty-two (1 982) infected full-mouth sheep were found in this survey out of a total of 5 645 examined, a prevalence of 29.8 per cent.

Adding these properties to the total State flock raises the over-all prevalence from the 2.83 per cent quoted above to 3.95 per cent.

CHANGE IN ASSESSMENT OF DOG INFECTION RATE

Until 1976, the number of dogs found to be infected with hydatid worms has been recorded as a percentage of the number of dogs dosed on the testing strips. It was realised that this is not a completely accurate assessment, because only about 75 per cent of all dogs dosed, respond to the arecoline drench and produce a suitable purge. Such dogs cannot truly be said to have been tested, since no sample from them is examined.

This year, and in future, the recording of the percentage of infected dogs will be based on the number of dogs from which a sample suitable for examination is obtained.

1976-77—Old Scheme		1976-77—New Scheme	
No. of Dogs <u>Dosed</u>	10 981	No. of Dogs <u>Purged</u>	8 191
No. of <u>Positive</u> dogs	27	No. of <u>Positive</u> dogs	27
Dogs Infected (percentage)	0.24	Dogs Infected (percentage)	0.33

Under this more accurate method of assessment there will be an apparent increase in the percentage of infected dogs found over the years by testing. Progress in the reduction of infected dogs however is still quite clear.

The new figures over the years are as follows (old percentage in brackets):—

	No. of Dogs Purged	No. of Positive Dogs	Percentage of Positive Dogs
1965-66	6 958	881	12.66 (10.99)
1966-67	15 825	863	5.45 (4.57)
1967-68	18 021	459	2.55 (2.37)
1968-69	19 428	309	1.59 (1.41)
1969-70	14 245	167	1.17 (0.95)
1970-71	12 229	129	1.05 (0.85)
1971-72	5 030	39	0.78 (0.62)
1972-73	9 005	103	1.14 (0.88)
1973-74	8 495	75	0.88 (0.67)
1974-75	7 325	29	0.40 (0.28)
1975-76	9 155	41	0.45 (0.35)
1976-77	8 191	27	0.33 (0.24)

AGR/7/12

10

MANIAN
HYDATID DISEASE
Newsletter No. 12 November 1977

Published jointly by the
Department of Health Services
(G.P.O. BOX 191 B, HOBART)
and
(G.P.O. BOX 192 B, HOBART)
Department of Agriculture



Control dogs at all times and feed them only prepared dog foods

HUMAN SUSCEPTIBILITY TO HYDATID DISEASE

by **Dr. Trevor Beard**
Department of Health
Canberra

An account based on excerpts from a paper given at the XI International Congress of Hydatidosis, Athens, June 1977.

Some years ago when I was in practice in Tasmania I saw a girl with a hydatid cyst of the left lung, and I later had a long conversation with her father, who was perfectly fit. What he couldn't understand was how he had been able to avoid infection himself.

The father was a grazier in the Midlands. All his life he had fed offal to his dogs, and it was no surprise when the Department of Agriculture had found positive dogs on the property. What puzzled him was that no other member of the family had ever spent so much time with the dogs as he did. He let them off the chain with his bare hands and spent all day with them. He often ate his lunch in the bush and rolled his own cigarettes. Why should an eight-year-old girl living in the homestead without a pet dog or any regular contact with pet dogs get a lung cyst while her father could escape after so many years of intimate contact with known sources of infection?

The answer I gave him at the time was that we believed most hydatid cysts were acquired in childhood, but varied enormously in the time they took to produce symptoms. If you reached adult life without infection you were fairly safe, because most adults were believed to be relatively resistant. The late Sir Harold Dew of Melbourne, a world authority on hydatid surgery, used to say that a hydatid cyst was usually 'just about as old as the patient'. This meant that, if children kept right away from working dogs and let the adults handle them, the danger of human infection was not very great.

This belief certainly fitted some of the observed facts, but it was one of the most serious obstacles to control. While the majority of graziers and shepherds could feed offal to their working dogs and go on handling them without getting sick, they were understandably sceptical, and even government departments believed it would take a whole generation for a control program to alter the incidence in adults. The reasoning was simple. If a cyst is just about as old as the patient, or dates at least from before his fifteenth birthday, then a man aged 45 coming to surgery in 1965 was probably infected before 1935. To see a reduction of cases in the 45-year-olds due to a control program starting in 1965, you must wait until about the end of the century. Such were the beliefs in those days in the field, in the laboratory and in government.

During the voluntary campaign from 1962 onwards of course people began to reach a general agreement that this was a very nasty disease for those who were unlucky enough to get it. The risk was always there, it was one that could readily be removed, and—for the sake of today's children to tomorrow's adults—a civilised community would remove it. Thus when the Department of Agriculture began its official control program in 1965, we thought it was quite reasonable to start collecting human incidence carefully at the beginning of 1966. We thought we were doing this for posterity. New Zealand had been collecting public hospital incidence in the same spirit for half a century (and recording a steady increase over that period). We expected little change in the first ten years except a drop in the admission rate for children.

Continued on page 4

STRICTER DOG CONTROL NECESSARY

The Tasmanian Hydatid Eradication Council has urged local government authorities to adopt the strongest possible measures to ensure that all dogs in their respective municipalities are registered and properly controlled.

This follows appeals from the farmer organisations who say there is a decline in the level of the control of urban dogs in some rural areas.

The Hydatid Council has written to Tasmania's forty-nine Councils, urging them to deal with the owners of unregistered and uncontrolled dogs according to the law.

Farmers say there are **two main reasons** for the urgent need for stricter dog control by Councils:—

One is that the dog population in the State is continuously increasing; and with an estimated 54 000 dogs in the State last year and only 42 000 of these registered, an increasing number of dogs roam at large on farm land where sheep graze.

Apart from the ever present risk of sheep and lambs being attacked by such uncontrolled dogs, there is the risk that such dogs could be carriers of hydatid tapeworms, and the dogs could be passing the eggs of these tapeworms on to clean pastures, which would in turn infect sheep with hydatids.

The second reason is that farmers can now have their property quarantined if 15 per cent or more hydatid infection is found in their sheep. They will also be quarantined if one positive dog is found.

Such quarantine can cause considerable financial loss to a sheep farmer who may then only sell sheep for immediate slaughter.

It is in the best interests of every sheep farmer therefore to ensure that his own dogs are free from hydatid worms, but he does not want other people's dogs wandering over his property and possibly spreading infection to his sheep.

Such a situation is most likely to arise in country townships and in the rural areas of larger municipalities, and it is in these areas that maximum dog control is essential.

MUNICIPAL DOG CONTROL SURVEY

Over 42 000 dogs were registered in Tasmania during the year ended 30 June 1977.

This is 400 more dogs than were licensed the previous year.

But there could be another 16 000 dogs in the State which are not licensed.

According to estimates by council clerks in Tasmania, there were over 58 000 dogs in the State at 30 June 1977.

T.H.E.C. has been collecting figures from local authorities since 1968 and dog registrations have increased by 7 000 over the ten-year period.

The number of dogs estimated by Municipal Council Clerks in Tasmania has increased by 14 000 over the same period.

The Secretary of the Kennel Control Council reports an average annual increase of 10.65 per cent in registered pure-bred dogs over the past five years but thinks that the increase in non pure-bred dogs would be even higher.

One-third of the State's licensed dogs (15 311) live in the city areas of Hobart, Glenorchy, Clarence and Launceston but council clerks estimate over 20 000 dogs in these four areas.

This means that there could be 5 000 dogs unlicensed in those cities.

Glenorchy registered the highest number of dogs; namely 5 393 (an increase of 360 over the previous year). Clarence was second with 5 040 registered dogs (an increase of 1 300 over the previous year) and Hobart came third with 3 078 which was 230 less than the previous year.

PROSECUTIONS AND FEES

One hundred and thirty-seven dog owners were prosecuted for failing to register their dogs compared with 74 the previous year. The majority of these came from Clarence.

The majority of Councils charged \$3 for dog tax but fourteen councils charge \$4. Eight Councils charge \$5 or more.

Four Councils charge \$9, \$10 and \$12 for bitches. (FOUR THOUSAND STRAY DOGS—see next issue.)

MEAT BALLS FOR WORKING DOGS

(Home-made dog tucker from cracker sheep)

Mr Jeff Bignell and his three sons Peter, John and Roger have developed a highly successful home-made dog food on their Bothwell property.

The basic ingredients are cracker sheep, crushed wheat, fat and dripping. (Bones, meat and fat trimmings from home slaughtered beef may also be used.)

After cooking, a double handful of the mixture is shaped into meat balls the size of a 15 cm cannon ball and these are then deep frozen.

Jeff says that the greatest advantage of the 'dog stoppers'—the family's nick-name for the meat balls—is that it only takes a couple of minutes to feed all the dogs, which is a big time saver especially when one comes back late from work.

The meat balls weigh approximately 1 kg (2 lbs) and soon thaw out in warm weather. The dogs are so keen on them they gnaw them like bones when they are still frozen.

The Bignell's method of preparation is as follows:—

Cut the top and a third off two 200 litre (44 gallon) drums leaving two-thirds of the drums as cooking utensils.

Cut up the carcasses of as many cracker sheep as are available being careful not to splinter the bones.

Remove and bury or burn the offal.

Put the cut up meat from 2-4 carcasses in each drum. (Not less than two sheep per drum.)

Add water till three-quarters full and add 5-6 kgs fat or dripping to each drum.

Set up the two drums over a fire place and boil till the meat leaves the bones (approximately four hours).

Remove the large bones and replenish the water till three-quarters full again.

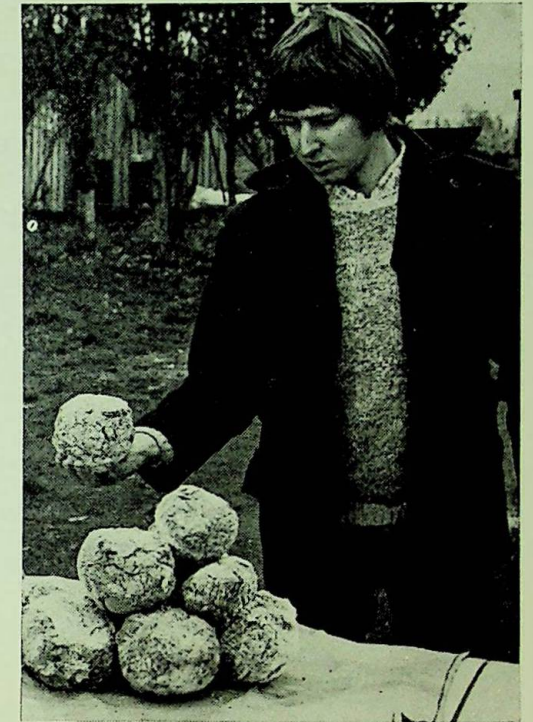
Slowly add 2½ plastic 9 litre buckets-full (22 litres) of crushed wheat to each drum, stirring continuously.

Simmer till the grain is swollen and cooked (about 15 minutes) stirring continuously, to avoid porridge sticking to the drum.

Remove drums from fire and allow to cool rapidly.

Pour onto sheet of hardboard or other flat surface and allow to cool overnight. Next day form into meat balls and store in deep freezer chest. (Jeff has a second-hand shop freezer chest.)

WARNING—Do not allow mixture to cool in drums or it will ferment.



Roger Bignell examines a batch of the meat balls.

Mr Bignell says the operation is not as time consuming as one might think. Cooking can be started before the men go to work and the farmer's wife can throw on some firewood during the morning. At dinner time the grain can be added; and stirring the mixture until the porridge is cooked only takes fifteen minutes. The mixture can be turned out to cool that evening and formed into balls the next day.

As injured or cracker sheep become available, they are killed in the normal way, skinned, cut up and put in the same freezer as the meat balls until there is a sufficient quantity to make up another batch.

Apart from the advantage of having ready prepared dog food always available, the method of preparation also ensures that the dogs do not contract sheep measles through eating raw sheep meat. There is of course no chance of spreading hydatid disease with dog food prepared in this way.

HUMAN SUSCEPTIBILITY TO HYDATID DISEASE [from page 1]

What has actually taken place has been a complete surprise for everyone. Figures now available for two 5-year periods since the start of the official campaign show not only a halving of the total hospital admission rate for new cases, but a substantial fall in all age groups, including even people past the age of retirement. What on earth is happening? A man aged sixty-five in 1975 was born in 1910, and if he was infected before his fifteenth birthday he was infected before 1925. How could a campaign starting forty years later, in 1965, have any effect on the admission rate for that age group?

To help us to believe our own figures, we have been comparing them with data from the New Zealand Department of Statistics, and from a recent paper (1977) by Burrigge, Schwabe and Fraser, and their figures show the same effect. Both in New Zealand and Tasmania the reduction in hospital admissions as a result of control measures favours the youngest age groups (as would be expected) but is substantial at all ages see Table). This can only mean that many adults had been coming to surgery within a few years of infection and that many adults are relatively susceptible.

There is a distinct possibility that shepherds and graziers have an acquired immunity. If they swallow hydatid eggs in the course of their occupation, there can be no question that they swallow the eggs of a great many other tapeworms of the dog, to which man has a species resistance. Most of these have a much larger egg output than the hydatid tapeworm, and in recent years laboratory experiments in New Zealand and Australia and several other countries have shown that most worm eggs hatch and make a limited invasion, even when they are in the wrong species. Such invasions may not only have an immunising effect, but cross-protection can occur between one species of worm and another. It may be that the eggs of other dog tapeworms can protect us to some extent from those of the hydatid worm, in much the same way as a dose of Sabin vaccine on a sugar lump will protect us against poliomyelitis. Those unlucky enough to be infected may be people who meet a heavy dose of hydatid eggs, especially if it happens before there has been a heavy exposure to the other worm eggs. There have been no human experiments but, as animals can be protected in this way, it is reasonable to speculate that the same thing could occur in man. There are many technical difficulties to be overcome before we can expect a commercial vaccine, especially a human vaccine (it is unlikely that live tapeworm eggs would gain much acceptance).

Meanwhile it is an extraordinary fact that two hydatid control programs have produced an early and profound effect on new hospital admissions in all age groups—including even people past the age of retirement. This was completely unexpected, and it strongly supports the case for effective control measures to be brought into operation in other parts of Australia.

AGE-SPECIFIC ANNUAL SURGICAL INCIDENCE* OF HYDATID DISEASE IN TWO 5-YEAR PERIODS, TASMANIA, 1966-70 AND 1971-75

	All ages	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
1966-70	3.1	1.5	2.7	2.9	3.2	4.4	3.4
1971-75	1.4	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.3
Reduction	55	100	63	31	53	55	62

* Per 100 000 population at mid-point of each period.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — TESTING AND SURVEY RESULTS

4 POSITIVE DOGS IN THREE MONTHS

During the period from 1 July to 30 September 1977, 1 860 dogs were tested for hydatids.

Only four were found to be infected with hydatid worms. This is 0.28 per cent of the dogs which produced a satisfactory sample.

The infected dogs came from the municipalities of Circular Head (1), Glamorgan (2) and St Leonards (1).

HYDATID DISEASE IN SHEEP

Over 13 000 full-mouth sheep were examined during the three month period from 1 July to 30 September 1977. Only 228 of these were found to be infected with hydatid cysts. This is 1.72 per cent.

One six-tooth was found infected out of 47 inspected. This is 2.13 per cent. With such a small number of sheep of this age group examined, no significance can be attached to the percentage prevalence.

No infection was found in 11 000 lambs, 1 100 two-tooth and 196 four-tooth sheep examined over the same period.

HYDATIDOSIS SURVEY

The SMO would be grateful if staff on the top floor of the Secretariat could be at the Hospital on Wednesday 1st February at 8 am.

Persons between 25 and 64 should not have ~~xxxx~~ had breakfast; the other persons outside this age group may eat heartily.

The SMO would be grateful if staff on the ground floor could be at the Hospital at 8am on Thursday 2nd Feb. No breakfast for those 25 -64.

P.S.

[Signature]
20/1

Please circulate

- ASC) *[Signature]*
- AS. *[Signature]*
- J.S.
- U.S. *[Signature]*
- SM. *[Signature]*
- L.C. *[Signature]*
- H.M. *[Signature]*
- HIM. *[Signature]*
- I.B. *[Signature]*

Treasurer

- FS *[Signature]*
- DFS *[Signature]*
- AS(E) A. *[Signature]*
- Cashier *[Signature]*
- Sida *[Signature]*
- Rathbar *[Signature]*
- Teresa T.M.E.
- Roy *[Signature]*
- W.H.

File pl
[Signature]
25/1

(13)

Bayer

Copy: O/c Agric Dept.

SPARTE 8/VET-MED



Bayer AG

0000

ORDER CONFIRMATION

509 LEVERKUSEN, 28.03.1978

THE SECRETARIAT



POSTAL ADDRESS: BAYER 0-509 LEVERKUSEN
TELEPHONE: (0221) 06784-1 (VERMITTLUNG)
CABLES: BAYERPH-VET.-BEREICH
TELEX: BAYERSEROVET

STANLY / FALKLAND ISLANDS

WE THANK YOU FOR YOUR ORDER WHICH WE WILL EXECUTE IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR GENERAL CONDITIONS OF SALE AND SUPPLY

YOUR ORDER NO.:	OF:	OUR ORDER CONFIRMATION NO.:	SUPPLY:
	17.03.78	800/ 8673 E88	APPROXIMATE 24.04.78

BOXES 5 X 10 PCS	270 PIECES	FOB	35.00 DM / 1 PIECE
DRONCIT TABLETS 50 MG			

9.450.00 DM

9.450.00 DM

PAYMENT: CASH AGAINST DOCUMENTS

BAYER AG

+ AIRMAIL/PARCEL CHARGE
+ INSURANCE

K

Lois Cottage,
Stanley.

14



15.6.78.

The Hon,
The Chief Secretary.
Stanley.

HYDATID DISEASE.

R & R to
Office 1/6 Apr
for admin
11/5

Dear Sir,

UUA

I enclose a letter which I received yesterday and which speaks for itself.

As you will recall, I resigned during last summer from the position as chairman of the Hydatids Advisory Committee, exactly for the reasons which are well emphasised in this letter from the head shepherd at Goose Green.

Another reason for my resignation was that the improved Order in Council advised by my Committee fourteen months ago has still, as far as I know, not even yet reached Ex.Co.

When Sir Cosmo Haskard asked me to take on this job of organising an anti-hydatid campaign late in 1969, I found full co-operation from the Colony's Industry, and with the then active co-operation also from that older Administration, we made considerable progress; this has been further evidenced by the more recent results of Dr Cox's investigations & examinations on the human side.

It distresses me that all these years of dedicated work would begin to appear a largely wasted effort when recent Administrations would appear to have pushed the whole extremely important matter right into the background - all they can talk about now seems to be East Falkland roads and general communication

You will recall that the enclosed letter is on the same subject and concerning the same major farm as another private letter which I passed to you some months back.

Yours faithfully,

Frederick Miller

c.c. Sheepowners Assn.
Mr H.L. Whitney.

yoose lyeon

11-6-78

Office 1/c Aq
for advice pl
11/6/78



Mr Sydney Miller

Dear Sir,

I am writing you about the Hydatid campaign, as I consider you to be the most competent person to deal with my point. It concerns North Arm where there has been no official dog Inspector since the departure of William Morrison some twelve months ago.

This information I have obtained from various persons working at North Arm. Pills are just issued to dog owners to kill their own dogs, with no supervision.

Dogs have been sent to this farm accompanied by letters signed by people who are not Inspectors. I wonder who signs the certificate stating how many dogs

are dozed.

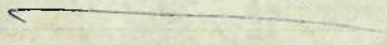
I think there should be a list of Inspectors published at least once a year, as I don't think this has been done for about six years.

In all I think this a very grave matter and feel that something should be done about this.

Hoping you will be able to do something about this.

I remain
yours faithfully

H L Whitney



(15)

The first confirmed case of Human Hydatidosis in the Falkland Islands occurred in 1963, and in a six year period between 1969 and 1975, 11 cases occurred and this can only properly be described as an epidemic. Nevertheless, in the past two years we have seen a sharp decline in the percentage of Hydatid cysts in sheep at slaughter, and no one in the Colony has presented with an illness caused by a Hydatid cyst since December 1975 (the only cases diagnosed since that time have been in people who felt completely well but who were found to have a cyst during the population survey). In addition to this, although final results are not yet available, it would appear that we would probably detect only up to five or six cases in the population survey, and this is approximately half the number we would have expected if the situation had been as bad as it was in the early 1970's.

There are therefore, several facts which indicate that the disease in this Colony is coming under control, and we should all at this time take stock of the situation and look to the future.

Of all the questions which must be answered, the most important is this; should we be aiming at Hydatid Control or Hydatid eradication?

Hydatid Control - The aim of Hydatid control is to limit the effects of the disease both on sheep and human beings. Up until now this is what has been attempted in the Colony, and the facts show that the attempt has been highly successful. Nevertheless, it is in the nature of things that a control campaign will last indefinitely. In other words, 50 years from now our dogs would still be caged, and dosed every six weeks with a tablet, together with all the other restrictions of our present legislation. In addition, however, there is the added disadvantages that during a control campaign the level of resistance to Hydatid disease in the sheep falls to a very low level and these sheep then become extremely susceptible to any infection which crops up, and it is possible to experience an epidemic form of Hydatid disease amongst the sheep while in the middle of a control campaign.

Hydatid Eradication - The aim of an eradication campaign is to eliminate the Hydatid tapeworm and its eggs entirely from the Colony and the Colony's animals. It goes without saying that this is more difficult to do than simple control, but the social and economic advantages are enormous. Once the disease is eradicated your dogs can run free; offal pits, forty gallon oil drums, dog proof fences etc will disappear from the Colony; and liver will re-appear on your dinner plates. The advantage of this isolated small community is that once the disease has been eradicated there is no reason at all for it being re-introduced into the Colony at any time.

It is clear that we must go all out for the eradication of this disease, and not simple control, but to achieve this we will require a supreme effort on everyone's part. Our present legislation has been admirable for the control campaign, but it is inadequate for an eradication campaign, and now and stricter legislation is required. Laws, however, achieve nothing unless they are all obeyed, and obeyed by everyone. The shepherd who lets his dog out for a run while he has his lunch, the man who smuggles some liver home for his dinner, or the Manager who organises a cull without properly disposing of the killed sheep, are all threatening, not only your life and your health, but the whole way of life in Camp and Stanley.



This is a free society and the choice therefore is yours. You can accept the control campaign grinding along slowly and dangerously for the next 200 years, or you can spend time, effort and money on eradicating this disease in 10 to 15 years. I know which choice I would make.

Derek Cox
Senior Medical Officer

1st August

78

Crown Agents,
4, Millbank,
Westminster,
LONDON, SW1P 3JD.

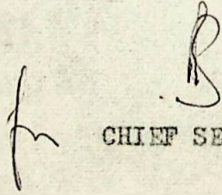
Dear Sirs,

I am enclosing herewith a copy of Invoice No. 084/006096 of 21st June 1978 and related documents which were received here from Messrs. Bayer AG, 509 Leverkusen Bayerwerk, 5 Koln-Muheim, Germany, in respect of 5 boxes of Droncit tablets.

2. The tablets have now also been received here safely and, unless you were sent copies of the documents which are enclosed with this letter and have already taken the appropriate action, I should be grateful if you would kindly arrange to effect payment of the account for DM 9,865,82 on our behalf.

3. Please debit the Colony's General Account.

Yours faithfully,


CHIEF SECRETARY

c.c. O i/c Agric.
Treasury

us

3 August 1978

(n)

cc AGR/7/12 ✓

Chief Secretary

Supt of Education

cc Hon T J D Miller

cc Ag SHO

C i/c Agriculture

HYDATIDOSIS

At the end of Executive Council Councillor Miller drew attention to the case of a fifteen-year-old boy, with whom he was speaking recently, who had absolutely no knowledge of hydatidosis. Apparently he had never received any guidance or instruction about it.

2. Councillors ask, therefore, that you take appropriate steps (that is if you have not already done so) to ensure that some basic instruction on the disease is given to children in schools. No doubt both the Medical and Agricultural Departments - to the Heads of which copies of this now go - would be glad to assist. (In Stanley a visit to the butchery would perhaps prove a graphic educational aid).

JOHN MASSINGHAM
CHIEF SECRETARY

JB

Ref: AGR/7/12

4 August

78

Mr H L Whitney
Goose Green

16A
Mr Sydney Miller has passed on to me for reply your letter to him of 11 June about the lack of a Dog Inspector and the dosing of dogs at North Arm.

2. Government naturally have been as concerned as you yourself that there should have been no Inspector at North Arm for nearly a year; but this has now been rectified by the appointment of Mr N Knight with effect from 23 May 1978.

3. You raised the question too of the signing of dog-dosing certificates. On two occasions these were signed by the Veterinary Officer himself and the remainder by the Manager, although he was not an Inspector. The dog pills were dispatched to the Manager and he distributed them to all dog-owners at North Arm. Though this did not meet the precise letter of the law, we are satisfied that its spirit was met and that all the necessary precautions were responsibly and satisfactorily taken at North Arm.

4. When Dog Inspectors are first appointed, notification is published in the Falkland Islands Gazette, but it is not customary nor, indeed, judged necessary, to repeat these or any other Government appointment.

5. I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr Sydney Miller for his information.

JOHN MASSINGHAM
CHIEF SECRETARY

CC Mr S Miller Stanley

AGR/7/12

17

R-R

4 August

78

7/viii

S Milner Esq OBE
STANLEY

Action continues on AGR/10/4, V872

7/viii

149

Thank you for having passed on to me Mr Whitney's letter about the lack of a Dog Inspector and the dosing of dogs at North Arm. I enclose a copy of my reply, to which I do not think there is anything that I can usefully add.

2. You raised also in your covering letter the question of the outstanding draft Dogs Order in Council. This was placed before ExCo on 5 April, 1978, when certain points were raised for further consideration and it was decided that they should be referred to an Administrative committee, made up of those people most closely involved in the Hydatid Eradication Campaign. Unfortunately, with the departure of the Veterinary Officer about that time, it has not proved possible to make any progress.

3. I can assure that Government does not intend to see your years of dedicated work wasted.


JOHN MASSINGHAM
CHIEF SECRETARY



CABLE AND WIRELESS

CABLE AND WIRELESS LIMITED

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

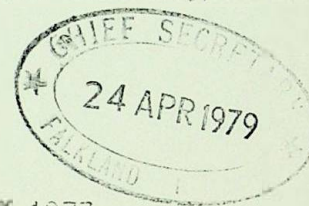
CHARGE	NUMBER A1183	DESTINATION	PT	ORIGIN	WORDS	FORWARDED PARTICULARS 23	5 47
OFFICE STAMP AND DATE 		NO. OF WORDS	DATE 24.4.79	TIME			
INSTRUCTIONS					VIA CW		

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PLEASE WRITE THE NAME AND ADDRESS IN CAPITAL LETTERS

CLASS

AND ADDRESS LTF BAYERSERVOT LEVERKUSEN KOELN MUIHEIM GERMANY



No 173 REF YRTEL 8TH FEBRUARY 1977 MYTEL 11th MARCH ~~1977~~ 1977

BRONCIT PLEASE AIR PARCEL POST SOONEST 270 PACKS

CHIEF SECRETARY

I REQUEST THAT THE ABOVE TELEGRAM BE FORWARDED SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE BACK OF THIS FORM BY WHICH I AGREE TO BE BOUND.

SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS OF SENDER

NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED

TELEPHONE



MEMBER OF THE CABLE AND WIRELESS WORLDWIDE COMMUNICATIONS GROUP

P.T.O.

AGR/7112

24

With the compliments of
Avec les compliments des Etablissements

Bayer Leverkusen
Germany / Allemagne

Veterinary Department
Département vétérinaire

Versand ab Werk:
Despatch ex works:
Expédition ex usine:





SPARTE 8/VET-MED



Bayer AG

ORDER CONFIRMATION

509 LEVERKUSEN, 27. 04. 1979

THE SECRETARIAT

POSTAL ADDRESS: BAYER D-509 LEVERKUSEN
TELEPHONE: (0221) 6784-1 (VERMITTLUNG)
CABLES: BAYERPH-VET.-BEREICH
TELEX: BAYERSEROVET

STANLY / FALKLAND ISLANDS

WE THANK YOU FOR YOUR ORDER WHICH WE WILL EXECUTE IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR GENERAL CONDITIONS OF SALE AND SUPPLY

YOUR ORDER NO.: OF: OUR ORDER CONFIRMATION NO.: SUPPLY:
25. 04. 79 800/ 12541 E88 APPROXIMATE 08. 06. 79

BOXES 5 X 10 PCS 270 PIECES FOB 35. 00 DM / 1 PIECE
ORONCIT TABLETS 50 MG

9. 450, 00 DM

9. 450, 00 DM

PAYMENT: CASH AGAINST DOCUMENTS

+ AIRMAIL-CHARGES
+ INSURANCE

BAYER AG

TOTAL

125



4.7.79



A1019

BAYERSHEVOT LEVERKUSEN KOELN NIHEIN GERMANY

No 246 MYTEL No 173 24/4/79 DRONCIT NOW URGENTLY REQUIRED GRATIFUL LEARN

IF POSTED

CHIEF SECRETARY

AGEH/12

26

CABLE & WIRELESS LTD.
2 AUG 1979
FALKLAND ISLANDS

VECZC AT5125 TCC529 GXA188 DP8811TF473 *Dois*
FKLY CO DPKL 025
KOELN TELEX 25/22 2 1223

THE CHIEF SECRETARY
PORTSTANLEY

CHIEF SECRETARY
- 2 AUG 1979
FALKLAND ISLANDS

YOUR ORDER 270 X 50 TABL. DRONCIT PLEASE ADVISE
BANKADDRESS FOR DOCUMENTS AND COLLECTION STOP
REGARDS NILIUS
BAYERSEROVET

COL 270 X 50

NNNN

CABLE & WIRELESS
KEEPS YOU IN TOUCH

CABLE & WIRELESS
KEEPS YOU IN TOUCH

CABLE & WIRELESS
KEEPS YOU IN TOUCH
CABLE & WIRELESS
KEEPS YOU IN TOUCH
CABLE & WIRELESS
KEEPS YOU

AGR/7/12

24

6th August

79

Messrs Bayer AG
509 Leverkusen Bayerwerk
5 Koln-Mulheim
Germany

Dear Sirs

I refer to your letter of 2nd August 1979 regarding our order for 270 x 50 tablets of Droncit, and would advise you that arrangements have now been made with the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations, 4 Millbank, Westminster, London SW1 to effect payment and you should now contact them on any matter relating to the settlement of our account.

Yours faithfully



CHIEF SECRETARY

tp

AGR/1/12

34

Lois Cottage.
John Street.
Stanley.



Nov. 6th, 1979.

The Hon.,
The Chief Secretary.
Stanley.

Sir,

I wrote to you with some concern about the apparent Government lack of interest in whether any progress has been made towards the eradication of hydatidosis. That letter was written just two months ago.

I still await both acknowledgement and some form of reply.

During the last five months several letters have been written to you by the Executive Secretary of The Sheep Farmers Association, on varying subjects under the instruction of the Board of Directors of whom I have been chairman since Mr Milne went away on leave last May.

Again these letters, I think six in all, plus some joint letters written by the S.O.A. and the General Employees Union seem to have suffered the same total neglect in replies.

This attitude of the Administration is to me incredible. As a councillor for some twenty years I have been closely connected with Government, and I think I can say that I have given given Government good and energetic service, but I can say that over those twenty years of service I have never, on any occasion, suffered this show of bad manners and total neglect of normal human business procedure.

I can only suppose that this letter will suffer the same fate, in which case I shall have to make this disgraceful situation more public.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Sydney Miller". The signature is written in a cursive style and is underlined with a single horizontal line.

c.c. Sheep Owners Association.

Our Ref: ~~ASR/7/14~~

Your Ref:

Grasslands Trials Unit,
Stanley,
Falkland Islands,
South Atlantic.

35

18th January 1980

F. E. Baker Esq.,
Chief Secretary,
Secretariat,
Stanley.



Dear Sir,

HYDATID DISEASE

I was on the point of writing a lengthy letter to you on the subject of Hydatid Disease, when, on checking my file, I found a copy of a "paper" written by Mr. S. Miller to you some time ago. Unfortunately my copy has no date but it does include the basic question which I would like to put to you. What has happened to the proposals for a new Dog's Order which was thrashed out at such great length (and emotional expense in dealing with some of the leading members of the community!) at the end of 1976? Has it too got lost in the abyss?

Recently I was approached on the subject of a possible prosecution involving improper control of dogs and I had to point out to the police department that the 1975 Order is still in force under which such a prosecution is virtually impossible. It is important to remember that what goes on here vis a vis Hydatid Disease is of significance to the world and has world-wide interest.

The present legislation does not offer the scope for control under existing conditions or the possibility of future relaxation of regulations as was put forward in the draft of 1976.

With the retirement of Mr. Miller as Chairman of the Hydatid Committee, I wonder when a replacement will be appointed?

Yours Sincerely,

R. S. Whitley


R. S. Whitley



CABLE AND WIRELESS

CABLE AND WIRELESS LIMITED

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

CHARGE	NUMBER	DESTINATION	PT	ORIGIN	WORDS	FORWARDED PARTICULARS	5/47
OFFICE STAMP AND DATE		NO. OF WORDS	DATE 16.4.80		TIME		
		INSTRUCTIONS					
VIA CW							

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PLEASE WRITE THE NAME AND ADDRESS IN CAPITAL LETTERS

CLASS AND ADDRESS **LTF BAYERSERVOT LEVERKUSEN KOELN**
 ADDRESS **MUIHEIM GERMANY**

No 184 PLEASE AIR PARCEL POST URGENTLY 270 x 50 tabs DRONCIT



EME CHIEF SECRETARY

I REQUEST THAT THE ABOVE TELEGRAM BE FORWARDED SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE BACK OF THIS FORM BY WHICH I AGREE TO BE BOUND.

SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS OF SENDER _____ TELEPHONE _____
 NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED



MEMBER OF THE CABLE AND WIRELESS WORLDWIDE COMMUNICATIONS GROUP

P.T.O.

38

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE
THE SECRETARIAT
STANLEY

Ref: AGR/7/12 ✓

6 August 1980

cc AGR/7/14

Mr S Whitley
Veterinary Officer
Grasslands Trials Unit
Stanley

D/O

Looking through one of the Hydatid files yesterday in connection with setting up the new committee, I noticed that a letter of yours to me dated 18 January appears to have elicited no response. I must apologise for this and can only think that this was due to the fact that at that time no-one knew the answer (least of all, me) to the question contained in the last sentence of your letter, namely when would a replacement for Sidney Miller as Chairman of the Hydatid Committee be appointed.

We all now know the answer to that question and are very grateful to Sidney for once again undertaking to chair a committee to make recommendations on a new Dogs Order. I am sure that people throughout the Islands were very glad to read of this in the recent issue of your Newsletter.

I understand that Sidney has already been in touch with you about sitting on the committee and I know how keen you are to see some progress made on this vitally important matter. It is my personal view that the time is ripe for placing new proposals before Executive Council. Let us hope that with momentum restored we shall now be able to move forward and succeed in getting agreement for the amendments to our legislation which most of us feel are essential.

F E Baker
CHIEF SECRETARY

Bayer



PH/VET.-BEREICH/VERTRIEB



Bayer AG

INVOICE 084/007067

5090 Leverkusen, Bayerwerk

16.01.81

THE SECRETARIAT

YOUR ORDER:

OF: 28.11.80

BANKERS:

LAND /300
 LAGER BRANCHE 40
 ESE 2440611 VAR 70
 PARTNER 2440611 BEZIRK 00
 EDV 007067W18 MITARB. 027

DEUTSCHE BANK AG LEVERKUSEN 711-2220
 COMMERZBANK AG LEVERKUSEN 4414462/01
 DRESDNER BANK AG LEVERK. 8074100/01
 DEUTSCH-SUEDAMERIKANISCHE BANK
 HAMBURG KTO. 0202058

STANLY / FALKLAND ISLANDS

ACCORDING TO OUR GENERAL CONDITIONS OF SALE AND DELIVERY WE SUPPLIED YOU WITH:

MARKS AND NUMBERS	ARTIKEL	GROSS	NET	PRICE DM/ 1 PCS	TOTAL VALUE DM
THE SECRETARIAT STANLEY / FALKLAND ISLANDS SOUTH ATLANTIC 31474D08 V1-3	BOXES 5 X 10 PCS DRONCIT TABLETS 50 MG 21409B 20 031474D08	6.20	5.50		
	2 CARDBOARD BOXES X 100	12.40	11.00		
		5.50	4.80		
	1 CARDBOARD BOX X 70	5.50	4.80		
		17.90	15.80		
	PIECE		270	35,00	9.450,00
+ POSTAGE			02/1		267,20
+ INSURANCE PREMIUM			02/1		108,08
					9.825,28

PACKING INCLUDED

PAYMENT:

CASH AGAINST DOCUMENTS

LEVERKUSEN, 16.01.81

BAYER AG

M. Kerschbaumer

AGR/7/12

40

23rd March

81

Crown Agents for Overseas
Governments & Administrations,
4 Millbank,
Westminster,
London SW1P 3JD.

Dear Sirs,

Would you kindly arrange payment to Messrs. Bayer AG, 509
Leverkusen, Bayerwerk, 5 Köln-Nulheim, Germany, of 9825.28 Dm. in
respect of dronic tablets supplied to this administration.

2. A copy of Invoice No. 084/007067 of 16th January 1981 which
relates is enclosed for reference.

Yours faithfully,



CHIEF SECRETARY

Enc.

c.c. Di/c Agric
Treasury

HT

AGS/7/12

The Hydatids Advisory Committee.
Stanley.

41

March 23rd, 1981.

The Chief Secretary,
Stanley.

AS.

Pl. quote. JS 24



Hydatids Eradication & Livestock Officer.

Sir,

I am a little concerned at the apparent lack of progress on the part of the Administration in actively pursuing measures which will put the Colony on the early track to the final eradication of what is a dangerous and very unpleasant disease.

My last communication from His Excellency was his letter of 12th December in which he wrote "I should like to go ahead with consideration of the proposed Legislation and I wondered whether you would be able to get your Committee to come to meet interested Councillors when they come in for Legislative Council on 6th January."

In my two letters of December 18th & 30th in acknowledging his letter, I took active steps to produce the required notes and opinions of the Hydatids Committee which would be our basis for Council discussion.

Unfortunately no progress towards such a meeting has occurred to date.

The Hydatids Committee is also unhappy about the very long delay in producing a regular Livestock Officer; from a recent broadcast of a few weeks ago we learnt that someone would be appointed later in the year. As my Committee has pointed out in our communications with you since August 7th, 1980, it is essential and urgent that we have an Officer who will tour farms and inspect situations in regard to offal control and advise where necessary and point out very strongly, in situations which require such emphasis (and there are some such 'black spots') that there is a law and it will be enforced.

I raised this urgency at a recent Directors meeting of the Sheep Owners Association, and that meeting instructed the Secretary to write to you on this same subject.

I look forward to an early reply.

Yours faithfully,

Chairman,
Hydatids Advisory Committee.

Replied JS

Ref:- AGR/7/12 ✓

Chief Secretary's Office,
Stanley,
Falkland Islands.

31st March, 1981.

Mr. S. Miller, C.B.E.,
Chairman,
Hydatids Advisory Committee,
STANLEY.

D/10

Hydatid Eradication and Livestock Officer

Many thanks for your letter of 23rd March on the above subjects. While I know that you only too frequently find it necessary to begin letters with an expression of concern at some apparent lack of progress on the part of the Administration and that almost as frequently you are quite justified in doing so, on this particular occasion I fear that I cannot accept that we are entirely to blame for the delay. As I understand the situation we are now seeking to arrange a meeting between the Hydatids Advisory Committee and those Members of Executive Council who are particularly interested in this subject so that we can consider together the various proposals and counter-proposals for amendments to the legislation which have been made. The main cause for delay would appear to have been the difficulty of getting Messrs. Monk and Luxton in town on a suitable occasion at the same time as Steve Whitley and perhaps some other somewhat elusive Members of the Committee. Thus I think it would be fair to say that the ball is not really in anybody's court. In fact it seems to me that it is poised over the net waiting for the two teams to get together to bring it back into play.

In any case I am glad that you raised this as I have been intending to telephone you about it and to suggest that as Messrs. Luxton and Monk should both be here for Executive Council on the morning of 7th April perhaps it might be possible, with H.E.'s concurrence, to arrange a meeting on that afternoon. I am assuming here of course that we manage to get through the Executive Council agenda during the morning. I will certainly do my best to ensure that the Executive Council participants are available. Could I please ask you if you would endeavour to do the same with regard to the representatives of the Hydatids Advisory Committee.

/As to.....

As to the second subject of your letter, the question of the appointment of an Agricultural Officer, I was under the impression that I had already informed you verbally that such an officer was in fact selected some weeks ago but that unfortunately he was not able to take up his duties with the Administration until later in the year due to his present commitments. The Appointments Board took the view that it was better to put up with a further delay rather than making an immediate appointment of a candidate who was not the first choice. I know this is disappointing for some people but to put it into perspective I am told that the Colony managed for the ten previous years without anyone occupying this post so at least we have made some progress in actually making an appointment and by comparison I would not have thought a few weeks more delay was of any great significance.

I am glad to hear that the Directors of the Sheep Owners' Association took such an interest in the necessity to have an officer with the particular responsibility of ensuring that the law concerning livestock control is enforced. It is after all almost entirely in their hands that the solution to the hydatid problem lies.



F. E. Baker
CHIEF SECRETARY

Ref:- AGR/7/12 ✓

(43)

Chief Secretary's Office,
Stanley,
Falkland Islands.

1st April, 1981.

Hon. W. R. Luxton,
Chartres.

D/O

Revision of Dogs Order

You may remember that at the last Executive Council meeting H.E. mentioned that it had not been possible for the "ExCo sub-committee" on this subject to meet the Hydatids Advisory Committee hitherto to discuss the various proposed amendments to the Order but that it was hoped that such a meeting might be organised when Members were next in Stanley, i.e. on about 7th April.

Last week H.E. asked me to remind those ExCo Members concerned (i.e. Camp Councillors and Harold Bennett) with a view to trying to ensure that at least the ExCo team would be on side for this target date.

At about the same time I received a letter from Sydney Miller writing as Chairman of the Hydatids Advisory Committee predictably opening with the phrase "I am a little concerned at the apparent lack of progress on the part of the Administration etc." and going on to complain that "unfortunately no progress towards such a meeting has occurred to date". Now I know that Sydney dearly loves to be able to open his letters in such a fashion and I must admit that on many occasions he is perfectly justified in criticising the Administration's failure to take swift action. However I felt constrained to reply to him indicating that on this occasion for once I was unable to accept the fact that the whole blame for the delay rested with my side of the house. After all there are two sides to the meeting we are trying to organise and he is Chairman of one of them although I am the first to admit that getting all those concerned actually in town and round a table at one time is not an easy task. As I see it, and this I pointed out to Sydney, it would be fair to say that the ball is not really in anybody's court. Rather in fact it seems to me that it is poised over the net waiting for the two

/teams to.....

teams to get together to bring it back into play. On reflection however I was not really sure what game fitted this metaphor except volley ball which is perhaps somewhat un-British and tends to be played by teams of scantily clad young people on continental beaches. Hardly appropriate to our situation I think. Again on reflection I was not sure what force or power might be keeping the ball suspended over the net. One thing was clear to me though, namely that the ball is up which politely comes near enough to the impolite phrase which might be more apt in the circumstances.

However I digress since the main point of this letter in all seriousness was to ask if you could possibly hold yourself in readiness to attend a meeting at some convenient time during your visit to Stanley for ExCo. I have gone so far as to suggest to Sydney that possibly the afternoon of the 7th April might be convenient. This was based on the hope that we might finish the ExCo Agenda in the morning (perhaps a foolhardy assumption) and the hope that H.E. might find this time convenient (perhaps an unwarranted presumption). Perhaps you may recall that H.E., in a moment of weakness or even in a moment of great fortitude, I'm not sure which, volunteered to chair this meeting. May I ask you then to be prepared for a meeting to discuss proposed amendments to the Dogs Order if we can find a time convenient to all concerned.



F. E. Baker
CHIEF SECRETARY

Ref:- AGR/7/12 ✓

Chief Secretary's Office,
Stanley,
Falkland Islands.

1st April, 1981.

Hon. A. B. Monk, O.B.E., J.P.,
San Carlos.

D/O

Revision of Dogs Order

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I am not sure what your accommodation plans may be during the period of the meetings but it occurs to me that with their children on holiday and also I believe the possibility of Cindy and Annie staying, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt may have rather a house full which gives Connie and I a chance to reiterate our invitation to you (and indeed to Nora should it be possible for her to come) to stay with us while you are in town. You know I am sure that the invitation is always there so perhaps if you wanted to take us up on it this time you could give me a quick call on the R/T to let me know. In any case we look forward to seeing you again in town then.



F. E. Baker
CHIEF SECRETARY

Pl. refer to Agric. Office for advice *23/1*

47

PORT SAN CARLOS LTD.

Agri 12

Secretary: J. R. SPENCER, F.C.A.,
Messrs. JACOMB HOARE & CO.
LONDON WOOL EXCHANGE,
BRUSHFIELD STREET,
LONDON, E.1.
Telephone: 01-247 3783/8
Telex: 23591
Cables: JACOMB LONDON

Cables 'CARLOS PORTSTANLEY'
PORT SAN CARLOS,
FALKLAND ISLANDS,
SOUTH ATLANTIC,
Via Montevideo



6th. January 1982

Chief Secretary,
Secretariat,
Stanley.

Dear Sir,

Offal Disposal

Under the new Livestock Ordinance (Hydatids Eradication) I believe that we are operating illegally at this moment as regards our system for the disposal of all Offal.

We were one of the first two farms to commence taking an interest in Hydatid control back in 1967, and the system we have used since then ~~is~~, for the disposal of Offal is to have three forty gallon drums with tight fitting lids mounted on a raised frame, with a tipping arrangement over the main chute which runs into the sea, at all stages of the tide.

I have considered burning, as recommended, but we are extremely cramped for space at a safe distance from the shed where the killing takes place. We would therefore wish to apply for special exemption from this part of the Ordinance in order to carry on with our present system which has stood the test of time.

Yours faithfully,

Alan Miller
(Alan C. Miller)

Agri. Office
Grateful for comments pl
23/1

MEMORANDUM

Refer AGRM/12

Date 19th January 1982

It is requested that this number and date should be quoted.

From Ag. Officer

To C. Secy.

Subject:- Offal disposal at Port San Carlos.

Port San Carlos has a very low incidence of Hydatid cysts in their sheep - vide Butcher's Statistics - so one cannot say their offal disposal system is not effective, they must be allowed to continue with it if they wish. Having said that I am surprised they want to do so. The whole thing is a breeding place for blue bottles, it smells and the offal does not go into the sea properly at low water spring tides. However as said above their record is good and the stuff is kept for 28 days in their drum

A. G. Officer

I agree
see min.
2'
opposite
P.B. 20/8

Key PC would be fine
on AGAR 7/12
23 9/15

GRASSLANDS TRIALS UNIT

Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, South Atlantic.

(L9) ~~50~~

7th April 1983....

Your Ref.

Our Ref. 0262/RSW.....
Mr F E Baker,
Chief Secretary,
Secretariat,
Stanley.



See Dick,

HYDATID ERADICATION CAMPAIGN.

As you may have read in the last edition of the Hydatid News, it is my belief that the war had little effect on the Hydatid Eradication Campaign. As far as camp is concerned, I still hold to that belief but, in Stanley, things seem to have gone a bit awry since the end of the war.

Firstly, OFFAL INSPECTION: The only inspection of offal that has taken place since the end of the war has been that done by me. It is no trouble for me to do this but, obviously, none takes place when I am in camp. Inspection of offal is the ONLY way in which the progress of the campaign can be assessed and forms the basis for future developments such as a cessation of dog dosing (and thereby saving the colony many thousand pounds) or a relaxation on the offal disposal regulations allowing people to eat livers.

Steve McKay will not resume his Agricultural Department post because of the way in which his employment there was terminated. Whether or not Mr G Halliday would resume his position, I don't know. However, if someone new is found to do the job, he will require training. The actual time taken to do the job is approximately 1½ hours on 3 mornings per week (or in accordance with the killing routine at the butchery) so it would be possible to 'release' someone from their permanent job for these periods.

Secondly, the DOG DOSING programme in Stanley seems to have gone haywire. Sometimes Steve McKay does the job, sometimes the Army Vet. but who coordinates what happens? The printers have an order in hand for some new dosing cards but don't know how many are required.

Lastly the supply of DRONCIT to camp is very erratic.

If you would like the Veterinary Office to take over responsibility for the dosing programme then please let me know and I should be able to synchronise the programme before my replacement arrives.

Yours Sincerely.

See

R.S. Whitley.

cc H E Sir Rex Hunt.
Mr S Miller.
Mr J T Clement.

Interni only sent
23 9/15

OUR REF: AGR/7/12 ✓

It is requested that the number and date should be quoted.

cc AGR/3/1

THE SECRETARIAT, (51) (49)

STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS,

SOUTH ATLANTIC.

YOUR REF: _____

11 April 19 83

Mr S Whitley
Veterinary Officer
GTU

Dear Steve,

HYDATID ERADICATION CAMPAIGN

Thank you for your letter of 7 April ref D262/RSW on the above subject.

I share your anxiety to make progress with the eradication campaign and am therefore acknowledging your letter immediately to assure you that this matter is not being overlooked.

However, the question in your final paragraph as to whether the veterinary office should be asked to take over responsibility for the dog dosing programme is one, of course, on which I need to consult, and I will give you a decision as soon as possible.

One of the important factors in this matter is obviously the recruitment of the replacement Agricultural Officer. Our last news on this (and we have send a "chaser" telex) was that the three candidates who had shown an interest would be interviewed once Tony Peers had returned home from the Falklands. As he has now been back some time, I would hope that we should shortly hear whether any of the candidates were considered suitable and, if so, when we might expect the new officer to take up his post.

Meanwhile the co-ordination of the dog dosing scheme (to deal with your 4th paragraph) is one of the many things which falls to the lot of the Deputy Chief Secretary, the job of caretaking the routine aspects of the Agricultural Officer's duties having been passed to him, on Adrian Monk's departure. At the moment, as you may know, Rex Browning is acting in this post and I will consult him about the number of cards the printery should produce and the regularity of supplies of Droncit to the Camp. I imagine the latter at the moment depends on Camp owners themselves requesting supplies rather than the initiative being taken on this from here.

I will see what can be done about interim arrangements for offal inspection and I am conscious that this is the second time you have raised this point with me.

I note your comments on Steve McKay and Gerald Halliday and perhaps it would be imprudent for me to say more at this stage. If there is a chance of us getting a new Agricultural Officer reasonably soon I would prefer to let things run as they are (except for getting someone else to help with offal inspection) until such time as he has arrived and had a chance to form his own views as to what sort of team he would like to have to assist him.

*Regards,
FEB*

F E Baker

CHIEF SECRETARY

cc H E the Civil Commissioner
Mr S Miller CBE JP
Mr J Clement JP

cc AGR/3/1

25 April

83

Mr R S Whitley MBE
Veterinary Officer
GTU

Dear Steve,

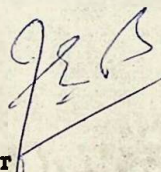
HYDATID ERADICATION CAMPAIGN

In paragraph 3 of my letter to you of even reference dated 11 April I said I would give you a decision as soon as possible on your kind offer concerning the possibility of the Veterinary Office taking over responsibility for the dog dosing programme.

During the course of last week's Council meetings I had the opportunity of discussing this point with Honourable Members and there was general agreement that there would be great advantage in the Veterinary Office assuming these duties at this stage.

I therefore accept your offer with thanks and would suggest that you contact Rex Browning, who is dealing with such matters on a temporary basis, about handover arrangements.

Yours sincerely,



F E Baker

CHIEF SECRETARY

cc H E the Civil Commissioner
Mr S Miller CBE JP
Mr J T Clement JP

Reg PC attached
+ b/w on file
P

AGR/7/12 To CS

(53)

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS SHEEPOWNER'S ASSOCIATION
AND
THE FALKLAND ISLANDS GENERAL EMPLOYEE'S UNION.

OUR REF. 44

3rd August 1983.

The Honourable
The Chief Secretary,
Stanley.

Dear Sir,

The joint bodies of F.I.S.O.A and F.I.G.E.U wish to draw your attention to the last paragraph of the July 1983 edition of the Hydatid News, which is compiled and printed by the Veterinary Office of the Agricultural Research and Development Centre.

It is disappointing to read that " the Government still does not employ anyone to routinely examine the offal at the butchery".

This task has been carried out single handed by Mr.R.S Whitley, since normal conditions were restored after the Conflict. We understand that Mr. Whitley will be leaving AR and DC shortly, and without an Agricultural Officer to assume responsibility the impetus of the Eradication Campaign is in danger of being lost.

We therefore respectfully request that Government treat as a matter of urgency the appointment of a person to make the necessary routine examination of offal at the butchery, after some instruction has been given by the Veterinary Officer.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) *J.T. Clement*
J.T. Clement
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY SOA.

(Sgd) *N.K. Bennett*
N.K. Bennett.
GENERAL SECRETARY GEU.

Copied to all Members of Council and SOA and GEU.



EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE HELD
ON 27TH SEPTEMBER 1983

15.0 INCREASE IN PRICE OF DRONCIT TABLETS AGR/7/12

Mr R S Whitley, Veterinary Surgeon, has asked for approval to increase the cost of droncit tablets from 18p to 22p, due to an increase in the price of the latest shipment. The Committee approved the new price of 22p per droncit tablet.

Shire has been told.
— *14/10*