1093/11
AGR

SECRETARIAT

(Formerly) 1093/11

1093/11

THE LIVESTOCK AMENDMENT ORDINANCE 1949.

CONNECTED FILES.

NUMBER	
1093/A	EAR MARKS.
B.	STOCK RETURNS
1093/C	IMPORTATION OF BULLS
1093/D	" " DOGS.
1093/E	" Donkeys.
" F	DIPPING OF SHEEP (FORMERLY IN 1093/II)
" G	QUARANTINE
" H	Sheep Diseases.

206 E

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

W. & S. LTD.

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Psy etat			27.1.60

To Harding Gilruth — Fox Bay Darwin — (By W/T) — (H.o. A/c)

Fitzroy has applied to spray dip up to 3,000 sheep off shears February 4th using a Cooper product of Dieldrin dip stop Usual conditions stop Any objections

Secretary

Time

JB/LH

See 207 & 208.

Copy to Agric. Dept.

Mr. Gilruth agrees to Dikzoni's application to spray dip up to 3,000 sheep off the sheds for experimental purposes.

28.1.60

file

DECODE.

No. 193.

TELEGRAM.

From Mr. Harding, Fox Bay.

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

Despatched: 29th January, *19* 60. *Time:* 0900.

Received: 29th January, *19* 60. *Time:* 1400.

Your telegram 28th. No objection.

P/L : IM

209

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

W. & S. LTD.

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Pay			30. 1. 60.

To

Manager Fitzroy (H.O. A/c)

204 in Vol I.

Application to spray dip up to 3000 sheep for experimental purposes approved

Colonial Secretary

N.B. approval by telephone

Time JB/IN 29.1.60.

Copy to Oi/c Ag. Dept.

210

GAZETTE NOTICE

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

No. 10

27th January, 1960.

Intimation has been received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise her power of disallowance in respect of the following Ordinances of the Falkland Islands.

No.	Title	Ref.
13 of 1959	The Live Stock (Amendment) Ordinance, 1959.	1093.

By Command,

COLONIAL SECRETARY

KIV 200 in VOL I

210

S/C.

Pl. prepare a schedule as b.c. setting particulars of approval experiments this Session then Bill. 30/11/60 to KIV reports & results.

MF

211

30/1/60.

Schedule is at b.c

1.2.60

Bill 30.11.60

212

Telegraphic Address: "JAYBEE, PORT-STANLEY." CODE: Bentleys First (12th Reprint)

SAN CARLOS SHEEP FARMING CO. LTD.

(Successors to JOHN BONNER. GEORGE BONNER & CO. LTD.)

FOUNDED 1861

SAN CARLOS.

FALKLAND ISLANDS. (VIA MONTEVIDEO)

8th February, 1960.

Your Ref: 1093.

Sir,

Spray Dipping.

190 in Volume 1

I have to thank you for your memorandum on this subject and details of the amendments to the Live Stock Ordinance which have been approved and passed by the Legislative Council. You are right in your assumption that my Company possesses sheep-spraying equipment and it is my intention to use same once the necessary legislation has been passed.

Under the conditions laid down, I now wish to make two applications:

1. To spray in March my ewe hoggets, this will amount to approximately 3000 sheep. My plan would be to run these with the balance of my hogget flock as is my normal practice, the others having been dipped conventionally in a swimbath using Gammatox powder dip. Any increase in the ked population in the Ewe Hoggets would point to a failure of the insecticide and the method involved. These sheep would in any case be depastured in an area entirely surrounded by the sea or my own flocks. Any contact with a neighbour's flock would be extremely unlikely.

These sheep are always dipped twice a year, once in January when they are weaned and again in March. The first dipping, which is not legally required, has already been done using the Spray Race. By dipping twice it has become extremely rare for us to find many, if any, keds in this flock a general increase in the ked population would again point to a failure of the insecticide and the conclusion that spray dipping is not suitable for Falkland Island conditions.

A.C.S. Pl. - on your [illegible] - [illegible] Enclo - [illegible] v. early [illegible] 11.2.60

Reply at 233

SAN CARLOS SHEEP FARMING CO. LTD.

CONTINUATION SHEET NO. ii.

Conversely, if it is considered by the Governor in Council that the aformentioned experiment constitutes a risk to my neighbours or that it does not constitute a fair trial of the insecticide and method involved in that it entails a second spray dipping which I admit would not be general procedure should spray-dipping become legal for my entire flock, I would therefore apply;

2. To dip approximately 3000 breeding ewes in March/April 1960 to be depastured separately and keep separate in so far as it is possible from all other sheep until next shearing.

I propose to use a New Zealand spray-race, the Holton, patented and marketed in New Zealand by Messrs Cuddon & Stewart of Christchuch, South Island. The insecticide I am using is 'Cooperdiel' a Dieldrin based sheep ~~dip~~ spray especially produced for use in spray dips by Messrs Cooper, MacDougall, & Robertson, Ltd of Berkhampstead, England. It will be used throughout my experimentation period at a concentration of 1:75 as recommended by the manufacturers for spraying sheep with 2/3 months growth of wool.

It is my opinion that this process should be quite satisfactory if carried out at the usual dipping time. It may well suit some stations to ~~dip~~ spray their sheep off the shears, but the general usage and results obtained in Australasia does not seem to make this time for spraying a necessity.

I Remain, Sir,

Yours Faithfully,

Manager & Director,
S.C.S.F.Co.

CONFIDENTIAL

For written advice
and reply please.

SMP 1093/II
11th February, 1960

MEMORANDUM NO. 3A FOR EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Spray Dipping

215 I am directed to attach hereto a copy of a letter received from the San Carlos Sheep Farming Company Ltd. requesting the permission of the Governor in Council to spray dip 3,000 ewe hoggets for experimental purposes and to seek your advice whether suggestions 1 or 2 should be accepted. You will appreciate, however, that suggestion 1 is contrary to the decision in Executive Council to the effect that sheep spray dipped for experimental purposes should be kept out of physical contact with other sheep throughout the period of the experiment.

2. An early reply would be appreciated.

for COLONIAL SECRETARY.

JB/LH

CONFIDENTIAL

215

Copy

Your Ref: 1093

8th February, 1960.

Sir,

Spray Dipping.

190 in Volume 1

I have to thank you for your memorandum on this subject and details of the amendments to the Live Stock Ordinance which have been approved and passed by the Legislative Council. You are right in your assumption that my Company possesses sheep-spraying equipment and it is my intention to use same once the necessary legislation has been passed.

Under the conditions laid down, I now wish to make two applications:

1. To spray in March my ewe hoggets, this will amount to approximately 3,000 sheep. My plan would be to run these with the balance of my hogget flock as is my normal practice, the others having been dipped conventionally in a swimbath using Gammatox powder dip. Any increase in the ked population in the Ewe Hoggets would point to a failure of the insecticide and the method involved. These sheep would in any case be depastured in an area entirely surrounded by the sea or my own flocks. Any contact with a neighbour's flock would be extremely unlikely.

   These sheep are always dipped twice a year, once in January when they are weaned and again in March. The first dipping, which is not legally required, has already been done using the Spray Race. By dipping twice it has become extremely rare for us to find many, if any, keds in this flock a general increase in the ked population would again point to a failure of the insecticide and the conclusion that spray dipping is not suitable for Falkland Islands conditions.

Conversely, if it is considered by the Governor in Council that the aforementioned experiment constitutes a risk to my neighbours or that it does not constitute a fair trial of the insecticide and method involved in that it entails a second spray dipping which I admit would not be general procedure should spray-dipping become legal for my entire flock, I would therefore apply;

2. To dip approximately 3,000 breeding ewes in March/April 1960 to be depastured separately and keep separate in so far as it is possible from all other sheep until next shearing.

I propose to use a New Zealand spray-race, the Holton, patented and marketed in New Zealand by Messrs. Cuddon & Stewart of Christchurch, South Island. The insecticide I am using is 'Cooperdiel' a Dieldrin based sheep spray especially produced for use in spray dips by Messrs. Cooper, MacDougall, & Robertson, Ltd of Berkhampstead, England. It will be used throughout my experimentation period at a concentration of 1:75 as recommended by the manufacturers for spraying sheep with 2/3 months growth of wool.

It is my opinion that this process should be quite satisfactory if carried out at the usual dipping time. It may well suit some stations to spray their sheep off the shears, but the general usage and results obtained in Australasia does not seem to make this time for spraying a necessity.

I Remain, Sir,
Yours Faithfully,

(Sgd) G.C.R. Bonner,

Managing & Director,
S.C.S.F.Co.

214/15 issued Gov.
Bel. 20.2.60

See 217

17/1/60.

216

CONFIDENTIAL

For written advice
and reply please.

SMP 1093/II
11th February, 1960

MEMORANDUM NO. 3A FOR EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Spray Dipping

I am directed to attach hereto a copy of a letter received from the San Carlos Sheep Farming Company Ltd. requesting the permission of the Governor in Council to spray dip 3,000 ewe hoggets for experimental purposes and to seek your advice whether suggestions 1 or 2 should be accepted. You will appreciate, however, that suggestion 1 is contrary to the decision in Executive Council to the effect that sheep spray dipped for experimental purposes should be kept out of physical contact with other sheep throughout the period of the experiment.

2. An early reply would be appreciated.

for COLONIAL SECRETARY.

JB/LH

217

H.S. I think Mr. Bonner should be allowed to act in accordance with his Para 2.

RH
12/2/60.

Reply at 220 from Mr. Harding
" " 221 " Mr. Cameron

Dise pl

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy

Your Ref: 1093

8th February, 1960.

Sir,

Spray Dipping.

I have to thank you for your memorandum on this subject and details of the amendments to the Live Stock Ordinance which have been approved and passed by the Legislative Council. You are right in your assumption that my Company possesses sheep-spraying equipment and it is my intention to use same once the necessary legislation has been passed.

Under the conditions laid down, I now wish to make two applications:

1. To spray in March my ewe hoggets, this will amount to approximately 3,000 sheep. My plan would be to run these with the balance of my hogget flock as is my normal practice, the others having been dipped conventionally in a swimbath using Gammatox powder dip. Any increase in the ked population in the Ewe Hoggets would point to a failure of the insecticide and the method involved. These sheep would in any case be depastured in an area entirely surrounded by the sea or my own flocks. Any contact with a neighbour's flock would be extremely unlikely.

   These sheep are always dipped twice a year, once in January when they are weaned and again in March. The first dipping, which is not legally required, has already been done using the Spray Race. By dipping twice it has become extremely rare for us to find many, if any, keds in this flock a general increase in the ked population would again point to a failure of the insecticide and the conclusion that spray dipping is not suitable for Falkland Islands conditions.

Conversely, if it is considered by the Governor in Council that the aforementioned experiment constitutes a risk to my neighbours or that it does not constitute a fair trial of the insecticide and method involved in that it entails a second spray dipping which I admit would not be general procedure should spray-dipping become legal for my entire flock, I would therefore apply;

2. To dip approximately 3,000 breeding ewes in March/April 1960 to be depastured separately and keep separate in so far as it is possible from all other sheep until next shearing.

I propose to use a New Zealand spray-race, the Holton, patented and marketed in New Zealand by Messrs. Cuddon & Stewart of Christchurch, South Island. The insecticide I am using is 'Cooperdiel' a Dieldrin based sheep spray especially produced for use in spray dips by Messrs. Cooper, MacDougall, & Robertson, Ltd of Berkhampstead, England. It will be used throughout my experimentation period at a concentration of 1:75 as recommended by the manufacturers for spraying sheep with 2/3 months growth of wool.

It is my opinion that this process should be quite satisfactory if carried out at the usual dipping time. It may well suit some stations to spray their sheep off the shears, but the general usage and results obtained in Australasia does not seem to make this time for spraying a necessity.

I Remain, Sir,
Yours Faithfully,

(Sgd) G.C.R. Bonner,

Managing & Director,
S.C.S.F.Co.

219

In Mr. Hardings reply — now in

16/2/60.

See 220.

220

DECODE.

No. 108.

TELEGRAM.

From Mr. Harding, Fox Bay.

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

Despatched : 16th February, 1960. *Time :* 0900

Received : 16th February, 1960. *Time :* 1500

2nd Your Memorandum 3A dated February 11th.
Recommend suggestion number 2.

Harding

P/L: LH

Rec. 19/2/60

221

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

RECEIVED

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
221	Port San Carlos	15		17.2.60.

To
etat Col Sec Stanley

21 Your memorandum No ~~4~~ 3A recommends applicant No 2 be approved

Cameron.

Mr. Barton's reply is on the way - pl. Bell. when it comes in

JC

Time

22/2/60.

STANLEY HOUSE,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
22nd February, 1960.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Stanley.

Sir,

Memorandum No.3A - Spray Dipping.

I understand that Mr. Bonner has already given up the idea contained in the first part of his letter dated 8th February. This is just as well because it would neither comply with the ruling of Executive Council, nor give "Cooperdiel" a chance to prove itself.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. G. Davis

Buf
C

DARWIN HARBOUR.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
21st. February. 1960.

The Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office.
STANLEY.

Dear Sir,

216. Reference your Memo No. 3A for Executive Council on the subject of Spray Dipping .

2. I do not think the Governor should agree to The San Carlos Sheep Farming Company's request to dip (spray) approximately 3,000 Hoggets which it was then proposed should be run along with the balance of the Hogget Flock - the latter having been dipped in a swim bath. My feeling is that this could not really be considered an experiment and rather looks as if Mr. Bonner wants to make use of the'Dieldrin'based dip which he happens to have on hand.

3. I do agree that they be allowed to spray up to but not exceeding 3,000 breeding Ewes in March/April this year on the understanding that these sheep be kept separately until next shearing. After next shearing a full report on the work carried out should be submitted to the Governor.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. A. Gilmour

Ack'd
23/2/60

Ref. pl.
20/2/60

S/C.

224

Ask Dr Ag. if he has any objection to approve of suggestion No. 2 — on the phone. If he hasn't issue tel. at 6 p.c.

25/2/60.

225

A.C.

D. i/c Ag that no objections.

Mr. Bonner is in town now.

226.

Y.H.

26.2.60

Did with 214-225.

Approve suggestion No. 2 subject to full report on results — + max. 3,000 sheep?

26/2/60

227

A.C.S.

1. Is you proposal

2. Pl. make a note of this for the sum.

Exec. Agenda - for a verbal report on what farmers have taken this up.

[illegible] 1.3.60

228

DOUGLAS STATION
LIMITED

Sheep-farmers

Radio Address:
"GREENSHIELDS
PORT STANLEY"

DOUGLAS STATION
FALKLAND ISLANDS

Your Ref: 1093.

24th. February, 1960.

The Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley.

Dear Sir,

For your information, please find enclosed herewith a Report on Spray Dipping Trial carried out at Douglas Station during 1959, and which was concluded on 9th. January, when these sheep were shorn.

Also enclosed is a copy of "Some Notes and Observations on Spray Dipping Trial being carried out at Douglas Station", dated 28th. July 1959, which was prepared and furnished to the F.I.Sheep Owners Association on their request at that time.

[With regard to the experimental spray dipping of up to 3,000 sheep or lambs, which has been authorised for this station, following my application of 5th. January, I now wish to advise that we expect shortly to receive a sample amount of a DIAZINON emulsion dip, with which we are anxious to carry out a small scale trial on up to about 100 sheep, this number , together with those treated with Dieldrin, not to exceed 3,000 in all. DIAZINON, as you may or may not be aware, is similar in many respects to both Dieldrin and Aldrin, and is approved in both Australia and New Zealand for use in conjunction with spraying equipment such as we would intend to use, and in fact at the present time, these three insecticides are the only ones approved for use in this manner.]

Copy at-1 232A+B

I also enclose herewith a leaflet giving some information on Diazinon, for your information, which I should be pleased if you could return as soon as possible, as we have no other copy. We also have some further information which we could let you have sight of, should you require it, and you might advise.

Yours faithfully,

J.G. Reid.

Manager.

Reply at 235

A.C.R'd
25.2.60

REPORT ON SPRAY DIPPING TRIAL CARRIED OUT AT DOUGLAS STATION

This Trial commenced on the 22nd. May, when 106 sheep in one flock, and 3 rough sheep in another, were sprayed with an 0.2% solution of Dieldrin, by means of a 'Holton' Sheep Spray operating at 150 lbs. per square inch, and applying 240 gallons of the spray mix per hour. These sheep passed through the spray race at the rate of approximately 36 per minute, i.e. 2,150 per hour.

The sheep used were carrying varying amounts of wool, and comprised of the following:-

30 ewes,	shorn	17/12/58	carrying approx.		5¾ month's fleece.	
73 "	"	2/2/59	"	"	3.2/3 "	" .
3 rams	"	25/11/58	"	"	6 "	" .
106.						

3 rough sheep carrying approximately 18 month's fleece.

When the sheep were yarded for spraying they were examined for keds, and the majority were found to have 2 to 3 keds present in the fleece, while some appeared clean, and others had a slightly greater infestation, with unhatched 'eggs' also present. The 3 rough sheep had a much greater infestation.

It should be noted here, that the 3 rams, which were run with the 103 ewes prior to the commencement of this trial, right up until it's conclusion at shearing, had been immersion dipped in a Gamatox solution some 7 weeks prior to their being sprayed.

The sprayed sheep were then examined at intervals, and the following observations noted:-

31/5/59. 3 rough sheep examined. Large number of dead keds on bellies of these sheep, which were shorn off prior to spraying, with no sign of a live ked on the bellies at all. Still fair amount of live keds in fleece, all showing signs of being affected by the insecticide though only a small proportion of dead ones and the kill here not greater than about 25%.

5/6/59. 106 sheep examined. Evidence of large number of dead keds, all living ones appearing to be affected, and the majority of these believed to be young ones hatched since spraying. Incidence of keds much as at initial examination prior to spraying.

18/6/59. 106 sheep examined. Less evidence of dead keds, and living ones showing signs of being affected. Incidence of live keds still on a par with previous examinations.

26/6/59. 106 sheep examined. Little evidence of dead keds, with much the same incidence of live ones, and possibly a very slight increase in the infestation.

On the 14th. July, 7½ weeks after the initial spraying, it was decided to spray the mob of 106 sheep a second time, which was done using an 0.4% solution of Dieldrin, i.e. double strength. These sheep were at this stage, then carrying approximately 7 and 5½ months wool respectively, with the incidence of keds being much as at the last examination made, with possibly a very slight increase in the infestation, with the live keds now showing little or no visible effect from the insecticide.

27/7/59. 106 sheep examined. Ample evidence of dead and dying keds, with others more lightly affected, these latter being mainly young keds believed to have hatched since the sheep were re-sprayed. Possibly an 80 - 90% kill at this point.

31/8/59. 106 sheep examined. ~~Oddxtixx~~ Approximately 50% of the mob now appears to be free of ~~tix~~ keds, with the remainder carrying in most cases not more than 1 ked each. Keds still dying, and plenty of signs of dead ones.

~~bk~~/

18/10/59. 106 sheep examined. Odd live keds still evident, and evidence of these being affected. Plenty of dead keds still visible, most of which appear to have recently expired.

2/1/60. 105 sheep examined, while being shorn, and 23 sheep found still to be infested with keds, the bulk of which carried only one live ked each, and in no case more than three, except for two sheep, one of which, a ram, which had been dipped prior to the initial spraying, carried 10 live keds. Evidence of these remaining ~~xx~~ keds being affected by the insecticide, and also plentiful signs of keds which had only recently expired. The lambs belonging to these ewes were also examined, and found to be free of keds.

The trial with the 3 rough sheep was discontinued when it became apparent that it would not be successful.

From the information gained from this trial, it may be said that spraying with Dieldrin was successful in controlling the infestation of keds, ~~and~~ to the point that at shearing there were considerably less keds on these sheep than at the outset, however a 100% kill, and eradication of the ked was not acheived.

It would appear, that with keds still being affected and killed in the latter stages of this trial, that the insecticide was still quite active in the fleece, and to some extent acheiving it's purpose.

It should be further pointed out that there was plentiful evidence of keds being killed immediately after, and up to 3 or 4 weeks after each spraying, but thereafter, particularly in the first instance the affect appeared to wear off, though after the second spraying this was not the case, as in the last few months before the sheep were shorn the insecticide appeared to be quite active, and be having results. It is suggested in trials in other countries that Dieldrin does not readily diffuse down the wool fibre at temperatures below about 50 degrees F., and this appears to some extent to be one of the limiting factors in this trial, where the Dieldrin only appears to have been really active for a few weeks immediately following each spraying, both of which were carried out in very cold wintery conditie ons, but it has then again been quite active in the last few warmer months preceeding shearing.

The other limiting factor of course was the amount of wool these sheep were carrying, which was in excess of that normally recommended for best results, and we must measure this by the amount of wool the earliest shorn sheep were carrying, as reinfestation by these was no doubt occurring .

In conclusion, it would appear from the results we have obtained, that a 100% kill of keds would be acheived by spraying sheep with Dieldrin, when the sheep so treated are in reasonably short fleece, and for best results this should be done at shearing time, which also allows for easy identification of those sheep which have not been treated. Shearing time will also be ideal in that all sheep will be treated in the warmer months of the year, when the Dieldrin will it appears afford greater protection against reinfestation, than would be the case if sheep were treated initially 2 to 3 months later, at normal dipping time, when there would be a slight fall in temperature.

Douglas Station,
Falkland Islands.

15th. February 1960.

SOME NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS ON SPRAY DIPPING TRIAL BEING CARRIED OUT AT DOUGLAS STATION. 28/7/59.

This trial commenced on the 22nd. May, with the spraying of 103 ewes, and 3 rams in one flock, and 3 rough sheep in another, by means of the 'Holton' Sheep Spray, using a normal .2% solution of Dieldrin. These sheep passed through the spray race at the rate of approx. 36 per min., i.e. about 2,150 per hour.

The sheep used were comprised of the following:-

30 ewes,	shorn	17/12/58.	carrying approx.	$5\frac{3}{4}$	months	fleece.
75 "	"	2/2/59.	" "	3.2/3.	"	" .
3 rams	"	25/11/58.	" "	6	"	" .
3 rough sheep			" "	18	"	" .

(N.B. 3 rams were previously immersion dipped on 3/4/59.)

When the sheep were yarded for spraying they were examined for keds , and the majority were found to have 2 or 3 keds present in the fleece, while some appeared to be clean, and others had a slightly greater infestation , with unhatched 'eggs' also present . The 3 rough sheep had a much greater infestation.

The sheep were then examined at intervals , and the following observations noted:-

31/5/59. 3 rough sheep examined. Large number of dead keds on bellie of these sheep, which were shorn off prior to spraying , with no sign of a live ked on the bellies. Still fair amount of live keds in fleece, all showing signs of being affected by the insecticide though only small proportion of dead ones, and the kill here not greater than about 25%.

5/6/59. 106 sheep examined. Evidence of large number of dead keds, all living ones appearing to be affected , and the majority of these believed to be young ones hatched since spraying. Incidence of keds much as at initial examination prior to spraying.

18/6/59. 106 sheep examined. Less evidence of dead keds, and live ones showing signs of being affected. Incidence of keds still on a par with previous examination.

26/6/59. 106 sheep examined. Little evidence of dead keds, with much the same incidence of live ones , and possibly a very slight increase in infestation.

On the 14th. July, $7\frac{1}{2}$ weeks after the initial spraying , it was decided to spray the mob of 106 sheep a second time , which was done using an 0.4% solution of Dieldrin, i.e. double strength. These sheep were at this stage , then carrying approx. 7 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ months wool respectively, with the incidence of keds being much as at the last examination made, with possibly a very slight increase in the infestation, with the live keds now showing little or no visible effect from the insecticide.

27/7/59. 106 sheep examined with ample evidence of dead and dying keds , with others more lightly affected , these latter being mainly young keds believed to have hatched since the sheep were re-sprayed.

At this stage these trials are by no means complete , however I think it may be assumed that this method of 'dipping' with Dieldrin might be expected to control the sheep ked on sheep carrying up to approx. 3 months fleece under normal conditions. It would appear however, that it has it's limitations, in that a normal application of Dieldrin is insufficient for complete control when the sheep are carrying more than say 3 months wool, this being brought about by the reduced concentration of insecticide present in a given area when the Dieldrin has 'crept' down the wool staple to the skin. Conditions of low wintery temperatures would I believe also contribute to render Dieldrin to a certain extent inactive, and also prolong the pupal period of the young sheep ked to the stage where the concentration of insecticide may not be lethal, and I think it may be assumed that a combination of these factors has been responsible for the results so far obtained.

It might be of interest that the 3 rams which had been immersion dipped 7 weeks prior to ~~xxxxxxx~~ the commencement of this trial, had a light infestation of keds at each stage they were examined, and reacted in the same manner as the rest of the flock to the treatment. It should also be mentioned that reinfestation of clean sheep by infested sheep through transference was occurring all the time, the mob being run in a comparatively small piece of ground which may also to some extent be the reason for the failure of the trial to date to gain complete control of the ked infestation, and in this connection it should be further pointed out that the longer woolled sheep at all stages after the spraying had a proportionately greater number of live keds present in the fleece.

Finally, it is not possible to draw any real conclusions from the evidence obtained so far, as this trial has been carried out under conditions beyond those normally recommended for 100% results, but it does suggest that with reasonably freshly shorn sheep, good result might be obtained, and that if it is intended to initially spray sheep at a stage where they are carrying in the region of 3 months wool or more a greater concentration of insecticide should be used.

This trial is still in progress.

COPY

TIP SPRAYING

Geigy Diazinon
Tip Spraying Fluid

For control of Lice, Keds and blowfly protection (body strike)

Mix 4 pints of Geigy Diazinon Tip Spray fluid with 44 gallons of water.

Apply "OFF-SHEARS" or within 6 WEEKS of shearing Tip Spraying units so that approximately 1 pint of spray liquid is applied to each sheep. The "AGSERV ROUSABOUT" Tip sprayer at a pressure not lower than 40 p.s.i. will apply the correct quantity. Other low volume spray units would be quite satisfactory but their output should be checked. For low pressure high volume units applying 600 gallons per hour.

Mix 1½ pints of Geigy DIAZINON TIP SPRAY Fluid per tank (35 gallons of water).

(Geigy DIAZINON SHEEP DIP may be used instead of the Tip Spray Fluid at the same dilution).

DUSTING

Geigy Diazinon
Sheep Dust

Geigy DIAZINON sheep dust should be applied for best results at the rate of 1 lb. to 10-12 sheep using the "AGSERV SHEEP DUSTER" or any other suitable dusting unit such as the "Howry-Berg" sheep duster.

Dust sheep immediately "off-shears" or while the wool is short (within 3 months of shearing).

A single dusting is considered sufficient to give excellent control of Lice and Keds and lasting protection against reinfestation. For blowfly strike prevention the dusting may have to be repeated during the fly strike period.

PLUNGE OR SHOWER DIPPING

Geigy Diazinon Sheep Dip

For Control of Lice and Keds

(a) Maximum Blowfly Protection: Initial Charging:

1 gallon of Geigy Diazinon Sheep Dip per 1000 gallons of water

Reinforcement:

Each time the dip level falls by 100 gallons.

Add 2 pints of Geigy Diazinon Sheep Dip.

Replenishment:

For every 200 gallons of water added.

Add 2 pints of Geigy Diazinon Sheep Dip.

FOR CONTROL OF LICE AND KEDS

(b) Short Term Blowfly Protection: Initial Charging:

1 gallon of Geigy Diazinon Sheep Dip per 2000 gallons of water.

Reinforcement:

Each time the dip level falls by 100 gallons

Add 1 pint of Geigy Diazinon Sheep Dip.

Replenishment:

For every 200 gallons of water added.

Add 1 pint of Geigy Diazinon Sheep Dip.

/Follow.....

Follow instructions carefully for best results.
DO NOT continue to dip in a foul wash.
DO NOT dip more than 2500 sheep per 1000 gallons of dip wash.
If the dip has o be left overnight add 2 pints of Geigy Diazinon Sheep Dip and replenish as above and mix thoroughly before recommencing dipping.
Used dip wash should be discarded after 7 days, clean and renew as above.

General Precautions

DO NOT dip hot, tired or thirsty sheep.
DO NOT dip "off-shears." Allow at least 7 days for wounds to heal.
See that dip wash is frequently and thoroughly agitated - especially after stoppages.
DO NOT dip too late in the day.
Rams, stud and fat sheep should be handled carefully.

JETTING

Geigy Diazinon
20E

(For through the season protection against blowflies).

(a) Mix $\frac{3}{4}$-pint of Geigy DIAZINON 20E in 44 gallons of water apply 1 - 2 pints of spray liquid per lamb at docking using conventional jetting equipment at 50 p.s.i.

(b)Mix 3 pints of Geizy DIAZINON 20E in 44 gallons of water apply 3 - 5 fluid ounces per lamb (1 pint per 4 - 7 lambs) spray or jet around the crutch area and along the back line. For detailed instructions ask for GEIGY DIAZINON 20E leaflet.

HAND DRESSING OF STRUCK SHEEP

(a) Mix 1 tablespoon ($\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.) of Geigy DIAZINON 20E, with 1 gallon of water and thoroughly saturate the struck area.

(b) Use a handful of Geigy DIAZINON SHEEP DUST and apply to the skin of the struck area. Both methods will kill maggots within minutes, ensure rapid healing of the would and prevent re-strike.

(Geigy Diazonin Tip Spray Fluid and Sheep Dip may be used instead of Geizy Diazonin 20E at the same dilution rate.)

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

W. & S. LTD.

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Psy etat			2.3.60

To

Manager San Carlos (H.o. A/c)

212 Yourlet of 8th February Suggestion number 2 approved subject to full report of results stop Maximum number of sheep sprayed for this experiment should not exceed 3,000

Secretary

Time JB/LH

234

Record

228, Discussed with Mess C. & Messrs. Barton & Harding - are good to experiment with Diazinon

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

235

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Pay		23.3.60.	

To

Manager Douglas Station (H.o. A/c)

228 refers

Permission to spray 100 sheep with DIAZINON granted subject to sheep being separated from others and report on result of experiment

Insecticide used too weak so O.i/c Ag. Dept. Sarah 15.9.60

Colonial Secretary

Time JB/IM

Copy sent to O/c Ag Dept. Bll 15/4/60.

236

G3

FALKLAND ISLANDS

No. 25

COLONIAL OFFICE

GREAT SMITH STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE 29 MAR 1960 FALKLAND ISLANDS

25 FEB 1960 19

Your reference: 1093
Our ref: FST 104/29/01

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 207 Colony of the 19th December, 1959 and to inform you that the power of disallowance will not be exercised in respect of the undermentioned Ordinance.

~~Law~~
~~Act~~

184 in Vol. I.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

Iain Macleod

The Officer Administering
the Government.

No.	Year	Short Title
16	1959	Livestock (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1959.
	U.a.p.	
	4.4.60.	

(E2151) Wt 336799—7881 3m 7/59 V.B. Gp 791

GAZETTE NOTICE

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley, Falkland Islands.
5th April, 1960.

No. 20

Intimation has been received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise her power of disallowance in respect of the following Ordinance of the Falkland Islands.

No.	Title	Ref.
16 of 1959	Livestock (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1959.	1093/II

By Command,

COLONIAL SECRETARY

Bu 15.4.60 (235

238.

Bu 15.5.60 "

Bu 15.6.60 "

Bu 29.6.60 "

Bu 5.7.60 "

Ag. A.C.S.,

f. 235.- Mr. Reid informed O-i-C Ag. Dept. that he would not be able to submit a report until shearing-time.

RS
12. 8. 60.

MF/LH

Bu 24.8.60 to rept to O-i-C Ag Dept

Bu 3.9.60 to rept to O-i-C Ag Dept

Bu 6.9.60

Bu 10.11.60

239

DOUGLAS STATION
LIMITED

Sheep-farmers

Radio Address:
"GREENSHIELDS
PORT STANLEY"

DOUGLAS STATION
FALKLAND ISLANDS

Your Ref: 1093

24th. October, 1960.

Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley.

Dear Sir,

Spray Dipping.

I must advise that the small scale trial, using Diazinon, was dis-continued on the 8th. August, when the sheep involved, numbering 136, were plunge dipped.

The sheep treated with Diazinon were hoggets, carrying approximately 7 months wool when they were sprayed on the 29th. April, and in the first few weeks immediately after spraying there appeared to be quite a good kill of keds, but thereafter little was acheived and the trial was concluded in August.

The reason for the failure of this trial, may be chiefly attributed to the amount of wool the sheep were carrying, which was unavoidable owing to the late arrival of the material used, but perhaps more important still, the fact that the strength of the insecticide applied was 10% below that normally recommended, owing to an error in the instructions suppled by the distributors.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, it rather appeared as though this trial would have followed the pattern of the trial carried out here last year, when the sheep treated were also sprayed very late in the season, and carried double the amount of wool normally recommended for best results.

The trials with Dieldrin, involving a flock of ewes which were sprayed off shears, and lambs or hoggets which were sprayed at weaning and later at about normal dipping time, a second time, appear to be progressing satisfactorily and the sheep involved appear to have benefitted from this method of dipping in that they would all seem to be in somewhat better condition than normally, and the wool is very bright and clean, and therefore should it seems be rather more attractive to the buyer, than would be the case had they been plunge dipped.

With the approach of another shearing season, and the fact that the results of any trials carried out this year will not be known with any certainty until the completion ~~of these trials~~ when the sheep involved are shorn, we should be pleased to receive some intimation as to whether Government intends to allow us to carry out any further trials this season, irrespective of the fact that this years trials may be completely successful,

Reply at 305

and in which case it is to be hoped that Government will see it's way clear to approve spray dipping as a normal alternative. In the event of further trials being carried out this season, we should also want some indication as to the number of sheep which we may be allowed to treat in this manner.

Yours faithfully,

J. J. Reid.

Manager.

Ack'd.

HH

26/10/60.

241

Hel

to ex Co?

242

Y.E.

Mr. Reid's first application was at 191 in 1893
The ~~results~~ rehab is at 228 I shall to him on the phone.
He will not really know the results of his experiment till after the shearing. In the circumstances he will be content to confine the shearing to 3000 sheep again on the usual terms i.e that they are kept separate from the rest.

But if Government has yet changed its attitude and is prepared to accept shearing as a normal substitute for the old method of drifting then he would be glad to shear a larger number.
I told him that as far as I could see there were no indications that we had yet reached that stage.
I believe you will be meeting Messrs Gilruth & Cameron and could perhaps ascertain their views.

293

Unless anything has happened that we do not know about it would appear correct to allow him his time to spray up to 3000 as he usual on dairies

28/10/60

294

HCS

I agree it is too early to give carte blanche to spray dipping. We will know more when the sheep at Douglas, Fitzroy & San Carlos are shorn.

2. The best thing would be to send round short circular to members of Ex. Co. with copy of Mr. Reids letter & asking whether members agree he may be given permission for 3,000.

ERA. 28.10.60

295

HCS

Draft minute to Ex. Co. o/c

[illegible]

[illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL

For written reply

SMP 1093/II
1st November, 1960.

MEMORANDUM NO. 44 FOR EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Spray Dipping.

297

I am directed to enclose a copy of a letter from Mr. Reid of Douglas Station regarding spray dipping.

Honourable Members will, no doubt, consider that it is too early yet to accept spray dipping as the normal method of dipping and it is proposed to permit Mr. Reid to spray dip up to 3,000 sheep on the usual conditions. It would be appreciated if Honourable Members would give a written or telegraphic reply to this Circular.

R. B. Meander

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

DRM/LH

Copies sent to: The Hon. H.C. Harding
" " A.G. Barton
" " N.K. Cameron
" " T.A. Gilruth
" " S. M. O.

CONFIDENTIAL

COPY

DOUGLAS STATION LIMITED

DOUGLAS STATION
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Your Ref: 1093

24th October, 1960.

Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
STANLEY.

Dear Sir,

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With the approach of another shearing season, and the fact that the results of any trials carried out this year will not be known with any certainty until their completion when the sheep involved are shorn, we should be pleased to receive some intimation as to whether Government intends to allow us to carry out any further trials this season, irrespective of the fact that this year's trials may be completely successful, and in which case it is to be hoped that Government will see it's way clear to approve spray dipping as a normal alternative. In the event of further trials being carried out this season, we should also want some indication as to the number of sheep which we may be allowed to treat in this manner.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) J.G. Reid

MANAGER

Bu 17 11 60

291

Medical Department,

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

3 - 11 - 1960

HCS.

296. With reference to memorandum 44, recently received.

I agree to 3000 sheep being sprayed with [illegible].

MS

CM.

Pl. file 7/11/60

B/U for replies 21.11.60.

Westholme,
Stanley.

4th November 1960.

Sir,

With reference your Memorandum No. 44 dated Ist November 1960 for Executive Council, I consider that until reports have come in from those farms who were allowed to 'Spray Dip' up to 3000 sheep last season, the same ruling should still apply, and that Mr Reid should be informed that he can 'Spray Dip' 3000 sheep under the previous conditions.

Reports of the experiment are not likely to come from farms until the completion of shearing as some farms sprayed dipped ewe flocks which are shorn last.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. C. Harding.

fu 21.11.60

The Honourable,
The Colonial Secretary,
Stanley.

300

STANLEY HOUSE,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

8th. Nov. 1960

H.C.S.

296. Ref. your SMT 1093/11 of 1/11/60

Mr. Reid has not yet proved the efficacy of spray dipping and I do not think his suggestion should be accepted.

R. C. Dowlin

Governor

Bu 21.11.60

DARWIN HARBOUR.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
8th. November.1960.

The Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office.
STANLEY.

296.

Ref. 1093/11, dated 1/11/60. to Executive Coubcil.

Dear Sir,

I agree that Mr. Reid of Douglas Station be allowed to Spray Dip up to 3,000 sheep on the usual conditions.

It is, of course, too early for Government to consider any alteration to the Dipping Law. Some experiments were carried out last autumn with this new method and it seems unlikely that Farmers who carried out this work will be able to report the results until early 1961 at the soonest.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. G. Gilmk.

Bu. 21/11/60.

302

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

(W. & S. [redacted]-250 Pd/7/59).

RECEIVED

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
146	KC	15	1545	17/11

To
Colonial Secretary Stanley

Your memo number 44 I agree with proposal contained in it

Cameron

303

KCC [illegible]

Phoned Mr Bound 16/5/76

SRS

Time

304

Written should be informed

that he is allowed to spend

up to 3000 each on condition

that they are kept separate from the

others. (the wording used should

be the same as in other cases. (Much ill cases

in another file)

gr 18/4/60

1093/II

305

23rd November, 60

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter of the 20th October, 1960, and to inform you that approval has been granted for you to spray dip 3,000 sheep, subject to the usual conditions, i.e., that the sheep are separated from others and a report on the results of the experiment is forwarded to this office.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H. L. Bound.

for COLONIAL SECRETARY

The Manager,
DOUGLAS STATION

MF

BU 28.12.60

306

O/c Agric.

Would you please let me have your views on the success or otherwise of the spray dipped sheep recently shorn at Douglas Station.

7.12.60

307

H. & S.

In my recent visit to Douglas Station I found that the hoggets that were being shorn not entirely tick free, due mainly to the flock being mixed during the winter, Mr Reid now admits that by spraying lambs for experimental purposes was rather more than they could expect to handle because of the lambs being able to get through fences much easier than older sheep. The flock of stock ewes which had not been shorn & had been properly isolated appeared to be tick free, whether or not the spray dip had made any difference, but the lambing percentage in that part of flock was much higher than it has been for years

G.A.B
10/12/60

308

G.E. for information. The impression I get is that the spray dipping is really better probably, but that he has spoiled his experiment by trying it on the lambs & thus failing to achieve isolation. This means, I suppose that we have not actually progressed in the matter of being able to substitute spraying for the old method. But perhaps we might bring the matter up at the next Exec to meeting on 296 without writing a fresh memo and find out whether members advocated any change of policy.

GE
14/12/60

BW 28.12.6

23.12.60

BW 31.1.

309

S/C

Mr Monk has asked O/c Agric if he can again avoid dipping this Season. Perhaps you could bring this up on file & the question can be reviewed early.

See 164. para 2 in Vol I

14.1.61

310

O/c Agric.

Please discuss.

16.1.61

H.b.B

311

As it is not a year until the 1st March 1961, we will exempt Mr Monk from dipping this year, but if an opportunity should arise some one will have a look at his sheep.

G.A.B
13/1/61

312

O/c Agric.

Pl. advise Mr. M. & arrange an inspection in time to decide whether it will be necessary to dip next year.

18.1.61

H.L.S.

313.

Noted that your action will be taken accordingly.

G.A.S.

13/1/61

BU 30.9.61

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
HELD ON THE 11TH 12TH & 13TH JANUARY, 1961

1093/II 6. SPRAY DIPPING (Memo. 44)

It was considered that the Officer in Charge, Agricultural Department should submit reports on the outcome of spray dipping on other farms and these reports would be considered at the next meeting.

CLERK OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

IM

KW LU 30.9.61.

315

Hon C.S.

Mr Clement of Fikyong rang me this morning & made formal application to spray of further 3000 shorty. Perhaps we cd. contact Stanley members of Ex Co. for their approval & I cd. advise Mr C. by phone.

316.

23/1/61

Shown. Chairman consulted the Board
affd. on usual conditions
It should give notice before hearing
so that they can be interested

23/1/61

317

DOUGLAS STATION
LIMITED

Sheep-farmers

Radio Address
"GREENSHIELDS
PORT STANLEY"

DOUGLAS STATION
FALKLAND ISLANDS

Your Ref: 1093

17th. February, 1961.

The Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley.

Dear Sir,

318-319. Enclosed herewith please find our Report on Spray Dipping Trials carried out here last year, and which have only recently been concluded.

An additional trial, using Diazinon was also commenced last year, and abandoned in August, of which you were advised in our letter of the 24th. October last, together with some details , and which is not included in this report. If a full report is required in addition to the information already furnished, we shall be pleased to supply one on request.

239

Yours faithfully,

J. G. Reid

Manager.

Ack'd
20.2.61

REPORT ON SPRAY DIPPING TRIALS CARRIED OUT AT DOUGLAS STATION

1. Trial with Lambs.

This Trial commenced with the initial spraying of the lambs as they were weaned from the ewes at shearing, followed by a second application at about normal dipping time, and in each case an 0.2% solution of Dieldrin was applied using the Holton Sheep Spray.

On January 15th. the first group of lambs was sprayed after they had all been eye-clipped, partly as a means of identification, and numbered 1,171.

On January 26th. a second group of 1,575 lambs was treated as in the previous instance.

On February 3rd. a final lot of 195 lambs was sprayed.

In all , a total of 2,941 lambs received the initial application, and were treated with little difficulty, running through the spray race at the rate of approximately 3,000 per hour, in terms of the time the spray was operating, and with regard to the amount of insecticide used.

On May 3rd. these lambs were gathered and given a second application, and in this instance the number of sheep treated numbered 2,730. When these sheep were examined prior to spraying approximately 15 lambs were detected which had not received the initial application, and which were all lightly infested with keds, however all the treated lambs were free of keds, and their wool very bright and clean in appearance.

On July 25th. these sheep were brought into the settlement for eye-clipping, and on examination 3 lambs were detected, carrying from 5 - 6 live keds each, and these lambs, which were obviously some of those which had only received the second treatment, were removed from the flock. No live keds were found on the remainder of the lambs, all of which appeared in good condition for that particular time of the year, with the wool still being especially bright and clean in appearance.

This trial was concluded when the sheep were shorn, between 29th. November and 2nd. December, and at this stage it was found that about 10% of the lambs were lightly infested with keds -- approx. 1 - 3 keds each, and of these , 3 sheep were found to be carrying a much heavier infestation -- from 8 - 12 keds, and were slightly tick stained, and were obviously some of those sheep which had received the second application of insecticide only. The wool of the lightly infested sheep and those free of keds was still reasonably bright in appearance, though it could not be called ' snow white', as it had appeared at earlier stages of the trial.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the spraying in itself as a single application with the sheep in reasonably short fleece was successful, and that reinfestation late in the year was due to the fact that the second application as a single treatment for a small number of lambs,--- the 15 lambs detected and sprayed for the first time on May 3rd., which were not removed from the flock, and which received no further application of insecticide --- was insufficient, applied so late in the year with the lambs at that stage carrying about 7 months fleece against the approx. 3½ months wool carried by the bulk of the sheep when they received their initial treatment.

It appears a second application might be desirable when spraying lambs, as a safeguard against those which may have missed the initial spraying, and that this application should also be made much earlier than was the case in this trial, as even here the later second application was not completely successful in controlling reinfestation in the months just prior to shearing. The aim therefore must be to achieve complete control and eradication of the ked early in the year, when both shortness of fleece and warmer temperatures, which it appears are the limiting factors in this method of ked control, are at an optimum for best results.

With regard to shorn sheep, it appears that a single application at shearing should be adequate, provided all rough stragglers are cleaned off the camps these sheep are occupying, and this should be possible within the 2 to 3 months following shearing, which would

which would/
be well within the period during which the original application might be expected to control any reinfestation.

2. Trial with Shorn Ewes Off-Shears.

On January 11th. 105 ewes and 11 shearling ewes to join this flock, were sprayed with an 0.2% solution of Dieldrin applied with the Holton Sheep Spray. All the sheep in this group had been shorn 2 days previously on January 9th., and 23 out of the group of 105 ewes were still lightly infested with keds, as reported at the conclusion of the trial carried out with this flock last year, which was concluded on January 9th., when they were shorn. The number of sheep in this group was later reduced to 110.

These sheep were not then seen for several weeks, but on examination no live keds were found, and at lamb-marking and other stages, no evidence was found of any infestation whatsoever.

On the 14th. January, 1961, these sheep were examined whilst being shorn, and one live ked was found, however there were no other signs of these sheep having had any infestation, and it is presumed that this ked may have been picked up while the sheep were being handled in the shed or yards. The lambs with these ewes were also examined , and no signs of any parasite detected.

This trial as far as we are concerned was a complete success, even though a ked was found, and gives some indication that off-shear spraying might be expected to give best results. The sheep in this flock have shown an improvement, both in general condition and lambing percentages over the last two seasons, having been spray dipped on both occasions, and therefore most probably in wool weights also, though no records have been kept of this aspect. If by spray dipping these advantages were also reflected in our other flocks, this method would have much to recommend it, and it now appears that equally good results as may be expected from plunge dipping, can be obtained by spraying with the appropriate type of insecticide, provided that the application is made when full advantage may be taken of the shortness of fleece and warmer weather conditions.

Douglas Station,
Falkland Islands.

16th. February, 1961.

320

SAN CARLOS,

EAST FALKLAND.

21st February, 1961.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report for your information. It concerns a spray-dipping experiment that was carried out on this station during the past season.

I would ask Government to permit me to continue with my experimentation for this coming season, and request therefore that I be permitted to spray dip upto 3000 breeding ewes (or what ever other maximum Govt. may allow) under the same conditions as last season. To avoid a repetition of this year's failure, I would propose that my 4-tooth ewes be plunge-dipped and that only the older ewes be spray dipped.

I would be glad if Government would inform me whether it would be permissible to use Aldrin as opposed to the Dieldrin product now in general usage.

I am, Sir,

Yours Faithfully,

Not proceeded with

Reply at 327.

Manager.
San Carlos Sheepfarming Co

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Secretariat,
Stanley.

Ack'd
23.2.61

KIV 317

Copy to: Colonial Secretary.
Agricultural Officer.
Secretary. S.O.A.

REPORT ON SPRAY-DIPPING EXPERIMENT CARRIED OUT AT SAN CARLOS DURING SEASON 1960/61.

1. Details of Experiment.
Permission was obtained from the Agricultural Dept. under the conditions of the Live Stock (Amendment)(No.2.) Ordinance 1959 to dip up to 3000 breeding ewes in March/April 1960 using a spray-race to apply the insecticide as opposed to the plunge-dip in popular usage. These sheep were to be depastured separately and insofar as it was possible kept apart from all other sheep until the following shearing.

Accordingly on the 11th April 1960, 2947 breeding ewes were spray-dipped. Of this total, 700 were 4-tooth ewes which had been shorn the previous December with snow -combs, the balance of the flock was older ewes which had been shorn with standard combs in January.

2. Insecticide used.
COOPERDIEL was used, being an insecticide specially designed by the firm of Cooper, MacDougall, Robertson of Berkhampstead for use with spray-dip races.

292 gallons of spray were used at a concentration of 75 : 1. One gallon of spray therefore treated 7.7 sheep. It appeared at the time that there was adequate coverage. The spray was applied at a pressure of 120 lbs to the sq. inch.

3. Equipment Used.
The type of race used, was the Holton Spray Race. This is a high pressure/low volume spray race applying the spray through 20 high pressure nozzles arranged so as to give the maximum coverage. This equipment was supplied by the firm of Cuddon & Stewart of Christchurch New Zealand and is recognised as being one of the more successful types of spray-race used in the Dominion.

4. Examinations. These sheep were depastured in a camp some distance from the settlement and it was difficult for various reasons to carry out any detailed examinations between April 1960 and January 1961. However, at ram-lifting and lamb-marking the incidence of keds did not seem to be significant. In passing it should be noted that hitherto this camp has been extremely clean and the ked infestation in previous seasons has been negligible.

5. Results at Shearing 1961. It became apparent when drafting this flock for shearing on 27th January that the ked infestation was relatively high. A test pen of lambs was closely examined and 63% were found to be infested with live keds.

cont/...

Item 5. (con).

Accordingly with the help of the assistant from the Agricultural Dept., N.Parrin, a tally was kept on the shearing floor of all sheep showing any signs of ked infestation.

The following results were obtained:

4-tooth Ewes: 591 shorn - 286 Ked-infested. = 48.3%

Older Ewes: 1137 " - 191 " " = 16.8%
(part only)
Older Ewes dipped in Gamatox through plunge dip, present in flock

65 shorn - 23 Ked-infested. = 35.3%.

6. Conclusions.

It is admitted that on the showing of these figures it must be assumed that this experiment has been a failure insofar as ridding the flock of keds is concerned.

The following conclusions may be drawn however:

a) It is quite obvious that the concentration of the spray was too weak to kill the keds present and to guard against further infestation, on the 4-tooth ewes. These ewes were obviously too heavily wooled at the time of spraying.
b) The results for the older ewes is much more encouraging, bearing in mind the fact that the 4-tooth ewes were proving such a heavy source of reinfestation. Indeed this result speaks highly for the residual effect of Dieldrin.
c) It becomes quite apparent that for best results this insecticide should be applied either off the shears or at least within three months of shearing. For sheep shorn with snow-combs it would be best to spray them off shears.
d) A side result which cannot really be considered conclusive is the high rate of reinfestation amongst the sheep which had been plunge dipped hitherto considered the acme of dipping perfection.

Note. It must be borne in mind that we may not be using the right type of chemical. I have had considerable correspondence with one of the leading Agricultural Chemical Firms in New Zealand who inform me that they no longer use Dieldrin in their sheep sprays for use in the South Island of the Dominion, due to the fact that the chemical does not combine readily with the lanolin in the wool at low temps. They recommend that we use a chemical called Aldrin which is basically the same as Dieldrin only more volatile at lower temperatures.

(Manager. S.C.S.F.Co.

323

We don't seem to have acked 320

We can ack & say that his request to
review his experiments with Aldrin will be
considered by ~~[illegible]~~ H.E in Ex Co.

2. To A.O.

It would seem that Douglas Starbird's
success San Carlos a failure - unless we
can say why San Carlos failed to ensure
that such failures don't occur in future
we are clearly no further on - i.e. we can only
allow experimentally.

I am more anxious to get a report
from Fitzroy which (Smith was instructed
to) the Element going to send a report?

Do we know anything about Aldrin?

Would A.O. please
speak

27/2/61

DOUGLAS STATION
LIMITED

Sheep-farmers

Radio Address
"GREENSHIELDS
PORT STANLEY"

DOUGLAS STATION
FALKLAND ISLANDS

22nd February 1961.

file in chrono order pl + bu as before

Sir E. Arrowsmith, K.C.M.G.,
Government House,
STANLEY.

Dear Sir,

Please find enclosed a copy of my letter, date as above, to the Colonial Secretary. I hope that you will excuse me for writing this semi-official letter, but I felt that under the circumstances it might be better that way.

If government at some later date approve Spray Dipping, I venture to give you some of my own personal views on the subject (other than those mentioned in my letter to the Colonial Secretary) from what I have seen out here.

Simply because it is a machine, I feel there are certain precautions that should be taken to ensure 100% success.

The solution used should be an approved Dip and not just plain insecticide, which is much cheaper but has no bacteriastat - this being most essential when spraying 'off the shears' when there are sure to be cuts on the sheep. Furthermore, the risk of error as to the strength of the solution is much greater I fear, when using a straight insecticide.

The actual Spray Race used here has been the Holton (New Zealand) type. A Cooper race arrived by the last "AES".

There is no doubt in my own mind that the Cooper (Low volume) will be the more satisfactory, for a number of reasons- because it is a low volume spray it will use more water (thus giving the sheep a better soaking) and also it is longer, with the sides covered in, which is most necessary in these parts.

The Holton is a high volume spray which uses less water, the sides are exposed, and the machine is far too short. I have seen sheep jump almost the whole length of the machine.

The last point I should like to mention concerns the insecticides Dieldrin and Aldrin. As I am sure you must know, both of these insecticides can prove poisonous to people, if absorbed in sufficient quantities. I presume that the greatest risk is absorption through the skin, although materials can enter the body via the mouth and nose. I understand that children are much more susceptible than adults.

I merely mention the above facts in case at some future time the government might feel obliged to make an order, prohibiting the use of the spray unless certain safety precautions are taken, such as wearing protective clothing etc. I should hasten to mention that I have seen no ill effects on anyone here!!!

With the shearing finished, and most of the ordinary farm work well on, I am hoping to be able to spend quite a few days on the San Carlos this next month (still hoping to find your knife although I have looked - unsuccessfully - on several occasions). I did a little fishing in the Lorenzo Pond about a fortnight ago but did not get any brown trout. I did however manage to get some locals - the heaviest was about 14 ounces but most were about half-a-pound or under. I feel that a small dinghy is needed on the pond.

I trust you enjoyed your fishing holiday at Teal Inlet.

With kind regards to Lady Arrowsmith,

Yours sincerely,

Harland Fairfields

324 B.

DOUGLAS STATION
LIMITED

Sheep-farmers

Radio Address:
"GREENSHIELDS
PORT STANLEY"

DOUGLAS STATION
FALKLAND ISLANDS

22nd February 1961.

The Colonial Secretary,
Secretariat,
STANLEY.

Dear Sir,

Spray Dipping.

With reference to the Spray Dipping trials that have been carried out at this Farm over the past two years. We now feel that it would be advantageous both to us, and to the Colony in general, if we could carry out trials on a very much larger scale than has been permitted previously. I therefore ask permission for all sheep on this station, with the exception of the wethers on the mountains, to be excluded from complete immersion dipping this season.

In support of this application I should like to draw your attention to the undermentioned facts:-

(a) All ewes were sprayed off the shears.

(b) All other sheep were sprayed 4-6 weeks after being shorn.

(c) All lambs were sprayed at weaning.

(d) The above sheep (about 16,000) were sprayed with an 0.4% strength solution of Dieldrin - double the recommended strength.

(e) Sheep are not put back on to the same camps after being shorn, hence we can have 100% clean gathers.

(f) The sheep will be sprayed again at normal dipping time if permission is granted.

Although last year we were able to do one flock of 3,000 sheep with the Spray, this did not prove all that easy - in our own case it meant that our only flock of 3,000 was the

Ackd 28.2.61

Reply at 338

325

hog flock, all the other flocks are either bigger or we are unable to keep them apart, because of trying to do as much rotational grazing as possible.

To Spray Dip 'off the shears' and then to put all the sheep through a complete immersion bath to my mind ~~would~~ proves nothing, and I am not sure would warrant the extra cost. I am sure that the benefits to be gained by spraying are many, the two most noticable here were (a) the sheep were in much better condition and (b) the wool was much cleaner and brighter.

The success of any dipping, whether it be spray or complete immersion, depends on 100% clean gathers. The only way to get the ideal is to sub-divide camps and spray 'off the shears' - which is what we have endeavoured to do.

Finally I should like to mention our boundary fences. The one with Port San Carlos was renewed last year. The Salvador fence is now Stock-proof and the Teal Inlet one is being renewed. If permission is granted to us to spray these sheep, we feel we would not be a danger, or a sourse of infestation to our neighbours.

Trusting to receive an early and favourable reply,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

W.H. Jones Fields.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Douglas Station Ltd.

See ~~Reply~~ 328.

Copy to Agricultural Officer,
Stanley.

326.

Dist.
T. I
San Carlos
Salvador
Port San Carlos.

with reg it will have to be considered by HE in Ex Co

I have minuted the file to DO. This can go with it

S 23/2/62

KIV 323

1093/II

327

28th February, 61.

Sir,

320. I am directed to refer to your letter of the 21st February, 1961, regarding spray dipping and to say that your request to continue the experiment with Aldrin will be considered by His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H.L. Bound

for COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Honourable
G.C.R. Bonner, J.P.,
SAN CARLOS.

RHDM/LH

1093/II

328

28th February, 61.

Sir,

324

I am directed to refer to your letter of the 22nd February, 1961, regarding spray dipping and to say that the question will be considered by His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H.L. Bound

for COLONIAL SECRETARY.

H.H. Greenshields, Esq.,
DOUGLAS STATION.

RHDM/LH

DU 3.3.61

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

HELD ON THE 11TH & 13TH MARCH, 1961

1093/II 9. SPRAY DIPPING.

An application from Douglas Station to spray-dip the whole of their flocks, with the exception of their mountain wethers, was considered and Council advised that all neighbouring farms should be consulted and that, if they agreed, the application should be allowed.

Clerk of Executive Council.

LN

1093/II

329
330

14th March, 61.

Sir,

The question of spray dipping at Douglas Station has recently been under discussion and the Manager now proposes to carry out a full scale experiment on all flocks with the exception of his mountain wethers. Council has agreed in principle but wish to know the views of neighbouring farm Managers. The Managers of San Carlos, Port San Carlos, Darwin and Teal Inlet have agreed and since the matter is now becoming urgent it would be appreciated if you could give this matter your consideration and let me have a reply by R/T saying either "I agree" or "I do not agree".

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H.L. Bound

for COLONIAL SECRETARY.

R. Pitaluga, Esq.,
SALVADOR.

Reply at ~~333~~. 334

HLB/LH

Roll 12 61

~~330~~ 331

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

(W. & S. Ltd.—250 Pd/7/59).

RECEIVED

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
322	Teal Inlet/Stanley	16	1020	14.3.61.

To

Agricultural Officer Stanley

Request permission spray dip one thousand ewes early reply appreciated

Manager Teal Inlet

332

H & S

I have spoken to Mr. Berton on the Phone about this matter & he has been asked by his directors to try out his spray dip. so I would suggest that he be given permission

G.S.

Time

BWF 16/3/61

333

Hon C.S.

You spoke to Stanley members of Ex Co. they agreed
I have told H.O. who has in turn informed Manager T.I.
Accy

16/3/6

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

(W. & S. Ltd. [redacted] Pd/7/59).

RECEIVED

~~333~~ 334

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
118	Salvador	10	1030	183/

To

Colonial Secretary Stanley

~~329~~ 330

Reference yours 14th March am quite agreeable

Pitaluga

~~334~~ 335

NCS

329 with above This means that Douglas Stn. may proceed? If so draft letter s/s. There may be conditions of which I am not aware though

Time

~~335~~
336.

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1851.)

REGISTERED 1902.

AGENTS FOR LLOYDS.

TELEGRAMS "FLEETWING PORTSTANLEY" VIA RADIO.

~~Stanley,~~ Fitzroy

March 13th. 1960 1961.

8
17/3/61

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary
Stanley.

Sir,

I have the honour to present a report on the spray dipping, carried out with Government permission, of 2,500 ewes in February 1960 on this Section.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. Clement

Section Manager.

Reply at. 354

Ack'd
FH
16/3/61

SPRAY DIPPING.

I commence by quoting from the report written by Mr. T.A.Gilruth, Camp Manager for the Falkland Islands Co. Ltd., who was present at the start of this experiment.

'On February 12th. 1960 we did some experimental Spray Dipping at Fitzroy using a Cooper "Allman" spray race and Cooperdiel emulsion type dip
The Allman race is ten feet long, has corrugated iron sides which slope outwards from the bottom and is so constructed that a proportion of the wash that has been used is collected in the side tanks and this surplus wash can be pumped back and used again.
There are a total of twenty spray nozzles- eight on each side which are arranged in two rows of four each, and four more along the top which direct the spray downwards on to the sheep.
As recommended by the suppliers, we tested the water to ensure that it was not too hard. This is done by shaking one part of Cooperdiel (Cooper's trade name for Dieldrin) in 83 parts of water. The mixture is put in a bottle and shaken for a few minutes by which time the mixture should (and did) froth up - and on being left standing for a few minutes, no oil blobs could be detected in the emulsion- thus indicating that the water was all right and of sufficient softness.
When spraying sheep that are newly shorn or have only a few weeks growth of new wool, it is recommended that Cpoperdiel be mixed at 1 to 75 up to 1 to 120 parts water. Since we had no previous experience of this method of dipping we elected to use the strongest recommended concentration, i.e. 1 part Cooperdiel to 75 parts water.'

Further to the above report I would add that every sheep which was sprayed during this experiment was also marked with a black bottle mark.
Pleasant Point flock (breeding ewes) was shorn between January 27th and February 3rd. with a representative of the Agricultural Dept. present. I found the fleeces taken from these ewes to be very clean.
We did, however, find keds. There was a heavy infestation on 25 ewes all of which bore the black bottle mark and had therefore been through the spray race. Of the remainder most had no keds at all but some had one or two. I found that no ked eggs were present on the last mentioned sheep which suggests a very recent infestation. I think many of thesesheep had become re-infested only during the time when they were in close contact with the heavily infested ewes. That is while being driven to the settlement, during subsequent drafting and while standing in the woolshed waiting to be shorn. The total number shorn was 2360.
I was much impressed by the appearance and "handle" of the wool from this flock, it was better than any other ewe flock shorn this summer.

Spray Dipping (contd)

There remains the fact that 25 ewes were heavily infested with keds. I believe this may have been due to a peculiarity in the operation of this dip to which we were not at first accustomed. The shut off valve when released does not produce spray instantly at the nozzles, it is necessary to watch that after the sheep have stopped running and the pressure has been shut off, asheep does not rush through the race before pressure can be applied to the jets once more. It is possible that some of the ewes in question may not have received the full treatment. The marking which was put on them in Feb 1960 proves that they were not missed during the two gathers this camp had nor were they sheep which had strayed from another flock before the March dipping.

As a result of this method of dipping ~~one might expe~~ which is so much easier on the sheep than the old plunge dip one might expect to see such benefits as(a) A heavier clip of wool, (b) a better lambing (c) lower loss. I am unable to claim than any of these things were to be found because

1) Shearing was carried out this year with machine shears for the first time and all wool weights were up.
2) This flock usually clips better than the others.
3) The higher yield of lambs from Pleasant Point flock (11.81% above average for farm) is not exceptional.
4) The general condition of these ewes is usually better than average.
5) It follows from the above notes that losses in this piece are not likely to be greater than average and in fact are usually a little lower.

If permission can be obtained I should like to dip all the ewe flocks at Fitzroy by spray race during the season 1961/1962 this would amount to about 12,500 sheep.

K. Clemens.
Section Manager.

Fitzroy March 13th. 1961

1093/II

DRM/FH

~~338~~ 339

20th March, 61.

Sir,

324

I am directed to refer to your letter of the 22nd February, 1961, seeking permission to spray dip all sheep on your farm with the exception of mountain wethers and to inform you that permission is hereby granted for you to proceed with spray dipping as requested.

2. As in the past reports should be submitted on the results of this large scale experiment.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) H. L. Bound.

for COLONIAL SECRETARY

The Managing Director,
Douglas Station Limited,
DOUGLAS STATION.

Copy to C i/c Ag. Dept.

339

O/c Agric

to note 336/337 pc.

~~20/5/61~~
12.4.61

KIV 329.

340

H.b.D.

Noted thank you GHB
28/4/61

341

(Further reply to 320 & 327 required, pb? - He has probably dipped by now.
315 and 331 also require written replies
requisiting reports? KIV Last para 338 (for dipping next year)
Schedule at b c can then be brought up to
date.)

BU after SFC 6.5.61

No.

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

MEMORANDUM.

2nd May 1961

To The Honourable,

The Colonial Secretary,

Secretariat.

From The Officer-in-Charge,
Agricultural Department.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

SUBJECT :-

Dipping.

I have the honour to inform you that on March 17th and April 11th 1961, I visited West Point Island and Carcass Island at the request of Mr. Napier and Mr. Bertrand not to dip this season. After inspecting, and finding no ked on their sheep, they were granted a free pass for the period of one year.

G. A. Stewart

O. i/c. Agric. Dept.

Bu 9.5.61 for [illegible] to [illegible]

DOUGLAS STATION
LIMITED

Sheep-farmers

Radio Address:
"GREENSHIELDS
PORT STANLEY"

DOUGLAS STATION
FALKLAND ISLANDS

1st May 1961.

Report on Spray Dipping carried out
at Douglas Station 1961.

When using a Cooper-Allman Spray Race in position (a) (see diagram), six trial runs showed an average of 190 sheep per 3½ minutes (i.e. to each 40 gallon drum of solution) or 2280 sheep per hour, to have been sprayed, at an approximate cost of 3d per head. A further six runs, using the Spray Race in position (b), showed an average of 220 per 3½ minutes, or 2600 per hour, at an approximate cost of 2.6d per head. In each case a 2% (double strength solution) of Cooperdiel was employed, with a pressure reading of 14 pounds p.s.i.

Using a Holton Spray Race in position (a) on previous occasions, an average of 2900 sheep per hour were put through, but when the race was used in position (b), five trial runs showed an average of 420 sheep to each 40 gallon drum of solution, or 2100 per hour. The sheep ran much steadier when the race was used in position (b), as compared with position (a), and seemed to have a better covering of solution. The approximate cost per head for the five trial runs was 1.4d, a 2% (double strength solution) of Cooperdiel again being employed, with a pressure reading of 150 pounds p.s.i.

The main spraying was carried out on the 25th March, the temperature ranging from 48° to 55° - when the majority were sprayed, a temperature of 50° was recorded.

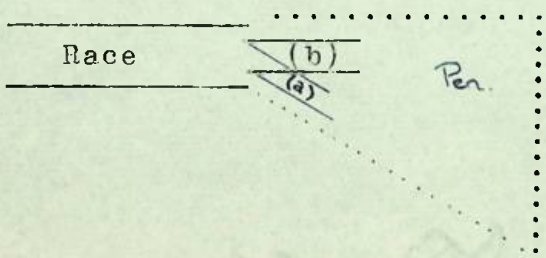
A careful examination of as many sheep as possible was made at the second spraying and there were a few hoggets, also some younger sheep, which had not been sprayed directly "off-the-shears" and which showed a very small infestation of keds. All other sheep were 100% ked free.

Sheep sprayed are as follows:-

Breeding ewes	7130	Gimmers	1273
Shearling "	1426	Ewe hoggets	2432
Shearling wethers	1102	Wether hoggets	1996
Rams & ram hoggets	465	Cast ewes	143
Overall total sprayed:-			15967

G.P. Jones Fields
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Diagram of race positioning:-



Ackd
HI
5/5/61.

Sale in 6/4
8
6/5/6.

345

J.-S. for information.

I am getting a questionnaire moved after consulting Mr Clement & the Greenwoodings with the idea of eventually being able to lay down conditions as to solution used, degree of affiliance etc

23/5/61

SBA 24.5.61

1093/II

346.

29th May, 61.

Sir,

346A

I am directed to enclose report forms relating to spray-dipping experiments carried out on your station and to ask you to be good enough to check the details inserted and alter them if necessary, and also to fill in the other particulars.

2. I also enclose several spare forms and should be grateful if, in addition to any other report submitted, you would return the forms duly completed in respect of future experiments.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) D.R. Morrison

Reply at 347

for COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Managers,
FITZROY,
SAN CARLOS
TEAL INLET

The Manager,
DOUGLAS STATION.

RB/LH

Rec 2.7.61 (replied)
Key last para 358.

Summary of Results of Spraying done at

In the year 19

1. Period

2. Type of sheep

3. Numbers

4. Dimensions & other particulars of spraying apparatus

5. Substance used

6. Strength

7. Pressure

8. Cost per head of sheep (if this is known and is not confidential)

9. Experiment successful unsuccessful or partially successful

10. To what factors do you attribute this result

11. Any special observations in respect of any of the previous columns. (e.g. Dimensions of sprayer were but anything not less than would suffice)

12. General observations and future intentions

347

DOUGLAS STATION
LIMITED

Sheep-farmers

Radio Address:
"GREENSHIELDS
PORT STANLEY"

DOUGLAS STATION
FALKLAND ISLANDS

21st June 1961.

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary,
Secretariat,
STANLEY.

Dear Sir,

346 We are in receipt of your letter, reference number 1093/11, and dated 29th ult., and enclosures therein.

It is regretted that sufficient detail is not available on the station to enable us to complete the Summaries of Results of Spray Dipping and we have therefore been obliged to forward the forms, together with a copy of your letter, to the Manager (Mr Reid) who is at present on leave in New Zealand.

The forms have been forwarded by airmail and we trust that the unavoidable delay will not cause undue inconvenience.

Yours faithfully,

O.H. McPhee

(O.H. McPhee)
Acting Manager.

Ack'd 28/6/61

Bu 2.7.61

347 Sec. Please send 336 - 338

A the Director. Say that the request in the last sentence of 338 was overlooked. I should be grateful if having perused the report he would indicate whether he advises that permission should be given and then on to the Standing for action to ~~so~~ me.

5/7/61

1093/II.

349

6th July, 61.

Sir,

I have to enclose a copy of a letter from the Section Manager, Fitzroy, and have to say that the last sentence of page 2 was overlooked. I should be grateful if having perused the report you would indicate whether you advise that permission should be granted. Please pass the letter on to the Honourable H.C. Harding for comments and return.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) D.R. Morrison

for Officer Administering the Government.

The Honourable,
A.G. Barton, C.B.E., J.P.,
STANLEY.

DRM/IM.

(for reply) Bn 15.7.61

350

The Falkland Islands Company Limited

13th March, 1961.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
STANLEY.

Sir,

I have the honour to present a report on the spray dipping, carried out with Government permission, of 2,500 ewes in February 1960 on this Section.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) J.T. Clement.

SECTION MANAGER

350 A

Y.H.

I see no reason why permission should not be given on the same lines as it has already been given to Douglas Station.

C.G.D. 10/7/61.

350 B.

Copied IM

I agree that permission should be granted to dip all the ewe flocks at Goldsbrough next year by spray race, but think that no sheep should be spray dipped, to count as the main annual dipping, before the beginning of 1962.

H.C.H. 11/7/61

SPRAY DIPPING

I commence by quoting from the report written by Mr. T.A. Gilruth, Camp Manager for the Falkland Islands Co. Ltd., who was present at the start of this experiment.

'On February 12th 1960 we did some experimental Spray Dipping at Fitzroy using a Cooper "Allman" spray race and Cooperdiel emulsion type dip.
The Allman race is ten feet long, has corrugated iron sides which slope outwards from the bottom and is so constructed that a proportion of the wash that has been used is collected in the side tanks and this surplus wash can be pumped back and used again.
There are a total of twenty spray nozzles - eight on each side which are arranged in two rows of four each, and four more along the top which direct the spray downwards on to the sheep..
As recommended by the suppliers, we tested the water to ensure that it was not too hard. This is done by shaking one part of Cooperdiel (Cooper's trade name for Dieldrin) in 83 parts of water. The mixture is put in a bottle and shaken for a few minutes by which time the mixture should (and did) froth up - and on being left standing for a few minutes, no oil blobs could be detected in the emulsion - thus indicating that the water was all right and of sufficient softness. When spraying sheep that are newly shorn or have only a few weeks growth of new wool, it is recommended that Cooperdiel be mixed at 1 to 75 up to 1 to 120 parts water. Since we had no previous experience of this method of dipping we elected to use the strongest recommended concentration, i.e. 1 part Cooperdiel to 75 parts water.'

Further to the above report I would add that every sheep which was sprayed during this experiment was also marked with a black bottle mark.
Pleasant Point flock (breeding ewes) was shorn between January 27th and February 3rd with a representative of the Agricultural Dept. present. I found the fleeces taken from these ewes to be very clean.
We did, however, find keds. There was a heavy infestation on 25 ewes all of which bore the black bottle mark and had therefore been through the spray race. Of the remainder most had no keds at all but some had one or two. I found that no ked eggs were present on the last mentioned sheep which suggests a very recent infestation. I think many of these sheep had become re-infested only during the time when they were in close contact

with the heavily infested ewes. That is while being driven to the settlement, during subsequent drafting and while standing in the woolshed waiting to be shorn. The total number shorn was 2360.

I was much impressed by the appearance and "handle" of the wool from this flock, it was better than any other ewe flock shorn this summer.

There remains the fact that 25 ewes were heavily infested with keds. I believe this may have been due to a peculiarity in the operation of this dip to which we were not at first accustomed. The shut off valve when released does not produce spray instantly at the nozzles, it is necessary to watch that after the sheep have stopped running and the pressure has been shut off, a sheep does not rush through the race before pressure can be applied to the jets once more. It is possible that some of the ewes in question may not have received the full treatment. The marking which was put on them in Feb. 1960 proves that they were not missed during the two gathers this camp had nor were they sheep which had strayed from another flock before the March dipping.

As a result of this method of dipping which is so much easier on the sheep than the old plunge dip one might expect to see such benefits as (a) A heavier clip of wool, (b) a better lambing (c) lower loss. I am unable to claim that any of these things were to be found because

(1) Shearing was carried out this year with machine shears for the first time and all wool weights were up
(2) This flock usually clips better than the others.
(3) The higher yield of lambs from Pleasant Point flock (11.81% above average for farm) is not exceptional.
(4) The general condition of these ewes is usually better than average.
(5) It follows from the above notes that losses in this piece are not likely to be greater than average and in fact are usually a little lower.

If permission can be obtained I should like to dip all the ewe flocks at Fitzroy by spray race during the season 1961/1962 this would amount to about 12,500 sheep

(Sgd) J.T. Clement

SECTION MANAGER

Fitzroy March 13th, 1961.

Copied IM

353.

Reference 338 says that it is
regretted that no reply was sent previously
to the request in the last sentence of Sy's note
to which permission is given.

15/7/61

Office
Department

1093/II

354

19th July, 61.

Sir,

336

I have to refer to your letter of 13th March, 1961, and to say that it is regretted that no reply was sent previously to the request in the last sentence of the report enclosed with your letter.

2. I have also to say that the necessary permission is given to spray dip all the ewe flocks at Fitzroy by spray race during the 1961/62 season.

3. I should be grateful if the enclosed report forms could be completed and returned to me in respect of the spray dipping experiment carried out on these sheep.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) D.R. Morrison

for **Officer Administering the Government**

The Honourable
J.T. Clement, J.P.,
FITZROY.

31. 1. 62 (replies to 346)

Bu. ~~[illegible]~~ (346)

355

PACKE BROS. & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Directors: W. H. Luxton, H. C. Harding, K. W. Luxton, A. G. Barton, C. Luxton.

U.K. REGISTERED OFFICE:
87, MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD,
TUNBRIDGE WELLS.
Telegrams: "Dunnosead, Tunbridge Wells."
Telephone: Tunbridge Wells 526

BENTLEY'S CODE

120, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

FALKLAND ISLANDS,
SOUTH AMERICA.
Telegrams: "PACKE, FOX BAY"

29th. October, 1961.

The Agricultural Officer,
Stanley.

Dear Sir,

Draft with by Cable & Post
By telegram

1) I request permission to dip Port Howard and Dunnose Head sections during the month of February, 1962.

2) We have recently imported a Cooper's Spray Dip and would like as an experiment to dip up to 5,000 wethers in the Fox Bay section, please advise me in due course if permission will be granted; these sheep will be spray-dipped in March/April, 1962.

Yours faithfully,

356.

H.L.S.

No 2. Submitted Please
G.A.S.
1/11/61

Buf

357

allow on usual terms
& send the forms
G 3/11/61

Reply at 358.

358

1093/II.

4th November, 61.

Sir,

355 I am directed to refer to paragraph 2 of your letter of the 29th October, 1961, addressed to the Agricultural Officer and to say that permission is given to spray dip up to 5,000 wethers in the Fox Bay section.

2. I am to request that the enclosed report forms be completed and returned to me in respect of the spray dipping experiment carried out on these sheep.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H.L. Bound

for COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Manager,
FOX BAY EAST.

Add to Schedule at b/c 31.1.62

DRM/IM.

359

Packe Bros. & Co. Limited
Fox Bay Falkland Islands.

10th. November, 1961.

Sir,

358 I refer to your No.1093/11. of the 4th. November, and thank you f for permission granted to spray dip 5,000 wethers next fall in Fox Bay section.

2. On the completion of this experiment the Report Forms enclosed by you will be filled in and forwarded to the Secretariat.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R.H. Clement

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary,
Stanley.

360

DOUGLAS STATION
LIMITED

Sheep-farmers

Radio Address:
"GREENSHIELDS
PORT STANLEY"

DOUGLAS STATION
FALKLAND ISLANDS

Your Ref:1093.

24th. December, 1961

Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley.

Dear Sir,

Spray Dipping.

We are anxious at this time, to learn whether we may be permitted to carry on with our large scale Spray Dipping Trials during the current season, and on this occasion seek permission to spray dip all our sheep. Last year all sheep with the exception of our Wether Flock were treated in this manner.

In support of this claim, we would like to point out that all our sheep are being spray dipped straight off the shears this year , a course which our neighbours at Teal Inlet are also following, and we therefore feel that there is little risk of reinfestation to/ or from their sheep, and it is only their sheep that normally come in contact with our Wether Flock, which is run in a Mountain camp, of which the boundaries are not completely fenced.

We should also point out that all these sheep are being sprayed as they leave the shearing shed, and that no sheep are being shorn outside the shed, meaning in fact that all shorn sheep will have received one application of insecticide. In addition , all sheep from our main flocks are, in almost all cases put into a common camp on being shorn, and it is our intention to spray these a second time, when they are gathered to be returned to their appropriate camps, which in fact will mean that all sheep returned to their camps will have received two treatments. Our only source of trouble then should be in the form of unshorn sheep, which we will endeavour to gather in and shear and treat, and/or in exceptional cases kill off these undipped stragglers. Our intention then, is to make the second application of insecticide at a fairly early date, when it is likely to prove most effective, the idea being rather to eradicate the ked completely at a time when conditions are at an optimum for this, rather than, by making the second application at a later date in the form of a treatment to prevent re-infestation, which it appears is never likely to prove fully effective and at that time conditions will be much less favourable, and in any case, whenever the second application may be made, will make little

Ack'd JH 3.1.62

difference to the amount of insecticide present in the fleece during the remaining months of the year, provided equal amounts of insecticide are applied at all treatments, and it would therefore it appears be a great advantage to be able to make use of the two applications of insecticide at a time when it's concentration is greatest in proportion to the amount of wool the sheep are carrying, and also when weather conditions might be expected to enhance it's property of destroying keds.

A second application should always we believe be applied in these early stages, or at least until there is a very defnite decline in the ked population as there is always the possibility of a certain number of sheep not receiving adequate insecticide at the first application, either through the equipment not operating correctly, or through odd sheep ~~xxx~~ leaping straight through , or by going through two at a time, not getting complete coverage with the insecticide, though this possibility may seem fairly remote with regard to off shear work, when it is claimed that considerably less than the recommended dosages have proved quite effective when applied at this particular stage.If it were not for the possibility of this occuring, one application at twice the normal strength would deposit equally as much insecticide, and prove equally as effective as two separate applications.

It is our intention then, in some cases to make the second application in January, subject to your approval.On this point, we also feel that we may learn something from varying the times of application, and would point out that last year, in no case was a second application made before 22nd. March, by which time weather conditions are very often starting to deteriorate. On the other hand in our trial with Shorn Ewes Off Shears last year, which was completely successful, only one application of insecticide was made, early in January, but which was done in a case where the possibility of re-infestation was fairly remote. We should also point out that these sheep were the only ones actually to be sprayed straight off the shears, all the others to all intents and purposes having been sprayed off shears, but first having been turned out for from periods of from three to six weeks, with the possibility that some of these failed to be gathered thereby missing the first application.

With regard to the trials carried out this year, those concerning the Lambs or Hoggets, and Shearling Ewes and Shearling Wethers have now been completed.We do not however intend to make our full report until the completion of all this year's ~~tx~~ trials at about the end of January, however would suggest that in the case of the Shearling Ewes and Wethers which were run together as one flock, the result was a complete success, and of 2,221 sheep shorn less than 1% were found to be carrying live keds, and in no case more than three keds, except in one case of an apparently undipped slightly tick-stained fleece, which ~~c~~ carried 6 live keds.One other sheep in this flock was found to have a slightly tick-stained fleece, but no live keds could be found.These last two mentioned sheep, and three other undipped

rough sheep which were discovered and removed early in the winter, may be said to have been responsible for the very light infestation.

The trial with lambs or hoggets was not completely successful, and practically 90% of the sheep were found to be lightly infested with 1 to 3 keds, and of 3,587 shorn, 15 were found to be slightly tick-stained, and these sheep were in most cases carrying from 6 - 8 keds each. The last mentioned 15 sheep had obviously missed one or perhaps both of the applications of insecticide, and can be said to have been the source of the trouble, which was obviously reinfestation, and it is likely that the majority of these sheep were ked free until early in the spring, as the wool in all cases apart from the 15 mentioned was in very good order, bright and well grown, as were the sheep themselves. An infestation such as this with hoggets was not it might be mentioned, uncommon with plunge dipping, when the sheep and wool were often not in as good condition as in this particular case. In any case we contend that hoggets are the most difficult class of sheep to keep free of keds, particularly because they are very difficult to gather, and also because when they receive the initial application of insecticide they are carrying much more wool than any other sheep. We have however always found the initial application to be completely successful, and it would still seem to be a matter of detecting and treating any stragglers which may have missed one or the other of the treatments as early in the season as possible. It might also be of interest that these sheep were on both occasions treated with the Cooper Allman Spray Race, and Cooperdiel Dieldrin, and in fact this is the only trial we have conducted with this particular spray race and material to date, and so are not really in a position to determine whether the result obtained bears any relation to the efficiency of the equipment or material used, though we had hoped that by using this equipment which has a greater volumetric output, though at a lower pressure, and different type of spray pattern, a greater amount of insecticide might have been applied with slightly better results, though there is nothing to suggest that this is so, particularly when it is remembered that a better result was obtained with this class of sheep last year using a high pressure, low volume spray race with Dieldrex 15. The hard cold winter might also be expected to have inhibited the action of the Cooperdiel somewhat, with the very low temperatures having caused some of it to break down, and it is also unlikely that there was any increase in it's activity in the fleece in the spring prior to shearing owing to the relatively low temperatures still prevailing at that time, though we did find evidence of renewed activity with the rise in temperature in a trial two years ago, however in the circumstances the result would seem fairly satisfactory.

From observations so far our main Ewe Flocks would appear to be clear of keds though some undipped hoggets have been seen in these camps, however no result will be available until early February when they have been shorn.

Trusting we may receive a favourable reply at an early date.

Yours faithfully,

J. S. Reid.

Manager.

Reply at 371

364

~~AO.~~

O/c Agric.

For your early comments please.
The question may be discussed in Ex Co. tomorrow.

4.1.62

1993/II

365

The Colonial Secretary,

Stanley.

TEAL INLET LTD.
TEAL INLET,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE
17 JAN 1962
FALKLAND ISLANDS

January 14th. 1962.

Spray Dipping.

Sir,

I should like to apply for permission to spray dip all sheep this year instead of the usual trough metod.

Last year we sprayed one thousand ewes , but as yet they have not been shorn, so to date we have no results on that experiment.

This year all sheep are spray dipped immediately after being shorn, the lambs are also being done by this metod, so by the end of shearing all sheep on the farm will have been through the spray once. I would propose to spray them all again in March.

My neighbour at Douglas Station will raise no objection if I am granted permission to spray dip. As yet I have not consulted the Falkland Is Co. Ltd. (Fitzroy). However if they raised any objections I would be quite prepared to plunge dip all sheep bordering on F.I.C. land.

I am Sir, Yours faithfully,

J. T. [illegible] Manager Teal Inlet Ltd.

Ack'd 17/1/62.

Reply at 377.

See 370

1013

366

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1851.)

REGISTERED 1902.

AGENTS FOR LLOYDS.

TELEGRAMS "FLEETWING PORTSTANLEY" VIA RADIO.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Stanley, Fitzroy

Jan 15th. 19 62

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary,
Stanley

Sir,

I have the honour to request permission to treat with a single application of Cooperdiel spray the following flocks.

Fitzroy Section

Pleasant Point approx 3,000 breeding ewes, middle to end of January

6

GREEN PATCH Section

Horseshoebay approx 3,000 breeding ewes, middle to end of January.

Both these flocks to be dipped off shears in place of the statutory dip in March

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. Clement.
Section Manager.

Ack pl

Ack'd.
16-1-62.

Kiv 365

Reply at 369

367.

Allow 366 & ask the Cyprus Clerk

has any objection to 366. and so would

we would have any objection to the second

alternative

[illegible] 26/1/62.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

HELD ON THE 7TH, 8TH JANUARY, 1962

5. Spray Dipping

An application from the Manager of Douglas Station to spraydip the whole of their flocks during the present season was approved.

Clerk of the Executive Council

LH

369

1093/II.

29th January, 62.

Sir,

366

I am directed to refer to your letter of the 15th January, 1962, and to say that permission is given to spray dip 3,000 breeding ewes at Horseshoe Bay and a further 3,000 breeding ewes at Pleasant Point.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H.W. Round

for COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Honourable,
J.T. Clement, J.P.,
FITZROY.

DRM/IM.

370

1093/II.

29th January, 62.

365

Sir,

I am directed to enclose a copy of a letter from the Manager, Peal Inlet and to enquire if you have any objection to his proposal and if so, would you agree to his alternative proposal.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Chas. H. W. Bound

for COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Honourable,
J.P. Clement, J.P.,
WITTRUY.

DRM/IM.

Reply at 373

KIV Dig. Hal...
on 366

1093/II.

371

2nd February, 62.

Sir,

360 I am directed to refer to your letter of the 24th December, 1961, and to confirm my verbal approval for you to proceed with your large scale spray dipping experiment during the current season. It is of course understood that neighbouring farmers are in agreement with the experiment as was the case last year.

2. I shall look forward to receiving your full report on the completion of the trial period.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H.L. Bound

for COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Manager,
DOUGLAS STATION.

HLB/IM.

Bch 370 24
7.2.62

372

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

RECEIVED

Wt. P2809 5/61

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
96	Bluff Cove [redacted]/Stanley	52	1000	5.2.62

To

The Colonial Secretary portstanley

Request permission to spray dip 3000 sheep off the shears remainder of stock to be dipped using same method and plunge dipped at appointed time purpose of this being to compare resulta on stock subjected to both methods of dipping and those just spray dipped

Manager Bluff Cove

allow
[illegible]
[illegible] 2/2/62

Reply at 378.

NB Time

313

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1851.)

REGISTERED 1902.

AGENTS FOR LLOYDS.

TELEGRAMS "FLEETWING PORTSTANLEY" VIA RADIO.

Stanley, Fitzroy

Feb?

Jan. 8th. 19 62

The Hon The Colonial Secretary,
Stanley.

Dear Sir,

370 I acknowledge your No. 1093/11 of 29th. Jan 1962 re Spray Dipping at Teal Inlet.

Please inform the Manager of Teal Inlet that there is no objection to his proposal for this season. I wish to be informed each season if it is his intention to repeat the experiment.

Su 377

Yours faithfully,

K. C. Clement,
Section Manager.

374

SAN CARLOS,

EAST FALKLAND.

9th February, 1962.

Sir,

Spray Dipping.

I have the honour to submit my report on spray -dipping experiments carried out at San Carlos during season 1961/62, and according to the terms of the Livestock (Amendment),(No.2), Ordinance, 1959.

Dipping Programme and Experiments, 1962.

1. I request permission to spray-dip, experimentally, - once only - up to 3000 Breeding Ewes - these to be depastured separately as in previous years. This to be classed as an experiment under the Livestock (Amendment),(No.2) Ord. 1962.

2. I also request permission to spray in March my hoggets and shearlings - a total of approximately 10,000 sheep.

These sheep have already been sprayed once, the hoggets at weaning and the shearlings off the shears.

I would be grateful for a reply at your earliest convenience as I wish to start Dipping on March 1st.

Could you please also arrange to send me some of the official forms that have been printed for reporting results of Spray-dip experiments.

Yours Faithfully,

Manager,
S.C.S.F.Co.

The Hon. the Col.Secretary,
Secretariat,
STANLEY.

Acked
12.2.62

Reply 1339

DETAILS OF SPRAY-DIPPING EXPERIMENT CARRIED OUT AT SAN CARLOS DURING SEASON 1961/62.

---

1) General Description.

Under the Livestock (Amendment)(No.2) Ordinance 1959, permission was granted to spray-dip up to 3000 breeding Ewes in March/April. This was to be considered sufficient under the terms of the Ordinance to constitute an annual 'dip'.

Bearing in mind the result of our experiment in 1960/61 (Fully reported to you in my report dated 21/2/61 and to which I would ask you to refer) only 2166 Ewes were sprayed on March 25th. The balance of the flock being composed of young maiden ewes carrying a greater length and weight of wool being plunge dipped in Gammatox wash.

321

2) Insecticide.
3) Equipment.
4) Examinations.
} - all as in 1960/61 Report.

5) Results at Shearing 1962.

On preliminary investigation tick infestation did not appear high. On the lambs it was negligible. However, when shearing commenced, it became evident that there was some degree of infestation through the flock, though not as apparent as in the previous season.

The Agricultural Dept. observer (N.Parrin) tallied the following results:

Sprayed Sheep: 1815 Shorn of which 73 had live ticks in the fleece.
27 " tick Stain " " "
49 " tick eggs " " "
Total: 149 = 8.2 % tick infested.

Plunge Dipped Sheep.
756 were shorn of which 97 had live ticks in fleece
38 " tick stain " "
59 " " eggs " "
Total: 194 = 25.6 % tick infested.

6) Conclusions.

Again the result has not been entirely satisfactory and it is difficult to trace the causes of reinfestation. The poor residual effect of Gammatox (DDT/BHC Base) is again strikingly demonstrated. It is proposed this year to plunge and spray the young ewes to see what result this will have.

It is my firm opinion that Dieldrin based insecticides are at least as efficient as Gammatox(DDT/BHC Base) and would have no hestitation in using it throughout my flocks despite the result of this experiment.

Manager, S.C.S.F.Co

376

1. 365 can now be allowed – see 373

2. 374 (Farnham) Borough allow bins having "2 provided he gets consent of neighbours" seen & fear

3 AO for comments on 375

Why does the Bourne seem generally to have poor results

[illegible] 19/2/62

F. I. ref: 1093/II

C. O. ref:

376a

SAVING TELEGRAM. Copy to Oi/c Ag. Dept.

From: The Officer Administering the Government of the Falkland Islands.

To: The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Date: 16th February, 1962.

No. 27 SAVING. COLONY

Livestock Insecticides.

b. Cover

Information has been obtained from the October 1961 issue of the New Zealand Journal of Agriculture that the use on livestock of preparations containing aldrin, dieldrin, benzene hexachloride (BHC), lindane, DDT and methoxychlor is prohibited because extensive investigations and testing of livestock products have shown that active ingredients in some insecticides tend to leave residues in the products from treated livestock and that alternative chemicals now available are much safer to use and do not leave residues.

Aldrin and dieldrin are used here for spray dipping of sheep.

I should be glad of advice as to whether the use of these chemicals should be discouraged or prohibited and if so what would be the alternative safer chemicals.

RHDM/FH

Reply at 405

GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY

1093/II.

377

21 February, 62.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter of the 14th January, 1962, and to confirm my verbal approval for you to spray ~~dip~~ all flocks this season. Mr. Clement of Fitzroy has been approached and has likewise given his consent concerning flocks bordering on his farm but would like to be informed annually if you wish to continue the experiment.

Please let me have a report on these experiments at the conclusion of the next shearing season.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H.L. Bound

for COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Manager,
TEAL INLET.

HLB/EM.

1093/II.

378

21 February, 62.

Sir,

372 I am directed to refer to your telegram of the 5th February, 1962, and to say that permission is given for you to spray dip an experimental flock of 3,000 sheep on the following conditions:-

(a) That should the sheep be held in a field bordering with a neighbouring farmer, the agreement of the manager must first be obtained;

(b) That the flock is securely prevented from mixing with other sheep on the farm; and

(c) That a full report of the experiment be furnished to this office at the conclusion of next shearing season.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H.L. Bound

for COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Manager,
BLUFF COVE.

HLB/IM.

1093/II.

379

21st February, 62.

Sir,

374 I am directed to refer to your letter of the 9th February, 1962, and to say that permission is granted for you to continue spray dipping your experimental flock of 3,000 breeding ewes on the same conditions as before, likewise there is no objection to your proposal to spray dip the hoggets and shearlings in March provided you first obtain the consent of Farm Managers controlling property which might border with the land on which the flocks will be grazed.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Report forms sent under comp. slip.
21.2.62

(Sgd.) H. L. Pound
for COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Manager,
SAN CARLOS.

HLB/IM.

Forming part of the file at the [illegible]

1093/II

380

Observation on Spray Dipping at Teal Inlet.

TEAL INLET LTD.
TEAL INLET,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Future Intentions.

It is intended this year to dip all sheep in the Spray Race.
All sheep that have been shorn this season have been put through the spray immediately after they were shorn. Cooperdiel at a strength of 1 to 120 being used.
All lambs were sprayed at weaning with the same substance, but at a strength of 1 to 75.
In March when we intend to use the Spray Race instead of the trough dip, Cooperdiel at a strength of 1 to 75 will be used.

Can ~~Could~~ be allowed
with lambs &
all neighbours
Sec 377
5/22/4/62 J. [illegible]

for TEAL INLET LTD

Summary of Results of Spraying done at Teal Inlet.

In the year 19 62

1. Period March 17th. 1961 - February 6/7 th. 1962.

2. Type of sheep Breeding Ewes

3. Numbers 1000

4. Dimensions & other particulars of spraying apparatus Cooper- Allman Spray Race.

5. Substance used Cooperdiel

6. Strength 1 to 75

7. Pressure 12 to 14 lbs. p.s.i.

8. Cost per head of sheep (if this is known and is not confidential) Approximately 1½d. Not including labour.

9. Experiment successful unsuccessful or partially successful Partially successful.

10. To what factors do you attribute this result See Section 12.

11. Any special observations in respect of any of the previous columns. (e.g. Dimensions of sprayer were but anything not less than would suffice) The Cooper - Allman Spray race proved adequate for the job.

12. General observations and future intentions

Out of 969 ewes shorn 105 were found to have one or more ticks on. A number of these had only one tick on which suggests that they were picked up in the drafting pens or the wool-shed.

The percentage of sheep with ticks on is undeniably high, I think possibly that this may be due to my inexperience in operating the Spray. Some sheep may have passed through the Spray Race before it started working at the reccomended pressure.

Three sheep at least in this flock had not been dipped at all and were heavily infested with ticks. They had obviously been missed when we gathered this camp for dipping.

I think that had these sheep been dipped off the shears the results would have been better. By dipping at shearing time the sheep have a minimum of wool on and also every sheep that is shorn on the farm , goes through the dip. Bad gathering at shearing does not matter so much because when the camp is gone over for the second time, all roughies that are found are taken to the shed and shorn then dipped, and if they cannot travel to the shed they are killed.

contd/

BU 7.3.62 for AO. (376)

Summary of Results of Spraying done at FITZROY

In the year 19 61

1. Period Sprayed Feb. 1961 Shorn Feb 1962.

2. Type of sheep EWES (Corriedale - Romney cross)

3. Numbers 2711

4. Dimensions & other particulars of spraying apparatus Cooper Allman Spray race

5. Substance used Cooperdiel

6. Strength 1 : 75

7. Pressure 10 lbs per square inch

8. Cost per head of sheep (if this is known and is not confidential)

9. Experiment ~~successful unsuccessful~~ or partially successful

10. To what factors do you attribute this result
1) a sheep may have been missed in the camp
2) May have recieved insufficient dip
3) Effects of dip may have been reduced by wet winter

11. Any special observations in respect of any of the previous columns. (e.g. Dimensions of sprayer were but anything not less than would suffice)

12. General observations and future intentions
1) The protection given by Cooperdiel spray in a Cooper Allman race to she sheep off shears is as good as, if not better than Gammatox powder used in a plunge dip in March.

F. C. Clement.
Section Manager.

Bu 7/3/62

1093/II

385-3

19th March, 1962.

Sir,

883 I am directed to refer to your letter dated the 5th March, 1962, relating to spray dipping and to say that the regulations have not been altered since the amendment of 1959 which gave the Governor in Executive Council power to approve methods of tick and ked destroying other than by immersion. In practice permission has only been granted until recently to spray a maximum of 3,000 sheep but lately in one or two cases permission to spray the entire flock has been granted. Such an application if made by you would probably be considered favourably by the Executive Council if the consent of the owners of all adjoining property has been obtained.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) R. H. D. Manders,

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

6.4.62

for main file

S. Miller, Esq., J.P.,
ROY COVE.

RHDM/TB

386 4

DOUGLAS STATION
LIMITED

Sheep-farmers

Radio Address:
"GREENSHIELDS
PORT STANLEY"

DOUGLAS STATION
FALKLAND ISLANDS

Your Ref:1093/11

24th. March, 1962.

The Colonial Secretary,
Stanley.

Dear Sir,

~~5-7~~ 387-8-9 Enclosed herewith please find Report on Spray Dipping Trials Conducted at Douglas Station 1961, together with Summaries of Results of Spraying done at Douglas Station during the last few years.

~~8-12~~ 390-4

Yours faithfully,

J.J. Reid.

Manager.

1093/II

383

BERTRAND & FELTON, LTD.

ROY COVE,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The Hon.,
The Colonial Secretary,
Stanley.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE
7 MAR 1962
FALKLAND ISLANDS

March 5th 1962

Sir,

I would be grateful if you can advise me how the present regulations stand with regard to dipping all sheep on one farm by the Spray method.

We may wish to dip all this farm's sheep in 1963 by this method, if permissible, as it is more economic and makes for very considerably less wear and tear on stock.

A year or so ago I believe a total of 3000 was the maximium figure that could be dipped by this method in any one season but I have since learnt that some farms are seeking permission to dip all their sheep this year by Spray dip and we may wish to do so in 1963.

Yours faithfully,

384

Applications to be allowed to do so are usually considered favourably by Ex Co if the consent of the owners of all adjoining properties has been obtained. DR 8/3/62.

Sydney Clarke

Manager.

Ack'd
7.3.62

REPORT ON SPRAY DIPPING TRIALS CONDUCTED AT DOUGLAS STATION 1961.

This year's trials were conducted on a much larger scale than previously, when all sheep, with the exception of our main Wether Flock, were treated. These sheep all received two applications of insecticide, the first being in most cases from 3 to 6 weeks after shearing, followed by a second one approx. 6 weeks later, at normal dipping time. All lambs or hoggets treated, received their first application when weaned at the Ewe shearing in the latter half of January, followed by a second dose approx. 2 months later, and were treated using the Cooper Allman Spray Rave operating at 14 p.s.i., and delivering with a volumetric output of 600 g.p.h., using Cooperdiel insecticide at .2%, being the recommended strength for sheep carrying in excess of 3 months' growth of wool. The Holton Sheep Spray was used for all other sheep, operating at 150 p.s.i., and delivering approx. 240 g.p.h., the insecticide used being Dieldrex 15 at .4% (some Cooperdiel of the same strength was used in the late stages when stocks of Dieldrex 15 were exhausted) being twice the strength normally recommended, but which in this case would apply almost the same amount of insecticide per hour as the Cooper Allman Spray with it's greater output and less concentrated spray mix. In other words, both Spray Raves were applying similar amounts of insecticide per head of sheep treated. An exception was our Moro Paddock Stud Flock, with which trials have been conducted during the two preceeding years, and which, as was the case last year, was sprayed directly off the shears again, using the Holton Spray and Dieldrex 15 at .2%. No further applications were made in this case.

Spraying large mobs of up to 10,000 Ewes with the Holton Spray, using .4% Dieldrex 15, the sheep were treated at the rate of from 2,900 to 2,950 per hour, applying approx. .08 gals. of solution per head. Costs for insecticide ranged from 1.01d. per head with Dieldrex 15 to 1.27d. when in addition to Dieldrex 15, a quantity of Cooperddel, which is slightly more expensive, was used. With the Cooper Allman Spray Race, Hoggets were treated at the rate of approx 2,350 per hour, applying .209 gals. per head, and using .2% Cooperdiel, the cost was approx. 1.87d. per head. Quantities of sheep treated per hour are quoted with regard to the time the spray was applying insecticide, and does not include stops to replenish the spray mix etc.

All sheep were examined whilst being shorn, and details of the number of lightly infested, and more heavily infested and tick stained sheep in individual flocks, were as far as was possible, recorded. All live keds found were in the majority of cases right against the skin of the sheep, and at the base of the wool staple, where the concentration of insecticide would be at it's lowest, and all these appeared to be under-nourished and affected by the insecticide to a certain degree, even at this late stage. A large number of these keds were also found in positions such as the middle of the side of the sheep, which is not a normal one for these to be found, and possibly indicating that there is a lot of movement of keds from sheep to sheep, seeking a suitable untreated host. These characteristics of the behaviour of the ked gave a fair indication of which sheep had or had not been treated, in the absence of any distinctive marking, and in almost every flock a small number of untreated sheep was found, though these could also usually be distinguished by the fact that they were not of the same age group or sex as the remainder of the flock.

Results were very satisfactory, in comparison with those normally obtained following plunge dipping, except in the case of the Hoggets, where the number of sheep infested was rather high, though in few cases was the infestation very great, or in excess of 3 live keds, and in fact similar results were not uncommon with this type of sheep, even with plunge dipping. Of the Ewe Flocks, where the infestation in no case reached 2%, results were quite successful. There is however a slight variation in the various age groups shown, which was in proportion to the possibility of their becoming reinfested by untreated sheep.

The group of 108 Stud Ewes, which as a flock has been the subject of trials in previous years, has now for the second sucessive year been 100% free of keds, and on both these ocaasions a single off shears treatment with the Holton Spray, and using Dieldrex 15 at .2% has been sufficient. Of the remainder of the Stud Ewes, the result is particularly satisfactory when it is taken into account that some Stud Hoggets with a higher infestatio were run with this flock for several months during the winter. The only other large group concerned, was the Shearling Ewes and Wethers, which were run together as one flock, and here the infestation was less then 1%. The Rams carried a slightly heavier infestation, though only to the extent of 2½%, than all other sheep, other than Hoggets, but these sheep are also rather wont to stray, and it is possible some of these may have missed one or other of the treatments. These were also perhaps rather more exposed to reinfestation, coming into contact with large numbers o ewes at tupping time.

Though we experienced diappointing results with Hoggets this year, the infestation was very light, though the actual number of sheep infested was high, and this in no way detracted from the appearance and quality of the wool and sheep themselves. In actual fact these Hoggets were as well grown, as was the wool, as we have had in recent years. This was we believe, as in previous years, a case of re-infestation late in the year, and in fact all keds seen on these and other sheep during these trials, appeared weak and under-nourished, and obviously showing signs of having been affect ed by the insecticide quite appreciably. Though we cannot pinpoint the reason for the poor result obtained with Hoggets, as compared with previous years, it should be noted that the winter during the trial period, was an exceptionally hard and cold one, which we believe may have caused some breakdown of the insecticide in the fleece, thereby inhibiting it's efficiency during the latter part of the period. On the other hand different equipment and insecticides were used in succeeding years, though when it is considered that the equipment with the higher volumetric output was used on this occasion, one would normally have expected better results, though the opposite is the case. We have always contended that lamb or Hoggets are the most difficult sheep to keep free of keds, part icularly because they are difficult to gather, and also because when they receive the intial application of insecticide they are carrying much more wool than any other sheep. We have however alway found this initial application to be completely successful, and now that we have been granted permission to spray all our sheep, and by also making the initial application at shearing, we feel that the primary cause of trouble in keeping lambs free of keds, that of re-infestation, should be almost completely removed, and we expect better results in future.

Apart from disappointing results with lambs or hoggets, as compared with last year, these trials proved quite satisfactory, and we believe that with off shear treatment even better results might be expected , and when, provided the ked population is at a relatively low level, this single application at shearing time should prove quite adequate.

Douglas Station,
Falkland Islands.

22nd. March, 1962.

DOUGLAS STATION Limited.

Sheep Spray-dipped, 1960, with summary of results.

Date:	Sheep Sprayed: No. of:	Type:	Amount of Wool Growth:	Insecticide Employed:	Strength:	Spray-Race:	Treatment:	No. of sheep shorn:	No. lightly infested - 1 - 3 keds:	No. heavily infested or tick stained:	Total No. sheep infested:	% of sheep shown infested:
1960.												
Jan. 14	108	Ewes-Stud	Nil	Dieldrex 15	.2%	Holton	Single & final.	100	-	-	-	Nil.
" 17/27	2105 2290	Wthr. Hogs Ewe "	)-3 months	Cooperdiel.	.2%	Cooper-A.	1st of two.					
" 23	Not tallied	Rams Cast Ewe	7 weeks Nil)-	Dieldrex 15	.2%	Holton	" " "					
Feb. 9	Not tallied (approx. 10,200)	Ewes Mdn. " Shrlng" " Wthr.	2-4 weeks 9 " 10 " 10 ")	" 15	.4%	"	" " "					
" 15	133 175 356	Ram Hogs Ewe "-Stud " "	)-4 months -7 weeks)	Cooperdiel.	.2%	Cooper-A.	" " "					
Mar. 22	2263 1996	" " Wthr. "	)-5 months	"	.2%	"	2nd & final	3587	Not tallied	15	No tally	90% (approx.)
23	134 169	Ram Hogs Ewe "-Stud	)-5 "	"	.2%	"	" " "	112 147	10 11	- -	10 11	8.9% 7.4%
" 23	356	Ewes-Stud	10 weeks	"	.2%	"	" " "	788	1	-	1	.30%
" 25	6666 1973	" " -Mdn.	9-11 " 16 ")	Dieldrex & some XH	.4%	Holton	" " "	5267 1110	50 6	2 1	52 7	1% .63%
" 25	1341 1102	" Wthr- "	-Shrlng.)17 ")	Cooperdiel.				)-2221	Not tallied	2	No tally	Less than 1%
" 31	269 143	Rams Cast Ewe	16 " 9 ")	Cooperdiel.	.4%	"	" " "	273 600	7 13	- -	7 13	2.56% 1.9%

190

Summary of Results of Spraying done at Douglas Station.

In the year 19 59.

1. Period May 22nd. 1st Application.
July 14th. 2nd. " .

2. Type of sheep Ewes carrying 3 & 2/3 to 5¾ months wool.
Rams " 6 month's wool.
Rough sheep carrying 18 month's wool.

3. Numbers 103 Ewes. 3 Rams. 3 Rough sheep.

4. Dimensions & other particulars of spraying apparatus Holton Sheep Spray.

5. Substance used Dieldrex 15.

6. Strength .2% Dieldrin. 1st. application.
.4% " . 2nd. " .

7. Pressure 150 p.s.i.

8. Cost per head of sheep (if this is known and is not confidential) ⅝d. at .2%. 1¼d. at .4%.

9. Experiment successful unsuccessful or partially successful Partially successful. Original infestation controlled and slightly reduced.

10. To what factors do you attribute this result Length of wool carried by sheep when sprayed together with low temperatures prevailing at this time of year.

11. Any special observations in respect of any of the previous columns. (e.g. Dimensions of sprayer were but anything not less than would suffice) Insecticide quite effective for first few weeks immediately after spraying, but thereafter inadequate, though it did appear as though it's activity was renewed in the later stages, with the rise in temperature.

12. General observations and future intentions Conditions were not ideal for these trials, and we intend conducting further trials with sheep carrying less than 3 months' wool, and preferably immediately off shears, when weather conditions would be rather more favourable.

1

Summary of Results of Spraying done at Douglas Station.

In the year 19 60.

1. Period January 15th. - February 3rd. 1st. Application.
May 3rd. 2nd. " .

2. Type of sheep Hoggets or lambs.

3. Numbers 2,730 at 2nd. application.

4. Dimensions & other particulars of spraying apparatus Holton Sheep Spray.

5. Substance used Dieldrex 15.

6. Strength .2% Dieldrin.

7. Pressure 150 p.s.i.

8. Cost per head of sheep (if this is known and is not confidential) $\frac{5}{8}$d. - $\frac{3}{4}$d.

9. Experiment successful unsuccessful or partially successful Partially successful. 10% lightly infested with 1 to 3 keds.

10. To what factors do you attribute this result Some reinfestation late in year, from untreated and/or from lambs which only received one application of insecticide.

11. Any special observations in respect of any of the previous columns. (e.g. Dimensions of sprayer were but anything not less than would suffice) Initial application quite effective, with some reinfestation late in year, which 2nd. application was not able to control fully.

12. General observations and future intentions It would appear that the 2nd. application should be made probably much earlier under more favourable conditions, more as a 'clean up' treatment for those sheep which may not have received sufficient, or had in fact missed the first application of insecticide.

Summary of Results of Spraying done at Douglas Station.

In the year 19 60.

1. Period January 11th.

2. Type of sheep Ewes.

3. Numbers 110.

4. Dimensions & other particulars of spraying apparatus Holton Sheep Spray.

5. Substance used Dieldrex 15.

6. Strength .2% Dieldrin.

7. Pressure 150 p.s.i.

8. Cost per head of sheep (if this is known and is not confidential) ⅝d.

9. Experiment successful unsuccessful or partially successful Successful. 1 live ked only, & no signs of any other infestation.

10. To what factors do you attribute this result Treatment directly off shears ~~followed by~~ with weather conditions at an optimum.

11. Any special observations in respect of any of the previous columns. (e.g. Dimensions of sprayer were but anything not less than would suffice) The spray race, material and strength used would appear quite adequate, if spraying is carried out off shears.

12. General observations and future intentions The one live ked found, could possibly have been picked up in the shearing shed or yards, and does not we feel, effect the result.

Provided the risk of reinfestation is not too great, good results can be expected. On the other hand, where reinfestation may occur, equally as good protection as afforded by conventional plunge dipping may be expected.

Summary of Results of Spraying done at **Douglas Station.**

In the year 1961.

1. Period **Jan. 3rd.- Feb. 9th. 1st. Application.**
   March 25th. - 31st. 2nd. " .

2. Type of sheep **Ewes, Shearlings & Rams.**

3. Numbers **11,150.**

4. Dimensions & other particulars of spraying apparatus **Holton Sheep Spray.**

5. Substance used **Dieldrex '15', together with a small quantity of Cooperdiel, when stocks of Dieldrex 15 were exhaus -ed.**

6. Strength **.4% Dieldrin.**

7. Pressure **150 p.s.i.**

8. Cost per head of sheep (if this is known and is not confidential) **1.61 - 1.27d. each application.**

9. Experiment successful unsuccessful or partially successful **Successful.**

10. To what factors do you attribute this result **Spraying reasonably soon after shearing, when conditions were at an optimum.**

11. Any special observations in respect of any of the previous columns. (e.g. Dimensions of sprayer were but anything not less than would suffice) **A double strength solution to that normally employed, was used, though the advantage is doubtful, when a .2% solution has previously proved adequate.**

12. General observations and future intentions **These trials proved we believe, that Spray Dipping is equally effective as Plunge Dipping.**

Next year we hope by spraying all sheep directly off shears, to obtain even better results, as with easy identification of those sheep which have been shorn, and treated at a time most favourable for successful results, the removal of likely sources of reinfestation should be relatively easy. Any other system of spraying at a later date, allows sheep to miss being dipped or treated altogether, unless some form of paint marking treated sheep is used.

2.

Summary of Results of Spraying done at Douglas Station.

In the year 19 61.

1. Period January 14th. - 27th. 1st. Application.
March 22nd. 2nd. " .

2. Type of sheep Hoggets or lambs.

3. Numbers 4,259 at 2nd. application.

4. Dimensions & other particulars of spraying apparatus Cooper Allman Spray Race.

5. Substance used Cooperdiel.

6. Strength .2% Dieldrin.

7. Pressure 14 p.s.i.

8. Cost per head of sheep (if this is known and is not confidential) 1.87d. each application.

9. Experiment successful unsuccessful or partially successful Partially successful.

10. To what factors do you attribute this result Reinfestation by untreated sheep, late in the year.

11. Any special observations in respect of any of the previous columns. (e.g. Dimensions of sprayer were but anything not less than would suffice) It would seem that the initial treatment was successful, but thereafter some reinfestation took place.

12. General observations and future intentions As this was the first occasion on which the Cooper Allman Race, and Cooperdiel Dieldrin were used, we are obviously concerned as to whether this equipment and material is as effective in treating comparatively long woolled sheep, as the combination of the Holton Spray and Dieldrex 15, with which much better results were obtained with this class of sheep last year. It should also ~~xxxpointedxout~~ perhaps be noted that weather conditions were very cold and severe during the winter period of this trial, and which may have had an adverse effect on the insecticide present in the fleece. We shall in our 1962 trials with Hoggets be trying a different combination of spray race and material, which may throw some light on the matter.

EXTRACT FROM EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

MEETING HELD ON 20TH 21ST AND 22ND MARCH, 1962.

(Original filed in: 0797/T)

An application from the Manager of Bluff Cove to release 60 rams and 60 ewes, recently imported from Chile, for further quarantine at Bluff Cove, was debated. It was considered that the application should not be granted.

Jh

Bluff Cove Station 396
April, 11th., 1962

The Colonial Secretary
Port Stanley

Re.: Quarantine of 60 Rams imported from South America.

Dear Sir,

Having been informed that the 60 imported rams we have at present at the Quarantine Station must be held there untill the completion of their three months in quarantine I would deeply appreciate your reconsideration of this decision having in mind the following points:

1) As a farmer I fully realize the importance of the reasons for holding livestock in quarantine and under normal circumstances would not expect special consideration such as I now request.

2) The rams in question are pure bred clean faced corridales, and my owners have gone to considerable trouble and expense believing that they are ideally suited to this type of camp. These rams should have come over on the voyage scheduled for September of last year but due to it having been postponed they were quarantined at Fenton Station for six months prior to their shipment.

3) Should these rams be held at the Quarantine Station for the full three months they would be released on the second of June. To drive them to Bluff Cove would take at least three days with appreciable loss of condition. The alternative would be to have them shipped by Philomel in which case, as has been prooved in the past, no definite date of sailing could be arranged and delays should be expected.

4) If, on the other hand, once the dipping regulations have been complied with, these sheep are allowed to be quarantined at Bluff Cove they would of course become immediatly available for use after their inspection on the 2nd. of June and therefore one breeding season would be gained. Any date after the first week of June would be too late for their use and it should be appreciated that if they are not used this year there is every possibility that quite a large percentage of them might be dead by next season therefore denying us the opportunity of introducing this new strain into our flocks on the scale desired. The fact that these rams are sufficient to serve two thirds of our total ewe flocks should, I believe, be borne in mind.

5) If these rams are released for quarantine at Bluff Cove after being dipped it would give us sufficient time to arrange their shipment and therefore avoid the delays to be expected at the last moment.

6) I am attaching a sketch of the paddock in which it is proposed these rams should be held and no doubt you will appreciate the absolute impossibility of their mingling with other stock as in this case it is not a question of their being separated by a double fence but by several fences. For all practical purposes the paddock proposed could be considered as an island and furthermore, sheep farmers on the Council will be able to inform you that, so far as stud flocks are concerned it is common practice to make a daily count of the sheep which in itself guarantees that should any ram manage to stray from the paddock it would be missed immediatly and searched for.

Should all these precautions still no be sufficient the farm

//

would be prepared to erect an additional double fence separating the proposed paddock from the rest as in consideration of the effort and expense involved in the importation of these rams it is imperative that we have them for use at the very earliest date possible.

As a farmer I would like to add that I am fully aware of the responsabilities involved but it should be understood that I have no desire of introducing any kind of infection into my flocks and therefore would naturally take all necessary precautions to protect myself and the rest of the farming community.

Hoping this request may meet with your approval, I remain, dear Sir,

yours faithfully

R. E. Reid

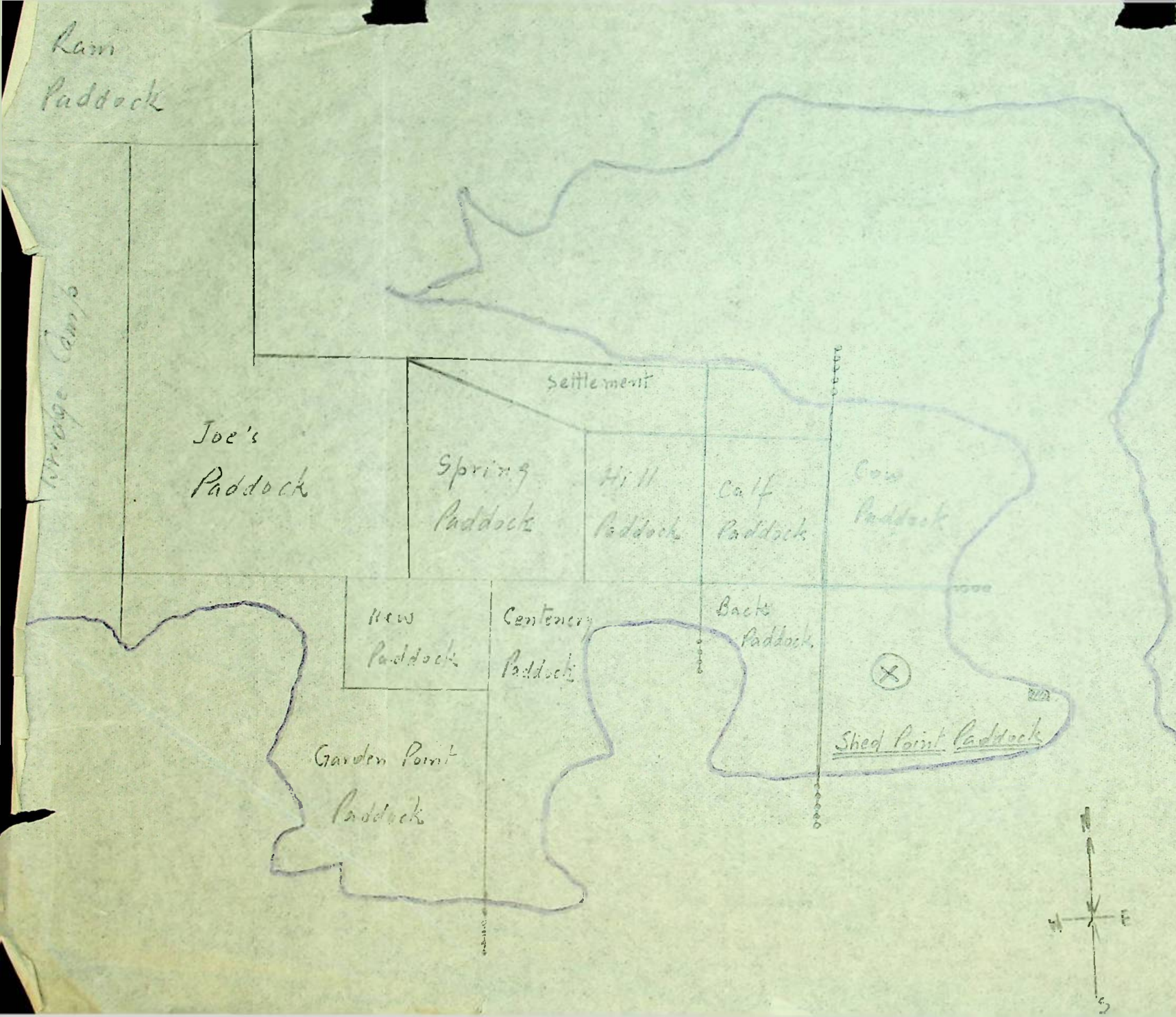
~~158~~
398

G. E.

?. We cannot go back on the Ex Co decision

JR
14/6/62.

Reply at 401



(X) Paddock proposed for quarantine

East & South - the sea

North & West - New fence wired on both sides of posts - absolutely sheep proof

Rest of paddocks do not carry any stock and it could therefore be considered that the rams would not be separated from other stock only by a double fence but by as many fences as there are paddocks. All these fences were renewed last spring. No chance of sheep swimming the creek. Distance too great and herb too thick.

Bluff Cove, April 1962

Minute from His Excellency the Governor to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

396

I spoke to both Mr. Barton and Mr. Harding and also to Mr. Cameron about the attached letter from Mr. Reid. None of them think that he will lose a season, and if his letter means what it says, he did not intend to put the ewes in with the ~~lambs~~ rams before June 2 anyhow. Putting them in a few days after this will not make much difference.

2. It does not say much for his farming methods if he expects quite a large percentage of them to be dead by next season!

April 18, 1962

1093/II

~~F3~~ 401

19th April, 62.

Sir,

396

I am directed to refer to your letter of 11th April, 1962, regarding quarantine arrangements for sheep recently imported from Chile and to say that this matter has again been very carefully considered but it is regretted that the regulations must be adhered to.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) R.H.D. Manders.

COLONIAL SECRETARY

The Manager,
BLUFF COVE STATION,

Copy to: O/C Agric.

RHDM/TB

402

Bluff Cove Station
May 2nd., 1962

The Colonial Secretary
Port Stanley

Re.: My letter of April 11th.,1962

Dear Sir,

396

Further to my letter of April 11th., last,I would appreciate being informed whether the rams at present in quarantine could be freed for delivery to me on the 28th. of May under the following conditions:

a) Philomel will be chartered for the aforementioned date;
b) If permission is granted rams will definitely shipped by Philomel and thus would in no way come into contact with other stock as they will go from ship to beach of area already proposed for quarantine at Bluff Cove
c) I will ask my immediate neighbour, Mr. J.Clement,to inspect my quarantine arrangements if he so desires. As an alternative I could also keep the rams,for the remaining three days of their quarantine period, in our shearing shed. To get them to the shed would not involve their coming into contact with other stock or passing through camps that will hold stock in the near furture.

I will not insist on the importance to the working of the farm that the granting of this permission encloses but there is one point of my earlier letter that can be enlarged upon, namely, the possibility of a high death rate among the rams denying the possibility of taking full advantage of them if not used this season. When making this statement I have in mind the fact that these sheep come from a climate quite different from ours and may therefore not adapt themselves to conditions prevailing in these islands whereas their offspring can be expected to do so. This is my main reason for insisting on this point as I believe it cannot be made too clear that if we cannot make full use of these rams during this first season we may not be fortunate enough to do so next year.

As a point of interest I might add that all these rams have been innoculated against every known organic disease for which there is a cure or preventive measure to be taken and therefore after arrival in the Colony could only have shown signs of parasitic skin deseases which would have become apparant long before now and against which the necessary precautions have been taken by their periodic dipping while in quarantine.

If Government can see its way clear to grant me this concession it will be of great advantage to the solving of one of our stock problems as I don't doubt that to a large degree the high death rate amongst sheep in the Falkland Islands is a result of the large proportion of wooly faced stock.

Thanking you for your kind attention, I remain, dear Sir,

yours faithfully

R. E. Reid

See also 398,400 & 401

20.

403

Y. E. Papers submitted as requested.

Facts are.

Shifted from Punta Arenas 1/3/62.

The 90 days would be over at the end of 30/5/62

and the sheep could anyhow be released on 31/5/62.

Mr Reid fears that if he ~~books~~ charters he

Philomel for 31/5 bad weather may mean

a few days more delay.

He therefore wants to charter her on 28th.

90 days is I believe a fairly arbitrary

figure and perhaps this could be allowed

JR.

12/5/62.

~~2+~~ 404

HCS

I have spoken to Mr. Barton who agrees to 28th.

Rams to be shipped by Philomel & kept in

shearing shed for 3 days as Reid suggests.

It might be a good idea for George Stewart

to accompany them and see all goes as

planned at Bluff Cove.

GII i.b.6.

RA 12.5.62

Tel.: ABBey 1266

Your Reference 1093/II

My Reference FST.B.33

COLONIAL OFFICE
THE CHURCH HOUSE
GREAT SMITH STREET
S.W.1

3rd April, 1962.

Dear Manders,

376a. Please refer to your savingram No.27 Colony of 16th February about livestock insecticides.

2. It is confirmed that the New Zealand Government now prohibits the use on livestock of preparations containing aldrin, dieldrin, BHC, DDT and methoxychlor.

3. The basis of this legislation is understood to be the results of toxicological tests which showed that;

(i) Residues of chlorinated hydro-carbon type insecticides would gradually build up in the body fat of treated animals.

(ii) Residues could appear in dairy products derived from treated animals.

4. While it is agreed that this can in fact happen it is generally believed that New Zealand introduced the legislation in deference to the views held in the U.S.A. where the use of organo-phosphorus compounds is being encouraged. Attached is a list showing the residues tolerated in the U.S.A., but the view is held in this country that the risks associated with these residues have been greatly exaggerated by the United States Department of Agriculture.

5. In the United Kingdom a close watch is being maintained on this question by a Toxicological Committee. The Official attitude here is a tolerant one. No serious risk is apparent. Animals that accumulate insecticide deposits in their body fat show no ill effects. The chlorinated hydrocarbons are considered to be more efficien than organo-phosphorous compounds for control and the cost of giving long term protection with organo-phosphorus compounds is higher.

6. In Australia the trend towards the use of organo phosphorus compounds is due the increasing resistance of insects to chlorinated hydrocarbons. It is thought unlikely that Australia will introduce legislation comparable to that in New Zealand although the matter is under continuous review.

7. The alternative ingredients allowed in New Zealand are:- Arsenic, Asuntol, (Conmophos), Delnav (Dioxathion), Derris (Rotenone), Diazinon, Nankor (Fenchlorphos) Pyrethrin and Benzene Hexachloride (99% pure gamma isomer) for fly strike in sheep and mange in swine and cattle.

8. Since very little mutton is exported from the Falkland Islands it is assumed that you are only worried about your own safety and not about the tolerances requi by importing countries. Nevertheless you might wish to consider discontinuing the use of aldrin and dieldrin. There is no danger in the use of BHC particularly if th 99% pure gamma isomer (Lindane) is used. Both DDT and methoxychlor are harmless if properly applied. The alternative chemicals permitted in New Zealand may also be considered but it should be noted that prolonged and extensive exposure to organo-phosphorus esters always carries a certain risk to the treated animal, not the consumer.

Yours sincerely,

(G.H. Whitefield).

R.N.D. Manders Esq., O.B.E.,
Colonial Secretary,
Port Stanley,
Falkland Islands.

Copied to Mr. Clement FitzRoy.

ESTABLISHED TOLERANCE - U.S.D.A. RECOMMENDATIONS

Compound	Beef and Dairy Cattle	Beef	Sheep and Goats	Swine	Poultry
DDT		7 ppm in fat	7 ppm in fat	7 ppm in fat	
Lindane	7 ppm in fat	7 ppm in fat	7 ppm in fat	4 ppm in fat	
Methoxchlor	0 ppm in milk	3 ppm in fat	3 ppm in fat	3 ppm in fat	
Toxaphane		7 ppm in fat	7 ppm in fat	7 ppm in fat	
Rotenone					
Thanite					
Pyrethrins/ Synergist					
Malathion	use limited	4 ppm in meat	4 ppm in meat	4 ppm in meat	4 ppm in meat 0 ppm in eggs
DDVP					
Ronnel		0 ppm in meat			
Co-Ral					
Delnav		1 ppm in fat	1 ppm in fat	1 ppm in fat	

NOTE: Dieldrin is listed for the control of the sheep tick.

DOW

Kit Bu dV21

~~Ztan~~

S.E.

407

Re 21 he seems have been shuffled by Philonel

We shall get a report from A.O I.U.C

S.E. 22. for information. Mr Macleod will in Ex Co but meanwhile shall I send some of the facts to the SOA leaving out all speculation such as "it is generally believed that etc"

30/5/62

HCS

408

I don't think there is any objection to Chairman S.O.A seeing being sent a copy of this letter.

Send copy for information. 30.5.62

~~383~~. 409

O.i.C. Agric. Dept.,

Para 3 of f. 376. For your comments on f. 375 as indicated, pl.

RB for C.S.
13. 6. 62.

+0

Recalled today RB
11. 7. 62.

Ref: 1093/II.

411

17th July, 1962.

Sir,

Some time ago our attention was drawn to an article which appeared in the New Zealand Journal of Agriculture dealing with the risks attached to the use of dieldrin. I wrote to the Colonial Office requesting their advice as it is understood that this and other insecticides are commonly used in the preparation of sheep dips.

I now attach a copy of the reply for your information.

405

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) R.H.D. Manders

Officer Administering the Government

The Secretary,
Sheep Owners' Association,
STANLEY.

HLB/IM.

Copy to Mr. Clement, Fitzroy.

Reply at 417.

Kiv 409

412.

O.i.c. Agric Dept.,

f. 409 with para. 3 of f. 376. Papers returned for your comments as indicated, pl.

[illegible] for C.S.

24. 7. 62.

412a

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

HELD ON 31st JULY, 1962.

1. Application for reduction of quarantine period

An application from the Managers of Roy Cove, Chartres and Teal Inlet to release Bulls imported from Uruguay before the expiration of the 28 days' quarantine period provided under the Live Stock Regulations was disallowed. It was also asked whether it was wise to allow importation of stock from Uruguay at all and it was agreed that further enquiries should be made.

Clerk of Executive Council

FH

Copied to 1093/C

4173

The Falkland Islands Sheepowners Association,
(LOCAL COMMITTEE)
STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

7th August, 1962.

Sir,

DIELDRIN.

411 Your letter of 17th July, 1962 with which was enclosed correspondence from the Colonial Office dated 3rd April was discussed at the recent Annual General Meeting.

Members concurred with the views expressed in paragraphs 4 to 6 of Mr. G. H. Whitefield's letter and considered there was no risk attached to using Dieldrin or allied insecticides for purposes of dipping sheep.

405

I am,
Sir,
your obedient servant,

Secretary.

416.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary,
Stanley.

Copy to Mr Clement Fitzroy.

~~417~~ - 414

Vide 414 I had expected a letter like this line - Could you please make a draft enquiry on similar lines from Hungary that there is no special hostility, but that the difficulties had previously not been considered. Thus it would be unwise to suggest it but we would be grateful if they could obtain a direct from us. We are fundamentally insane to avoid all risk of infection F & M diseases

Gr..

415

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM W. H. CLEMENT, ESQ., J.P., FOX BAY EAST DATED 20th AUGUST, 1962. (Original in 2142)

.....

.....

3. I received by this mail particulars of a new Shower Sheep Dip, from Dalgety, London, Ltd. which I have posted to Mr. Barton and have requested him to pass to you with a view to obtaining permission to use this dip in our Port Howard section.

4. With regard to the Spray Dipping that I had intended to do this last dipping, I was not able to get the apparatus ready in time, but would like to conduct the experiment this coming March if permission is granted.

Ack'd. 29/8/62.

TB

416

415
420 (3) BU 2 weeks

(4) We allowed last reason (re stop)

Then 1m or allowed but we might wait and

try to deal with both at once

28/8/62.

S/C

Pl. ack. (420) then b.u. as above.

29.8.62

417

BU 31. 8. 62.

1093/II.

429
418

3rd October, 62.

Sir,

420 I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th August, 1962, and to inform you that your request to employ a shower dip at your Port Howard section will be submitted to Council for consideration and seems likely to be approved. A suggestion has been made that it might be better to arrange for the sheep to be sent out on the far side.

2. The spray dipping experiment may be conducted in March.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

W.H. Clement, Esq., J.P.,
FOX BAY EAST.

Reply at ~~[illegible]~~ 424

HLB/IM.

419

~~430~~

O.i.c., Agric Dept.,

Para 3 of 376. For your comments on f 375 as indicated, pl.

f c.s.
6.10.62.

YH

~~437~~ 420

We spoke on this matter.

GAS
9/10/62

~~434~~ 421

Packe Bros. & Co. Limited
Fox Bay Falkland Islands.

18th. October, 1962.

429.

Sir,

Thank you for your No.1093/11. of the 3rd. October, referring to my request for permission to install a Shower Dip at our Port Howard section, and also to conduct an experiment with the Spray Dip.

2. I agree that the outlet from the Shower Dip will have to be on the far side, as of course sheep will have to pass onto a draining stage.

3. With regard to Spary Dipping, I have had a very useful report from Mr. Cameron of Port San Carlos, and have decided, in view of what he has to say, not to carry out the experiment in March, as this method of dipping, seems only to be effective on newly shorn sheep.

3. I thank you however for granting permission to conduct the experiment, which I very much appreciate, as is your sympathetic attitude to the installation of a Shower Dip, and I hope that Council will see fit to amend the Stock Ordinance so that this dip may be introduced.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. H. Clement

~~435~~ 422

We should consider this in Exec Co. If Exec Co agree in principle we can get the legislation read the first time while we are waiting to see the above be passed & amended to allow spraying dip

22/10/62

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary,
The Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley.

186 in 1093/5

Y.S. 432 & 434 are for consideration.

It is convenient first to dispose of 434.

This is already on Ec Co Agenda. Mr. Barton & Mr Gilbertson approve of the shower method which has none of the disadvantages of the spray method.

There is no need to amend the ordinance in view of the definition of 'dipping' as amended by 13 of 1959.

We would not I think want to go as far as to approve the shower dip in general in case some inferior type of shower was used. The one which Mr Clement intends to use has been studied by Messrs Barton & Gilbertson ~~and~~ (the descriptive pamphlet) and his application can be approved.

As regards 432 this involves the question of what restrictions (other than ordinary quarantine restrictions) we are to put on imports of cattle from South America in general or Uruguay in particular. So far there is none. Government got a bull from Punta by the last Darwin to go there and A.O had given permission for ~~the~~ bulls to be imported from Mauritius for Ghurkhas, Roy Cove & Teal Inlet. This only came up to Ec Co by chance - see 412 a. ~~For subsequent history see~~ Mr. Gilbertson mentioned at the meeting that at a previous meeting about 2 or 3 years ago Y.S. had said that we had been advised that it would be unwise to import cattle from Uruguay. Subsequent history is at 413, 414, ~~415, 416~~. 415, 418, 419. 422, 423 and of course 432.

I do not think we need trouble to get out a memo on this but it is likely to be brought up anyhow and I think we could conveniently bring it up after Mr Clement's shower.

Members may have views and information; all I can suggest now is to address SofS (in view of para 2 of 423) and get advice on the whole question of importation from South America. We can reply to Mr. Miller further after the meeting.

Copied to 1093/C.

Sec 1093/C. S 25/10/62.

I wd. think the importation of bulls shd. have a separate file with a cross ref. [illegible] 25..

Mr Webster put up to Mr Gore

425

S/C as at 424 pl

ACS 426 5.11.62

-file 1093/c Importation of Bulls has been made and submitted.

D. [illegible]
6.11.62

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF MEETING NO. 6/62 OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

HELD ON THE 30TH & 31ST OCTOBER, 1962

1093/II 10. APPLICATION FROM PACKE BROS. TO USE A SHOWER DIP

The application was approved and the Manager would be asked to submit a report on the results of the experiment.

Clerk of Executive Council

LH

430

DECODE.

No. 16.

TELEGRAM.

From Manager, Bluff Cove.

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

Despatched : 10th December, *19* 62. *Time :* 0910

Received : 10th December, *19* 62. *Time :* 1030

Graded hogget will be shorn between 12th and 15th December. Would appreciate being informed whether Agricultural Department will carry out inspection.

Manager Bluff Cove

431.

P/L : LH
(Intld.) DM

S/C.

Please verify if Bluff Cove has applied to use Spray Dipping.

(Intld.) HLB
10.12.62

432.

A.C.S. An application was made at 372 but this was Feb. D.P.M. 10.12.62

433

Record 430 discussed with Reed.
O/c Ag. to provide man to inspect
as requested.

11.12.62

8-1.63 more
BW ~~22.12.62~~ (R 429)

4 3L

Packe Bros. & Co. Limited
Fox Bay Falkland Islands.

19th. December, 1962.

Sir,

4 28 Thank you for your No. 1093/11. of the 1st. December, 1962, and I note that our proposed purchase of a shower dip has been approved.

2. I shall forward a report of the result of the experiment in due course.

3. Thank you for drawing my attention to the amendment to the Live Stock Ordinance, No. 13 of 1959.

I am,
Sir,
your obedient servant,

W.N. Clement

Ack'd
HL.
24/12/62

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary,
Stanley.

Bu 8.1.63

(closed) SEE 1093/III

[illegible]3/II

428.

17th December, 62.

Sir,

418

I am directed to refer to my letter of the 3rd October, 1962, regarding your request to use a shower dip and to confirm that your application has been approved.

2. Please be good enough to submit a report on the outcome of the experiment in due course.

3. Amendment of the law is not necessary since in the Live Stock Ordinance, Chapter 40, as amended by Ordinance No. 13 of 1959 the definition of "dipping" includes the following words:-

> "Dipping" means the subjection of sheep to effective tick and ked destroying preparations by means of immersion or by such other means or in such other manner as may be approved by the Governor in Council.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

W.H. Clement, Esq., J.P.,
FOX BAY EAST.

RIDM/TM.

Reply at 4344