

C.S.

Live Stock
Misc

1936

No. 501/36

Hon SMO

SUBJECT.

1936

4th Sept

Previous Paper.

Helminthic diseases
in sheep.

MINUTES.

13. Report from Hon. SMO 4/9/36.

Y.E.
Submitted.

J. Col.
7/9/36

Most interesting and the Hon. SMO's
initiative in making this preliminary
survey is very commendable.

Thank suitably please and refer
this to the Stock Adviser in due
course

J. Col. 7/9/36

(4)

Minute to Hon. S.M.O. of 4.9.36.

The Stock Adviser.

The enclosures are referred for your
information.

J. Col. 10/9/36

Subsequent Paper.

~~6f-10/9/36~~
~~10-11/9/36~~
a.

Minute from Hon. SMO 21/1/36

(57)

To Stock Adviser, please.

mch
cs.
22. XII. 36

Hon. Col. Sec. 5:6+7 noted. Thank you.

The incidence of infestation of sheep by internal parasites in the colony will be thoroughly explored by the Agricultural Department in the course of its duties. I am of the opinion that future specimens should be sent to the Veterinary Research Station, Haysbridge Surrey, where special work is being carried out in the connection with sheep. The British Museum authorities are merely interested from a museum specimen point of view and are not concerned about sheep. I have discussed this aspect with the S.M.O. who agrees. Meantime it is hoped that farmers will pay more attention to the feeding and care of lambs & hoggets, and they should fully recognise that worm infestation is nearly always secondary to poor management — The solution of the piner sheep problem will not come from the use alone of the drenching gun.

RAW

Yl. Submitted. The Stock Adviser to proceed as he suggests?

mch
cs.

25. XII. 36

Handwritten signature 26/12/36

(2)

Investigation into the Incidence
of Worm Infestation amongst sheep in the West
Falklands, Winter 1936.

During the period I was carrying out the Double Intradermal Tests, the Managers very kindly killed a handful of sheep in order that I might search for parasitic worms.

The investigations were carried out at Port Howard, Fox Bay East, Chartres, Port Stephens and Roy Cove. As I was unable to carry a microscope with me I therefore was unable to indentify for certain the exact species but have placed them in their respective genera.

A small collection of specimens was made and has been despatched to Professor Baylis of the British Museum for a further opinion, together with snails from the Chartres river. The snail ^{may be} is the intermediate host for Liver Fluke.

1. Ostertagia Circumcincta (Lesser Stomach Worm) was found in sheep off a wet, mountainous camp. This worm is not so common and the infestation as heavy as one would expect. However, the winter season is not the time of the year to show up any of the more pathological types of worms such as the Stomach Worms, (the Haemonchus Contortus and Ostertagia Circumcincta). It is interesting to note that no specimens of Haemonchus Contortus were found, this is of economic importance if it can be proved that this Wireworm is not present or only with a very light infestation
2. Lung worms, both ^rMuellerus Capillaris and Dictyocaulus Filaria were found in 75% of the sheep killed, in two cases there was quite a heavy infestation. However, one does not notice the sheep coughing very much. This worm is apt to cause a ^{secondary} heavy pneumonia.
3. The Whipworm, Trichuris ovis, was found on several occasions in small clusters but not to the extent to be of economic interest.

(1)

4. Cysticereus tenuicollis, appears to be very common. This is the cystic stage of Taenia Marginata, a tape worm common to sheep and pigs and dogs.
5. Oesophagostomum columbianum - appeared quite frequently in the large intestine, but no heavy infestation found.
6. Chabertia ovina - was found on one occasion.
7. Monodontus trigonociphalus - was found in one or two cases.

It would be necessary to work through a larger number of sheep at various seasons to be able to formulate any definite idea as to the incidence and importance of worm diseases in this country. However, my observations, lead me to suppose that the problem does exist and given proper remedial measures the mortality amongst sheep might be considerably reduced, especially, amongst lambs and hoggets during the rise and fall of the summer season.

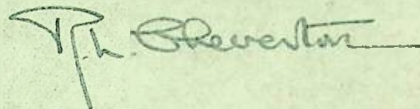
Certain farms have started already, to dose their sheep; much of the work is very half hearted and several farmers have not the slightest idea what species of worms they are trying to eradicate.

It is now admitted by the veterinarians that certain species of worms react better to the administration of certain specific drugs and not to other drugs, therefore, it is obvious that managers should know what they are endeavouring to ^{re}move and the best time of the year to do the work.

On the other hand it is encouraging to find that managers and shepherds are becoming what one might term "worm conscious". With the idea of fostering this thought I was able to demonstrate the rough field method of looking for worms not only to managers but to many of their shepherds and if this succeeds my time will not have been wasted.

I still hope /

I still hope to find the time to carry out my researches into this subject, but running the Medical Department single handed does not leave the leisurely few consecutive hours for such work.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "T. H. Stewart". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line at the end.

Senior Medical Officer.

4-9-36

No. 201/36.

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

MINUTE.

8th September, 1936.

From

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

To The Honourable

The Senior Medical Officer

STANLEY.

Red 3

I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of and to thank you for your most interesting report of the 4th of September on the investigation into the incidence of Worm Infestation amongst sheep in the West Falkland.

2. I am to add that your initiative in making this preliminary survey is very commendable.

J
ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(6)

BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY),
Cromwell Road,
London, S. W. 7.

12th October, 1936.

From Dr. H.A. Baylis,
Zoological Department.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of Aug. 25th. has been handed to me by Mr. John, together with 7 tubes of helminths, &c., from sheep and one containing shells. The latter has been passed on to Mr. G.C. Robson, who is in charge of Mollusca, and you will probably hear from him separately. I have examined the material from sheep, and have been able to make the following determinations (assuming that the mixed worms in some of the tubes came from their usual habitats):-

<u>Habitat.</u>	<u>Localities.</u>	<u>Determinations.</u>
Lung.	Port Howard Port Stephens Roy Cove Chartres. }	Dictyocaulus filaria (Rud., 1809)
Large intestine	Port Howard Roy Cove Chartres Fox Bay }	Chabertia ovina (Gmelin, 1790)
" "	Roy Cove	Oesophagostomum venulosum (Rud., 1809) (1♀).
(Small intestine?)	Fox Bay	Nematodirus sp. (1♀).
Caecum	Roy Cove	Trichuris ovis (Abildg., 1795) (20♀.)
4th. Stomach	Chartres Fox Bay }	Ostertagia circumcincta (Stadelm., 1894)

All these are common parasites of sheep in nearly all parts of the world. There was one tube, without locality, containing pieces of liver. These contained nodules with calcified centres, possibly of helminth origin, but not now containing any recognizable parasites. Some of the material mentioned in your list (as you will see from the copy which I return) does not seem to have been received.

Should /

Should you wish to have any further helminth material determined, I should be grateful if you would send a good many specimens of each species, whenever possible. It is rather a handicap to have so few to work upon, and often only of one sex, or perhaps only incomplete specimens. I believe that Mr. John sent you a copy of our "Instructions for collecting and preserving worms. If you did not receive it, please let me know. I think that if you would follow the directions given on pp. 14-17 you would be more sure of getting good results, and of producing specimens satisfactorily preserved for determination and Museum purposes.

It is interesting to know what species occur in out-of-the-way localities like the Falklands, and I am glad to have had this opportunity. Should you publish anything I should be much obliged if you would send me a copy.

Thanking you for the material,
Yours very truly,

H.A. Baylis.

Dr. R. L. Cheverton,
Stanley,
Falkland Islands,
S. America.

20/1/36
Stock Annex
15/9/34

Hon. Col. Secretary,

I have the honour to request that the attached copy of a letter for Dr Baylis be attached to my previous report on Wrens & Sheep made in conjunction with my Camp Tour this last Winter.

V. H. Bennett
S. O. O.

21-12-36.