N. S. O.

(Formerly) 1093/F | 093/F

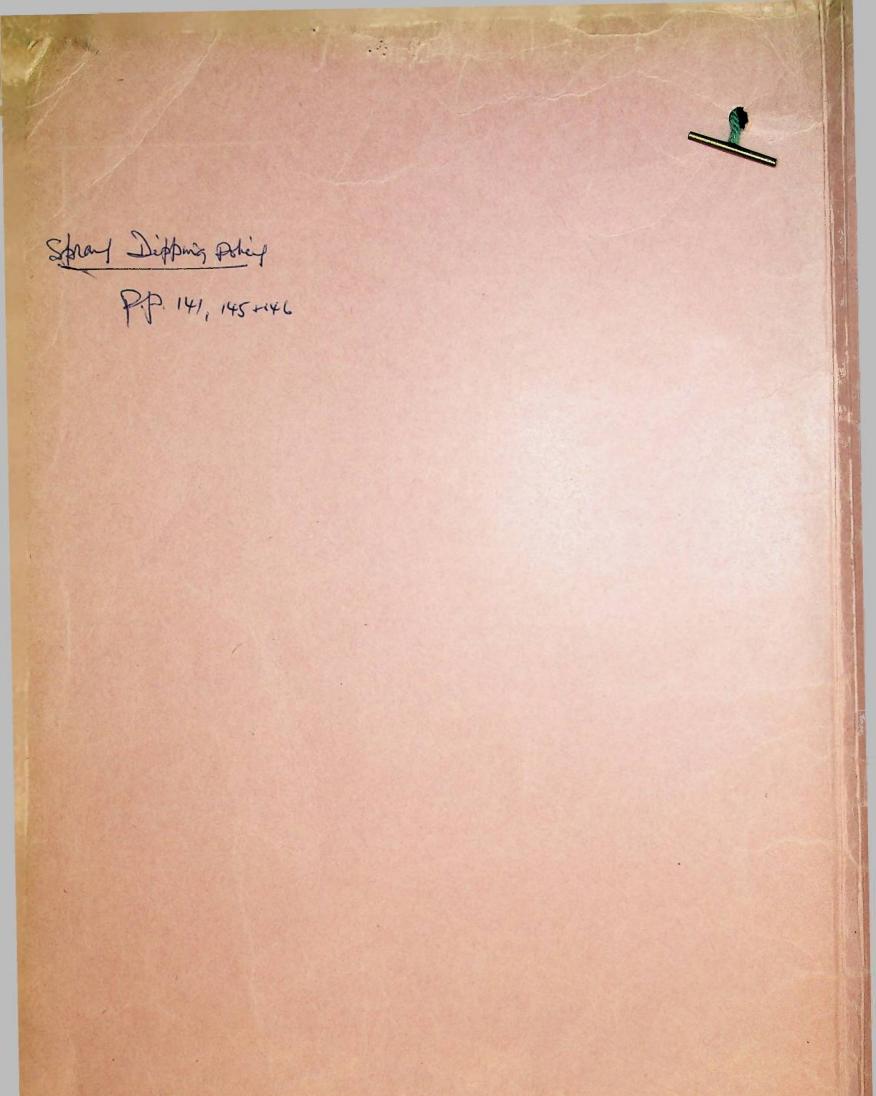
DIPPING OF SHEEP

CONNECTED FILES.

NUMBER

1093/9.

Liversrock Ordinance - quarantine.



Cinu st

O.i.c. Agric, This fies was massed from you for the action at 285-7. Now returned please. (It is connected to 1093/11 which is still wie you)

•

LATIN AMERICA - August 11, 1970 Javier Eduardo Rodriguez, De la Oestes, Alejuela: Ignacio Roldan Pena. Montserrat Sagot Rodrigues, Palmares 10 Bis Calles, 19/21, Casa No. 1560. o Quesada, San Fico de dos Rios,

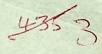
he Licco Rodrigo Facio.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

In accordance with the provision of the Live Stock Ordinance I certify that on the 13th/16th May, 1970, I examined the sheep on Mlesker Island and found them free from ked.

given p1? Joseph P. Any Justle action on Ja AM. I think it has. 6.5 yn nin : 1 han. 29/3 / 49 30/3/66

GOVERNMENT JELEGRAPH SERVICE





FALKLAND ISLANDS

RECEIVED

| Number | | Office of Origin | Words | | Handed in at | Date |
|--------|-----|------------------|--------------|----|--------------|------|
| | 165 | Stanley / | Bluff Cove | 40 | 1520 | 31 |
| То | | | | | | |
| | | Colonial Secre | tary Stanle: | À | | |

Request permission to spraydip flock and following same procedure of last season as sheep shorn to date show extremely satisfactory results stop entire flock to be dipped of shears and again at Regulation time

Manager Bluffcove

Time

Tacke Bros. & C. Limited Tox Bay Falkland Islands,



12th. January, 1963.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge and to thank you for your telegram of the 8th. January, 1963, granting permission to dip the sheep in, our Port Howard and Dunnose Head sections, during the month off february. 2. My letter of the 25th. October to the Agricultural Officer must have gone astray.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W.H. Clement

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

Bluff Core being isfected his week BU 27/1

Pollef (we wholen

Mefanting to for

allow on as and terms

52 30 (1 (622)

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

Wt P2809 5/61

| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date |
|-------------|------------------|-------|--------------|---------|
| | Psy | | | 30.1.63 |
| To etat MAI | NAGER BLUFF COVE | | | HOA/c |

3 Yourtel 31st December permission granted to spraydip

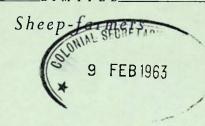
Colonial Secretary

fa

DOUGLAS STATION







DOUGLAS STATION FALKLAND ISLANDS 6th February, 1963.

Colonial Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.

Dear Sir,

Spray Dipping.

In the continuation of our Spray Dipping Trials, we hereby seek permission to do so for a further year.

As in the past, all sheep are being spray dipped initially "off the shears", and this will be followed by a second application at a later date.

Although trials from last year are not yet quite completed, with the shearing of these sheep, results would in almost all cases appear to be highly satisfactory, and a report will be forwarded on this in due course.

Yours faithfully,

Affid.

Commander.

Command Home)

Command Home

Ack' & 9.2.63.

Port Louis graced hemser to then in 4000 on using tem win · he apreamed of me ment borns De. 82 12/4/62

(February, 63.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter of the 6th February, 1963, and to may that approval is given for you to continue your apray dipping experiments for nother season provided of course that conditions previously imposed are adhered to.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H.L. Bound

for

COLONIAL SERVINY.

The Panager,

HLB/IM.

Copy to O-i-C, Agric.

Pa

GIBRALTAR STATION, PORT SAN SALVADOR. FALKLAND ISLANDS.

4th March, 1963.

The Colonial Secretary,

STANLEY.

RMP/JEP. S,D,1.

Dear Sir,

I hope to start dipping our flock about the middle of this month. I propose to plunge dip all our lambs, gimmers and shearlings amounting to a total of approximately 6,000.

I would like to spray experimentally the remaining 11,400 and would be grateful for your permission to do so if you approve of my proposal.

All of our shorn sheep were sprayed off the shears this season and all of our lambs were sprayed when weaned.

I look forward to hearing from you at your convenience.

Yours faithfully,

Keply 19.

bushel ander

16

MANAGER

Ack'd. H

HC

Request from Hon GCK Bonner to opraydip for the second time 10-11,000 sheep.

JAn.

alls 18

besund andies

02. XI 10

9th March,

63.

Sir,

15

I am directed to refer to your letter 3,0,1. of 4th March, and to grant permission on the usual conditions i.e. provided that neighbouring farms have no objections.

2. Forms for completion and return are enclosed.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H.L. Bound

for COLONIAL SHCRETARY.

The Manager, Gibraltar Station, PONT SAN SALVADOR.

20

March,

63.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your request to spray dip 10 - 11,000 sheep for the second time and to grant permission on the usual terms.

2. Forms are enclosed for completion.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H.L. Bound

for COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Hanager, SAN CARLOS.

DRM/IH

The Agricultural Officer, Staley.

TEAL INLET LTD.
TEAL INLET,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

February 27th. 1963.

Sir,

I should like to apply for permission to Spray Dip all sheep again this year in March, instead of putting them through the trough.

All our sheep have been sprayed off the shears this sesson.

All lambs were dipped in the trough when they were wesned.

My neighbours at Douglas Station, Bluff Cove and Fitzroy are

agreeable that I can Spray flocks on their boundary.

Yours faithfully.

Manager Teal Inlett Ltd.

Summary of Results of Spraying done at Toal Inlet.

In the year 1962

- 1. Period Warch 1st. April 9th. 1962. Nov: 24th. Feb. 7th. 1963
- 2. Type of sheep All sheep on the form.
- 3. Numbers 22642
- 4. Dimensions & other particulars of spraying apparatus Cooper Allman Spray Race.
- 5. Substance used Cooperdiel.
- 6. Strength 1 to 75
- 7. Pressure 12 lbc. p.c.in.
- 8. Cost per head of sheep (if this is known and is not confidential)
- 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)
- 12. General observations and future intentions the hoggets, some of these were bedly infested and some stained wool was apparent. Possibly we should have mixed the dip stronger, although I am inclined to think that when lambs go through the spray they sometimes pile up in each other and sometimes even go through two abreast, thus whole sections of wool would not get any apray at all.

The other dry sheep were cleaner than they have been when we used the conventional dip, the wethers from the mountain campa being particularly clean.

All the ewes were very free of ticks, each camp varying slightly, but no eve flock had more than five per cent of the sheep infected with ticks. And many of these had only one or two ticks on. There was no stained wool in the eyes.

ticks on. There was no strined wool in the ewes.

All sheep are being aprayed off the shears again in 1 to 80 Cooperdiel, with the exception of the lambs, they have all been dipped with Gamatox in the trough.

We hope to be able to apray all sheep again in March instead of putting them through the trough.

17 5=1- ATEAL INLET LTD

She ge issue usual letter with copy to Agre.

Agre. Med. 3. 63

(March,

63.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter of the 27th February, 1963, addressed to the Agricultural Officer, and to grant permission for you to spray dip all your sheep on the usual terms.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H.L. Bound
COLONI L. STORMARY.

for

The Manager,

DRM/IM.

19.3.63

I com. 26

I me fent to shape to be broke at in to Stanles. 10/4/63. By belign of the Remist greentieler.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

Wt P2809 5/61

| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date |
|--------|-------------------------|-------|--------------|---------|
| | Psy | | | 11.4.63 |
| atat c | CAMPRON PORT SAN CARLOS | | | HOA/c |

Permit issued to spray dip 460 sheep

Colonial Secretary

11th April, 63.

Sir,

In confirmation of my telegram of the 11th April this is to authorise you to spray dip 480 sheep for Stanley butchery.

I om,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H.L. Bound

for COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Manager, Port San Carlos, EAST FAIKLANDS.

Porney

MEMORANDUM FROM THE MANAGER

SAN CARLOS,
FALKLA ISLANDS, (VIA MONTEVIDEO)

Telegraphic Address: "JAYBEE, PORT - STANLEY"

CODES: Bentleys, (Complete)

Sir,



The Colonial Secretary,
Secretariat,
STANLEY.

4th June, 63

I have to h the honour to submit for your information details of the various spray-dipping experiments carried out on this station during the Season 1962/63.

Yours Faithfully,

Manager.

8/6/6.

Summary of Results of Spraying Conguet1963 SAN CARLOS

BUH

1. Period Dipping, March 1962 to Shearing, Dec. 1962/January 1963.

CARLOS

LTD.

- 2. Type of sheep HOGGETS.
- 3. Numbers 5,396.
- 4. Dimensions & other particulars Holton Spray Race this is a Hogh of spraying apparatus Pressure race, approx. 7' long and 18" wide with 20 High Pressure nozzles.
- 5. Substance used
 Cooper, McDougall, & Robertson's "COOPERDIEL"., a compound based on the insecticide Dieldrin, especially for use in spray-races.

 Strength

75:1.

- 7. Pressure 120 lbs to the sq. inch.
- 8. Cost per head of sheep (if this approx $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for materials alone is known and is not confidential)
- 9. Experiment successful unsuccessful examined at Shearing time in or partially successful late Novr. 1962, 1423 were showing signs of ked infestation to a lesser or greater degree. This is 82%.
- 10. To what factors do you It would seem that the sheep were carrying attribute this result too much wool for the insecticide to be effective. Also they ran very rapidly through the race which may have resulted in them not getting enough wash on the fleece.

 11. Any special observations in

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 should be noted with regard to the above that these sheep were all sprayed twice, once at weaning in Jan. and again in March. It would therefore appear that 'Dieldrin' cannot be regarded as effective in this climate for use on lambs.

12. General observations and future intentions

In connection with this part of my experimentation it should be explained that this is the first occasion that the hoggets have been sprayed EMERKENELY twice. Since 1960 we have been spraying the lambs at weaning and then plunge-dipping them in March, this procedure has been perfectly satisfactory. It should be noted that only sheep that had been sprayed once and missed the second time, showed any sign of 'tick-stain' and wool discoloration. The hogget clip as a whole was very bright and clean and a lot of twenty bales shared the top price for the Colony at the recent sales.

As a result of this failure, 'Aldrin' has been used this year for spraying the hoggets and only 1100 odd as a control have been double-sprayed, the remainder have had one spray at weaning and a plunge-dip in March. Unless the use of 'Aldrin' (a 'Dieldin' derivative which combines more readily with the lanolin in the wool at lower air temperatures) shows a marked difference, it must bee assumed that the use of spray-dipping alone for hoggets cannot be recommended.

_Manager.

SAN CARLOS SHEEP FARMING CO. LTD.,



Summary of Results of Spraying done at SAN CARLOS.

In the year 19 SEASON XX 1962/63.

- 1. Period Dipping, March 1962 to Shearing Dec. 1962/Jan. 1963.
- 2. Type of sheep 2620 Shearling Ewes 2246 "Wethers. Total: 4866.
- 3. Numbers see above.
- 8. Cost per head of sheep (if this " " " " is known and is not confidential)
- 9. Experiment successful unsuccessful PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL. Not all the or partially successful sheep were examined at Shearing, but of 1662 examined, there was only an infestation of 142 8.5%.
- 10. To what factors do you These sheep were also double sprayed, once attribute this result at Shearing and again the following March.

 The slight infestation could have been caused by them passing through paddocks only recently vacated

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

This experioment is much more encouraging. The sheep were grazing in camps adjcent to the Hoggets on one side and the Wethers on the other, both of which had a high incidence of tick infestation. There is also the paddock factor already MANTA mentioned.

Again the wool was extremely bright and no evidence of stain or smell. The live ticks observed were very we weak and it would appear that the residual effect of 'Dieldrin' is very good. It is our intention provided Government permission is to

It is our intention provided Government permission is to continue to be granted, to continue this procedure in the future Dieldrin has been used again on these flocks at Dipping 1963.

Albun. Manager.

SAN CARLOS SHEEP FARMING CO. LTD.,



Summary of Results of Spraying done at SAN CARLOS.

In the year 19 Season 1962/63.

- 1. Period Dipping March 1962 to Shearing Dec 1962/Jan 1963.
- 2. Type of sheep Breeding Ewes.
- 3. Numbers 2281 Ewes, 684 Maiden Ewes. 2965 = Total.
- 4. Dimensions & other particulars of spraying apparatus see previous form.
- 5. Substance used " " "
- 6. Strength " " "
- 7. Pressure
- 8. Cost per head of sheep (if this is known and is not confidential)
- Successful. Again the whole flock
 9. Experiment successful unsuccessful was not examined but out of 1641
 or partially successful ewes examined, 76 had evidence of ticks, a percentage of 4.6%. On our type of country this percent age of incidence is acceptable.
- age of incidence is acceptable.

 To what factors ac you attribute this result Previously mixed results have been obtained in this flock, our success this year was due to the maiden ewes having been plunged and sprayed see below.
- 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)

This flock, with the exception of the maiden ewes, had been only treated once, bearing this in mind these results are most encouraging.

12. General observations and future intentions

As has been remarked very mixed results have been obtained in this flock in previous years, we have been experimenting with this particular flock since 1960. It was discovered that the greater length of wool on the maiden ewes rendered greatly hampered the effectiveness of the insecticide. It was therefore decided to try the double dip, once through the swim-dip and once through the spray-race. It would appear that this has been efficacious.

This season a policy of mining spraying off-shears has been adopted and so this flock has been treated twice. However, the maiden ewes, notwithstanding the fact that they were treated off the shears, were plunge-dipped in March before joining the flock. It is hoped that next season will see the incidence of keds reduced to a minimum.

John Manager.

DOUGLAS STATION

Radio Address:
"GREENSHIELDS
PORT STANLEY"



DOUGLAS STATION FALKLAND ISLANDS

17th June, 1963.

Colonial Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.

Dear Sif,

34 - 35

Enclosed herewith please find our Report on Spray Dipping Trials conducted at Douglas Station during 1962, together with completed Form of "eport in respect of these.

Yours faithfully,

Manager

Ack'd HI 18/4/63

I has ared if we comes grachers get all in whometing ballely

All sheep on the farm were dipped by the spray method this year, using the Holton Sheep Spray operating at 150 p.s.i., and delivering approx. 240 g.p.h. The insecticide employed was Cooperdiel (Dieldrin) at .2% in all cases.

All sheep were treated initially 'off shears', while all lambs received their first application of insecticide at weaning.

This treatment was followed by a second application at normal dipping time, from mid-March to mid-April in the case of all sheep except the main Wether Flock and Shearlings (Ewes & Wethers), which received their final application early in January.

During the winter months no sign of any keds was detected except in the case of the Wether Flock where single keds were found to be appearing on most sheep in October, though no sign of any stain or heavily infested sheep.

At shearing it was not possible to obtain detailed results in all cases, but the following figures give a good indication of results obtained:-

| | Sheep tallied. | | | Total No. | % -len infestat |
|------------|----------------|--------|---------|-----------|--------------------|
| Hoggets | 3,407 | 224 | 4 | 228 | 6.69 |
| Shearlings | 2,789 | 58 | - | 58 | 2.07 |
| Ewes | 979 | 9 | - | 9 | .91 |
| Wethers | 4,188 | not re | ecorded | | 95. |

These results are quite satisfactory, except in the case of the Wether Flock, and even here, the infestation was not sufficiently heavy to affect the appearance of the wool clip, even though the number of individual sheep infested was very high.

As in previous years, reinfestation by untreated sheep appears to be the biggest problem, and this is borne out by the results obtained, where our Wether Flock is run in a camp bordered mainly by natural boundaries which are not entirely stock-proof, whereas the remainder are reasonably safe.

As regards timing of the second application of insecticide, it has been shown in the case of our Shearling and Wether Flocks, which were treated similarly, that this is not important, where there is no danger of reinfestation. What probably is of far more importance where there is some danger of reinfestation, is that all sheep on a property, and in fact neighbouring properties, should be treated at as near the same time as possible, and that the whole dipping be completed as quickly as possible, without unnecessary delays between individual flocks.

Douglas Station,
Falkland Islands.

16th June, 1963.

Summary of Results of Spraying done at Douglas Station In the year 1962.

- 1. Period
- 2. Type of sheep All sheep.
- 3. Numbers 21,044
- Dimensions & other particulars Holton Sheep Spray of spraying apparatus
- 5. Substance used "Cooperdiel" (Dieldrin)
- 6. Strength . 2%
- 7. Pressure 150 p.s.i.
- Cost per head of sheep (if this 8. EGEH APPLICATION. is known and is not confidential)
- Experiment successful unsuccessful 9. Wethers: partially sucessful or partially successful

All other sheep: sucessful

10. To what factors do you attribute this result

Wethers: re-infestation from our own, & neighbour's sheep in a mountainous camp with mainly only natural boundaries.

Any special observations in 11. sprayer were but anything not less than would suffice)

Where there is the possiblity of shee respect of any of the previous p straying & becoming reinfexted by columns. (e.g. Dimensions of untreated stragglers etc., all sheep should be treated at as near as poss ible the same time, not only in indiv val camps, but also on neighbouring camps.

General observations and 1.2. future intentions

We are very satisfied with results being obtained at present, which are probably more satisfactory than those obtained by plunge dipping with the old insecticides. To combat the problem of reinfest ation, we intend to fence all our harndarker natural unfenced houndaries, which are causing trouble in this respect.

I wonder whether we are in a position to produce any useful information from all these reports. I think we sent some forms out and though all have not reported on the forms I expect each report contains the information asked by the forms.

I wish we could now get out a sort of table.

Some of the reports are I think in another file. - 1093 - attacked

(Intld.) DM
11/6/63
37

5.9. after I had writte his minute I was asked to Select Committee where anging was being down about he refute.

how I suggest had we send to be to all to repeats on be form. Muchad as Amore 1, 23 etc. one to tetala statement gives of Course he reference to be annex and also adding a cottom "Deta".

The covering memo could say "a spray differing enteriments is bornamed for he information of members is bornamed for he results of spray differing and members is bornamed for he result meeting of members in the council at he result meeting of members in the commidted are he and conclusions of the difference of the difference of the considered are the superior of the difference of

I have not mied to draw any unclusion, morely and I main we can have it to our fame members.

I think it is certain that we cannot get accept through differing as a satisfictate for blumpe differing but it may be possible to lay down saw bringiles on amount spray differing and which shows differing and allowed in fake.

8

HCS

We spoke. SOA might like This information while 1797 are here.

PA 2:7.63

3rd July, 63.

Sir,

I am directed to send for your information a summary of the reports on spray dipping. Further information is available at this Office.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(R.H.D. Manders)

COLONIAL SUCRETARY.

The Secretary,
Sheep Owners' Assocation,
SWANLEY.

See 41

SUBMARY OF SERAY DIPPING EXPERIMENTS

| | | | | | | | | | | Factors |
|--------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Farm | Type of Sheep | Period | No. of Sheep | Type of Spray | Substance | Strength | Pressure | Cost per Head | Result | Result Obs. General Obs. |
| Teal Inlet | Breeding Ewes | 17.3.61 - 7.2.62 | 1,000 | Cooper Allman Spray Race | Cooperdiel | 1 to 75 | 12 to 14 lbs p.s.i. | 1½d | Partially successful | (See folio 381 in 1093/II) |
| Fitzroy | Ewes | Feb. 1961 - Feb. 1962 | 2,177 | Cooper Allman Spray Race | Cooperdicl | 1 to 75 | 10 lbs | | Partially successful | (See folio 382 in 1093/II) |
| Douglas Stn. | Ewes, Rams, Rough Sheep | 22.5.59 - 14.7.59 | 109 | Holton Sheep Spray | Dieldrex 15 | .2% .1% | 150 p.s.i. | 5d @ •2% 1¼d @ •4% | Partially successful | (See folio 390 in 1093/II) |
| Douglas Stn. | Hoggets or Lambs | 15.1.60 - 3.2.60 3.5.60 | 2,730 | Holton Sheep Spray | Dicldrex 15 | • 2% | 150 p.s.i. | 5 d − 3 d | Partially successful | (See folio 391 in 1093/II) |
| Douglas Stn. | Eves | 11.1.60 | 110 | Holton Sheep Spray | Dieldrex 15 | •2% | 150 p.s.i. | <u>5</u> d | Successful | (See folio 392 in 1093/II) |
| Douglas Stn. | Ewes, Rams, Shearlings | 3.1.61 - 9.2.61 25 - 31.3.61 | 11,150 | Holton Sheep Spray | Dieldrex 15 & Cooperdiel | -14% | 150 p.s.i. | 1.01 - 1.27d | Successful | (See folio 393 in 1093/II) |
| Douglas Stn. | Hoggets or Lambs | 14 - 27.1.61 22.3.61 | 4, 259 | Cooper Allman Spray Race | Co o perdiel | . 2% | 1/4 p.s.i. | 1.87d | Partially successful | (See folio 394 in 1093/II) |
| Teal Inlet | All Sheep | 1.3.62 - 9.4.62 24.11.62 - 7.2.63 | 22,642 | Cooper Allman Spray Ra c e | Cooperdicl | 1 to 7 5 | 12 1bs | | Partially successful | (See folio 22 in 1093/F) |
| San Carlos | Hoggets | March 1962 Dec. 1962 - Jan. 19 | 5 , 396 63 | Holton Spray Race | Cooperdiel | 75 : 1 | 120 lbs | ² d | Unsuccessful | (See folio 30 in 1093/F) |
| San Carlos | Ewes, Wethers | " | 4,866 | Holton Spray Race | Cooperdiel | 75 : 1 | 120 1bs | ₹d | Partially successful | (See folio 31 in 1093/F) |
| San Carlos | Breeding Ewes | n | 2,965 | Holton Spray Race | Cooperdiel | 75 : 1 | 120 1bs | å d | Successful | (See folio 32 in 1093/F) |
| Douglas Stn. | All Sheep | 1962 | 21,044. | Holton Sheep Spray | Cooperdiel | • 2% | 150 p.s.i. | द ुव | Wethers - partially successful. Other sheep - successful | (See folio 35 in 1093/F) |



The Falkland Islands Sheepowners Association,

(LOCAL COMMITTEE)

STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

| 1. | 7th | July, | 19 | 63. |
|---|-----|-------|----|-----|
| *************************************** | | | | |

Sir,

July, 1963 enclosing a Summary of the Reports on Spray Dipping.

I am,

Sir,

your obedient servant,

H. C. Harding

Deputy Chairman.

The Honourable

The Colonial Secretary, STANLEY.

Acid 18/7/63

12.7.63

BU 1/Erretum 31.8-63

24 September, 1963.

Dear Hugh,

39

I see from our file that a summary of spray dipping reports was sent to you at the time of the last Sheep Owners' Association meeting. I wonder whether any conclusions were reached about dipping policy for the future?

Yours sincerely,

Les Gleadell

The Honourable
H.C. Harding, O.E.E., J.P.,
STANLEY.

EPA/LH

Roply at 43.

Ecc 5 10 63

September 26th. 1963.

Dear Les,

With reference to your letter of the 24th, the conclusions arrived at by the majority of farmers is that spray dipping off the shears and again in March/April will control keds with the same effect as plunge dipping once in March/April, but it seems that spray dipping either done once off the shears or once in March/April is not as effective as one plunge dip in March/April.

Alternatively, some farms have spray dipped off the shears and plunged dipped in March/April and this would appear to be the MEE best method of eliminating keds altogether. It has been found that spray dipping in March/April is not very satisfactory compared with spraying off the sheers as at the former time sheep have a longer

growth of wool.

There is no doubt that sheep put through a spray dip do not get so much hashing about 'as those thrown into a plunge dip and

the former operation is much quicker.

Future policy is to endeavour to eliminate the ked and avoid dipping of any sort, hence the S.O.A. letter to the Colonial Secretary dated 17th July 1963.

Yours sincerely,

3 C. Garding

The Honourable L. Glesdell. J. P.

Please attack file containing x JE 1093/11 attacked. Den 1093/11 attacked. D



28th.October, 1963.

Sir,

I request permission to dip our Port Howard and Dunnose Head sections during the month of February, 1963.

I com,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W.M. Clement

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

Ack'a LH

7/11/63

(Aestion 11 Cap 40. Vol.)

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date |
|---------|--------------------|-------|--------------|----------|
| | Psy | | | 11.11.63 |
| То | | | | |
| etat CL | EMENT FOX BAY EAST | | | нол/с |

Yourlet 28th October dipping please give reasons for request

Colonial Secretary

LG/LH

Reply at 46

Bu 15/163

No. 122.

TELEGRAM.

From Clement, Fox Bay.

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

Despatched:

15th November, 19 63. Time: 1600

Received:

15th November, 19 63. Time: 1630

45

Reference your telegram re my request to dip Port Howard and Dunnose Head sections in February. My reasons are to avoid unnecessary droving and paddocking of stock.

Clement

P/L : LH (Intld.) HLB

BERTRAND & FELTON LIMITED.

DIRECTORS:

W. H. CLEMENT.
J. T. CLEMENT.
A. G. BARTON.
H. C. HARDING.



STANLEY,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

21st December, 19 63.

The Honourable

The Colonial Secretary,

STANLEY.

Sir,

With reference to Section 11 of the Live Stock Ordinance, I beg to apply on behalf of Bertrand & Felton Ltd. for a permit to be exempt from dipping this coming year.

I am to enquire when the Stock Inspector will be available to go to Roy Cove to examine sheep to confirm their freedom from ked, live and scab.

I am,

Sir,

your obedient servant,

Secretary.

Ack'd. HI 23/12/63 Report of

Packe Bros. & C. Limited Tox Pray Falkland Islands,

28th.December, 1963.

Sir,

44 I refer to my letter requesting permission to dip our Port Howard and Dunnose Head sections during February, 1964, and to which so far, I have received no definite reply.

- 2. Would the Government consider granting permission for us to spray dip 4,000 wethers at shearing this year (1964) we would then spray them again in March. This is purely an experiment.
- 3. I should be most grateful for an early reply as we shall soon have the above flocks in hand.

4. I would ask the Government to re-consider their décision re semi-automatic rifles, please see my letter of the 30th. September, 1963.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. Clement

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

A

Achid (receiving attention)

Reply at u9

January,

64.

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter dated 28th December, 1963.
I apologise for my delay in replying.

- 2. In regard to the dipping of sheep at Port Howard and Dunnose Head I enclose a permit signed by the Inspector.
- 3. Permission is also granted for you to carry out an experimental spray dip and spray of 4,000 wethers during shearing and in Earch as outlined in the second paragraph of your letter.
- 4. I shall be obliged if you will kindly let me have a brief note of your conclusions at the end of the experiment. They will be of interest to the Inspector.
- 5. As you know, I have only just arrived here and I will investigate your query concerning semi-automatic rifles as soon as I can. Once again I apologise for the long delay in replying to your query.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd.) W.H. Thompson

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Copy in 1896/A D |

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

WY/III

This is to authorise the Manager of Fox Bay Mast to dip the Port Howard and Dunnose Head flocks during the month of February, 1964.

(Sgd.) G.A. Stewart

M.A. Strice

7th January, 1964.

HLB/LH

Copy to Oi/c. Agric.

KIV 47.

A Bill for An Ordinance

Further to amend the Live Stock Ordinance. Title

, 19

Date of commencement.

BE IT ENACTED by the Legislature of the Colony of the Falkland Islands as follows —

Enacting clause.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Live Stock (Amendment) Ordinance, 1963, and shall be read as one with the Live Stock Ordinance, hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance.

Short title. Cap. 40.

2. Subsection (1) of section 11 of the principal Ordinance is amended —

Amendment of section 11 of the principal Ordinance.

- (a) by deleting the full-stop at the end of paragraph (c) and substituting a semi-colon,
 - (b) by inserting immediately after paragraph (c) the following new paragraph
 - "(d) the inspector may, on the application of the owner of any mainland station, supported by the written consent of the owners of all adjoining stations, exempt that owner from dipping in any one year if he is satisfied that the sheep on that station have been absolutely free from ked, lice and scab during the preceding shearing season and that the boundary fences of that station are in sound condition and properly maintained:

Provided that the owner of an adjoining station shall not unreasonably withhold his consent.".

OBJECTS AND REASONS

The object of this Bill is to authorise the inspector of the stock to exempt owners of mainland farms from the statutory annual dipping requirements, if he is satisfied that the sheep on that farm have been free from ked, lice and scab during the preceding shearing season.

Ref. 1093/III.

(Oh January,

CE.

Dear Sir,

47

I refer to your letter of 21st December, 1963, in which you apply for exemption from dipping during the year 1964 and have to request that, in accordance with Section 11 of the Amended Livestock Ordinance, you support your application with the written consent of the manager of the neighbouring farm. Arrangements will then be made for the Officer-in-Charge Agricultural Department to visit Roy Cove to examine the flocks.

Yours faithfully,

WH Thempson

(Sgd.) H.L. Bound

for

COLONIAL SECRETARY

M.G. Creece, Esq., J.P., Secretary, Messrs. Bertrand & Felton Ltd., STANUSY.

Bu 31 1 64 (-1445) KIV- 4 66 447.

HT.B/T%.



12th. January, 1964.

Dear Sir,

69

Thank you for your letter, No. 1093/f. of the 6th. January. 1964.

- 2. Thank/you for the permit allowing us to dip our sections at Port Howard and Dunnose Head during the month of February.
- 3, Thank you for the permit granted to us, to Spray dip 4,600 wethers during shearing and again during the dipping period in March. In this connection I have enclosed to you a questionaire sent me by Mr. Manders, and I should be grateful if you would add anything in the way of information that you think the Government might need.
- 4. The enclosed will be forwarded to you at the conclusion of next shearing season.
- 5. Semi-automatic rifles. Let me say, that I have no intention of making an issue of this subject with the Government, vide, my letter to the Colonial Secretary, dated the 30th. September, 1963.

As a farmer I am only trying to combat the depredations of certain birds of m prey, namely the Turkey Buzzard and the Corancho.

The Walther Rifle, an illustration of which I sent the Government, is now as far as I know unobtainable in the United Kingdom;

the illustration was cut from an old Midland Gun Co.Ltd. catalogue this firm has now been taken over by Parker Hale, Ltd., and the above rifle does not appear in the catalogue they have sent me.

If the Governments will consider my request to import two rifles which I consider suitable-these rifles will not be sold-they will remain the property of the above company, and will be issued for use by the shepherds that I consider fit to use them.

- I shall of course send the Government the satalogue I have 7. received from Parker Hale, to you for perusal nting the rifle that I think would suit our requirements.
- 8. In conclusion, thank you for your apology for what you term long delay, in replying to my letter of the 28th. December. May I say that I realise the amount of work, shelved pending your arrival in the Colony, must have taken up all your available time.

I hope that you will find it possible to visit us before I go on leave this year.

Yours faithfully.

LAJ. Clement

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

- 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

22 January,

64.

Dear Sir,

- 52 Thank you for your letter of 12th January, 1964, and for the enclosure.
 - 2. As it stands the questionnaire is quite satisfactory and contains queries on all the points which can be usefully handled.
 - 3. I am looking forward to meeting you and I hope to get out into the Camp just as soon as I have learn; enough to make visiting useful. In over early visit would be very one sided.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) W.H. Thompson

COLONIAL SECRETARY

The Manager, FON BAY MAST. Bu 301.60(5)

BERTRAND & FELTON, LTD.

The Hon.,
The Colombal Secretary.

Stanley.

ROY COVE,

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

January 20th 1964

Sir,

Our Secretary Mr M. G. Creece has passed to me your letter of 10th January referring to his request for this farm to have exemption from dipping in 1964, under the Livestock Ordinance Amendment.

We now repeat this request and attach a letter of agreement from our only neighbour, Holmested, Blake & Co.Ltd.

We expect to finish all shearing in 2 days time - no keds have been seen on our sheep for the past 5 seasons and we remain clear this season.

In respect of a visit by the Officer-in-Charge Agricultural Dept. I suggest he arranges to visit us sometime next week when we expect to have between nine & ten thousand sheep in the yards for drafting; this will make a splendid opportunity for him to see a very representative sample of our flocks.

I will advise him by telegram about Monday Jan. 27th when I can expect to have this mob in hand - probably about Jan. 29th.

Please cable if this can be arranged.

Yours faithfully,

Manager.

Ack'd LH 22/1/64

HOLMESTED BLAKE & COMPANY, LIMITED

DIRECTORS: R. BLAKE, H. S. HOLMESTED, E. G. MATHEWS, A. L. BLAKE, MRS. C. A. E. STRONACH

LONDON OFFICE:
120, PALL MALL,
LONDON, S.W.1

TELEPHONE: WHITEHALL 6077/8

HILL COVE,
FALKLAND ISLANDS

CABLES: "BLAKE FOXBAY"

Manager

1st January 1964

Messrs. Bertrand & Felton Ltd.

Roy Cove

Dear Sir,

Messrs. Holmested Blake & Co. Ltd. have no objection to Roy Cove sheep not being dipped during 1964.

Yours faithfully

Hanager

DECODE.

No. 283.

TELEGRAM.

From Mr. Miller, Roy Cove.

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

Despatched:

27th January,

1964.

Time: 0920

Received:

27th January,

1964.

Time:

'Phoned.

54

My letter 20th expect mob in yards a.m. 29th. When does Stewart arrive?

Miller

Reply at 57



GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date |
|--------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------|
| | Psy | | | 27.1.64 |
| То | | | | |
| etat N | ILLER ROY COVE | Conf. copy 'phoned | R/T Office 27th) | НОЛ/с |

Stewart flying tomorrow 28th

Colonial Secretary

No. 318.

TELEGRAM.

From Mr. Miller, Roy Cove.

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

Despatched:

28th January, 19 64. Time: 0845

Received:

28th January, 19 64. Time: 1500

'Phoned.

Might announcement evening 27th advises Stewart arriving and returning 28th. As already advised by me sheep not in hand before late 28th and 29th.

Miller

P/L : LH

Reply at 59

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE



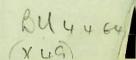
FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date |
|--------|------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------|
| | Psy | | | 28.1.64 |
| То | | | | |
| | MANAGER ROY COVE | (Conf. copy 'phoned | R/T Office | HOA/c |

58 Kers Stewart will fly tomorrow and is confident that he can examine sufficient animals in time available to permit him to form an opinion same day

Colonial Secretary





GIBRALTAR STATION,
PORT SAN SALVADOR,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

28th January, 1964.

The Colonial Secretary,

STANLEY.

RMP/JEP/S.D.2.

Dear Sir.

I have pleasure in forwarding a report on the results of sheep spraying carried out on this farm last season. The results reported are based on observations made during the shearing now in progress. A copy has been sent to the A.O.

I refer to your letter No.1093/F of 9th March, 1963 in which permission was granted for the spraying only of part of our flock. Permission was requested for 11,400, but in fact only 9,194 were sprayed.

This year I propose to do all the main dipping with the spray, and if, after giving consideration to my report, you approve of this proposal I should be grateful for your permission.

I have requested the permission of the Agricultural Officer to dip approximately 2,500 ewes during the last week of February.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Hanager

Ackiel 5,2,000 Reply at 61

REPORT ON SPRAY DIPPING CARRIED OUT AT GIBRALTAR STATION

- 25th March, 1963 to 10th April, 1963.
- (2.) Wethers atooth and up. Breeding ewes 4 tooth and up.
- (3.)3,585 Wethers. 5,609 Eves. Total 9,194.
- The New Zealand 'Holton' Sheep Spray Unit with Hypo N.700 Pump, powered by Model D.B. S.A. Engine in Portable Unit Form. (4.)
- (5.) Dieldrin as formulated by Cooper, McDougall & Robertson Ltd., and sold under the name of Cooperdiel.
- (6.) (a) For the wethers 1 gal. Cooperdiel to 74 gals. rainwater. (b) For the ewes 1 gal. Cooperdiel to 80 gals. of rainwater.
- (7.)150 lbs. per square inch at all times.
- (8.)Not calculated.
- (9.) Considered highly successful but for various reasons given below complete eradication of keds was not achieved.
- (10)(a) I attribute the good results to the fact that spraying with Dieldrin is quicker and easier to perform than plunge dipping, and the actual control of spraying, or in other words, making sure the sheep are thoroughly covered, is the responsibility of one man only.

(b) The high working pressure and the efficient but simple arrangement of the Holton Spray equipment.
(c) The use of Dieldrin as an insecticide which in my opinion

is far more effective than the products which are in current use for plunge dipping.
(d) That reinwater for dilution has been used throughout, so climinating the hard water problem.

- (e) The fact that clean fresh solution is used at all times. At present all surplus solution runs to waste.
- Factors considered to have thwarted complete success. (1) The abnormally high infestation of keds. The infestation here was gradually increasing in spite of all efforts to control it. We have been hampered recently by a badly leaking dip bath which has caused loss of solution and uncertainty of solution strength.
- (2) The unpredictable climate. It would seem desirable to spray only when there is no possibility of rain, at least until the sheep have had time to dry. This is not always possible and portions of our ewe and wether flocks had rain within a few hours of spraying. Warm weather is most desirable but seldom coincides with the work.
- (3) Incomplete mustering. This is always a risk and very few infested sheep need be left in the camp to cause even a mild spread of keds through a flock before the following season.

 (4) The occasional escape of sheep from pens and paddocks while awaiting spraying.
- The spray race was used strictly according to the makers (11) instructions. Nozzle frame width and top nozzle height were adjusted to suit the average size of sheep in each particular run. The unit has a semi permanent installation at the woolshed and is enclosed at the sides with flat iron and on top with corrugated perspex.



Although all sheep were sprayed off the shears last season, and all lambs were sprayed at weaning, observations so far indicate that the young sheep which were all plunged in March have the highest percentage of keds.

In the wethers, which are being shorn this week, the number of keds seen so far is extremely low. No result can be stated for the ewes, but at lamb-marking only one ked was seen and this was on a lamb.

The very low infestation has resulted in cleaner and better grown wool from all classes of sheep so far shorn.

FUTURE INTENTIONS

To continue experimenting and to improve still further the installation of the spray unit.

To request Government permission to use the wray only during the main dipping in March 1964.

All sheep are again being sprayed off the shears and lambs will be sprayed on weaming.

Until even more satisfactory results are achieved, permission to spray off the shears only and to eliminate the main dipping will not be sought.

28th January, 1964.

Motoling

10 February, 1964.

Dear Mr. Pitaluga,

Gone to to produce your report on spray dipping.

Your help is very much appreciated.

I will let you have a reply to your two requests just as soon as I can.

Yours faithfully,

(Sga.) Willoughby

COLONIAL SECRETARY

R.M. Pitaluga, Esq., Gibraltar Station, SALVADOR. Reply at 65

WT/IM.

DOUGLAS STATION



Sheep-farmers

DOUGLAS STATION FALKLAND ISLANDS

5th February, 1964.

Your Ref: 1093/F

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

Dear Sir,

Spray Dinning.

We again seek permission to spray dip all our sheep this season, and in view of the satisfactory results obtained during the last few seasons, we trust you will again have no objection.

We will as usual be submitting our report on last season's results in the near future, when shearing has been completed, and final results are known.

Yours faithfully,

KIV 61

"anager.

Ack'd H1 10/2/64

Reply at 64

Oi/c, Agric.,

Ref. 60.

What are the answers? Please discuss.

C.S.

15th February, 64.

Dear Sir,

[o] Fu

Further to my letter of the 10th of February, 1964, I have now discussed your requests with the Agricultural Officer and permission is given to spray dip your main flock.

You may also dip approximately 2,500 ewes during the last week of February.

The Agricultural Officer should have contacted you by radio telephone already giving you this reply.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd) W. H. Thompson.

COLONIAL SECRETARY

R. M. Pitaluga, Esq., Manager Gibraltar Station, PORT SAN SALVADOR.

Reply at 65

WHT/FH

15th February, 64.

Dear Sir.

Spray Dipping

There will be no objection to you spray dipping your sheep this season.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd) W. H. Thompson.

COLONIAL SECRETARY

J. G. Reid, Esq., anager, Douglas Station Ltd., OUGLAS STATION.

fa.



65

25th February, 1964.

The Colonial Secretary, STANLEY.

Dear Sir,

Thank you very much for your two letters dated 10th and 15th instant and for your kind permission to spray dip our main flock. We are starting this job next week.

Shearing was completed today, and I am now able to report that our ewes were carrying even fewer Keds than the wethers, so I am most optimistic about the results of this years' spraying.

Yours faithfully,

Manager

7

10-

DOUGLAS STATION



Your Ref: 1093/F

Sheep-tarmers

DOUGLAS STATION FALKLAND ISLANDS

2nd May. 1964.

Colonial Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.

Dear Sir.

Enclosed please find our Report on Spray Dipping Trials carried out here last year.

We regret that owing to shortage of labour we have been unable to compile detailed statistics on this occasion, however this no longer seems necessary, when our results have been quite satisfactory over the last few years, and in any case we note that you did not consider it necessary to send an observer on any occasion this year, but which had been done regularly in previous years.

We, for our part, now see no reason why Epray Dipping should not be considered a legal alternative to Plunge Dipping, and wonder whether Government would now consider taking steps to enact suitable legislation.

It is now very obvious that farms in their own interests, are now employing that type of dipping which gives them best results, some employing a combination of spray and plunge, while others are using the alternative methods with different age groups and classes of sheep

REPORT ON SPRAY DIPPING TRIALS CONDUCTED AT DOUGLAS STATION - 1963.

All sheep on the farm were once again sprayed this year, receiving two applications of insecticide, the first at shearing - "off shears", and the second at normal dipping time. All lambs were treated initially at weaning.

The Holton Sheep Spray operating at 150 p.s.i. and deliver ing 240 gals. of an 0.2% solution of Cooperdiel per hour, was used at all times.

Results were as usual very satisfactory with the number of sheep lightly infested with Keds being not more than 2% except in the case of our main Wether flock where it was in the region of 75%, but as in other cases the infestation was very light and no badly stained fleeces were found.

The reason for the higher percentage of "ethers infested is in our opinion, as in previous years, due to the fact that the camp concerned is not completely fenced in, and some mixing of sheep may occur. This problem should not arise in future years, when the camp is to be used as a 'summer camp' only, and further fencing is being erected to prevent sheep straying.

Once again we are very pleased with the results obtained as compared with plunge dipping, and we feel the wool is generally brighter and more attractive in appearance using this method. Sheep are also much more easily and quickly treated and there are no losses or after effects such as were commonly associated with plunge dipping

An additional advantage in favour of spraying "off shears is that this treatment affords some protection against the spread of the bacteria causing 'boils' in sheep, and should eventually help to eliminate this condition.

| Cnt'd | | | |
|-------|--|--|--|
|-------|--|--|--|

In view of the fact that the majority of trials carried out on other farms have not always been entirely satisfactory, we think we hould point out that it is very important that the equipment is carefully maintained, and operated according to the manufacturer's instructions. Particular care should always be taken that the through put of the Race is as recommended, and this should be checked from time to time during the season. Pressure should also not be allowed to drop below the recommended figure, and is usually an indication of some other fault.

These factors, combined with incomplete gathering of flocks, are we are sure, associated with these failures.

We should also perhaps point out that our best results have always been obtained with high pressure equipment, and which has the added advantage of being somewhat more economical than the low pressure equipment, which we have also used on occasions in the past.

Douglas Station,

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

2nd. May, 1964.

8 May,

64.

Dear Sir,

Co Thank you very auch for your letter of the 2nd May, 1964, and your report.

2. I will ask the Executive and Legislative Councils to consider your suggestion on a revision of the existing law in so far as it concerns spray dipping, but, you realise, the infrequency of Meetings makes an early reply impossible.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. (J. H. Thompson)

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Hannger,
DOUGLAS STATION.

pee 10.

8 May,

64.

Dear Sir,

Yee 66

It has been suggested to Government that spray dipping of sheep should now be considered a legal alternative to plunge dipping.

2. Before taking any action I shall be obliged if you will let me have the opinion of your Association.

Yours faithfully,

Right W. H. Thompson

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Secretary, Sheep Owners Association, STANDAY,

WHT/TB.

BU 30.7.64 AUTUGE



The Falkland Islands Sheepowners Association,

(LOCAL COMMITTEE)

STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The Colonial Secretary Stanley

Dear Sir,

23rd. July 1964 27.7

Spray Dipping

68 With reference to your letter of the 8th. May last, reference 1093/F.

The Association, at their annual meeting in Stanley, considered that enough experimental work had been carried out to show that spray dipping was not 100% effective.

The chemicals used with spray dips are likely to be withdrawn from sale and any substitutes will require a lengthy period of trial.

In view of these considerations the Association does not consider that spray dipping should be made a legal alternative to plunge dipping.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

BOK July,

64.

Dear Sir.

I refer to my letter of the 8th ley concerning the revision of the law insofar as it concerns apray ippine.

At its annual meeting in Stanley the Theop Owners' Association considered that enough experimental werk had been carried out to show that spray dipping was not 100 offective. The association also said that chemicals used with spray dips are now likely to be with rawn from the parket and any substitute will require a length period of trial.

Under the circumstances I do not now propose to consider any immediate change in our existing legislation.

Yours inithfully,

(W.H. THOMPSON)

The Fanager, DOUGHAS STATION.

WHT/IN.

Oi/c Agric.,
Please read file

Grando)

1093 = 7Pa

SCHEDULE

| Approved Spray | Dipping Experiments | | 1093 1 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------|
| Farm | Quantity | Date | Folio |
| Douglas Station | 3,000 | | 199 |
| Fitzroy | 3,000 | 4. 2. 60 | 209 |
| San Carlos | 3,000 | MAR/APRIL 2. 3. 60. | 233 |
| Douglas Station | 100 | | 235 |
| Douglas Station | 3,000 | | 305 |
| Fitzroy | 3,000 | Jan. 1961 | 316 |
| Douglas Station all | l - except mountain wethers | Mer. 1961 | 339 |
| Teal Inlet | 1,000 cwes | March 1961 | 333 |
| Packe Bros. Fox Bay Section | 5,000 wethers | March/April 1962 | 358 |
| Fitzroy (Pleasant Point) | 3,000 | | 369 |
| Green Patch (Horseshoe B | ay) 3,000 | | 369 |
| Douglas Station | All sheep | | 371 |
| Teal Inlet | All sheep | | 377 |
| Bluff Cove | 3,000 | | 378 |
| San Carlos | 3,000 Breeding en | wes | 379 |
| Packe Bros. Pt. Howard Section | All sheep | | 428 |
| Packe Bros. Fox Bay Section | 5,000 wethers | | 418 |

SCHEDULE

Approved Spray Dipping Experiments

| Farm | Date | Folio |
|-------------------|----------|-------|
| Dunnose Head | February | 2 |
| Port Howard | February | 2 |
| Bluff Cove | | 8 |
| Port Louis | | 13 |
| Douglas Station | | 14 |
| Port San Salvador | | 19 |
| San Carlos | | 20 |
| Teal Inlet | March | 25 |
| Port San Carlos | April | 27 |

SUPPLY OF SERAT DIRING PERPERIMENTS

| | | | | | | | | | | Factors |
|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Farm | Type of Sheep | Period | Me. of Sheep | Type of Spray | Substance | Strength | Pressure | Cost per | Result | Result Obs. General Obs. |
| Teal Inlet | Breeding Eves | 17.3.61 - 7.2.62 | 1,000 | Gooper Allman Spray Race | Cooperdict | 1 to 7 5 | 12 to 14 16s p.s.1. | 1 2 d | Portiolly successful | (See folio 381 in 1093/II) |
| Fitzroy | Pares | Feb. 1961 - Fob. 1962 | 2,177 | Gooper Allman Spray Raco | Cooperdiel - | 1 % 75 | 10 1bs | | Partially successful | (See folio 382 in 1093/II) |
| Douglas Stn. | Rough Sheep | 22.5.59 - U ₁ .7.59 | 109 | Holton Sheep Spray | Dieldrex 15 | .2% .1% | 15 0 p.s.i. | 00 .25 1,0 0 .4€ | Partially successful | (See folio 390 in 1093/II) |
| Douglas Stn. | Hoggets or Lombs | 15.1.60 - 3.2.60 3.5.60 | 2,730 | Holton Sheep Spray | Dieldress 15 | .2% | 150 p.s.i. | ∯d = 3d | Porticlly successful | (See folio 391 in 1093/II) |
| Douglas Stn. | Bros | 11.1.60 | 110 | Holton Sheep Spray | Dieldrex 15 | .2% | 150 p.s.i. | - ∰a | Successful | (See folio 392 in 1093/II) |
| Douglas Stn. | Ewes, Rams, Shearlings | 3.1.61 - 9.2.61 25 - 31.3.61 | 11,150 | Holton Sheep Spray | Dieldren 15 & Cooperdiel | .45 | 150 p.s.i. | 1.01 - 1.274 | Guocessful | (See folio 393 in 1093/II) |
| Douglas Stn. | Noggets or Londo | 1/2 - 27.1.61 22.3.61 | 1,, 259 | Cooper Alleen Spray Bace | Cooperdiel | •27 | L. p.s.l. | 1.578 | Perticlly successful | (See folio 394 in 1093/II) |
| Teal Inlet | All Sheep | 1.3.62 - 9.4.62 24.11.62 - 7.2.63 | 22,642 | Gooper Allman Spray Race | Geoperdicl | 1 to 75 | 12 160 4 4 | | Partially successful | (Sec folio 22 in 1093/F) |
| San Carlos | Iloggets | Narch 1962 Dec. 1962 - Jan. 196 | 5 , 3% | Holton Spray | Cooperdiel | 75 : 1 | 120 153 | åa l | Unauccesful | (See folio 30 in 1093/F) |
| San Carlos | Wethors | n | 4, 366 | Holton Spray | Cooperdiel | 75 : 1 | 120 163 | ₫a ~ | Portially successful | (See folio 31 in 1093/F) |
| San Carlos | Breeding Bres | 11 | 2,965 | Holton Spray Pace | Cooperdiel | 75 : 1 | 120 1bs | 4a | Lutescoous | (See folio 32 in 1093/F) |
| Douglas Sta. | All Shoep | 1962 | 21,044 | H olton Sheep Sp ray | Cooperdiel | .2% | 150 p.s.i. | ₹a | partially successful. Other sheep - successful | (See folio 35 in 1093/F) |



1.15. P.A

23rd. November, 1964.

Sir,

I should be grateful if you would grant permissiom to enable us to dip our Dunnose Head and Port Howard Sections during the month of February, 1965.

2. I refer to my letter dated the 12th. January, 1964, acknowledging your permit to Spray Dip 4,000 wethers during shearing and again during the dipping period commencing the 1st. March.

This experiment was not carried out owing to bad weather, and I do not intend to undertake any experiments with the Spray Dip in the future.

3. However, thank you for granting permission to experiment.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

VH Clement

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

Repay at 11

December,

61,0

Dear Sir.

Thank you for your letter of the 23rd Hovember, 1964, concerning dipping.

Permission is granted to dip your Dunnose Head and Fort Howard Sections in Webruary 1965 as required.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) W.H. THOMPSON

GCLOWEAL SECRETARY

The Manager, FOX BAY MAST.

WHT/IM.



HOLMESTED BLAKE & COMPANY, LIMITED

DIRECTORS: R. BLAKE, H. S. HOLMESTED, E. G. MATHEWS, A. L. BLAKE, MRS. C. A. E. STRONACH

LONDON, S.W.1

TELEPHONE: WHITEHALL 6077/8

HILL COVE,
FALKLAND ISLANDS

CABLES: "BLAKE FOXBAY"

Manager

24th January 1965

Roy Cove

Dear Sir

I certify that this Company has no objection to Roy Cove sheep not being dipped during 1965.

Yours faithfully

Manager

BERTRAND & FELTON LTD.

The Hon. . The Colonial Secretary. Stanley.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

ROY COVE.

January 25th 165

Exemtion from Statutory Dipping.

Sir.

The sheep on this station are once again entirely free from Ked infection and under Section 11 of the Amended Livestock Ordinance, we once more request permission to be exempt from the normal statutory dipping of sheep this year.

13 We attach a letter of full agreement in our action from our only neighbour, Messrs Holmested, Blake & Co. Ltd. of Hill Cove.

If you are able to advise when an officer representing the Stock Dept. is able to come and see some sheep, we will make such sheep available; preferably in February.

Yours faithfully,

Manager.

76

A. C. S.

Re. 75. About Tuesday of next week (9 es); but if this doesn't suit the Miller perhaps he could suggest a more commissed date was can easily fix in with any arrangements he may have.

15he books the flight, ph?

1.2_64

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

77

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P1677 P4416 8/64

| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date |
|--------|------------------|-------|--------------|--------|
| | Stanley | | | 2.2.65 |
| То | | | | |
| etat | MANAGER ROY COVE | | | HOA/c |

Yourlet 25th January can arrange visit of stock assistant Tuesday 9th

February or later if desired stop Please confirm earliest

Secretary

Reply at 78

HLB/LH

bu 6.2.65 Ki 76.

DECODE.

No. 93.

TELEGRAM.

From Mr. Miller, Roy Covc.

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

Despatched:

5. February,

19 65.

Time :0955

Received:

19

Time:

Reference visit Stock Assistant on or after 10th more convenient.

Miller

P/L : LH

Copy to: Agric (Intla.) HLB

Reply at 79

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P1677 P4416 8/64

| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date |
|--------|----------------------|------------|-------------------|----------|
| | Stanley | | | 6.2.65 |
| То | | and the fi | - Process Acres 6 | 12-11-15 |
| e. | tat MANAGER ROY COVE | | | HOA/c |

Stock assistant will visit Wednesday 10th returning 11th

Secretary

Copy to: Agric

HLB/LH



GIBRALTAR STATION

(SHEEP FARMING)

"GIBSTAY PORTSTANI FY"

OUR REF.

YOUR REE



PORT SAN SALVADOR, FALKLAND ISLANDS. SOUTH ATLANTIC.

16th March 1965

The Colonial Secretary,

STANLEY

Dear Sir,

I had hoped to have my Spray Dipping Report ready to send in by this mail but time is short and I will send it by the next opportunity.

We start dipping next week and this year will be plunging all the young sheep up to eighteen months old. Lambs seem to be the most difficult sheep (due to their long wool) from which to eradicate the Ked and as we now have this pest reduced to insignificant numbers, I hope this move will do the trick.

All of our mature sheep were practically Ked free at shearing time and subject to receiving your permission, for which I would be grateful, I intend to use the spray only for these. All sheep including lambs have been sprayed at shearing time

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully.

Sur leply at 83

TELEGRAM.

From Pitaluga, Salvador.

Colonial Secretary, Stanley

Despatched:

6th April, 19 65

Time:

Received:

6th April, 19 65

Time:

81 Grateful you radio reply to my letter 16th March.

Pitaluga

P/L : LS

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P1677 P4416 8/64

| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date | |
|--------|------------------|-------|--------------|--------|--|
| | Stanley | | | 8.4.65 | |
| То | | | | | |
| etat | MANAGER SALVADOR | | | HOA/c | |

Yourlet 16th March permission granted please forward report in due

Secretary



BV 24/6/65 please

GIBRALTAR STATION

(SHEEP FARMING)

TELEGRAMS
"GIBSTAY PORTSTANLEY"

OUR REF.

YOUR REF



PORT SAN SALVADOR,
FALKLAND ISLANDS,
SOUTH ATLANTIC.

4th June 1965

The Colonial Secretary, STANLEY.

Dear Sir,

S, 19/6

HE to see.

I refer to my letter of the 16th March and would first of all apologise for the delay in forwarding my report on spray dipping.

As a result of this delay however, the attached report now covers this years spraying operations and some interesting findings which may have a bearing on previous poor results with this method of Ked eradication.

I would be interested to know if a similar problem has ever been reported from any other farm.

Yours faithfully, R.M.PITALUGA & COMPANY,

MANAGER

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
- 12. General observations and future intentions

GIBRALTAR STATION

(SHEEP FARMING)

TELEGRAMS
"GIBSTAY PORTSTANLEY"
OUR REF.
YOUR REF.

PORT SAN SALVADOR, FALKLAND ISLANDS, SOUTH ATLANTIC.

3rd June 1965

REPORT ON SPRAY DIPPING AT THE ABOVE STATION.

- 1. 24th February, 1964 to 13th April, 1965. All dipping operations are covered.
- 2. All types and ages of sheep on the farm; off the shears and at the two main dippings covered by the report.
- 3. Main dipping 1964: 17,507. Main dipping 1965: 17,932.
- 4. The New Zealand 'Holton Century' Adjustable Sheep Spray Unit with Hypro N700 Pump, powered by a B.S.A. Model D petrol engine in portable unit form.
- 5. Dieldrin as formulated by Cooper, McDougall & Robertson Ltd., and sold under the Trade name of Cooperdiel.
- 6. (a) All sheep off shears: 1 gal. Cooperdiel to 80 Gals. Rainwater. Lambs at weaning: 1 gal. Cooperdiel to 60 gals. Rainwater.
 - (b) Main dippings 1964 & 1965: Lambs (Hoggets) 1 C. to 60 R/W. Wethers and other early shorn sheep 1 C. to 70 R/W. Ewes and other late shorn sheep 1 C. to 80 R/W.
- 7. 150 lbs. per square inch at all times.
- 8. Not calculated.
- 9. Partially successful.
- 10. Please refer to my previous report dated 28th January 1964. With the exception of my remarks under (c), I would confirm the factors to which I attribute the partial success of Spray Dipping.

Referring also to my previous report and in particular, my reasons for this form of dipping not being completely successful - at least at Salvador - I would observe:

1. The previous high infestation has been reduced by spray dipping to a very small one but the important thing is that it still exists although only of consequence in the Hoggets. To combat this it was decided to plunge this flock while spraying all others at the main dipping. After consulting the Colonial Secretary to this end, it was found that our water supply was inadequate for replenishing a badly leaking bath in addition to dipping sheep; the cost of keeping such a dip up to strength would have been ruinous. As the flock was in and waiting, there seemed to be only one quick alternative: to spray the sheep in batches of 1200 and put them into the wool-shed for 8 to 10 hours; some were in for over 12. The idea of this being to provide as near as possible, slow drying with the hot humid conditions in which dieldrin works best. One rarely gets such conditions outside in the Falklands. This operation took about a week, the weather was kind and all went well but on bringing the first batches back for eye-clipping after a short rest in the paddocks, we found that the keds had not been killed, indeed they were as fresh and active as ever. This was a serious setback and we had immediately to put all available hands to work on the bath to try to make it hold dip long enough to get the flock through.

60

Continued.....

While this work was in progress we carried out some tests to ascertain the cause of the failure of the spraying in what were almost ideal conditions.

Our discoveries confirmed a suspicion I voiced to Mr. McIntyre, the Coopers representative who visited us just before dipping. It would appear that our more recent consignments of Cooperdiel are different in some way and when subjected to the high pressures of the spraying operation, become ineffective - a chemical breakdown perhaps?.

When applied to long or short wooled sheep direct from the mixing tank by hand, it killed all keds in a very reasonable space of time (two hours maximum) without putting the sheep under cover. Several recently shorn stragglers known to be carrying keds were secured in the spray race and literally saturated by turning the spray on and off at normal pressure. An immediate inspection showed the keds to be moving in the fluid and an inspection twenty-four hours later revealed that they were still alive and active.

It is hoped that the new product shortly to replace Cooperdiel, will be more reliable; the plunge dipping we were able to do eventually, is of doubtful value as the completion of the second day of this was followed within a few hours by heavy rain.

- 2. The climate: this always seems to be at its most unpredictable when we are dipping and is a constant hazard.
- 3. Incomplete mustering: double gatherings and the use of small hand held radio/telephones for greater control have made this virtually a thing of the past.
- 4. Escape of undipped sheep: alterations and improvements to old pens and paddocks have eliminated this problem.
- 11. The spray race is always operated strictly in accordance with the makers' instructions. Some changes in the installation have been made to good effect and others are planned as my faith in this method of dipping has not been shaken by the foregoing setback.
- 12. The present low, if somewhat persistant, infestation of keds continues to show in a cleaner and better grown clip; some of our better fenced flocks are now completely free of this pest.

FUTURE INTENTIONS:

To continue experimenting.

To use the new Coopers spraying compound if available and to the complete exclusion of Cooperdiel.

To spray all sheep off the shears and the lambs at weaning. In the case of the latter, to put them back in the shed for a few hours after spraying to assist penetration of the longer wool.

If certain conditions are satisfactory, to ask Government permission to use the spray only for the main dipping in March, 1966.

Salvador.

3rd June 1965.

R.M. PITADUGA & COMPANY,

MANAGER

1/8

85

22nd June, 1965.

Dear Mr. Pitaluga,

Thank you very much for your letter and report of the 4th of June. It is nost helpful.

A similar problem has been reported from other farms but not in the detail you give.

I would like to circulate your report, or parts of it, to the Sheep Owners' Association. Would you have any objection?

W. H. THOMPSON.

R. N. Pitaluga, Esq., SALVADOR.

TB

Ropy 1 86

GIBRALTAR STATION



(SHEEP FARMING)

TELEGRAMS
"GIBSTAY PORTSTANLEY"

OUR REF.

YOUR REF. 1093/F.



PORT SAN SALVADOR,
FALKLAND ISLANDS,
SOUTH ATLANTIC.

29th June 1965

The Colonial Secretary,

STANLEY.

han ble retin us

Dear Mr. Thompson,

Thank you very much for your letter of June, 22nd regarding my report on sheep spraying.

It is interesting to hear that this problem has been encountered on other farms. I should perhaps, mention here that in the tests we carried out, we used various solution strengths from normal to near pure Cooperdiel without apparent harm to either Ked or host.

I have no objection to your circulating my report or, as you may prefer, parts of it to the Sheep Owners Association and I shall look forward to hearing any comments they may make.

Youra sincerely

R.M. PITALUGA.

17th August, 65.

Dear Sir,

Rub

I attach sufficient copies of extracts from reports made by Mr. R. N. Pitaluga on spray dipping at Gibraltar Station.

He has very kindly allowed me to make these extracts from his report which I think may be of interest to members of your Association.

Both Mr. Pitaluga and myself look forward to hearing any comments your members may make.

Yours faithfully,

(Spa) W.H. Thompson COLONIAL SECRETARY

he Secretary, heep Owners' Association,

Reply out & & letter for this

The Falkland Islands Sheepowners Association,

Ir reply please quote the SECRETARY BOBS OFFICE (LOCAL COMMITTEE)

STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

24th August,

19 65.

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter reference 1093/F dated 17th inst., enclosing copies of extracts from reports made by Mr. R.M. Pitaluga on spray dipping at Gibraltar Station.

I will let you know what comments our members make as soon as I can.

60110 2 6 in , D931H

I have also to acknowledge receipt of your circular letter reference 1093/H dated 19th inst. on the subject of itch mite.

Yours faithfully.

BoBarnes.

Secretary.

The Colonial Secretary, The Secretariat. STANLEY.

Bu 30/9/68 to av reply bu 30.11.65

The Falkland Islands Sheepowners Association,

(LOCAL COMMITTEE)

STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

DEAR SIR,

WITH FURTHER REFERENCE TO YOUR LETTER NO. 1093/F

DATED 17TH AUGUST AND TO MY REPLY THERETO DATED 24TH

AUGUST.

LENCLOSE, IN DUPLICATE, COPIES OF THE TWO REPLIES

! ENCLOSE, IN DUPLICATE, COPIES OF THE TWO REPLIES ! HAVE HAD TO MY CIRCULAR TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION, ENCLOSING EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS MADE BY MR. R.M. PITALUGA ON SPRAY DIPPING AT GIBRALTAR STATION.

Yours FAITHFULLY,

BoBarres.

SECRETARY.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,
THE SECRETARIAT,
STANLEY.



Copy to Manager, Port Louis.

Stanley, 3rd Sept.,1965.-

Dear Sir,

With reference to the Report on spray Dipping. -

After careful consideration of the dates mentioned, it is difficult to understand why it was not brought forward at our Annual General Meeting. -

I therefore recommend it be deferred to our next S.O.A. meeting.-

Yours faithfully,

(sgnd) R.L.Robson

for Estate T. Robson.

To,
Hon. Secretary,
S.O.A.,
Stanley.

8918

North Arm, 26/8/65.-

The Secretary,
The Sheep Owner's Association. -

Dear Sir,

I have read Mr. Pitaluga's Report Extracts with interest. You ask for comments:-

It can be deduced from these Reports, that San Salvador Station had ticks on it's sheep during the whole of the period covered by the Reports - 25th March, 1963 to 13th April, 1965. In this, San Salvador has been similar to all East Falkland Farms. In fact, from Report 3/6/65, section 10, it can be deduced that there has been a high infestation, and that the dip-out of repair in 1963 (see pt (1), section 10 of Report 28/1/64)-was still "ruinous" to work in '65.-

Perhaps Mr. Pitaluga should be made aware that under section 21 of the Live Stock Ordinance he is required to keep all "appliances necessary to dip and dress all the sheep on the Station" etc.. The main item is, naturally, a dip in working order. Stewart should have chipped him up about this when Stock Inspector.-

Dieldrin is very effective as an insecticide. -

I find it hard to believe that he can be continuing throughout as he says in Report 28/1/64, section 11 ... using the spray race strictly in accordance with the makers' instructions if, as in Report 3/6/65, he says "eye-clipping after a short rest in the paddocks, we found that the keds had not been killed".-

Now Dieldrin is cumulative in the fat of animals dipped or sprayed with it, and, in sufficient quantity, is injurious to people eating meat of same. This is why the U. K. Government has caused it to cease to be manufactured. Such meat would be prohibited from importation into the U. S. A. - Doubtless Salvador and other North Camp users will continue to fulfil their Mutton Quota for Stanley, and in Stanley far more mutton is eaten per capita than in the United Kingdom or the U. S. A.-

Dieldrin is a cumulative poison. -

A substitute for Dieldrin will be forthcoming - Diasanol, or some such - but it is not for it's inefficiency as a tick killer that Dieldrin is being withdrawn from use. Thus we can expect the substitute not to be so effective as that which it replaces.-

Mr. Pitaluga speaks of an inadequate water supply - top 2nd page, Report 3/6/65. With Gammotox and Gamamine based plunge dip preparations, he can use salt sea water. Surely the sea is not far from Salvador. -

On page 1, section 10, of the 28/1/64 Report, he attributes the good results to the fact that spraying with Dieldrin is quicker and easier to perform. Surely this is very muddled thinking. Can ease and time-saving be regarded as causes of a job being done better? They are in themselves results of - not causal.-

We all know that plunge dipping, carried out in accordance with the makers' instructions, is 100% efficient on the sheep, ticks and pupae put through it. The U. K. Min. of Agriculture will not accept spray dipping as satisfactory, and still insist on the yearly immersion of each sheep for 1 minute. Most U.K.

Farmers who spray, do so as a deterrant against blow-fly strike. Which pest we havn't got so far. -

It is a fact that most North Camp dips were built about the same time, are falling to pieces about the same time, and the present Managers would like to find something easier than the donkey work of renewal.-

You asked for comments, perhaps I have said more than enough. So I will stop.

Yours sincerely,

(sgnd) John P. Oliver

DOUGLAS STATION

LIMITED____

Radio A. "GREENSHIELDS
PORT STANLEY"



DOUGLAS STATION FALKLAND ISLANDS

29th September, 1965.

In 3/10 May/10

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

Dear Sir,

Spray Dipping

Enclosed please find my report for trials carried out last year, and I must apologise for the delay in submitting this.

This year, as you were verbally informed, we are, in a trial, trying to compare the effectiveness of Coopers new experimental dip, 23Z61, with Cooperdiel which we have been using for the last few years.

In this experiment, we initially treated some hoggets with this new insecticide at a dilution of 1:640 on 20th February. These sheep were next examined on 1st April, when it was found that 56/152 lambs treated with this new dip were lightly infested with keds, while of those treated with Cooperdiel at 0.2% or 1:80, 22/130 were similarly infested.

In view of this result at that stage, which suggested that the new dip was only half as effective as Cooperdiel, the 23Z61 group were then sprayed again at 1: 320, while the Cooperdiel lot were retreated as previously.

Now, on 17th inst. we have again examined these sheep, and find that all are lightly infedted, and it has not been possible to differentiate between the two treatments.

As a result, we have now sprayed all these sheep again at increased strengths in an endeavour to eliminate this infestation, and/or to prevent any staining of the fleeces which may have occured in the next few months before shearing, though at the present time the wool is still particularly bright and clean, with no sign of any stain, and in fact the infestation is not heavy enough to enduce this, though at the same time, no sheep could be found which had not got one ked on it.



Cnt'd.....

We have been in touch with Messrs. Cooper, McDougall & Robertson with regard to the results so far in this trial, and it now evolves that we had by some misunderstanding used 23Z61 at a strength that they had only recommended for "off shear" treatment initially, but our results at 1st April therefore have confirmed further work they have been doing themselves, and their present recommendations for 23Z61 are:-

- (i) For sheep sprayed off shears with 23Z61, a wash concentration of 0.15% would appear to be the lowest recommendable level, i.e. a dilution rate of 1: 480
- (ii) For lambs and hoggets carrying four to six months wool, it is clear that a wash concentration of 0.2% is the minimum required to give an acceptable level of ked control i.e. a dilution rate of 1; 320.

From this work, it would appear that 23Z61 will be equally effective as Cooperdiel, but at the moment there is possibly more work required to determine the correct rate of application.

Yours faithfully,

Manager.

This year all sheep on the farm were again sprayed - hoggets at weaning and normal dipping time, and all other sheep "off shears" and again at dipping time.

Equipment used was the Holton Sheep Spray operating at 150 p.s.i. and delivering approx. 240 g.p.h. of an 0.2% solution of Cooperdiel (Dieldrin).

Once again results were good, with the number of sheep being infested at shearing being from 2-5%, and the wool being very bright and clean, however such good results were not obtained with the hoggets, and practically all of these had a ked on them, and also approx. 15% were "tick stained" to some degree.

As the writer was away on leave when the hoggets received their second application of insecticide at dipping, and also during the winter months it is not possible to arrive at an accurate reason for the poor results in this particular case, and in fact the worst results we have had in spraying hoggets over the last few years.

It should perhaps be pointed out that all spraying at dipping this year was carried out under very unfavourable weather conditions and in the case of the hoggets, rather later than usual, and which no doubt had some bearing on the result.

In view of these results with the hoggets we now feel that they should be sprayed with a somewhat stronger solution - say 0.4% Dieldrin, and which we have used on some occasions - since they are already varrying approx. 4 month's growth of wool when treated initially at weaning.

Now, as in the past, the only sheep with which we have any difficulty in getting good results control of parasites with spraying, are our hoggets, and while this year's results are the worst to date, and which may no doubt have been aggravated by the unfavour able weather conditions, we feel that by taking extra precautions, this may be overcome, and intend to continue with trials of this nature in the future.

BN 31.1068

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNOR BY R.M. PITALUGA,

DATED 4TH OCTOBER, 1965.

61 26/10

The time and trouble taken over our dipping of the hoggets in April was to no avail; the keds also are very large, well grown and many in number. While it is vaguely possible that immunity to Cooperdiel and Gamatox dipping compounds is gradually being bred among the keds, I am now convinced that subtle changes in the formula, making the compounds almost ineffective compared to the earlier supplies, is the real cause of failure.

Su 31. 10 65 (10g)

BU 15.1155 61

DECODE.

No. 311.

TELEGRAM.

From Mr. Clement, For Bay.

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

Despatched:

26th January, 19 66 Time: 0900

Received:

26th Januaryt 19 66 Time:

Grateful you grant permission to dip Port Howard and Dunnose Head section in February.

Clement

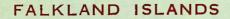
Reply at 93

P/L : IS

Copy to: Agric

93

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE



SENT

P1677 P4416 8/64

| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date |
|--------|---------------------|-------|--------------|---------|
| | Stanley | | | 26.1.66 |
| То | | | | |
| | | | | |
| е | tat CLEMENT FOX BAY | | | HOA/c |

92 Yourtel 26th permission granted

Colonial Secretary

Copy to: Agric

LS



GIBRALTAR STATION

(SHEEP FARMING)

TELEGRAMS "GIBSTAY PORTSTANLEY"

OUR REF.

YOUR REF.



PORT SAN SALVADOR. FALKLAND ISLANDS. SOUTH ATLANTIC.

16th February 1966

The Colonial Secretary. STANLEY.

Dear Sir.

SPRAY DIPPING

Shearing has shown us to be completely free of Keds in all our flocks from the age of three years upwards. In view of this, I would like to use the spray only for the main dipping of these sheep and your permission to do this would be greatly appreciated. As a precaution, all the above sheep were sprayed off the shears.

In spite of all the time and trouble taken with our young sheep last season (my report of 3rd June, 1965) we have experienced a more serious increase in Keds among these than ever before and I fear that much of their wool will not find a very good market.

All lambs this season have been sprayed at weaning but for the main dipping, I intend to plunge them twice along with all one and two year old sheep with a three weeks interval between each plunging.

I hope the above plans will meet with your approval and I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully.

R. M. PITALUGA & COMPANY.

leply at 98.

95

C.S.

I feel this is a very delicate subject for laymen to be handling, however, I have called in Mr. L. R. Anderson, Foreman of the Agricultural Department for his advise on this matter. Anderson is of the opinion that Spray Dipping used as the main dipping was turned down several years ago. He also recommends that all sheep on Gibralter Station should be plunged dipped, even if all their flocks from three years upwards are free of Keds. There is still the risk of these Keds spreading from the younger sheep.

O.I.C.

Ag. Dept.

22. 2.66.

6,3/3

No. 28.

TELEGRAM.

| ~ | | - |
|---|---|---|
| | 1 | d |

From Mr. R. Pitaluga, Salvador.

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley

Despatched:

2nd March,

19 66

Time:

Received:

3rd March,

19 66

Time:

21

94

Would be grateful to know if you received my letter of 16th February

Pitaluga

P/L : LS

Reply at 97

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P1676 P4416 8/64

| Num | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date |
|-------------|------------------|-------|--------------|--------|
| | Stanley | | | 4.3.66 |
| To etat MAN | MAGER SALVADOR | | | ноа/с |

96

Yourtel 2nd March yes stop My apologies for holding up the answer and failing to acknowledge stop Letter in post

Thompson

4th March, 1966

Dear

94

My sincere apologies for the oversight on my part. Your letter of the 16th February arrived here on the 17th and somehow it went to ground.

I am now trying to get Executive Council to make some positive recommendation on how we should approach the livestock problem. We have no livestock officer or staff and the so-called Agricultural Department is the Harbour Master and two men. Your query is a delicate one for laymen to be handling. As I understand it spray dipping is still not the approved main dip, and it seems to us that all the sheep on Gibraltar Station should be plunge dipped. There must still be some risk of keds spreading from the younger sheep.

However you are authorised to proceed as for last year, pending clarification of the issue for the future.

I am sorry if this letter is a trifle "wet" but I feel it better to put the facts to you, rather than to pretend and hide behind a "civil servant's answer".

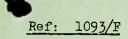
Yours faithfully,

(H.E. Thompson)

Mr. R. Pitaluga, SALVADOR.

LS

Reply at 102



3rd March, 1966

MEMORANDUM NO, 23/66 FOR EXECUTIVE COUNCIL Implementation of the Livestock Ordinance

Section 3 of the Livestock Ordinance Cap. 40 states:-

"Inspectors to be appointed. 3. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance the Governor may appoint duly qualified persons to act as inspectors for such periods, at such salaries and on such terms and conditions as may be thought proper by the Governor in Council. No inspector shall, either directly or indirectly, be an owner of or dealer in sheep or act as the agent of any farmer, under a penalty for any such offence not exceeding £50."

There is now no Government officer qualified or appointed to deal with livestock problems, and difficulty is being experienced in handling related matters

The following will suffice to illustrate the type of problem involved.

94

Letter from R.M. Pitaluga and Company, dated 16th February 1966

"Shearing has shown us to be completely free of keds in all our flocks from the age of three years upwards. In view of this, I would like to use the spray only for the main dipping of these sheep and your permission to do this would be greatly appreciated. As a precaution, all the above sheep were sprayed off the shears.

In spite of all the time and trouble taken with our young sheep last season (my report of 3rd June 1965) we have experienced a more serious increase in keds among these than ever before and I fear that much of their wool will not find a very good market

All lambs this season have been sprayed at weaning but for the main dipping, I intend to plunge them twice along with all one and two year old sheep with a three weeks interval between each plunging

I hope the above plans will meet with your approval and I look forward to hearing from you."

This letter was addressed to the Colonial Secretary, who had no alternative but to refer it to the nominal head of the "Agricultural Department" who is the Harbour Master. The Harbour Master in turn consulted Mr "Bikey" Anderson, the senior labourer paid from Agricultural votes

Is this good enough? Alternatively should Government turn for advice to private individuals who cannot be held responsible for their advice?

Honourable Members are asked to advise on a course of action to cope with what is in danger of becoming useless and inoperative legislation.

Honourable Members might care to know that Anderson's opinion on the Pitaluga query was that all sheep on Gibraltar Station should be plunge dipped He says that even if all their flocks from three years upwards are free of keds there is still a risk of keds spreading from the younger sheep

Israed to all members 2/4/66
By Xco 26/3/66

LS

The Colonial Secretary MAR 1966 STANLEY. The Hon.,

Roy Cove, Falkland Islands.

March 9th, 1966.

hotel Et 60 11/13

Sir,

1. With reference to the Ex.Co. memo No. Disposal of 75 Kw. Blackstone Generator, seems fortunate that E.S.R.O. require it.

For my part I would hope that these per for the suggested £2,000.

2. Referring +2 With reference to the Ex.Co. memo No.21/66, ref; 0428/III., Disposal of 75 Kw. Blackstone Generator, I would agree that it

For my part I would hope that these people buy it outright

Referring to your memo. 23/66, ref. 1093/F. Livestock Ordinance. I entirely agree that the current situation is very far from satisfactory. However with regard to the letter from R.M. Pitaluga & Company I have the following observations to make.

In the first place it is difficult for myself as a stockman

to follow Mr Pitaluga's proposed action this autumn.

His para. One does not make sense with his para. Three. Every farmer's breeding ewes in this Colony are of 3 years old and upwards. If it was necessary to spraythe lambs off his ewes at weaning (January) and again double plunge in March, those lambs must have been full of ked which could only have come from their mothers. Y How then can all his sheep of 3 years and upwards be 'completely free of keds' ?

As a farmer I cannot understand why he himself does not automatically set out to plunge dip all his sheep to clean the If I were an Inspector under the Ordinance I would not countenance for a single minute that that farm should be allowed to spray dip any sheep in the autumn. X

However, that opinion does not alter the present composition of the Stock Department where at present we have no person with the necessary knowledge and authority to answer such queries.

And in this connection let me hasten to add that the opinion which you quote of Mr Anderson is the only sensible answer that any good stockman could give and I can only hope that for the time being the Department acts upon it. By this date it is probably too late to do much as all farms are by now well into the dipping operation.

I rather think that upon investigation you may find that rather more than the statutory number of sheep that may be spray--dipped on farms, are in fact in some areas being spray-dipped.

I think that from the opinion which you quote as from Mr Anderson, the seniour labourer of the Department, you can Exist safely proceed to answer any such further queries similar to that of Mr Pitaluga, by reference to Mr Anderson himself.

Livestock Ordinance, continues.

For the future I think you should again write to the Sheepowners Association for their considered recommendations.

For my part, there are as good stockmen within this Colony as in any other part of the Commonwealth and it should not be necessary to incur the very considerable expense of importing another Mr D.S.A.Weir (1937), good as Mr Weir was at his job.

Your Section 3, Cap.40. rather interferes with the, even temporary, appointment of any local active farmer, But I see no reason why either that para. be altered, or, if one is available and willing, a suitable retired farmer be appointed.

Such opinion could naturally carry considerably more weight than that of a man in Mr Anderson's position, sound as

Mr Anderson's stock judgement obviously is.

Yours faithfully,

Lany Mulli



UGLAS STATION

Sheep-farmers

DOUGLAS STATION FALKLAND ISLANDS

23rd March, 1966.

Colonial Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.

Dear Sir,

HM Please approved Si

Spray Dipping

We again seek permission to spray dipp all our sheep here again this season, on an experimental basis as in previous years, and would be pleased if you could confirm that this will be in order as soon as possible, since we would like to commence dipping in about a week's time.

Yours faithfully,

Manager.

Reply at 103

6.8.

approved.

Manager Donglas advised 0.16.

Lyphne to Stoceed his fear. He was 26/3.

also advised that the me the was coming up for genere consideration the entane of the discourse od, the present him

1

GIBRALTAR STATION

(SHEEP FARMING)

TELEGRAMS

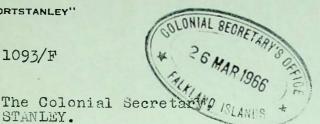
"GIBSTAY PORTSTANLEY"

OUR REF.

YOUR REF.

1093/F

STANLEY.



PORT SAN SALVADOR, FALKLAND ISLANDS, SOUTH ATLANTIC.

22nd March, 1966.

Dear Mr Thompson,

Thank you for your letter dated 4th March and for authorising us to proceed with our dipping as last I can understand and appreciate your doubts in this matter and would offer the following notes in an effort to ease some of them :-

1. Spray dipping is not an approved main dip, and from the time of the early experiments it has been the rule that farms must have Government permission to use it as such, in the interests of proving the mthod one way or the other.

- 2. In spite of failure of it last year among our young sheep (lambs and shearlings) which I am convinced, was caused to a large extent by the failure of Cooperdiel under pressurisation, plus its lack of penetration in wool of more than 1" in length, it obviously still has some killing power because we have cleared our older sheep of keds, and are keeping them clear, using this method only.
- 3. On lambs with wool ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}$ " at weaning to 3" at dipping time, spraying now appears to be useless and a waste of time and money as a means of eradicating keds, and seems to give no appreciable control over the pest for the reasons suggested in 2 above.
- 4. Plunge dipping is the approved method in the Falklands, but using Gamatex it does not eradicate or control keds in a single dipping as the manufacturers claim, even when used at a greater strength than they direct. Hence our decision to dip twice with a three weeks interval between. we started spraying, keds were rife in all ages and classes of sheep, and increasing quickly in quantity in spite of all efforts with plunging. In two seasons of spraying off the shears and doing lambs as well, the infestation was almost negligible until the apparent but unadvised change in the performance of Cooperdiel. In addition, it was not considered unusual to have ten or twelve bales of tickstained wool when plunge dipping only, this season we had only two, but this seemed bad after being clean.
- 5. I believe Cooperdiel is off the market now, and I have not heard what if anything is to replace it, nor have I heard very good reports of the new experimental products.

Well, I have waffled on as usual, but I hope the above will help to put you in the picture and maintain a strong case for spray dipping, but with Government control until the position improves.

Yours sincerely,

R. T. PITALUGA

29th March.

66.

Dear Sir,

I refer to your letter of 23rd March and confirm that it will be in order to spray dip all the sheep on your station this season.

The general subject of spray dipping is now under consideration and you will be advised of the outcome in due course.

Yours faithfully,

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Manager, DOUGLAS STATION

Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley, Falkland Islands.

4th April, 1966.

Ref: 1093/F

Dear Sir,

Implementation of Livestock Ordinance

Please refer to Memorandum No. 23/66 dated the 3ra March, 1966.

The attached letter from Mr. R.M. Pitaluga will no doubt be of interest.

Yours faithfully,

COLONIAL SECRETARY

To All Executive Council Members.

99



Your ref: 1093/F.

Port San Salvador, Falkland Islands, South Atlantic.

22nd March, 1966.

The Colonial Secretary, STANLEY.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

Thank you for your letter dated 4th March and for authorising us to proceed with our dipping as last year. I can understand and appreciate your doubts in this matter and would offer the following notes in an effort to ease some of them:~

- 1. Spray dipping is not an approved main dip, and from the time of the early experiments it has been the rule that farms must have Government permission to use it as such, in the interests of proving the method one way or the other.
- 2. In spite of failure of it last year among our young sheep (lambs and shearlings) which I am convinced, was caused to a large extent by the failure of Cooperdiel under pressurisation, plus its lack of penetration in wool of more than 1" in length, it obviously still has some killing power because we have cleared our older sheep of keds, and are keeping them clear, using this method only.
- 3. On lambs with wool ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}$ " at weening to 3" at dipping time, spraying now appears to be useless and a waste of time and money as a means of eradicating keds, and seems to give no appreciable control over the pest for the reasons suggested in 2 above.
- 4. Plunge dipping is the approved method in the Falklands, but using Gamatox it does not eradicate or control keds in a single dipping as the manufacturers claim, even when used at a greater strength than they direct. Hence our decision to dip twice with a three weeks interval between. Before we started spraying, keds were rife in all ages and classes of sheep, and increasing quickly in quantity in spite of all efforts with plunging. In two seasons of spraying off the shears and doing lambs as well, the infestation was almost negligible until the apparent but unadvised change in the performance of Cooperdiel. In addition, it was not considered unusual to have ten or twelve bales of tick-stained wool when plunge dipping only, this season we had only two, but this seemed bad after being clean.
- 5. I believe Cooperdiel is off the market now, and I have not heard what if anything is to replace it, nor have I heard very good reports of the new experimental products.

Well, I have waffled on as usual, but I hope the above will help to put you in the picture and maintain a strong case for spray dipping, but with Government control until the position improves.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) Robin Pitaluga

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF MEETING NO. 2/66 OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HELD ON THE 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th APRIL, 1966

1093/F 99 13. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LIVE STOCK ORDINANCE (Memo 23/66)

The Colonial Secretary outlined the problems besetting Government with regard to the implementation of the Live Stock Ordinance, particularly in matters related to the sheep farming industry.

A proposal to obtain the part time services of a retired farmer to act as Livestock Adviser and carry out occasional inspections of the Quarantine Station and Stanley Common was discussed at some length and Council advised that the question be deferred for further consideration at a later meeting.

Meanwhile the Sheep Owners' Association should be invited to express views on the subject.

Clerk of Council

105 a 106 transferred to 0797 4

28th April, 1966

Dear Sir,

The livestock Ordinance (Cap 40 Laws of the Falkland Islands) lays down certain obligations and requirements affecting the sheep farming industry. It also supposes that Government itself has access to technical klowledge and advice from within its own resources.

As your members know Government has no officer qualified or appointed to deal with livestock problems.

If Government turns for advice to private individuals, who may well have ideas which are not supported by their farming neighbours and who are not responsible to the Legislature or the taxpayer, a situation could well be created which would do considerable harm and do nothing to help the industry.

To enable it to cope with what is in danger of becoming useless and inoperable legislation Government is searching for a course of action and I shall be obliged if you will draw the attention of your members to the problem, and ask them for their advice.

It may be that the industry, through, or with the assistance of, your association could undertake a considerable measure of control over its own affairs, and if your members think this a practical proposition I shall be grateful for a synopsis of their ideas together with any suggestions they may have for providing the necessary enabling legislation.

I suggest that all answers be sent to you for discussion at your next meeting.

Mours faithfully,

W. E. TROMESON

COLONIAL SECRETARY

The Secretary, Sheepowners Association, Stanley.

ER

(104B). Implementation of the Livestock Ordinance.

You and I met members of the Sheep Owners Association on 16 16th July when a verbal reply was given to a <u>letter</u> addressed to the S.O.A. whih for some reason is not on file 1093F but a copy of which I have seen.

Would you please enquire from Mr Barnes whether the S.O.A. will be writing us a letter or whether the views expressed at the meeting on 16th July are to be taken as their reply?

4/8/66

Since dichating 47 1 have seen in SOA minutes.

109 transported to 0797/y

In reply please quote ref :- The Falkland Islands Sheepowners Association,

Amon

(LOCAL COMMITTEE)

STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

11th August,

19 66.

Dear Sir,

10 1

With reference to your letter of the 28th April on the subject of help for the Agricultural Department.

This matter was discussed at the Annual General Meeting of this Association, and it is considered that there are a number of persons at present resident in Stanley, who, with the full support of this Association, could be co-opted to deal with any emergency in the Agricultural Department.

The following names are suggested :-

Mr. A.G. Barton C.B.E.

Mr. K.W. Luxton

Mr. C.H. Robertson

Yours faithfully,

BeBarnes

Secretary.

The Colonial Secretary, The Secretariat, STANLEY.



· LE CH 04/8 110 1. I have acknowledged 24/8/60 ACC new the me Men me Mon well ment the me Les. BU Xes 27.866

66

Dear Sir,

110 Thenk you for your letter /BOB of 11th August.

The minds of the persons mentioned will be some in mind then our next problem arises.

Yours faithfully,

L.C. Gleadell
ACTING COLONI L CORTARY

The Secretary, Sheepowners' Association, STANDRY.

ER

Bu 27/8/66

THE 30th AND 31st AUGUST AND 1st SEPTEMBER 1966

1093/F 24. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LIVE STOCK ORDINANCE

Council noted that the Sheep Owners' Association had suggested the names of three members resident in Stanley who were willing to be co-opted to deal with problems arising in the Agricultural Department.

CLERN OF COUNCIL



TEAL INLET LTD.
TEAL INLET,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

October 3rd. 1966.

Dear Sir.

I would be grateful if you could inform me as to the conditions under which Douglas Station Ltd., is able to spray dip all their sheep as opposed to the usual trough dipping method.

In 1962 when we spray dipped all our sheep in the March/April period it was then necessary to obtain permission from Government and also all neighbours with boundaries adjoining our own. Do these conditions still apply?

Yours faithfully.

Manager Teal Inlet Itd.

The Colonial Secretary, Stenley.

Reperjar 15.

11th October,

66.

Dear Sir,

11+

I have been unduly long in replying to your letter of 3rd October, but recent events have kept me more than usually occupied. With regard to the conditions under which Douglas Station Limited is permitted to spray dip all their sheep I see from a letter from the Colonial Secretary dated 29th March that it would be in order to spray dip all the sheep on the station this season (i.e. early 1966). No mention was made of obtaining the agreement of neighbouring farms but the letter added that the general subject of spray dipping was under consideration.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) L. Gleadell

ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY

The Manager, Teal Inlet Limited, TEAL INLET.

IM.

Sac 119

See 118.

KN 113

0/e agric. De. See Prote fos. 1045; 107, 110,

112 +113.

Seen and noted thank you.

A 056.05-54+.

By 1011.66 Cf. lose 61 14/11

15th November, 1966.

Dear Mr. Barton,

114

By attention has been drawn to your letter of the 3rd October concerning sheep dipping and to Mr. Gleadell's roply thereto.

The practice to which you refer started before my time here and if, and when, you next come into Stanley I should be extremely obliged if you would spare a moment or two to talk the matter over. I am sure your advice would be very helpful.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd) williamsky Thompson

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

J.D. Barton, Esq., TRAL INLET.

IN

Reply al 19 Fa

your Ref. 1093/F

TEAL INLET LTD.
TEAL INLET,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Movember 25th. 1966.

Dear Sir.

Thank you for your letters of 11th. October and 15th. November.

My own experience is, unfortunately, that spray dipping alone with the dips that we have used so far is not an alternative to the trough dipping method. The results may vary from year to year, due possibly to weather conditions at the time of spraying, and they may vary from farm to farm for various reasons. But I think it true to say that everyone who has tried spray dipping alone, has had very disappointing results with the control of keds on young sheep especially hoggets.

For the coming dipping season, i.e. from March 1967 this farm will resist very strongly to any application by a farming neighbour to run their sheep on any camp adjoining that of Teal Inlet Ltd., if they have not been trough dipped.

Yours faithfully,

Manager Teal Inlet Itd.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY

3-DEC 1966

FALKLAND ISLANDS

ledyar 120.

13th December,

66.

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of the 25th November, 1966. The contents have been noted for action if and when more applications to spray dip are received.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) W.H. THOMPSON

COLONIAL SECRETARY

Mr. J.D. Berton,



DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From Clement,

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

Despatched: 7th January, 1967 Time: 0900

Received: 9th January, 1967 Time:

Grateful you grant permission to dip Dunnose Head and Port Howard sections in February.

Clement.

P/L: AA (Intld) H.L.B.

DOUGLAS STATION

Radio Address .
"GREENSHIELDS
PORT STANLEY"



DOUGLAS STATION FALKLAND ISLANDS

6th January, 1967.

Colonial Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.

WI 13/1

Dear Sir,

Spray Dipping

Once again, we seek permission to spray all our sheep on an experimental basis at dipping, and would be pleased if you would confirm that this is in order as soon as possible.

On this occasion, we intend to use the new dip - "Ponatox", which we had used experimentally on half a flock two years ago, and which appeared to give equally good, if not better results than Cooperdiel with which the other half of the particular flock was treated.

Unfortunately over the last two seasons results from sprayi ing with Cooperdiel have not been as successful as they were in the initial years it was used, and now, based on both our own and a neighbour's results, we rather suspect that there has been some deterioration in this particular product, and which could possibly occur during a period of storage though the manufacturers themselves deny any change in their product. Alternatively, we also suspect that the way in which we have been tackling this problem. which is carried out over rather too long a period of some two to three months, and which we think leaves something to be desired considering the period of protection against re-infestation provided by most insecticides, and we now intend to take steps to improve this factor. We also intend to take steps towards spraying rather earlier thanken at dipping time than in recent years, and which we are certain will give better results considering the amount of wool the sheep are carrying, and also the deter ioration in the weather later in the year.

Now, while we are very hopeful that "Ponatox" will give better results than those we have had with Cooperdiel the last two years, we would also point out that if after spraying with Ponatox this year, results are not improved, then we will have to seriously consider some alternative form of dipping, but we would first like an opportunity to test this new material ?



We would also point out that while we have not been very happy about the supplies of Cooperdiel we have received over the last couple of years, due to the afore-mentioned reasons, we also now suspect that it may be possible that the keds have become resistant to this material to some degree, caused possibly we think by the 'off shear' spraying of our sheep over rather a long period of time. If in fact this is so, the use of Ponatox which is an entirely different type of insecticide, will overcome this problem.

Now, finally we would suggest that while we have generally been very happy with the method and results obtained from spray dipping, and which in most cases have been superior to plunge dipping, our problem at the moment would appear to be in the choice of a suitable insecticide, and if this cannot be found then we will have to return to the conventional form of dipping.

Yours faithfully,

Manager.

Report at 26

huinte on ple. 1093/1.

3. Dec. 466.

An D. Bankin of Teal Inles called & provided shriply about continuouse of apray departs on Donglas Swith was chappen keds on T. I. I and what Spray depiping was provided mefficient.

Sard also GCR. Bonan hor happy about situation

afreed recurrently that he would accept appray chipping to coming Season provided that feeths on his boundary was plumpe dipped.

I said I would the also approach Sof for achice in hickwish.

I think he bould aprec to spray chappers for the hore season: This bound fine Dunglas chance 6. Reorganise.

He achimited that Sabarda which both primes toppays here getting identical tonsatisfacting results with each helped.

D, 30/2

KIV 122

14th January, 1967.

Dear Mr. Barton,

Douglas Station have once again applied to spray dip.

In his letter Mr. Reid says that he intends to use the new dip "Ponatox" which was used experimentally on a part of the Bouglas Station flock two years ago and which then appeared to give equally good, if not better results than Cooperdiel with which the rest of the flock was treated.

Although it is unusual to quote extracts from another persons letter without permission I think it reasonable in this case. Mr. Reid says

"Unfortunately over the last two seasons results from spraying with Cooperdiol have not been as successful as they were in the initial years it was used, and now, based on both our own and a neighbour's results, we rather suspect that there has been some deterioration in this particular product, and which could possibly occur during a period of storage though the nanufacturers themselves deny any change in their Alternatively, we also suspect that the way in which we have been tackling this problem, and in particular the 'off shear' spraying, which is carried out over rather too long a period of some two to three months, and which we think leaves something to be desired considering the period of protection against re-infestation provided by most insecticides, and we now intend to take steps to improve this factor. We also intend to take steps towards spraying rather earlier at dipping time than in recent years, and which we are certain will give better results considering the amount of wool the sheep are carrying, and also the deterioration in the weather later in the year.

Now, while/.....

D. Barton, Esq.,

Now, while we are very hopeful that "Ponatox" will give better results than those we have had with Cooperdiel the last two years, we would also point out that if after spraying with Ponatox this year, results are not improved, then we will have to seriously consider some alternative form of dipping, but we would first like an opportunity to test this new material.

We would also point out that while we have not been very happy about the supplies of Cooperdiel we have received over the last couple of years, due to the afore-mentioned reasons, we also now suspect that it may be possible that the keds have become resistant to this material to some degree, caused possibly we think by the 'off shear' spraying of our sheep over rather a long period of time. If in fact this is so, the use of Ponatom which is an entirely different type of insecticide, will overcome this problem.

Now, finally we would suggest that while we have generally been very happy with the method and results obtained from spray dipping, and which in most cases have been superior to plunge dipping, our problem at the moment would appear to be in the choice of a suitable insecticide, and if this cannot be found then we will have to return to the conventional form of dipping."

The awareness of the Douglas management of the need to achieve more success than heretofore is very helpful and it seems to me that a compromise between their view and your objection can be reached by giving permission for spraying to continue for this year only. If there is no real success, and by this I mean a success which the neighbours of Douglas Station must acknowledge, then I must warn that conventional dipping may have to be resumed.

Would you let me know as soon as possible whether this is agreeable to you.

Yours faithfully.

See 125

COLONIAL SECRETARY

DU 3.2.67

Your Ref. 1093/F.

ar Sir,



TEAL INLET LTD.
TEAL INLET,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

January 25th. 1967.

I refer to your letter of 14th January. 'Spray dipping at Douglas Station.

I have accrtained from the Manager of Douglas Station that in fact he cannot plunge dip, without rebuilding the trough or as he puts it "spending a lot of money ". As there is obviously not time this year to build a new dip, I will have to agree that Douglas be allowed to spray dip all their sheep again this year. However if the results they obtain this year are not much better than in the past two years, Douglas Station will have to change their method of dipping.

In the last paragraph of Mr. Reids letter quoted in yours, he says that the results obtained by spray dipping have in most cases been superior to those obtained by plunge dipping, I very strongly oppose this view.

I think that I have made my views clear to Mr.Reid, that the present method of disping at Douglas, with the results obtained so far, are only hindering farms on the Douglas Station boundary in their efforts to rid themselves of sheep keds.

I would finally suggest that next season when the Douglas Station hoggets are being shorn, an inspector should attend the shearing and give a report to yourself, and to neighbouring farmers as to the numbers (if any) of sheen keds present.

Yours faithfully.

The Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

V./ Teal Inlet Ltd

Seen to deke

Up 3rd February,

11/2/67

67.

Dear Sir.

122

I refer to your letter of the 6th Jamery, 1967, concerning spray dipping. I regret the length of time taken to reply but I have had to seek advice which has taken some time to obtain.

The Hanager of Teal Inlet Ltd. (Mr. J.D. Barton) has raised strong and wall based objections to your application, and I know you are fully aware of his views which I do not propose to restate at this stage.

However, in view of the difficulties you face, he has agreed that for this year he will not oppose spray dipping, but insists that full details of the results you achieve be made fully available and in sufficient time for a firm decision on next seasons policy.

I am quite sure that this is a matter which should be fully discussed at the mid-winter meeting of the Sheepowners' Association whose collective advice I am sure would be of the greatest value.

You are accordingly granted permission to spray dip again, but subject to the early presentation of an adequate report on results.

I have taken the liberty of sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Berton, who will, I hope agree to a further discussion of the matter in the Sheepowers' association.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) W. H. THOMPSON

COLONIAL SECURIALY

The Manager, DOUGLAS STATION.

Copy to Mr. Barton, Teal Inlet.

IM.

0954 The Agricultural Depth STORETARY'S OF Stanley. 21 FEB 1967

BERTRAND & FELTON LTD. ROY COVE.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

February 6th

Dear Sirs.

As in the last four seasons we again seek exemption from the statutory dipping regulations, for the year 1967.

to this action. I attach our pnly mainland neighbour's agreement

I shall be grateful if you will make the usual arrangements for an officer to come here for the formal inspection of sheep, if this is still required.

Yours faithfully.

may I approve blear.

I do not consider it meurang
18 send Biky anderson out to
instact Roy bour Sheep

Afroval Las been given

Manager.



HOLMESTED BLAKE & COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS : R. BLAKE, E. G. MATHEWS. A. L. BLAKE. MRS. C. A. E. STRONARCH, W. W. BLAKE, L. W. H. YOUNG.

LONDON OFFICE:
120, 12 LL MALL,
LONDON,

TELEPHONE: WHITEHALL 6077/8

HILL COVE.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

CABLES: "BLAKE FOXBAY"

1st Feb 1967

1279

Agricultural Officer, Stanley.

Dear Sir,

As manager for Holmested Blake and Co. Ltd. I have no objection to Bertrand and Felton Ltd. not dipping their sheep for keds in the year 1967.

Yours faithfully

18 Blik

Radio Address: "GREENSHIELDS PORT STANLEY" Sheep-farmers

DOUGLAS STATION
FALKLAND ISLANDS

An frankills will be
flaying at 9th wef 26 h Flb/2/67.

Us 24/2

Dear Mr Thompson,

I thought pherhaps it would be advisable, if I wrote to you privatley, and gave you some of my views on Spraydipping, or Tip Spraying as it is some times called. These opinions are my own, and are not necessarily the same as our manager Mr Reid.

The following are a few notes on the advantages and disadvantages, of the three main methods of dipping. Plunge Dipping.

Advantages: Thorough wetting of sheep, means long wool sheep can be dipped effectivley.

Disadvantages: I) Laborious procedure.
2) Considerable waste of dip.occurs.

3) Constant replenishment with water, and re-inforcement with insectici de as dipping proceeds.

4) Bacteriostats must be added if dip is not used within a day.

5) Sheep should be held for some hours before dipping so as to prevent fouling of the dip.

Shower dipping.

Spray Race.

Advantages as for plungedipping; also

I) Less manhandling needed.

2) Less wastage of material.

Disadvantages I) More complex apparatus than for plung dipping. meed of

Shower nozzles must be kept clear.
 Quick method.
 It is portable.

Advantages:

3) Small amount of water required.

4) Small capital outlay.
Disadvantages I) Penetration of fleece is not deep

2) Sheep must have no more than thremonths growth of wool.

3) Usually the most expensive form of dipping.

There is no dout that the results at Douglas over the last two or three years, have to say the leat been disappointing. This could have occured for any one of the following reasons:

I) Animals moving to fast through race, and thus receiving too IN little insecticide.

2) Bunching of animals in race.

3) Rapid re-infestation due too a poor gather.



Sheep-farmers

Radio Address:
"GREENSHIELDS
PORT STANLEY"

DOUGLAS STATION FALKLAND ISLANDS

The last reason is I belive, the main cause of our troubles at Douglas. In other words too few sheperds, and too many navvies. If proof is needed that sheep must not have more than three months wool at dipping time, one has only too look at the results of spraying hogs. We spray them at weaning time, at 3 to 4 months old, then at dipping time, when they will be 5 months old. There have always been some infestation of ked, but not

A The easiest way out when one gets a breakdown, is of course too blame the insecticide. Keds can no dout build a redstance too certain insecticides, I do not believe that is the case here. I believe the efficiency of any insecticide, depends mostly on the efficiency of the dipping procedure. The dip most commonly used in the Falklands is Gamatox, which has a BHC base, (Benzene hexachloride) which will only give a months protection against reinfestation. Ponatox a new dip, *of the organo-phosphorus type is supposed too give three months protection against reinfestation. Fisons not claim their dip Nucidol (diazinon) will give six months protection against reinfestation when sprayed, provided the sheep has no more than three months growth of wool. I have me douts! No dip is available that will destroy Ked pupae. Hence a single dipping will never eradicate all keds.

As a last thought, Iwonder if it is just coincidence that Peeble, Salvador, ourselves, and I belive Bonners are not really happy about our results with spraying. We are all using the New Zealand Holton high pressure spray. I am sure it is far too short. Is high pressure spraying suitable under our climatic conditions? I should like too see some results of sheep which have been sprayed in the Coopers Low Pressure spray race.

I hope you can make some sense ouy of what I have written, and perhaps it could form the basis for our discussion when I come to Stanley next.

Yours Sincerely,

Holand frem Lields

Sheep-farmers

Radio Address:
"GREENSHIELDS

DOUGLAS STATION FALKLAND ISLANDS 23 Feb 67

Dear Mr Thompson,

PORT STANLEY"

Many thanks for the extracts from Mr Bartons letters. I feel a private reply too you might not be out of place, I think Mr Reid will be witing more fully in the near future.

I) I note Mr Barton wrote before we had started shearing this year. Why?
2) What is Mr Barton's experience? We have never seen any of his reports.

3) Mr Barton says he has used dips. I would say he has only used one, Cooperdeil. A dieldrin based insectide.

4) He says quotexrightly in my opinion, that results vary from year to year, and farm to farm. Iwould add that this is true of plungedipping.

5) I agree results in young sheep is disappointing.

6) Mr Barton does not agree with Mr Reid's view that in most cases spray dipping is superior. Proof of the puding is in the eating-let anyone examine Douglas Station woll prices and averages over the last six years, and compare them with the previous six. I think one would find a far greater improvement than most of our neighbours.

7) Our death rate has gone down considerably since the start of spraying.
8) Mr Barton says we are only hindering farms to rid themselves of ked.
Why did Mr Barton not in take steps too have the last twelve miles of boundary fence between our two farms, put up years ago? instead

of waiting till about three years ago.

9) If plunge dipping is the answer, why have we still got keds?

Are Mr Barton's better results due too spraying off shears? I would suggest they are.

IO) We would welcome an inspector out here, but too see all the sheep,

and not just the hoggets.

Once again many thanks.

Kend Regards Maland

130

Sheep-farmers

Radio Address:
"GREENSHIELDS
PORT STANLEY"

Your Ref: 1093/F

Colonial Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office LANDS Stanley.

SOLONIAL SECRETARY SOLUTION SOLUTION SOLUTION SECRETARY SOLUTION SOLUTION SECRETARY SECRETARY SOLUTION SECRETARY SECRET

DOUGLAS STATION FALKLAND ISLANDS

24th February, 1967.

of

Dear Sir,

Spray Dipping

We must thank you for your letter of 3rd inst. granting us permission to spray dip all our sheep at dipping this year.

In regard to the second paragraph of your letter, I would like to point out that Mr. Barton of Teal Inlet has never really discussed the question of spray dipping with us recently, and in fact only advised us that he was raising objections to our doing so, little over a month ago when he pointed out that he had found two sheep infested our's in a Teal Inlet camp adjacent to our settlement, and which were infested with keds. He also mentioned at this time, that some of his employees had been querying the necessity for laborious plunge dipping when we at Douglas Station were permitted to more simply spray our sheep, and it would appear that this itself may have been an objection.

Now, while we are very aware of the fact that our results from spray dipping over the past two seasons have not been very satisfactory, we have been trying to ascertain the reason for this, since in comparison, our earlier results were excellent, though results from spraying hoggets have been variable, but at the same time never bad until the past two seasons.

Last year, Cooperdiel was used at double strength throughout in an effort to produce better results, but these were not achieved, and we are now at present attempting using an alternative dipping material, and which if it gives better results will point to some inadequacy in, or resistance developing to Cooperdiel In regard to the latter, we have just forwarded some keds and eggs to Messrs. Cooper, McDougall & Robertson Ltd., in England for examination, and will naturally advise you if they consider that these have developed any resistance to Dieldrin.

Now, in further regard to Mr. Parton's objections, and which did come as rather a suprise, when he had not consulted us prior to doing so, nor had he asked **tw** for any information from us on our results, or in fact asked to examine any of our sheep, we must point out that we would only be too happy for him, or

Cnt'd.......

any of our neighbours to examine any sheep they wish at shearing.

The would also suggest that in future a representative from the Agricultural Dept. be sent to easine some sheep at shearing, and which was the custom in our initial years of spraying, and which was also of assistance to us in making a more accurate and detailed report.

As mentioned in previous correspondence, we are as equally concerned as our neighbours in the success or otherwise of spray dipping, and if better results are not obtained this year, or the reasons for **mxxxxxxxxxxxxx** it's inadequacies discovered and rectified, then we will be forced to change our method, though at the same time we would point out that if it can be successfully done, then spray dipping has very many advantages in it's favour.

Yours faithfully,

Manager.

129

GIBRALTAR STATION

131

(SHEEP FARMING)

TELEGRAMS
"GIBSTAY PORTSTANLEY"
OUR REF. RMP/JEP.
YOUR REF.



PORT SAN SALVADOR,
FALKLAND ISLANDS,
SOUTH ATLANTIC.

6th March, 1967.

of.

The Colonial Secretary 1.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

SPRAY DIPPING

At the beginning of shearing, it had been my intention to plunge dip the whole of our flock at the main dipping this year as we had a very heavy infestation of keds in our young sheep, in spite of double plunging with a three weeks interval last autumn; and a light to moderate infestation in our older sheep which were sprayed only with Cooperdiel.

ALKLAND ISLA

However, the result of spraying off the shears this season with the new product Ponatox has been so remarkably good - virtually 100% extermination of keds - and the result of plunging at weaning all our lambs in double strength Gamatox so disappointing, that I have modified my plans and have decided to ask your permission to SPRAY ONLY two main ewe flocks (4,100 sheep) and our main wether flock (4,000 sheep) a total of 8,100 sheep, all of which have been shorn since the 13th January. ALL other sheep will be plunged in fresh double strength Gamatox.

Dipping in double strength Gamatox should be 100% efficient, that it isn't is due to several factors (1) This product appears to vary in quality (2) The weather, i.e. rain after dipping - this is not always avoidable and is something we can do little about (3) The length of our dip trough; too short to give one minute swim to all sheep, and this is most essential for penetration to the skin on lambs and other long woolled sheep. Putting sheep in backwards and plunging backwards with as much swim checking as possible is only partially effective, but before the main dipping I plan to put in four controlling obstacles (see sketch) which I hope will lengthen the time taken to get through the bath (14) Very possible resistance to Gamatox in the keds.

However, even the disappointing dipping at weaning did result in the death of a lot of keds and perhaps one other even slower one will do the trick. X One thing is certain now, the spraying of lambs or long woolled sheep with any product is a complete waste of time, money and labour.

See 133

/Continued....

The Comonial Secretary

best 'creep' characteristics possible will not be effective against keds who remain at the base of 12" - 2" of quickly growing wool.

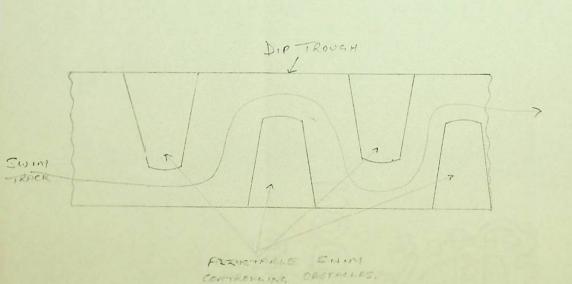
Our ewes this year will go out clean. If we can prevent any lambs getting out of their camp it would seem logical to expect to clear the keds out finally at next shearing. This may be too much to hope for but is worth striving for.

Incidentally, in addition to spraying off the shears, we also sprayed all shorn sheep a second time after an interval of 7-15 days before returing them to their camps. At the second spraying of the 15,000 sheep shorn we found only one live ked and he was pretty sick! For the first and second sprayings we used a mixture ratio of 1 gallon Ponatox to 480 gallons of rainwater and for the main spraying, if you permit this as a further trial, the ratio will be 1-320, as is required for sheep carrying more than two months' wool.

Mr. Reid at Douglas Station has been advised of my proposal and has no objections.

I will be most grateful for an early reply and look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely thusa.



No.

It is requested that, in any referto this memo-'um the above number and date should be quoted.



MEMORANDUM

11th March

1967

To:

The Honourable.

The Colonial Secretary,

STANLEY

From: The Officer in Charge,
Agricultural Dept.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

SUBJECT :-

Experimental Spray Dipping.

132a

The attached report received from Mr. Clement, Manager of Fitzroy is very interesting and I am certain you will wish H.E. and Members of the Ex. Co. to see it.

I am writing to Mr. Clement acknowledging the receipt of his report stating that it has been placed in the hand of the Colonial Secretary.

Officer in Charge,

Agricultural Department.

MEMORANDUM

From The Manager

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS COMPANY LTD.,

FITZROY

STANUXBY.

8/367

The Officer in Charge

The Agricultural Dept.

Dear Sir,

EXPERIMENTAL SPRAY DIPS

I refer you to my letter of March 8th. 1966 applying for permission to carry out certain trials with spray dips. I have pleasure in enclosing reports on trials (1) and(2) and to inform you that in trial three which has been continuing now for several years at Green Patch, no keds whatever were found at shearing 1967.

Yours faithfully,

Section Manager.

Fitaroy
March 8th. 1967.

REPORT ON THE USE OF PONATOX SPRAY ACAINST SHEEP KED

Mt. Fleasant. Formerly an area of 12,243 acres on which the flock grazed uncontrolled. Since 1964 divided into three paddecks as follows: - 6,280 acres, 2659 acres, 3304 acres. The flock is grazed over the three paddocks in an annual rotation. That is it takes roughly one year to complete the rotation.

SUORI between 14th & 19th. January 1966.

WEATHER Mainly dry with occasional showers.

TEMPERATURE. 58 - 60 deg. F.

STOCK 2,000 Breeding Awes.

PHAPOSE OF SPRAY Eradication of Keds. (Lelophagus ovinus)

DEGREE OF INFESTATION. About 65% with very light infestation

Three with a heavy infestation having obviously missed the main dipping in March. 1965

DIP Made by Messers Gooper, McDougall Robertson

Trade name Ponatox. Issued to Messers Falkland Islands Co. Ltd

Fitzroy as 23261. An Organophosphorus compound.

SOLUTION STREET 12 fl.oz. to 50 gals water.

shearers counting out pens after each spell. When examined one hour after spraying live keds were seen to be still active Flock returned to same system of grazing. Sheep in good average condition.

to Settle ent drafted and unwanted sheep removed. 1802 ewer put into Woolshed and about of them carefully examined. He keds or "eggs" were found. The flock was then given the following treatment:-

1802 ewes aged 3yr to 7yrs Sprayed Ponaton at same strength at shearing.

492. 4-t eves added to make up flock but plunged in Carmatox

PONATOX

WEATHER S.W. wind heavy squalls up to 08.00 hrs after that clearing to a fine bright day with good drying. No sheep dipped during squally period.

SHURN Jan. 17th. - 21st. 1967.

WOL Clean, bulky attractive fleeces

CMMENTS About 65% of the flock had a ked infestation but very light. This was spread through Ponatox sprayed and Gammatox plunged animals alike. No fleeces were discoloured with tick stain. At Lambmarking one ewe from a neighbouring section had somehow got amongst the flock. This animal had missed the previous autumn dip and was heavily infested. No doubt it did some harm before being discovered.

COST Ponatox is now on sale in the Colony at £10.15. 9. per half gallon. The amount used was w 4 gallons to dip 3,802 ewes No dip was re-circulated. This makes a cost of £1.67. & per 1,000 without adding freight charges to the farm.

INDICATIONS That in the circumstances as related above Ponatox (twice) appeared to give as good protestion control of ked as Gammatox plunge dip used once. That a longer trial under varying conditions of Stock Management, weather and temperature at the time of spraying is in the writer's opinion necessary.

Section Manager.

16 Clever.

Fitzpoy 8th. March. 1967

FORT ON THE USE OF MUCIDOL DIATEON AGAINST SHEEP KED

CARE Swan Inlet. 7235 acres. No sub-division. Fences in excellent condition.

BHORN Ja. 24 - 25 1966

MATHER Lainly fine occasional showers.

TEMPERATURE Approx. 55 deg. F.

STOCK xxxx 1346 Breading Mes.

FurposeOF SPRAY Eradication of Keds (metophagus ovirus)

DECREE OF INFESTATION 65% of ewes with light inrestation.

DIP Produced by Fisons Pest control Ltd. Nucidal Diszinon Sheep Dip. SCLUTION STREETH 4 pint to 25 gals water

- counting-out pens at the end of each spell. Immediate effect of spray not observed as sheep went straight out to paddock and were later returned to their own ground.
- SUBSECURIT TREATMENT Gathered and driven to Settlement Apr.9th-10th 1965. After removal of unwanted sheep 1123 flock ewes were put into woolshed and every ewe was carefully examined. He keds or "eggs" were found. Ewes were raddled but were not sprayed again. The flock was made up with 511 4-t ewes which had been plunged dipped in March/April. The flock was returned to its own camp.

MEATHER No record kept as sheep were not sprayed second time shown Jen. 16th-17th. 1967

COL Rather light, tender and not as attractive as It. Pleasant.

COMMINES Keds were found on only four Nucidol sprayed ewes and on six Gammatox plunged ewes.

THOUSANTONS That in the circumstances related above Mucidol Diaginon sheep spray, used only once of shears, gave very good control

after the initial kill. If the cost is reasonable Nucidol may be worth a further trial.

Section Manager.

16th March, 1967.

Dear Mr. Pitaluga,

131

Thank you for your letter of the 6th March on spray dipping.

Your proposal to spray your two main ewe flocks is agreed.

I hope, before long, to circulate a paper on spraying which I must confess contains much which has been cribbed from your letter.

.H. THOMPSON

See 134

Er. R. Pitaluga, SALVADOR.

ER

Po

GIBRALTAR STATION

(SHEEP FARMING)

"GIBSTAY PORTSTANLEY"
OUR REF. RMP/JEP.

YOUR REF.



PORT SAN SALVADOR, FALKLAND ISLANDS, SOUTH ATLANTIC.

13th April, 1967.

D1

19/4

The Colonial Secretary,

STANLEY.

Dear Mr. Thompson,

Thank you for your letter of the 16th March and for your permission to spray our two main ewe flocks. This has now been done and all dipping has been completed.

I am quite happy about the Ponatox sprayed sheep but not about the plunged younger flocks. The baffles I described in my letter were a complete success and the average time taken by lambs to get through was found to be at least three minutes. This should have been 100% effective considering they were swimming in fresh double-strength Gamatox, but lambs checked three days later were found to have live keds moving about freely in the still damp wool, and as the dip stain in all cases was right to the skin it now seems pretty certain that the insecticide is ineefective or else our keds have become immune to it. In a final effort to eradicate these brutes without having to resort to shearing the lambs I propose to abandon the use of Gamatox and try plunging in Diazinon next season.

I look forward to reading your paper on spraying and would add that if at any time you can make use of information I give you on farming matters, please feel free to do so.

Yours sincerely,

D

Tip Spraying of Sheep for Parasite Control

By L. K. WHITTEN, Parasitologist. Department of Agriculture Animal Research Station, Wallaceville

TIP spraying of sheep for the control of keds and lice is a recent development which has become very popular with New Zealand sheep farmers. The success of the procedure depends on the deposition of enough insecticide on the fleece in such a way that it comes into contact, sooner or later, with all the parasites present. It should persist in the wool for long enough to give a complete kill of the next generation of parasites hatching out from eggs or pupae.

 \mathbf{I}^{T} is clear that tip spraying cannot give complete saturation of the fleece and therefore it is suitable only for use with insecticides that possess the property of diffusing down the wool fibre and spreading in that way throughout the fleece. Only three insecticides in common use at present diffuse sufficiently rapidly to justify their use in surface application. These are dieldrin, aldrin, and diazinon. The concentration of the insecticide in the spray fluid used for surface application is much greater than that used in plunge dipping or saturation spraying.

Speed of Sheep Passing through

A large number of factors can influence the amount of wash that is deposited on the sheep. One of the most important is one over which we have only limited control-the speed at which the sheep passes through the chute. Observations at Wallaceville have shown that sheep from the same pen may travel at rates from 1 ft per second to 7 ft per second and that between three and four times as much fluid is deposited on the slowest as on the fastest moving sheep.

An adequate amount of insecticide must be deposited on the sheep that moves most rapidly through the spray, and naturally all other sheep will receive more than they require. Recommendations for dilution are based on this requirement.

Space between Sheep

Another important factor in determination of the amount of wash wasted is the space between successive sheep. When sheep are running head to tail



less wash will obviously be wasted than if there is room for another sheep or two between them.

Pressure

When the pressure falls below the recommended one, owing to a faulty gauge, reduced pump revolutions, or to blockages, the amount of fluid deposited is reduced. The reduction in deposit is much less than that due to speed differences. In one test a machine running at half pressure still deposited only 30 per cent less fluid per sheep.

Length of Wool

Length of wool has an important bearing on the amount deposited per A sheep with 31 in. of wool retained twice as much fluid as one with only ½ in. of wool. But if one considers the amount of insecticide deposited per pound of wool instead of the amount retained per sheep, the situation is entirely different. The sheep with 1 in. of wool retained four times as much insecticide per pound of wool as did the one with 3½ in.

This point is a very significant one, as it serves to stress the importance of using tip spraying methods when the wool is as short as possible,

Under these conditions, complete parasite control is much more likely

to be achieved than when the wool is longer.

Factors Governing Efficient Operation

Efficient operation in tip spraying depends on the following factors:

- 1. Pressure. Recommended pressures should be maintained throughout. Motors, pumps, and gauges should be checked regularly. The water supply should be clean and nozzles should be watched closely for signs of blocking.
- 2. Concentration. The manufacturer's recommendations should be followed in every detail, and dilutions should be made accurately.
- 3. Wool length. Spraying should be done with the wool as short as possible and, in any case, not later than three months after shearing.
- 4. Speed. The chute should be set up so that the sheep run through it without interruption and at the fastest possible rate. If necessary, provide drainage to prevent the accumulation of surface liquid in the yards which may cause sheep to baulk.

All sheep must be properly treated. Failure to do this might necessitate re-treatment of the entire flock later.



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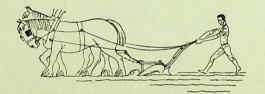
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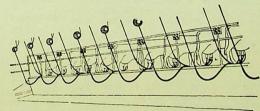


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Crop and Pasture Production

Seasonal Notes by the Farm Advisory Division

LUCERNE SEED CROP

SEED CROP

during the pollination period seem to be the most favoured. In addition the crop requires adequate moisture during flowering to secure good seed setting.

If early spring growth is to be obtained, winter grazing and especially late winter grazing should be avoided. A hay crop is first taken and then the area is shut up for seed. Some growers take two light crops of hay, but the normal time for shutting up for seed is during November.

Older stands are better for seed than young stands, which are normally too vigorous and dense and make too much growth, which interferes with seed setting and also makes harvesting difficult. Some of the best yields have come from stands that had practically run out and were ready for ploughing.

The crop is usually ready for harvesting in late autumn. Normally the crop is ready to cut when 75 per cent of the seed pods have turned dark brown. It is cut with the mower and then threshed from the swath with the header harvester with pick-up attachment. In crops where conditioning is difficult a general practice is to turn the swath or lift it with the aerator, doing only as much as can be threshed the same day. Where crops are late or harvesting is hampered by weather or too much leafy growth, the best method is to spray with a defoliant and direct head.

-R. G. JOLLY, Christchurch

LUCERNE-GRASS MIXTURES MANY combinations of lucernegrass mixtures have been tried, but cocksfoot appears to be the most suitable companion grass under the

suitable companion grass under the conditions which favour the use of lucerne as a pasture

The seeding rate of cocksfoot must be light and 2 lb per acre should be the maximum, and even this would dominate the lucerne if allowed to seed regularly, so grazing should be sufficiently severe to prevent heavy seeding.

Other grasses such as timothy may be worth considering under higher-rainfall conditions, but the need for lucerne as a pasture plant is not the same where ryegrasses and clovers are the basis of pasture production. Often, however, districts with a high annual rainfall are subject to droughts and the use of lucerne-grass mixtures for this critical period may be worth considering for hay and pasture use.

-W. A. LUNN, Ranfurly

CONTROL OF RUSHES

OF the rush species which commonly infest pastures the most readily killed by hormone preparations is the soft rush funcus effusus. It is more readily eaten

by stock than the harder-stemmed, more wiry species and thus it can generally be killed by spraying without prior cutting.

Other species of rush, such as the common *I. polyan-themos*, should be cut and the regrowth sprayed, usually about two months later. Sufficient regrowth to absorb the spray should be allowed, but spraying must be done before the stems become hard with the onset of dry weather. Rushes cut in early spring can be sprayed in early summer, when regrowth will have reached I to 2 ft high, depending on the species.

The hormone preparations which have given the most satisfactory results are the emulsifiable esters of 2,4-D at 2 lb acid equivalent per acre. Rushes are difficult to wet and an atomised spray should be used in calm weather to avoid excessive spray drift.

Rushes are chiefly a weed of damp places, though they are not confined to these. Chemical removal of rushes could be of little avail if nothing was done to correct the conditions responsible for their presence. If by drainage or soil fertility improvement the vigour of pasture species can be increased, the likelihood of early reinfestation will be greatly reduced.

Close grazing appears to favour the spread of rushes so that cattle grazing or taking of periodic hay cuts could help to restrict their spread. As in most aspects of weed control spraying should he an aid to good management and not a substitute for it.

-W. F. LEONARD, Christchurch

PASPALUM SILAGE

DAIRY farmers in the warmer districts of the Auckland Province frequently find surplus paspalum growth an embarrassment during a wet summer and autumn. Though

paspalum has a fairly high fibre content compared with species such as short-rotation ryegrass, it can be made into good silage if precautions are taken. The area to be closed for silage should be topped during December or early January to ensure an even crop of good leafy herbage.

The crop should be cut at a height of 12 to 18 in, when there will be maximum bulk and reasonable quality. If the crop is left to get mature and stalky, its feeding value is virtually nil and it cannot be made into good silage. If soil fertility is satisfactory, there will be a reasonable clover content in the cut material. The crop should be harvested without delay, and no more should be cut than can be handled in a day. If the weather is particularly hot cut in the morning only sufficient to be carted in up to lunch time, and then cut another lot for the afternoon. Never allow the material to wilt and make sure that the green material is well consolidated in the pit or stack to reduce heating to a minimum. With these precautions silage of a high quality can be made from paspalum that will enable good use to be made of fodder that would otherwise be wasted. It is often better to make silage rather than hay from paspalum.

-A. V. ALLO, Tauranga

Obtaining Maximum Effectiveness from Modern Insecticides

By J. E. DUNCAN, Chief Advisory Officer (Wool), Department of Agriculture, Wellington

THE last five years have seen a bigger upheaval in dipping methods in New Zealand than all the previous years of our history. The revolution is by no means finished yet, and no one can tell what the end will be. However, the objective remains the same—to achieve the most efficient way of ridding sheep of external parasites.

THE two parties chiefly concerned are the farmer and the dip maker.

FARMER

If possible, he wants his sheep freed of parasites and protected against reinfestation for the maximum period at a reasonable cost. Preferably the operation should be easy, foolproof, and not unpleasant or dangerous to either sheep or men.

If these ideals could be realised, there would be no problems, but because they cannot, maker and user must collaborate to get the best results. That is why the labels on dipping materials at times appear complicated or on the longside to ensure that dips are used as safely and efficiently as possible. The maker knows the nature and performance of his product better than the user. The farmer ignores the instructions at his own risk.

Though the modern insecticides are infinitely more potent against parasites, they are not nearly as poisonous to warm-blooded animals as the old arsenical dips. In those days there was an uncomfortably small margin between killing the parasites and killing the sheep as well. Nevertheless the modern dipping materials cannot be treated entirely with impunity, and

MAKER

He also seeks the most efficient material, which should be cheap and easy to manufacture, deadly to parasites but innocuous to sheep and men, foolproof, and easy to use.



many of the directions on the label are designed to avoid any remaining risk of poisoning. The others are mainly to ensure that the dipping material is mixed at the correct strength for best results, that the sheep are handled in a reasonable manner, that the dip is applied as effectively as possible, and that sundry other conditions are as favourable as possible. These directions can be considered under the following headings:

POISONING

Sheep may be poisoned by swallowing an arsenical dip or by absorbing it through cuts or even unbroken skin if the dip is overstrength. The modern chlorinated hydrocarbon type dips such as BHC, aldrin, and dieldrin are much less deadly when swallowed, but in concentrated form can quickly be absorbed through the unbroken skin.

So can the organic phosphorus compounds such as diazinon and "Delnav". Hence the need for care on the operator's part in handling concentrated materials and for the directions to wear protective clothing, including a mask, when using dusts. That is also the reason behind the direction to remove wet clothes at the first opportunity and to wash off concentrated dip that has come in contact with the skin.

The labels usually carry warnings against less obvious forms of poisoning, such as calves chewing empty arsenical dip packets and fish being killed by running used dip into a stream.



MIXING

Directions for mixing are generally very clearly set out and must be faithfully followed for best results. In the old days dips were mixed pretty well in a standard way to deal only with lice and keds. Now they can be mixed at various concentrations according to how they are to be applied (for example, by plunge, shower, or tip spray) and to whether prolonged protection against fly strike is desired beside killing keds and lice. Tip spraying machines

vary widely in their outputs, pressures, patterns of nozzles, and physical construction, and the concentration must match these characteristics.



STRIPPING OR EXHAUSTION

Part of the arsenic in the old dips was in true solution and the strength did not progressively fall as dipping continued and the level in the bath fell. Modern dips are suspensions rather than solutions, and the active particles or droplets are progressively removed by the

wool of the sheep passing through This is known as stripping or exhaustion. Hence the need for "replenishing" or "reinforcing" the bath or sump at frequent intervals to keep up the concentration of active ingredients. If this is allowed to fall too far, a complete kill of parasites will not be obtained, and most of the expense, time, and trouble of dipping will be wasted.

Replenishment means the raising of the level of the used wash in the bath by addition of both concentrate and water, but usually at a higher strength than the original wash in the bath or sump.



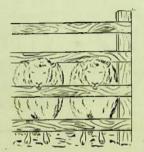
Reinforcement means the adding of concentrate only to the bath without addition of water. Both methods are to compensate for the exhaustion that has taken place, and here again the makers' instructions must be rigidly

One of the advantages of tip spraying is the avoidance of stripping, because no fluid is returned from the sheep; it is all fresh and full strength.

CONDITION OF SHEEP

Dipping sheep with open shear cuts is inviting trouble in the form of a potential outbreak of blood poisoning. Nearly all dips now contain bacteriostats to prevent the infection of cuts and scratches, but there are limits to their powers, particularly when the dip is old and dirty. Before bacteriostats came into common use there had been a good deal of trouble with lameness after dipping, which was due to infection of scratches and abrasions of the feet and legs.

Bacteriostats are sometimes omitted from materials to be used in shower dips, and tip sprayers because the dip is not, or should not be, kept long enough for infection to develop. They are not re-quired in dusts. Many dips use copper sulphate (bluestone) as the bacteriostat, and these must not be used in showers or tip sprays, as the copper sulphate would attack the metal; hence the warning on the packet.



At the other end of the scale, tip spraying and dusting sheep with long wool—over 3 months' growth—are frowned on by the makers and not allowed under the Stock Act, as results are likely to be disappointing.

Warnings are given against driving sheep for any distance immediately before or after dipping as a precaution against their heating up and possibly absorbing enough dip to harm them. Dipping in extreme heat is similarly unwise and warned against.

CDOWN OF DIP

Arsenical dips could and did work when they were very old and very dirty; what they did to fleeces and wool values was another matter. Modern dips will not stand this sort of treatment; the actual ingredients are

liable to decompose if the dip is kept too long in a dirty state. The makers warn against this and also storing the dip under extreme conditions of heat and cold, again due to the risk of hreakdown or separation of ingredients.

Some dips will not mix satisfactorily with hard water; if so, the containers bear a plain warning. Dips badly mixed can stain wool and endanger the health and lives of sheep.

With all dips, even the old arsenical powder types, emphasis has always been placed on complete mixing and constant agita-

tion to keep the ingredients mixed so that every sheep gets its share of active ingredient.



GENERAL

The basic requirement that every sheep on the property should be dipped holds today as it has always done. With modern equipment such as tip sprayers it is little trouble to deal with stragglers or with bought-in sheep after the main dipping or even to dip the whole flock twice a year if necessary.

With plunge dipping the recommended time of immersion was at least a minute, and with power sprays or

showers it was several minutes. the aim being to achieve complete wetting all over and down the skin. With surface methods of application it is quite impracticable to give a time limit, and complete wetting is no longer required, thanks to the wonderful ability of modern insecticides to migrate or transfuse down the wool to skin level. What is still required, however, İs complete coverage, enough of the dip remaining in the wool and eventually reach-

ing the skin to do the job.

The latest insecticides are near-miracles of potency against parasites. Users should not unreasonably expect them to perform 100 per cent efficiently if they are abused by disregard of instructions and by attempts to break records in speed of dipping.



'No deaths'

weight gains'

Greater economy of treatment'

OFFICIAL NEW ZEALAND TRIAL

Three groups of cobalt deficient lambs about 4 months of age were used in the Test. One group received no treatment, a second group received weekly doses of cobalt and the third group

received cobalt bullets. All lambs were weighed at weekly intervals. This table records the results. Note that 7 lambs died in the untreated group during the duration of trial,

| GROUP | NUMBER OF LAMBS | DEATHS | AVERAGE WEIGHT CHANGE | AVERAGE CARCASE WEIGHT |
|----------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A—Untreated | 22 | 7 | — 7 lbs. | 24 |
| BCobalı dosed | 12 | nil | + 23 lbs. | 38 |
| CCobalt bullet | 10 | nil | + 24 lbs. | 38 |

The report shows that cobalt dosing in one form or another, reduces deaths and produces good weight gains. The advantages of 'PERMACO' cobalt bullets over other methods, however, is that they are easily given, with as little trouble as a drench; and once given, supply essential cobalt over a long period with absolute certainty of cobalt intake. Repeated treatments are not necessary, and 90% of sheep respond to the first treat-

Give it a test! 'PERMACO' treatment costs only 1/- a head.

A Nicholas

Nicholas Products Ltd. 15 Marion Street, Wellington. ment. The ease, duration and certainty of PERMACO' bullets put them out on their own. To quote the report "... if cobalt deficiency is suspected its presence or absence can be confirmed using only a set of scales and about 20 shillings worth of cobalt bullets."



THE LARGEST SELLING AND LOWEST PRICED SHEEP SPRAYER ON THE MARKET



CENTURY HOLTON

SHEEP

SPRAYER

ONLY

The Century Holton Sheepsprayer, the only high pressure unit operates at 150 lbs. P.S.I. applying 265 gallons per hour and giving maximum coverage against lice, keds and blowfly. It is portable, easy to erect and adjustable. The nozzles spray from sides, top and bottom, forwards and backwards, at high pressure and low volume and the unit can treat 2000 to 3000 sheep per hour. This sprayer complies with the requirements of the Stock Act 1908 and when used

Stock Act 1908 and when used with Dieldrin or Aldrin in the correct manner is recognised as a legal method of "dipping."

HYPRO

PATENT No.



FEATURED BELOW ARE HYPRO Model 99.—Motorised edition of Model 41. Suitable for sheep spraying. Model N7500.—Nylon roller pump. Works off power take off. Sealed ball bearings, requires no greasing, dust proof. Model 41.—All purpose unit







AUSTRALASIAN

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P. O. BOX 2195, AUCKLAND

IN ASSOCIATION WITH FRANK M. WINSTONE PTY. LTD., SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

SPANISH HEATH Can be

Controlled and Land Free of It Protected

Against Infestation

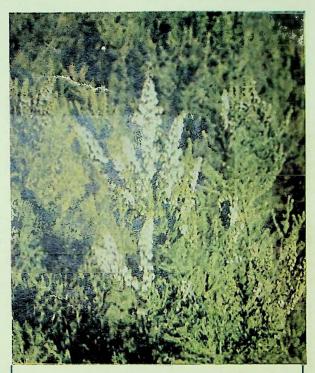
By W. F. LEONARD, Scientific Officer, Department of Agriculture, Christchurch, and J. P. BEGGS, Farm Advisory Officer, Department of Agriculture, Blenheim

RESEARCH by the Farm Advisory Division of the Department of Agriculture in Marlborough during the past 10 years has been directed to retaining or restoring for grazing land either in danger of infestation with Spanish heath or already infested. The approach has been to seek an effective and practicable method of dealing with existing stands of heath and a way of keeping land free of the weed once it has been destroyed or where infestation has not yet occurred. The spraying of chemicals seemed to offer the greatest prospect of killing heath and the key to protection from re-infestation was believed to lie in the raising of soil fertility.

THOUGH there are details of soil fertility which call for further research, trials have shown that heath can be controlled and, more important, that land free of the weed can be protected against infestation. The provision of competitive pasture cover is the long-term solution. If the soil fertility can be improved to do this, not only will the heath be permanently suppressed, but large areas of marginal land will be improved in productive capacity.

Distribution

The plant is often associated with tree heath (Etica arborea) and the extent to which each species occurs is not well known. Spanish heath (E. lusitanica) is, however, known to exist from Wellington to the central area of the North Island, probably extending further north, while in the South Island infestations are known in Marlborough, Nelson, North Canterbury, and about Reefton.



Large areas of low-fertility land, particularly in Nelson and northern Marlborough, are either already infested with Spanish heath or threatened with infestation. From time to time during the past 30 years attention has been focused on its spread, especially in the Wairau Valley and Sounds areas of Marlborough.

It is likely that the plant is present in other localities, though not recorded.

Spanish heath is unpalatable to stock and concern has been felt at its threat to grazing land. Until recently, however, little was done to control it, probably because of two causes: firstly, no satisfactory means of killing existing hill country infestations was known, and secondly, the fact that heath is a weed of low-fertility soils only was not appreciated.



ACCURATE POSITIVE 20 BRASS NOZZLES WITH PRESSURE CONTROL UNIT SET SPRAY PATTERN

HYPRO N7500 HIGH PRESSURE PUMP

THE CENTURY HOLTON Sheep Sprayer high pressure unit operates at 150 lbs. P.S.I. applying 265 gallons per hour through 20 specially designed nozzles. This high pressure ensures maximum coverage for the control of lice, keds and blowfly, and when using Dieldrin and Aldrin in the correct manner, is recognised by the N.Z. Department of Agriculture as complying with the Stock Act 1908 (amended 1947), as a legal method of dipping. The sprayer and pump can fit into the boot of a car. The complete unit can also easily be carried by one man and can be erected in a few minutes.

THE PUMPING UNIT. The sheep sprayer operates with a high pressure Hypro N7500 nylon roller pump at a pressure of 150 ibs. P.S.I. The pump unit may be coupled direct to a tractor power take off, or driven by an independent petrol engine, thus making the unit ideal for field use-



HOLTON SHEEP SPRAYER

DISTRIBUTED BY FRANK M. WINSTONE (MERCHANTS) LTD. 71-79 CUSTOMS STREET, AUCKLAND JA.8/W/59

Trace Mineral Deficiencies and Current

Stock Health Investigations

OR some years deficiencies of three trace elements, cobalt, copper, and iodine, have played a relatively important role in animal health in parts of New Zealand. More recently evidence has been found of a probable soil deficiency of a further trace element, selenium. Incidence, symptoms, and control of these deficiencies and intensive research into the possibility of the use of selenium in the control of white muscle disease, ill thrift, and the barren ewe problem associated with white muscle disease were discussed in a paper, an adaptation of which follows, given by I. M. Cairney, Veterinarian, Department of Agriculture, Dunedin, to the second annual Invermay Farmers' Conference at Mosgiel this year.

COBALT

SEVERE cobalt deficiency causes relatively rapid loss of condition and death in young sheep and cattle. Severely cobalt deficient areas are now known and preventive management practices are adopted in them.

The main problem today is borderline or slight cobalt deficiency, which can be difficult to diagnose and requires careful investigation. In general this borderline deficiency shows itself by lambs not thriving after weaning. Frequently there are no spectacular death rates or symptoms.

There are two reliable methods of diagnosis. A liver from a typically affected lamb may be examined for the presence in normal amounts of vitamin B_{12} (cobalt deficiency), or a cobalt dosing trial may be carried out.

Farm Dosing Trial

The method chosen in most circumstances is a cobalt dosing trial. Draft off 50 or 60 of the tail-end lambs and

sort them into two groups at random. Eartag each lamb, weigh and record individual weights, and administer cobalt to one group only. Keep both groups under identical conditions and finally weigh each lamb at the conclusion of the trial; that is, at one to three months old.

If cobalt is deficient, there will be a significant difference in weight in favour of the cobalt group; this difference is frequently not apparent without weighing.

The ideal method of supplying cobalt for these trials is by a cobalt bullet administered to the appropriate group of lambs at the commencement. If drenching is used, it must be done weekly.

Farmers suspecting cobalt deficiency should consult officers of the Department, as such aids as soil survey maps and the knowledge of specialist staff are useful in interpretation of cobalt trials. The deficiency may vary from year to year and trials may have to be repeated.

On farms which are topdressed, cobalt deficiency is best remedied by using cobaltised superphosphate, which is made by most fertiliser works,

Where topdressing is not done cobalt bullets or licks containing adequate cobalt may be used. Licks have disadvantages. Another satisfactory



Obvious difference in weight gain between undosed (left) and dosed (right) lambs kept under otherwise identical conditions in a cobalt dosing trial by Wallaceville Animal Research Station.

Extract from a letter from Mr. R. G. Vinson of 3rd May 1967. Original filed in 2393.

Spray Dipping. It may be of interest to Members to know the cost for Spray Dipping at Goose Green Cooperdiel using Cooper-Allman Spray Race. When collecting the surplus dip and used it a second time we used on the average .1807 of a gallon per sheep, therefore each sheep cost 1.1745 pence. We found Spraying with Cooperdiel off the sheep wery effective control of Meds. Plunge dipping with Gamatox Powder. Estimated use of a gallon of wash per sheep cost 1.05 pence.

Ref: 1093/F

Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley, Falkland Islands

15th May 1967

Dear Sir,

On the 8th May 1964 I wrote asking for the opinion of your Association on the relative merits of the spraying and plunge dipping of sheep.

In reply the Association was of the opinion that enough experimental work had been carried out to show that spray dipping was not 100% effective, and that substitute chemical sprays (then about to come on sale) would require a lengthy period of trial. No views were offered on the effectiveness of plunge dipping.

I think you will not disagree with me in the view that there is little evidence to suggest that plunge dipping is fully effective. Indeed it could be that there is little evidence to suggest that plunge dipping is any more effective than spray dipping.

Your members are well aware of the approved spray dipping experiments conducted between the years 1959 and 1963: all of which were carried out in East Falkland Farms. The results varying from successful to unsuccessful were such as to encourage further experiment.

On the 17th August 1965 I sent you copies of extracts from reports made by R.M. Pitaluga of Gibralter Station. In answer to a request for comments only two of your members replied: one to request that spray dipping be reconsidered by your Association and one stating a view in general opposition to spraying.

The following extracts from some letters and reports on spray dipping show how views still vary:

"Shearing has shown us to be completely free from Keds in all our flocks from the age of three years upwards. In view of this, I would like to use the spray only for the main dipping of these sheep and your permission to do this would be greatly appreciated. As a precaution, all sheep are sprayed off the shears.

In spite of all the time and trouble taken with our young sheep last season we have experienced a more serious increase in Keds among these than ever before and I fear that much of their wool will not find a very good market.

All lambs this season have been sprayed at weaning but for the main dipping, I intend to plunge them twice, along with all one and two year old sheep, with a three weeks interval between each plunging."

"Every farmer's breeding ewes in this Colony are of 3 years old and upwards. If it was necessary to spray the lambs off ewes atveaning (January) and again double plunge in March those lambs must have been full of ked which could only have come from their mothers."

"I would not countenance for a single minute that a farm should be allowed to spray dip sheep in the autumn."

....."In spite

The Secretary, Sheep Owners' Association, STANLEY. "In spite of failure of spray dipping last year among our young sheep (lambs and shearlings) which I am convinced was caused to a large extent by the failure of Cooperdiel under pressurisation plus its lack of penetration in wool of more than 1" in length it obviously still has some killing power because we have cleared our older sheep of keds, and are keeping them clear, using this method only."

"Plunge dipping is the approved method in the Falklands, but using Gamatax it does not eradicate or control keds in a single dipping as the manufacturers claim, even when used at a greater strength than they direct. Hence the decision to dip twice with a three weeks interval between. Before we started spraying, keds were rife in all ages and classes, of sheep, and increasing quickly in quantity in spite of all the efforts with plunging. In two seasons of spraying off the shears and doing lambs as well the infestation was almost negligible until the apparent but unadvised change in the performance of Cooperdiel. In addition it was not considered unusual to have ten or twelve bales of tick-stained wool when plunge dipping only this season we had only two."

"My own experience is, unfortunately that spray dipping alone with the dips that we have used so far is not an alternative to the trough dipping method. The results may vary from year to year due possibly to weather conditions at the time of spraying and they may vary from farm to farm for various reasons. But I think it true to say that everyone who has tried spray dipping alone has had very disappointing results with the control of keds on young sheep especially hoggets."

"Unfortunately over the last two seasons results from spraying with Cooperdiel have not been as successful as they were in the initial years it was used and now based on both our own and a neighbour's results we rather suspect that there has been some deterioration in this particular product, and which could possibly occur during a period of storage though the manufacturers themselves deny any change in their product. Alternatively, we also suspect that the way in which we have been tackling this problem and in particular the 'off shear' spraying, which is carried out over rather too long a period of some two to three months and which we think leaves something to be desired considering the period of protection against reinfestation provided by most insecticides and we now intend to take steps towards spraying rather earlier at dipping time than in recent years, and which we are certain will give better results considering the amount of wool the sheep are carrying and also the deterioration in the weather later in the year.

Now while we are very hopeful that "Ponatox" will give better results than those we have had with Cooperdiel the last two years, we would also point out that if after spraying with Ponatox this year, results are not improved then we will have to seriously consider some alternative form of dipping but we would first like an opportunity to test this new material.

Wo would also point out that while we have not been very happy about the supplies of Cooperdiel we have received over the last couple of years due to the afore-mentioned reasons we also now suspect that it may be possible that the keds have become resistant to this material to some degree caused possibly we think by the 'off shear' spraying of our sheep over rather a long period of time. If in fact this is so, the use of Ponatox which is an entirely different type of insecticide will overcome this problem.

Now finally we would suggest that while we have generally been very happy with the method and results obtained from spray dipping, and which in most cases have been superior to plunge dipping our problem at the moment would appear to be in the choice of a

.....suitable

suitable insecticide, and if this cannot be found then we will have to return to the conventional form of dipping."

"The easiest way out when one gets a breakdown is of course to blame the insecticide. Keds can no doubt build a resistance to certain insecticides I do not believe that is the case here. I believe the efficiency of any insecticide depends mostly on the efficiency of the dipping procedure. The dip most commonly used is Gamatox, which has a BHC base. (Benzene hexachloride) which will only give a months protection against reinfestation. Ponatox a new dip. of the organo-phosphorus type is supposed to give three months protection against reinfestation. Fisons now claim their dip Nucidol (diazinon) will give six months protection against reinfestation when sprayed provided the sheep has no more than three months growth of wool. No dip is available that will destroy Hence a single dipping will never eradicate all keds." Ked pupae.

"We are all using the New Zealand Holton high pressure spray. I am sure it is far too short. Is high pressure spraying suitable I should like to see some results under our climatic conditions? of sheep which have been sprayed in the Coopers Low Pressure spray race."

"Our death rate has gone down considerably since the start of spraying."

"Last year, Cooperdiel was used at double strength throughout in an effort to produce better results, but these were not achieved, and we are now at present using an alternative dipping material and which if it gives better results will point to some inadequacy in or resistance developing to Cooperdiel."

In conversation a member of your Association recently outlined the following advantages and disadvantages of the three main methods of dipping. Other of your members will no doubt be able to add to the list.

PLUNGE DIPPING

Thorough wetting of sheep, means long wool sheep can Advantages: be dipped effectively.

Disadvantages:

(1) Laborious procedure.(2) Considerable waste of dip.

(3) Need for constant replenishment with water and reinforcement with insecticide as dipping proceeds.

(4) Bacteriostats must be added if dip is not used within a day.

(5) Sheep must be held for some hours before dipping to prevent fouling of the dip.

SHOWER DIPPING

Advantages as for plunge dipping; also
(1) Less manhandling needed. (2) Less wastage of material.

Disadvantages: (1) Need for more complex apparatus than for plunge dipping.

(2) Shower nozzles must be kept clear.

SPRAY RACE

Advantages:

Quick method.
 Portability.
 Small amount of water required.
 Small capital outlay.

Disadvantages: (1) Penetration of fleece is not deep.

(2) Sheep must have no more than three months' growth of wool.

(3) Usually the most expensive form of dipping."

.....I

I have also been told that some of the disappointing results of the past may have been due to:

- (a) The over-fast movement of animals through the races;
- (b) Bunching of animals in the races; and
- (c) Rapid reinfestation due to poor gathers.
- (a) and (b) both giving a poor delivery of insecticide.

The most up-to-date and detailed report I have to hand is dated the 8th March 1967 and is from Mr. J.T. Clement of Fitzroy. It reads:

"REPORT ON THE USE OF POMATOX SPRAY AGAINST SHEEP KED

CAMP Mt. Pleasant. Formerly an area of 12,243 acres on which the flock grazed uncontrolled. Since 1964 divided into three paddocks as follows: - 6,280 acres, 2,659 acres 3 304 acres. The flock is grazed over the three paddocks in an annual rotation. That is it takes roughly one year to complete the rotation.

SHORN between 14th and 19th January 1966.

WEATHER mainly dry with occasional showers.

TEMPERATURE 58 - 60 deg. F.

STOCK 2,000 Breeding Ewes.

PURPOSE OF SPRAY eradication of Keds. (Melophagus ovinus)

DEGREE OF INFESTATION About 65% with very light infestation.

Three with heavy infestation having obviously missed the main dipping in Warch 1965.

DIP made by Messrs. Cooper, McDougall Robertson.

Trade name Ponntox. Issued to Messrs. Falkland Islands Co., Ltd.,
Fitzroy as 23Z61. An Organophosphorus compound.

SOLUTION STRENGTH 12 fl. ozs. to 50 gals, water.

COMMENTS. Sheep were dipped off-shears as soon as they left the shearers' counting out pens after each spell. When examined after one hour spraying live keds were seen to be still active. Flock returned to same system of grazing. Sheep in good average condition.

SUBSEQUENT TREATMENT

March 23-25th 1966 flock gathered, driven to Settlement drafted and unwanted sheep removed.

1,802 ewes put into woolshed and about \(\frac{1}{4} \) of them carefully examined. No Keds or "eggs" were found. The flock was then given the following treatment:- 1,802 ewes aged 3 yr. to 7 yrs. sprayed Ponatox at same strength as at shearing.

492 4-t ewes added to make up flock but plunged in Gamatox BHC.

WEATHER S.W. wind heavy squalls up to 08.00 hrs. after that clearing to a fine bright day with good drying. No sheep dipped during squally period.

SHORN Jan. 17th-21st 1967.

WOOL Clean, bulky attractive fleeces.

COMMENTS
(Note:
the underlinings
are mine.
W.H.T.)

About 65% of the flock had a ked infestation but very light. This was spread through Ponatox sprayed and Gamatox plunged animals alike. No fleeces were discoloured with tick stain. At lambmarking one ewe from a neighbouring section had somehow got amongst the flock. This animal had missed the previous autumn dip and was heavily infested. No doubt it did some harm before being discovered.

COST Ponatox is now on sale in the Colony at £10.15.9. per half gallon. The amount used was 4 gallons to dip 3 802 eves. No dip was re-circulated. This makes a cost of £21.17.6. per 1,000 without adding freight charges to the farm.

INDICATIONS That in the circumstances as related above Ponatox (twice) appeared to give as good control of ked as Gamatox plunge dip used once. That a longer trial under varying conditions of Stock Management weather and temperature at the time of spraying is in writer's opinion necessary.

REPORT ON THE USE OF NUCIDOI, DIAZINON AGAINST SHEEP KED

CAMP Swan Inlet. 7,235 acres. No sub-division. Fences in excellent condition.

SHORN Jan. 24-25th 1966.

WEATHER Mainly fine occasional showers.

TEMPERATURE Approximately 55 deg. F.

STOCK 1,346 Breeding Ewes.

PURPOSE OF SPRAY Eradication of Keds (melophagus ovinus).

DEGREE OF INFESTATION 65% of ewes with light infestation.

<u>DIP</u> Produced by Fisons PestControl Ltd., Nucidol Diazinon Sheep Dip.

SOLUTION STRENGTH 1 pint of 25 gals. water.

COMMENTS Sheep dipped off shears as soon as they left the shearers' counting-out pens at the end of each spell. Immediate effect of spray not observed as sheep went straight out to paddock and were later returned to their own ground.

SUBSEQUENT TREATMENT Gathered and driven to Settlement April 9th-10th 1966. After removal of unwanted sheep 1,123 flock ewes were put into woolshed and every ewe was carefully examined. No keds or "eggs" were found. Ewes were raddled but were not sprayed again. The flock was made up with 511 4-t ewes which had been plunged dipped in March/April. The flock was returned to its own camp.

WEATHER No record kept as sheep were not sprayed second time.

SHORN Jan. 16th-17th 1967.

WOOL Rather light tender and not as attractive as Mt. Pleasant.

COMMENTS Keds were found on only four Nucidol sprayed ewes and on six Gamatox plunged ewes.

INDICATIONS That in the circumstances related above Nucidol Diazinon sheep spray used only once off shears gave very good control indeed against ked and appears to have long lasting properties after the initial kill. If the cost is reasonable Nucidol may be worth a further trial."

It is obvious that Government can have insufficient comprehension of a matter which falls largely into the care of the industry itself. Legislation handled by a civil servant, no matter how willing, cannot be a sure or imaginative guard.

I would suggest that your Association should now give full and frank consideration to the problem and offer me your general advice.

I am particularly anxious that you should provide guidance on the following questions:

(1) Are there any grounds to suggest that spray dipping should not be allowed?

- (2) Can it be categorically said that any particular form of dipping is better than the other?
- (3) In what order do the methods stand, and by what measure are they separated?
- (4) If spray dipping is to continue should any guards, measures or restrictions be imposed?
- (5) What is the policy of your Association in this matter?

These questions are fundamental and if they can be answered I am sure we shall be some way along the road towards establishing the understanding from which present legislation should be interpreted.

Yours faithfully,

the upen

(W.H. Thompson)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

Copies sent to:-

4D to Secretary Sheep Cwners' Association.
The Honourable, Mr. A. G. Barton, C.B.E., J.P.,
The Honourable, Mr. G. G. R. Bonner, M.L.C.,
The Honourable, Mrs. M. Vinson, M.L.C.,
The Honourable, Mr. F. J. Cheek, M.L.C.,
The Honourable, Mr. L. G. Blake, M.L.C.,
The Colonial Treasurer,
Mr. J. T. Clement,
Mr. R. W. Hills,
Mr. C. D. Young.
The Honourable Mr. R. V.Goss, E.D. M.L.C.



The Falkland Islands Sheepowners Association,

(LOCAL COMMITTEE)

STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

19th May,

10 67.

Dear Sir,

DI pa

DIPPING

20 MAY 1967

2015

I am directed to acknowledge receipt, with thanks, of your letter reference 1093/F dated 15th May, 1967, and to say that this matter will be discussed at the Annual General Meeting of this Association commencing on 17th July next.

A detailed reply to your letter will be sent as soon as possible after the close of the Annual General Meeting.

Your letter has been circulated to all members today.

Yours faithfully,

Bo Barnes.

SECRETARY.

The Colonial Secretary,

The Secretariat,

STANLEY.

R

139

Che Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

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REGISTERED 1902.

AGENTS FOR LLOYDS.

TELEGRAMS "FLEETWING PORTSTANLEY" VIA RADIO.

Linky, Fitzboy

May 20th. 1967

19

Dear Sir,

I refer to your circular 1093/F. 15th. May 1967 on the subject of Spray Dipping. I regret that I omitted to mention one important fact in the reports that I submitted to the Officer i/c Agricultural Dept. The tests of Nucidol and Ponatox were carried out with a Cooper Alman Spray Race which delivers the insecticide at a pressure of 10 lbs per square inch. This is a very different method to the Holton spray which works at something over 100 p.s.i. and is only about 4ft long - less than half the length of the Cooper Allman race.

I note with interest, and amusement, some of the comments about plunge dipping. Some have obviously been written by a person who has a plunge bath nearing the end of it's useful life and who is reluctant to put down the money for a new one. The fact remains that Gamatox Dip is effective in a single dipping given the simple requirements:

- 1) That the dip is used at a uniform strength
- 2) That sheep have at least two months wool (Gamatox is a powder held in suspension in the water so there must be enough wool to hold enough powder to ensure a kill when a ked emerges from the pupa.)
- 3) That every sheep on the farm is dipped. (a sheep that is rushed through the bath and not properly submerged can, believe it or not emerge with a dry spot whit on which ticks can survive)
- 4) That the bath is long enough (see three above)

Yours faithfully,

J. Clement

ACKO ACKO

31st May 1967

Dear Mr. Clement,

139

Thank you very much for your letter of the 20th May 1967.

I too was amused when I concocted my enormously long circular on dipping. I was inclined to cut it down and then, on second thoughts, decided that spotting the writers of the various bits and pieces might provide some quiet fun and a few explosions.

Seriously though, I do need guidance and I am sure it is time that the S.O.A. gave it. In Kenya where I received all my training we reckoned law was bad law if the operation of it did not have the backing of those affected by it.

I hope you will persuade the S.O.A. to get down to brass tacks on the issue.

(W.H. Thompson)

J.T. Clement Esq., Manager, FITZROY.

pmc.



The Falkland Islands Sheepowners Association,

(LOCAL COMMITTEE)

STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

18th August.

The Colonial Secretary, The Secretariat, Stanley.

4/BOB.

Dear Sir.



bb 29/8

With reference to your letter 1093/F dated 15th May.

This matter was considered at the Annual Meeting of this Association in July and it was decided to recommend to the Government as follows:

- (1) Spray and shower dipping should be encouraged, but the statutory dip which must take place between 1st March and 31st May must be by plunging, using an approved dip at full strength.
- Plunge dipping is a better form of dipping than spray or shower dipping. (Farms which are completely free of Ked infestation have relied solely on the plunge dipping method).
- (3) Experimentation should be allowed subject to Government and neighbouring Farms' approval. This to be limited to 5,000 sheep at Packe's Port Howard (Shower Dip) and to a single flock not exceeding 3,000 sheep on other Farms (Spray Dipping).

Yours faithfully,

BoBarris

SECRETARY.

Acid JA 19.8.67

29th August 1967

Donar Hir. Hilliam,

On her of course made of the which of the Absor-Onmars' specifican on the verse runglact of the ing.

2 The escalation's formal myly the so-

141

"The metter was considered at the Amual Neeting of this Association in July and it was decided to recommend to the Government as follows:-

- (1) Spray and shower dipoing should be encouraged, but the statutory dipoint shick place between 1st ferch and Jist May must be by plunging, using an approved dip at 2012 strongth.
- (2) Phage dipping is a better form of dipping them spray or shower dipping. (Forms which are completely free of End influention have relied solely on the phage dipping sethed).
- Tree control of the Covernment and section of the Covernment and section of the Covernment and section of the Covernment
I do not think that we need to take this back to the becautive and logislative Councils and, provided you agree, I propose to take the lessociation's answer as my pulicy and I will simplete all famous accordingly. Obviously,

the Excernible

Lr. S. Miller S.L.C., C.F.,

Cheltren,

Retard Controls Consider,

pme.

Roply at 143

Copied to all Honourable Members of Executive and Legislative Councils.

at this some not the year, I could really insist that those forms which do not have adequate always lips must install them by the ist of March. In view of the fact that everyon, not the least the association itself, has waited so long to reach an ensure the policy than place of intension to apply the policy finally distributed from the display makes 160. If shall dead for they add to so.

(W.H. Thompson)

Roy Cove, Falkland Islands.

Sept. 3rd, 1967.

Ref. 1093/F.

The Honourable, W.H.Thomoson, M.B.E. STANLEY.

142

Dear Mr Thompson,

Thank you for your letter of 29th August referring to subject of sheep-dipping.

The appreciation of the whole situation regarding effective dipping, as suggested in the reply from the Sheepowners Association, really covers all that matters.

I would agree with you that it should not be at all necessary to take this back to Legislative Council, but it might perhaps be useful to have it as a matter 'for mention' at the next Executive Council. I suggest this because in your final paragraph where you are doubtful whether all farms do in fact have complete plunge dipping equipment, I would say that in fact surely all farms must be in possession of this equipment.

Spray dipping, which has still to be proved in a satisfactory manner to be an efficient method of dipping, was unheard of five or six years ago in this Colony. Up to then all farms were compelled to dipp annually and their only then means was by plunge dip. Unless some farms have since relied solely on spray dips and failed to maintain the pluge-dipping equipment, they surely must still be in a position to plunge-dip next March; if not there should still be sufficient time to rectify their equipment - it does not reteriorate all that rapidly. We have not had to use our bath for five years but we could have it ready for full effective use within six or seven days. And we keep it that way because we can never know when we may get a slight ked infection through the boundary fence which will require dipping one or two flocks.

So in effect I am suggesting that, following a 'mention' at next Ex.Co. in order to consider any opinions other than mine, Government could well circulate all farms on the basis of the Sheepowners Association's recommendations, and I consider that all farms could quite easily be in a position to use plunge dips by March 1968.

The slackness on some farms towards ked eradication has been going on far too long and I think it wrong to postpome any official insistance on plunge dipping until March 1969.

Tours succeedy Landhulle

13/9



13th September 1967

Bear Mr. Hiller,

Thank you for your letter of the 3rd September 143 on sheep dipping.

The iten has been duly noted for mention at Executive Council.

(W.H. Thompson)

The Honourable Er. S. Miller M.L.C., J. .. ROX CGVE.

pnc.

pa

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF MEETING NO. 6/67

HELD ON 17TH AND 20TH OCTOBER 1967

1093/F 17. SHEEP DIPPING

The Colonial Secretary explained that experimental spray dipping of sheep had been permitted on farms for several years and that the Sheep Owners Association had been invited to submit their views regarding the merits of this method as opposed to the statutory plunge dipping. The Association felt that spray dipping should continue provided farmers were still required to carry out plunge dipping during the months of March, April and May.

It was agreed that from the information available, spray dipping could not be considered effective in itself and that therefore it could only be regarded as an aid to ked control.

Council advised that the spraying method should continue at the will of each farm but that the requirement for all sheep to be plunge dipped be immediately enforced unless the owner is exempt under section 11 of the Live Stock Ordinance.

Clerk of Council

Ref: 1093/F

Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley, Falkland Islands.

15 November 1967

Dear Sir,

I Dipping Policy

Government has accepted the recommendation of the Falkland Islands Sheepowners' Association that the requirement for all sheep to be plunge dipped be immediately enforced, unless an owner is exempted under Section 11 of the Live Stock Ordinance.

Although spray and shower dipping is encouraged the statutory dip, which must take place between 1st March and 31st May, must be by plunging, using an approved dip at full strength.

Experimentation will be allowed subject to the approval of Government and that of all neighbouring farms. Experiments will be limited to 5,000 sheep at Packe's Port Howard (shower dip) and to a single flock not exceeding 3,000 sheep on other farms where spray dipping will be allowed.

All managements will understand the background to this instruction which arises out of my letter dated the 15th May addressed to the Sheepowners' Association (of which all received a copy).

Yours faithfully.

(W.H. Thompson)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

Rophy at 153

TO ALL FARM MANAGEMENTS.

RIV 145

pmc.

PACKE BROS. & COMPANY, LIMITED

Directors : BNO Barling K. W. Luxton, A. G. Barton, C.B.E., Mrs. C. Luxton

BENTLEY'S CODE

U.K. Registered Office: 120 PALL MALL, S.W.1



FALKLAND ISLANDS, SOUTH ATLANTIC

Telegrams: "PACKE, FOX BAY"

3rd December 1967.

Dear Sir.

I'm writing to obtain permission to dip our ewe flocks at Port Howard and Dunnose Head before the first of March.

This permission has been given before, and with your permission and the agreement of our neighbours I would like to continue this practice. As you know Packs' Port Howard and Dunnose head are a long way away from Fox Bay and with the present shortage of labour it would be very difficult to dip efficiently any other way.

Trusting that you will see fit to give your continued permission, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Manager Packe Bros.

Malvill

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

Disable with Farming members
of Ex Co who agreed.

Reply 148

13 December

67

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your lotter of the 3rd December 147 concerning the dipping of your ewe flocks at Port Howard and Dunnose Head.

I confirm that permission is given, subject to the agreement of your neighbours, for you to continue the practice of dipping ewe flocks in these areas before 1st March. The position will be reviewed annually.

Yours faithfully,

for COLONIAL SECRETARY

Menager, Packe Bros. & Co. Ltd., FOX BAY MAST.

pmc.

KIV: 145. Pa

PORT SAN CARLOS LTD.

Secretary: J. R. SPENCER, F.C.A.,

Messrs. JACOMB HOARE & CO. LONDON WOOL EXCHANGE,

BRUSHFIELD STREET, LONDON, E.I.

Telex: 23591
Cables: JACOMB LONDON

Colonial Secreatary, Secretariat, Stanley.

Dear Sir.



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

20th. February 1968,

Eradication of Keds on sheep.

As a result of rigorous gathering and double dipping we have managed to more or less clear this farm of sheep Keds, the only few keds seen having come through the boundary fence.

I therefore wish to apply for exemption from plunge Dipping all the Port San Carlos sheep except those in paddocks along the Douglas Station Boulary. I shall still be Spray Dipping some of them.

As I intend to plung dip the boundary flocks I have not asked my neighbours permission. There are about 12,000 sheep involved.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

manager.

Repay at 52.

150 Bartin Please see thouling 149 at rear of fle. am I right in apreing? Sommy 28/2 (See also 146)

2ND PRIZE

CLASS NO Exhibited by

DOBBIE'S SEEDS EDINBURGH





ROWEN HOUSE, FALKLAND ISLANDS

Tommy teller's letter is really in the best interests of PSCRIA.

Can we leave tentel N.K. E. comes in on the 41t.

David thought he was clear of Reds too at the 1966/ shearing, and although he plunge-diffed he now finds he is not clear.

201)

6th March

68

Dear Mr. Miller,

I refer to your letter of the 20th February 1968, concerning exception from plunge dipping.

As your request appeared to conflict with the policy drawn up in consultation with the Sheep Gwners Association (which was outlined in my circular letter sent to you on the 15th November) I referred the matter to the Chairman of the Association for advice.

Mr. Barton then discussed your proposal with Mr. N.E.K. Cameron. Both gentlemen feel that it would not be in the interests of the industry to permit you the exemption requested.

I regret therefore that exemption from plunge dipping cannot be granted to you.

Yours faithfully,

Reply at 155

(W.H. THOMPSON) COLONIAL SECRETARY Pa /

Mr. A. Miller, PORT SAN CARLOS.



GIBRALTAR STATION

PORT SAN SALVADOR
FALKLAND ISLANDS

9th March 1968

13/3

The Colonial Secretary,

STANLEY.

Dear Sir,

DIPPING 1968

I refer to the new regulations set out in your circular Ref: 1093/F of 15th November, 1967 and would be grateful for your permission to use our spray race only, for a flock of approximately 3000 mature wethers from our Bougainville Camp. At shearing, in January of this year, the flock from this camp numbered 4200 and in these, only 5 Keds were seen. Approximately 800, 4 tooth wethers will be joining the above flock for the winter and these will be plunge dipped.

We have already plunged all of our lambs in Nucidol at weaning and these, plus everything else, will be going through this again later this month. Subject to your approval, the wethers mentioned above, will be sprayed with Nucidol.

As a result of using Ponatox in the spray last season, our older sheep were virtually free of keds at shearing time and it was impossible to find any on the lambs so we have no check as to the effectiveness of Nucidol. As these two products are rather similar, I think we can safely hope to free ourselves of Keds this dipping.

I am writing by this same mail to MR. Reid at Douglas Station for his approval of the above plan. I do not expect to be in a position to dip this flock until late March.

I look forward to hearing from you,

Roply of 154.

Yours faithfully,

R. M. PITALUGA 8 COMPANY

THAN A CIPD

13th March,

68.

Dear Sir,

153

Thank you for your letter of the 9th March.

Your request to spray 3000 wethers from your Bougainville Camp is within the limit agreed between Government and the Sheep Owners Association, and therefore, provided Mr. Reid of Douglas Station, agrees you may go ahead on the lines you have indicated.

Yours faithfully,

(W. H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

Mr. R. M. Pitaluga, PORT SAN SALVADOR. Copy to J. Reid Esq., Douglas Station.

PORT SAN CARLOS LTD.

DIRECTORS: N. E. KEITH CAMERON, C.B.E. A. G. BARTON. C.B.E. D. BARTON

Secretary: J. R. SPENCER, F.C.A.,

Messrs. JACOMB HOARE & CO.

LONDON WOOL EXCHANGE, BRUSHFIELD STREET, LONDON, E.I.

Telephone: 01-247 3783/8 Telex: 23591

Cables: JACOMB LONDON Colonial Secretary, Stanley.



Cables 'CARLOS PORTSTANLEY'
PORT SAN CARLOS,
FALKLAND ISLANDS,
SOUTH ATLANTIC.

Via Montevideo

13th. March 1968.

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter ref. 1093/F dated 6th. March re- exemption of plunge Dipping.

I rather suspected that this would happen. Everbody has got so used to having Keds on the sheep that they will not believe you when they are told that we have not got any. It took the manager of Roy Cove TEN years before even his directors would believe him.

In view of our R/T converstion I wonder if I could be granted exemption from plunge dipping the Cape Dolphin ewes as an experiment only. There have been no ticks seen there for the past three years or more. All the sheep on this farm were spray dipped off the shears and this is effective.

Ticks can only live off the sheep for up to 6 weeks and all our Camps are clean gathered and then left empty for at least the six weeks, and in most cases longer, therefore if clean sheep are then put into those Camps then those sheep cannot get re-infected. I appreciate that in your job you cannot be expected to know all these things, but to my mind, it is only common sense.

Hoping to hear from you shortly,

I remain Sir,

Your obedient servant,

manager.

15th March 68.

Dear Mr. Miller,

Thank you for your second letter (of the 13th March) on dipping.

The Sheep Owners Association's recommendation to Government was that spray dipping experiments be limited to single flocks not exceeding 3,000 sheep, subject, of course, to neighbouring farms agreement.

If your Cape Dolphin suggestion comes within this limitation there can be no objection. Would you be good enough to confirm the situation to me.

It would seem that the Cape Dolphin Camp is only bounded by water and yourself. Provided you can guarantee isolation it would seem that your neighbours agreement is hardly necessary, but, of course, if they are consulted the Sheep Owners Association ruling would be satisfied.

Does this holp?

Yours faithfully,

(W.H.THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

19

Mr. A. Miller, PORT SAN CARLOS.

Pendy at. 189.

TB

1082/2

DOUGLAS STATION

Radio Address:
"GREENSHIELDS
PORT STANLEY"



DOUGLAS STATION FALKLAND ISLANDS

14th March, 1968.

29/8

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

Dear Sir,

Suray Dipping

See 158

Once again we seek permission to spray dip, and which this year we understand is limited to one flock of not more than 3,000 sheep. In this connection we are also contacting our neighbours, seeking their approval, and will in due course send you a report on the results obtained.

We enclose herewith our report on last Year's spray dipping for your information.

Yours faithfully,

Manager.

All sheep were sprayed 'off Shears', and with the exception of the hoggets, all were sprayed again at dipping using Ponatcx at 1 pint: 40 gals. water through the Holton Spray Race operating at 150 p.s.i.

This was the first year that Fonatox was used throughout, and results generally were very good. In the ewe flocks the number of sheep inffested would not exceed 1%, and in the shearlings 15%, however in the wethers significantly more - almost 70% were very lightly infested with only 1 - 2 keds per sheep, and with no 'tick' stain at all, and which is reflected by the very light infestation - not only in the wethers but also all other sheep sprayed.

This result is slightly better than that obtained in the preceeding two years when Cooperdiel was used, and tends to suggest that the change to Ponatox may have been beneficial. On the other hand we should also point out that the relatively poor results in the preceding two years only really concerned the hoggets, where we were unable to get complete control even after a third spraying in the Spring, and when there was probably some migration of keds to the older sheep.

This year all hoggets were plunge dipped in full strength Gamatox, with which we have not been happy for years - but with Ponatox added at the rate of 1 pint: 200 gals water, and which alone would probably be at a greater concentration than normally required for plunge dipping, however Ponatox itself was not designed for plunge dipping and therefore in the absence of anything better it was decided to use such a mixture, assuming that the Gamatox would control any bacteria in the dip if nothing else.

The results from plunging these boggets were excellent, and at shearing though approx. 15 sheep were found with 'tick' stained fleeces and which we are sure had kat missed the dip, there was virtually not a ked to be found on the remainder.

We now believe that plunging the hoggets will have broken the cycle whereby there had been some increase in the ked infestation in the preceeding two years - though chiefly only in the hoggets, and we have always stressed that the ked has always been most difficult to centrol with spraying, or for that matter, any other form of dipping, in hoggets.

Another important point, and which we think is illustrated by the higher infestation of wethers, and which has not hitherto been sufficiently pointed out by the manufacturers od dips, but which they now stress, is that sheep should be sprayed within 6 weeks off shearing - 'off shears' treatment should give a complete

kill, but when there is a possibility of reinfestation, treatment a month to six weeks after shearing affords greater protection, with a larger amount of insecticide being retained in the floece.

Satisfactory method of treatment, and in fact the only method which will not leave some dip stain in the fleece, but, with lambs which are usually carrying three month's wool before they can be first xxxx sprayed - results are still likely to be variable, and therefore they should be plunged.

For the future we had been considering the use of a sheep xxxxx shower, but this also has ithe limitations insofar as the amount of wool the sheep are carrying when treated, and by plunging lambs at dipping, we feel spraying is equally good within the above-mentioned limitations, and indeed there now seems to be a case for earlier treatment with any form of dipping with the newer insecticides available, and in fact in certain parts of Australia even plunge dipping is compulsory within six weeks of shearing.

We have mentioned the possibility of keds developing a resistance to insecticides before, and still believe this is possible,
particularly when the same insecticide is used for a number of years
without achieving complete eradication, and last year we did send
some keds and eggs with the representative of a dip manufacturer
for investigation, however, though these did agarently arrive in
Montevideo safely, they did not survive the trip to Buenos Aires
and we have no further information on this point.

Douglas Station, Falkland Islands

13th March, 1968.

26th March

68

Dear Mr. Reid,

Thank you for your letter of the 14th March together with your very helpful report.

As soon as you let me have your neighbours reaction to your request I will say 'yed or 'may'.

You will of course appreciate that we are being strictly guided by the Sheep Owners Association in all matters concerning dipping.

Yours faithfully,

(W. H. Thompson)

The Manager, DOUGLAS STATION.



PORT SAN CARLOS LTD.

DIRECTORS: N. E. KEITH CAMERON, C.B.E. A. G. BARTON, C.B.E.

Secretary: J. R. SPENCER, F.C.A.,

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Telephone: 01-247 3783/8 Telex: 23591

Cables: JACOMB LONDON

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

The Honourable, the Colonial Secretary. Secretariat. Stanlev.

25th. March 1968.

Dear Sir,

I must thank you for you letter dated 15th. March reference 1093/F re- exemption from Dipping.

To not dip 3,000 of the Cape Dolphin sheep should be a great help, since as there is virtually no fence between them we carry just under 7,000 sheep more or less in one large Camp so if we plunge dip half of them and do not dip the remainder, and them they all come in next year free from tick, this should be a good leaver to gain total exemption from next year.

I will indeed consult Mr. Ried of Douglas Station, so that The SOA ruling is satisfied.

It took my father 10 years at Roy Cove, as he will readily tell you, before even his directors would believe that he had no ticks, so I suppose it is early days for us yet.

I am Sir.

Your obedient Servant,

manager.

GIBRALTAR STATION,

PORT SAN SALVADOR,

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Secretary, Secretary, Malsianos

1st April, 1968.

The Colonial Secretary,

STANLEY.

Your Ref: 1093/F

Dear Sir.

SPRAY DIPPING

154

Thank you for your letter dated 13th March and for your permission to spray 3,000 wethers. Mr. Reid has also expressed his agreement.

In view of the excessively wet dipping weather I am now almost decided to plunge dip this flock as well; in order to give them the maximum protection against any possible re-infestation. I shall advise you at a later date which method we eventually used.

Yours faithfully, R.M. PITALUGA & CO.

Manager

DOUGLAS STATION

Sheep-tarmers

Radio Address: "GREENSHIELDS PORT STANLEY"

Your Ref: 1093/F

Colonial Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.

DOUGLAS STATION FALKLAND ISLANDS

20th April, 1968.

Dear Sir,

Spray Dipping 158

Thank you for your letter of 26th March, and I would now advise that I have received approval from Teal Inlet, Salvador & Port San Carlos to our spraying one flock this season.

The Particular flock to be sprayed will be of approx. 1200 ewes in a camp adjacent to our boundary with Port San Carlos.

I have not so far contacted Mr. Sonner of San Carlos in this matter, however am sure he will have no objection, and in any case the sheen concerned are not near his boundary with us.

Yours faithfully,

29th April, 68.

191

On the 14th March Mr. Reid of Douglas Station asked permission to spray dip one flock of not more than 3,000 sheep. He said he was contacting his neighbours to seek their approval. A flock of 3,000 is, of course, within the limit agreed in Executive Council.

He has written to say that Teal Inlet, Salvador and Port San Carlos have raised no objections, but goes on to say "I have not so far contacted Nr. Bonner of San Carlos in this matter, however, I am sure he will have no objection, and in any case the sheep concerned are not near his boundary with us.".

Would you be so good enough as to confirm that you do in fact have no objection.

(W.H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY.

C.G.R. Bonner, Esq., J.P. San Carlos.

By 7. 5. 68.

SC

Reply at 198.

TELEGRAM.

From Bonner San Carlos

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley

19 68 Time: 1000

Received: 9th May 19 68 Time: 1145

192.

Despatched. 9th May

Reference 1093/F no objection

Bonner

P/L : AA

9th May, 68.

Dear Sir,

I refer to your letter of the 20th April, 1968. I have contacted Mr. Bonner of San Carlos who has no objection and accordingly you are authorised to spray dip up to 3,000 ewes in a Camp adjacent to your boundary with Port San Carlos.

Yours faithfully,

(W.H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY.

J. Reid, Esq., Douglas Station.

Pa

TELEGRAM.

From MANAGER PACKES

To COLONIAL SECRETARY, STANLEY

Despatched:

1st January

19 69

Time: 0900

Received:

1st January

19 69

Time:

I wish to apply to dip at Packes Port Howard and Dunnose Head before the first of March as usual

[Last years application cr fs. 147-8.]

MANAGER PACKES

Descaped with Mr Bonton who is in agreement.

P/L : AA Intld H.L.B.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P2538 P4776/32/401381 500 11/66 R. Ward 843

| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date |
|--------|------------------|-------|--------------|--------|
| | STANLEY | | | 3.1.69 |

To

ETAT HANAGER PACKES

HOA/C

195.

Yourtel 1st permission granted on same conditions as

148

last year stop Mylet 1093/F 13th December 1967 refers

Colonial Secretary



197

"Salvador House"

Gibraltar Station Port San Salvador Falkland Islands

10th Jan. 1969.

Dear Tommy,

Herwith my complaint about the Air Service 'fearer' on The 1st Ian.

I would be gratiful of you would deal with it as recessey.

What awful weath we are having now. Shearing is becoming a furthern.

By the way, subject

to a final confirmation when we get the ewer in for shearing it was seems certain that Salvador is completely free of Keds in all Sheep, how would you note our chance of exemption from diffing of any sont this season? It would be just the sout of boost, official or financial that we need after the nearly vuinous years I infectation. I intend to build up a stick of Mucidal against a possible future ve infectation Your sincerely refly

16th January, 1969

197

Wany thanks for your letter and enclosure of the 10th January 1969.

I am coing the necessary with the enclosure.

As to dipping I do not rate your chances for exemption very high this salson. I think our advisors will mant another year to be sure.

A second clean year should put you in a very strong position for examption.

(. M. Thompson) COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Mr. M.M. Pitaluga, M.L.C., SALVANOR.

5

AR.

7th February

69.

Dear Sirs.

Mr Alan Miller, Manager of Port San Carlos has requested exemption from plunge dipping of all Port San Carlos sheep except those in paddocks along the Douglas Station Boundary.

Such exemption must be conditional upon the agreement of neighbouring farms.

May I please have your views?

Yours faithfully.

(W. H. THOMPSON) COLONIAL SECRETARY

The Hanager. DOUGLAS STATION.

The Manager. SAN CARLOS.

AA.

Bu 23. 2.69

Copies: Mr A. Miller

The Hon. Mr A.G. Barton, C.B.E.

The Hon. Mr R.M. Pitaluga (N.O.O. Prom my map it seems you may also be concerned?)

100

Che Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

AGENTS FOR LLOYDS.

TELEGRAMS "FLEETWING PORTSTANLEY" VIA RADIOTIN ISLANDS

REGISTEREDADIOS.

TELEGRAMS "FLEETWING PORTSTANLEY" VIA RADIOTIN ISLANDS

REDZ

Stanley, Fitzroy

February 13th. 1969

The Colonial Secretary Stanley 17/2. Telephoned Hr Clement Punging early appround Sol. 17/2

Dear Sir,

Please let me know if I am permitted to plunge dip the following flocks on or about February 19 - 21st. 1969

Mt. Pleasant Peak. wethers approx 2,500 Hillside " 1,000

Both these camps are on hill country and if the weather is suitable it would be a great help to get them in when the brooks are still fairly low. They can then be sent back to their camps before the Darwin Sports Holiday.

Yours faithfully,

Section Manager.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

201

FALKLAND ISLANDS

RECEIVED

P2538 P4776/32/401381 500 11/66 R. Ward 843

| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date |
|--------|------------------|-------|--------------|---------|
| 336 | Salvador | 16 | 1500 | 20,2,69 |

To

Colonial Coretary Stanley

199

Your 1095/F 7th Feb. Stop Salvador is not concerned but no objection anyway.

EMe

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

| P2538 1 326/32/401381 500 11/66 R. Ward 843 | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------|--------------|---------|--|
| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date | |
| | Stanley | | | 24.2.69 | |
| То | | | | 110 1/0 | |
| ETAT MAI | NAGER DOUGLAS STATION | | | HO A/C | |

199.

Grateful reply mylet 7th February concerning plunge dipping

Colonial Secretary

to

Bu 26 2.69

bu 204

"Salvador House"

Your 1093/F

Gibraltar Station
Port San Salvador
Falkland Islands

21st February 1969

Dear Tommy

This is just to confirm my telegram of yesterday regarding the Port San Carlos request for exemption from dipping. As this farm will be making the same request next year, I hope that our neighbours will be prodded into getting rid of their Keds too, then we will not have to worry about possible reinfestation.

It does appear on some of the old maps that P. S. C. is connected to Salvador but in fact, there is a fair slice of Douglas Station between the two farms. Of course, before D. S. swapped another piece of ground for Lorenzo (Major Greenshields wanted the Lagoon for fishing!), we were separated only by a part of the Limpet Creek. Perhaps your map shows the old boundary.

While writing, I would mention that if the B. B. C. Morrisons feel that a visit to Salvador would be of some use to them, they would be welcome to come, preferably sometime after the 10th March.

We are looking forward to the visit of Endurance and we expect a good gathering here from some of the other farms. We expect to finish shearing at midday on the 24th.

Sincerely,

W. H. Thompson, Esq., C.B.E., Colonial Secretary, STANLEY.

R. M. PITALUGA & COMPANY

(SHEEP FARMING)

208

TELEGRAMS
"GIBSTAY PORTSTANLEY"

OUR REF.

RMP/ME

YOUR REF.

1093/F

GIBRALTAR STATION,

PORT SAN SALVADOR,

FALKLAND ISLANDS,

SOUTH ATLANTIC.

25th February 1969

The Colonial Secretary, STANLEY.

×

Dear Sir,

SHEEP DIPPING

On the completion of shearing, it is with pleasure that I confirm that this farm is now completely free of Keds. Over 14,000 sheep have been shorn and a large quantity of our 3,560 have been examined and no sign at all has been seen of this parasite, either dead or alive. We have had one Ram and one Ewe from Douglas Station and when shorn, these too were clean. No live Keds have been seen by anyone here since last February.

I attribute our success in eradicating the Keds in one season, to the use of the comparatively new organophosphorus dipping compounds we applied during the 1967/68 season. We sprayed all shorn sheep with Ponatox at normal dilution. All lambs were plunged at weaning in Nucidol, they were dipped in two batches of 1,500 and 1,800 respectively and the dip wash was changed between the batches.

At the main dipping in March, there was no sign of Keds on anything but the whole flock, from lambs upwards, was plunged in Nucidol at normal strength and the dipping bath was emptied, cleaned and refilled after every 3,000 sheep approximately. No effort was spared in clean gathering and checking camps and paddocks in order to be sure of dipping everything. Anything which could not carry itself to the dip, was collected by trailer were convenient or slaughtered. The result: complete and definite eradication of a pest which came near to ruining this farm about two years ago.

This season, we have not sprayed anything off the shears nor was it necessary to plunge-dip the lambs at weaning. At the main dipping next month, we will plunge our flocks in Nucidol again to set the seal on our good fortune. However, in order to save some time and effort, I would be grateful for your permission to spray 3,000, 3 - 6 years old wethers from our Bougainville Camp. Next season, we expect to be in a position to apply for exemption from dipping of any sort.

It is clear I think, that anyone who makes the effort as we have done, to get rid of Keds, could do so by adopting a similar approach to the job. The information given here, may be used by you in any way you think fit and anyone is quite welcome to whatever he may gain from our experience of a short but extremely severe and costly Ked infestation.

Yours faithfully,

P.M. Stilling x.

X

C. C.

The Secretary, Sheep Owners Association.



DOUGLAS STATION

les 200

Radio Address:
"GREENSHIELDS
PORT STANLEY"



DOUGLAS STATION FALKLAND ISLANDS

Your Ref: 1093/F 25th February, 1969.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.

Dear Sir,

Further to your letter of 7th inst. and your telegram today I would advise that we arem agreeable to the exemption from plunge dipping of all Port San Carlos sheep except those in paddocks along the Douglas Station boundary, but, as we believe a very small number of keds was found at Port San Carlos during shearing, we feel both in their and our own interests, that those sheep not being plunge dipped this year should have been spray dipped at either shearing or dipping time, and I believe this may have been done.

Essentially, since all sheep adjoining our boundary will kexe been dipped, we have no objection.

Yours faithfully,

lanager.

KIV - 204-5.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P2538 P4776/32/401381 500 11.66 R. Ward 843

| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date |
|-----------|-------------------|-------|--------------|---------|
| | Stanley | | | 13.3.69 |
| ro | | | | |
| etat R.M. | PITALUGA SALVADOR | | | HO A/C |

205. Your letter 25th February stop Spraying Bougainville wethers agreed

Colonial Secretary

12th March,

69.

Dear Sir,

Your letter RMP/YOU of the 25th February, 1969, refers.

Very pany thanks for use of information which I am circulating to all farms. Less the last his Seulines from furt purequent

Yours faithfully,

(W.H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

The Hon. Mr R.M. Pitaluga, Gibraltar Station, Port San Salvador, Fast Walkland.

Manager PSC ? (199)

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P2538 P4776/32/401381 500 11/66 R Ward 843

| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date |
|------------|-------------------|-------|--------------|---------|
| | Stenley | | | 14.3.69 |
| То | | | | |
| etat MILLE | R PORT SAN CARLOS | | | HO A/C |

Plunge dipping exemption agreed letter follows

Colonial Secretary

14th March. 69.

Dear Mr Miller,

I refer to your letter of the 20th Pebruary, 1968, and all subsequent correspondence and messages concerning exemption from plunge dipping. I have now taken the matter up again with your neighbouring farms.

Pouglas Station Limited are agreeable to an exemption from plunge dipping of all Port San Carlos sheep except those in paddocks along the Douglas Station boundary. They also believe that a small number of Keds were found at Port San Carlos during shearing and feel that in your joint interests that those sheep not being plunge dipped this year should have been spray dipped either at shearing or dipping time. If J.J. Deid the Manager says he believes you have already done this.

Mr Monk of San Carlos offers no basic objection. Exemption from plunge dipping is therefore granted to you with the exception of those sheep in paddocks along the Douglas Station boundary.

I return correspondence which belongs to you.

Yours sincerely,

(W.H. THOMPSON)
COLONIAL SECRETARY

A. C. Miller, Esq., Manager, Port San Carlos.

INCL:

SC

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

211

FALKLAND ISLANDS

RECEIVED

P2538 P4770 00 11/66 R. Ward 843

| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date |
|--------|------------------|-------|--------------|---------|
| 221 | Calvador | 22 | 1010 | 18.3.69 |

To

Colonial Secretary Stanley

205

Ref. my letter 25th Teb re dipping please insert the word Lamb after the figure 3560 in first paragraph Pitaluga

7160

Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.

12th March, 1969.

Ref: 1093/F

Circular to All Farms

Dear Manager,

I have received the following letter from Mr R.M. Pitaluga which, I think, will be of interest to you.

"On the completion of shearing, it is with pleasure that I confirm that this farm is now completely free of Keds. 14,000 sheep have been shorn and a large quantity of our 3,560 have been examined and no sign at all has been seen of this parasite, either dead or alive. We have had one Ram and one Ewe from Douglas Station and when shorn, these too were clean. No live Keds have been seen by anyone here since last February.

I attribute our success in eradicating the Keds in one season to the use of the comparatively new organophosphorous dipping compounds we applied during the 1967/68 season. We sprayed all shorn sheep with Ponatox at normal dilution. All lambs were plunged at weaning in Nucidol, they were dipped in two batches of 1,500 and 1,800 respectively and the dip wash was changed between the batches.

At the main dipping in March, there was no sign of Keds on anything, but the whole flock, from lambs upwards, was plunged in Nucidol at normal strength and the dipping bath was emptied, cleaned and refilled after every 3,000 sheep approximately. No effort was spared in clean gathering and checking camps and paddocks in order to be sure of dipping everything. Anything which could not carry itself to the dip was collected by trailer where convenient or slaughtered. The result: complete and definite eradication of a pest which came near to ruining this farm about two years ago.

This season, we have not sprayed anything off the shears nor was it necessary to plunge-dip the lambs at weaning. At the main dipping next month, we will plunge our flocks in Nucidol again to set the seal on our good fortune.

It is clear I think that anyone who makes the effort as we have done, to get rid of Keds, could do so by adopting a similar approach to the job. The information given here may be used by you in any way you think fit and anyone is quite welcome to whatever he may gain from our experience of a short but extremely severe and costly Ked infestation."

Yours faithfully,

COLONIAL SECRETARY

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

2538 P477 401381 500 11 66 R. Ward 843

Number Office of Origin

Words

Handed in at

Date

STANLEY

1.4.69

To

ETAT MANAGER GREEN PATCH

HOA/C

Permission given to continue spray dipping programme of approximately 2400 sheep on same conditions as previous years Colonial Secretary





SAN CARLOS SHEEP FARMING CO. LIMITED. bu

SAN CARLOS. FALKLAND ISLANDS (VIA MONTEVIDEO.)

2nd April 1969

W.H. Thompson Esgre, Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

Dear Sir.

With reference your circular dated 12th March, 1093/F about sheep dippigg. This is very interesting and one must congratulate Mr Pitaluga on his success: at the same time while agreeing with Mr Pitaluga in part I must point out that his methods are not quite so easily applied everywhere, here for instance, Also Mr Pitaluga's statement that he attributes his success to the new Organo-phosphorous dips is open to aguement.

Pebble Island and the surrounding Islands where freed of Keds by the use of Kymac Dip about 13 years ago; so I believe was RoyCove.

It is undeniable that clean gathering is also a must if Keds are to be erradicated; all Farmers know that. However this desirable practice is not so easily carried out in places like this with large Mountain areas and large areas of very soft peaty ground.

Lots of

these areas are impassable to a Horse; the Mountain areas because of Stone runs and the peat ares are just too soft. A very large number of men would be required to completely comb these areas and that would only be effective if ones neighbours did this simultaneously. The Sheep that are missed in these areas are likely never seen because they are hiding behind Rocks or Peat banks so that even if a Tractor and trailer could follow, which it cannot, these Sheep would still escape because they were not seen.

Mr Pitaluga has a fairly small area of relatively easy ground to gather so he can and should be able to clean gather it; gatherour Mt Osborne camp of 25,000 Acres is a different matter indeed,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 2nd April which is most interesting. I have taken the liberty of copying it to Mr Pitaluga as I am quite sure that what you say can contribute considerably to discussions at this year's S.O.A. meeting.

(W.H. THOMPSON)

A. Monk, Esq., San Carlos. As you know, I circulated your letter of the 12th March on dipping to all farms. I have had a letter from Mr Monk at an Carlos which I think contains a valuable view point. I have written telling him that I am copying it to you and pointing out that his views could contribute considerably to a very worth while discussion at this year's N.C.A. It is not for me to say that the N.O.A. should discuss dipping this year, but in the light of your letter and of idrian Nonk's helpful and interesting observations on it I do not see why not.

The letter reads: -

"ith reference your circular dated 12th Earch, 1093/F about sheep diping. This is very interesting and one must compactuate Fr Pitaluga on his success; at the same time while agreeing with Fr Pitaluga in part I must point out that his methods are not quite so easily applied everywhere, here for instance. Also Fr italuga's statement that he attributes his success to the new organo-phosphorous dips is open to argument.

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because of stone runs and the peat areas are just too soft. A very large number of men would be required to completely comb these areas and that would only be effective if ones neighbours did this simultaneously. The sheep that are missed in these areas are likely never seen because they are hiding behind rocks or peat banks so that even if a tractor and trailer could follow, which it cannot, these sheep would still escape because they were not seen.

Mr Pitaluga has a fairly small area of relatively easy ground to gather so he can and should be able to clean gather it; gathering our Mt. Osborne camp of 25,000 acres is a different matter indeed."

(W.H. THOM SON)

R

The Hon. Fr R.M. Pitaluga, Gibraltar Station, Port San Salvador, East Falkland. BETTHER RESUME 12/69 BELD ON 27th, 28th, 29th,

1093/F 28. 6 KEDS: INFESTATION OF ADJOINING FARMS

 $\Lambda rising$ out of a query by the Hon. Mr. Pitaluga, Council noted the need to refer to the Agricultural Advisory Team the whole question of ked control.

firmal g

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

1093/F 12. KED INFESTATION

The Honourable Mr Pitaluga referred to the risk of neighbouring farms infesting clean sheep on an adjoining farm with ked and the resulting damage that could follow. He asked that stronger legislation be introduced to protect ked-free farms from developing infestation from such sources and to ensure the successful eradication of the parasite.

Council adjourned at 6.00 p.m. and resumed at 9.30 a.m. on Wednesday 3rd December. The Hon. Fr Pitaluga was unable to be present for these proceedings.

CLERK OF COUNCILS.

R. M. PITALUGA & COMPANY

TELEGRAMS
"GIBSTAY PORTSTANLEY"

OUR REF.

RMP/JEP.

YOUR REF.

1093/F

(SHEER PARMING)

GIBRALTAR STATION,

PORT SAN SALVADOR,

FALKLAND ISLANDS,

SOUTH ATLANTIC.

12th December, 1969.

The Colonial Secretary,

STANLEY.

Dear Sir,

? 1968

I refer to my letter of 25th February, 1969 in which I stated that this farm is now completely free of keds.

With shearing well in hand and lamb-marking completed with not a single ked or sign of one seen anywhere, I am confident that this happy state has been maintained. A particularly careful watch was kept during the marking of Limpet Creek lambs as this is the flock most likely to be re-infested from Douglas Station, but nothing was seen, nor were there any Douglas Station sheep in with ours.

I now wish to make formal application to Government for permission not to dip our whole flock next March, if by the end of shearing our complete freedom from keds for two seasons is confirmed.

You may wish to have an independent examination and report, in which case every facility would be available to the appointed inspector.

If you are able to let me have your decision by the end of January, this will be very much appreciated.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Manager

bym. I can be hoting for it but to depty on the huars of the draft of b.o.f.

I. Please send on interior acknowledgement and him take an early opportunity. It distents with he AG Barton on his return to Stanley from Teal lules at end of unit week. While your deft concerty trates him legal postition, it is a fact what Roy COVE has been etemps from dipping to years. Much will depend on allihable of Doughes trained with depend on allihable of Doughes Italiands.

X as Chaiman S.O.A.

1

Annual Dipping of Sheep: Livestock Ordinance

Thank you for your letter of the 12th December which reached here just before the Christnes holidays.

Your application for permission to be exempt from dipping your flock next March is receiving consideration.

J. A. Jones Colonial Secretary.

Mr. R. M. Pitaluga, Manager, R. M. Pitaluga and Company, Gibraltar Station, Port San Salvador, Falkland Islands.

9.E.

I have but an intermi trophy to the P. Fahigh of told speak to the Bunton who is her to be him to Ready tomorrow. But I am not happy about his in biew of less. 3 & 11 (1) of Cap. 40 & would be leone the approximity of discursion.

My,

(1) "huspector" under see 3 + see !! (1)(1)

Of Cip. 40 could be h. R. Anduton,

particularly if he were to have a talk

with he helica fire.

Papers from (198) to dete are of interess as background. Soft acquieune it estantial. Please dottents.

la 1/1/70

Annual Dipping of Sheep: Live-stock Ordinance

I shall be grateful if, with recruse to your letter dated 12th becomes has, on will arrange for the written consent of the station adjoining Malvador in support of your continuation to be conveyed to be a writing in accordance with section 11(1)(d) of the Live-stock Ordiname Cap. 10.

I consulting the Shopowars' sociation regarding the possibility of anting arrangements, in current circumstances where we have no priculture legartment, for the sociation of an inspector to carry out an independent examples the will let you know the outcome as soon as possible.

Colonial Secretary.

Gibrarts/Station, Cort San Salvador, Falkland Islands.

DECODE.

148

L'Last years

application at 195-6]

TELEGRAM.

MANAGER PACKS From

 T_0 COLONIAL SECRETARY STANLEY

Despatched: 14th January. 19 70 Time: 1400

Received: 14th January. 19 Time :

I wish to apply for permission to dip at Packs Port Howard and Dunnose Head before first Parch as laid out in letter from Colonial Secretary No. 1093/F 13th December 1067

Manager Packs

P/L: ARA Intld H.L.B.

Deartho with Am At Balon Throws

Roply at 223

A.C.C. This agreems to be a rontine

bent with by you - after for

Cumpletin with Chimian, S.O.A. 1/16/1

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

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

Number Office of Origin Words Handed in at Date

STANLEY 29.1.70

ETAT MANAGER PACKES

HOA/C

222.

Yourtel 14th permission granted on conditions described mylet 1093/F
13 December 1967

Secretary

R. M. PITALUGA & COMPANY f. 1093/F

(SHEEP FARMING)

TELEGRAMS "GIBSTAY PORTSTANLEY"

OUR REF. RMP/me

YOUR REF. 1093/F

GIBRALTAR STATION. PORT SAN SALVADOR, FALKLAND ISLANDS. SOUTH ATLANTIC.

96th Jan. 1970

Dear John.

Thank you for your letter of this month.

I wrote to Jack Reid immediately on receiving it and asked him to send you a letter of consent or otherwise, and as soon as possible. You may have received it already but he was away from home for a few days at about that time.

I look forward to hearing from you in the near future regarding the appointment of an inspector.

Yours age

R. M. Pitaluga

Manager

J. A. Jones, Esq., Colonial Secretary, STANLEY.

Reply or 225

Russel + Confidential

29th January 1970.

6

224

Thank you for your letter of the 26th of Junuary.

As you know we have no properly staffed Agriculture Department. In the carcumstances we consulted the chairman, 5.0.1., for advice as to the best method by which inspection could be carried out. This considered advice, which will be put to Executive Council at its next meeting (you will see the Memorandum soon and it will be in the agenda for the Meeting of 10th Mebruary), is that Mr J. Reid, Manager of Douglas Station, should be invited to accept appointment to carry out the necessary inspections. Putting the matter to Executive Council will mean that you will have your answer approximately two weeks later than you had hoped: but in circumstances where we have no government staff qualified to perform inspections and where the matter at issue is one of great importance not only to you but to other companies who may want to seek exemption from disping in the near future I think you will agree that it is advisable for Council to be able to pronounce on the proposed inspection arrangements. Section 3 of the Livestock Ordinance, Cap. 40, is relevant here.

(J. A. JOHES)

The Honourable R.V. Pitaluga, SALVADOR

FA

CONFIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

7/70

Application under section ll(1)(d) of the Livestock Ordinance, Cap. 40 by R. M. Pitaluga and Company for exemption from dipping.

Memorandum by the Colonial Secretary

227

The letter which is attached to this Memorandum as Annexure l was received shortly before Christmas. In it application is made for permission for exemption from dipping of the whole Salvador flock if by the end of shearing the station's complete freedom from keds for two seasons is confirmed.

- 2. In circumstances where the Falkland Islands Government has no properly staffed Agriculture Department the request from R. M. Pitaluga and Company presents some difficulty. Accordingly the Chairman, Sheepowners' Association, was consulted in order to obtain advice as to how inspection of the Salvador flocks could best be achieved. The advice received and which is now suggested to Council is that provided, as the law requires, the written consent of the station adjoining Salvador in support of the company's application is received in writing, Mr. J. Reid the Manager of Douglas Station, should be invited to carry out the necessary inspections. If these are successful it is proposed that exemption from dipping for the whole Salvador flock should be granted.
- 3. Council is invited to advise in terms of the suggestion made in the preceeding paragraph.

(J. A. Jones)

Colonial Secretary.

29th January, 1970 File Ref: 1093/F JML The Colonial Secretary, STANLEY.

Dear Sir,

I shall refer to my letter of 25th February, 1969 in which I stated that this farm is now completely free of keds.

With shearing well in hand and lamb-marking completed with not a single ked or sign of one seen anywhere, I am confident that this happy state has been maintained. A particularly careful watch was kept during the marking of Limpet Creek lambs as this is the flock most likely to be re-infested from Douglas Station, but nothing was seen, nor were there any Douglas Station sheep in with ours.

I now wish to make formal application to Government for permission not to dip our whole flock next March, if by the end of shearing our complete freedom from keds for two seasons is confirmed.

You may wish to have an independent examination and report, in which case every facility would be available to the appointed inspector.

If you are able to let me have your decision by the end of January, this will be very much appreciated.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

sgd. (R. M. Pitaluga)
Manager.

29th January, 1970 File Ref. 1093/F JML

BU Xas 7.2-70



EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF MEETING NO. 2/70 HELD ON 10TH AND 11TH FEBRUARY, 1970.

1093/F 3. EXEMPTION FROM DIPPING: SALVADOR

(Memo. No. 7/70)

Council considered an application from the Manager of R. M. Pitaluga and Company of Salvador, a mainland sheep farm on East Falkland, for exemption from dipping of all flocks. In accordance with the provisions of the Livestock Ordinance the application was supported by the written consent of the Manager of the sole adjoining farm, Douglas Station Limited. In the absence of a properly staffed Agriculture Department, Council advised that inspectors be appointed to examine the boundary fence between the two farms and if satisfied that the fence is in good repair to carry out the necessary inspection of flocks after which they would recommend to the Colonial Secretary whether exemption from dipping should be granted.

The inspectors appointed were Mr. S. Miller, J.P. of the Sheepowners' Association and Mr. L. R. Anderson, foreman of the Agriculture Department.

In discussion attention was drawn to the need to examine the Livestock Ordinance and ascertain whether any amendments were necessary to bring the ordinance in line with present day requirements. Council advised that the Sheepowners' Association be invited to carry out this exercise and make recommendations accordingly.

It was noted that the requirements of section 24 of the Livestock Ordinance relating to the driving of sheep through other farms was not being adhered to and since this applied generally to sheep being brought to Stanley for the Stanley Butchery it was agreed that the Colonial Secretary should discuss the matter with the Manager of the business concerned.

(H. L. Found) CLERK OF CUNCILS. H.E.

With reference to the proposal for MR. J. Reid to carry out inspections of the Salvador flocks to establish whether they should be exempt from dipping, you will recall that arrangements were being made to sound out Mr. Reid in advance so that the Exco. decision, if taken, could immediately be put into practice.

- 2. Mr. Greenshields spoke to me about this and pointed out that preoccupation with certain farming duties at Douglas Station might prevent
 Mr. Reid from carrying out some of the inspections. In these circumstances
 Mr. Greenshields would himself be glad to carry out inspections.
 Mr. Greenshields also undertook to let Mr. Pitaluga know about the
 arrangement.
- J. I can see no objection to the proposal. It will mean that you will be asked in the file (and you may wish formally to agree to it now, subject to Exco.'s later concurrence) to appoint as Inspectors under section 3 of Cap. 40 Mr. H. Greenshields and Mr. J. Reid "for the purpose of inspecting the Salvador flocks and advising Government whether they are absolutely free from ked, lice and scab and whether they should in consequence be exempt from dipping for the year beginning the 1st of March."
- 4. Strictly speaking, as the law is worded (Cap. 40, Section 11 (1)(d)) it is the inspector who is supposed to grant the exemption. But section 3 gives you the power of appointing inspectors and you in Council the power to fix the terms and conditions under which and the period for which inspectors shall act. Placed as we are the best procedure would appear to be for Messrs. Greenshields and Reid to inspect, to advise us of the results of the inspection, and for us, as 'Government', formally in writing to grant the exemption to Mr. Pitaluga.
- 5. Exco. Memorandum 7/70 has already issued. I suggest that when it is taken in Council you or I suggest that the terms and conditions upon which Mr. Greenshields and Mr. Reid are appointed should be as in the portion of paragraph 3 of this minute which appears in quotation marks.

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

File Ref. 1093/F JML

Cs. please see my letter to RM Pitaluga duted 9/2/70

Since my return to Stanley I have heard from the C.S. that Harland Greenshields had told him that preoccupation with farming duties at Douglas Station might prevent Jack Reid from carrying out some of the inspections of Salvador flocks to discover whether they should be exempt from dipping. Greenshields told the C.S. that in these circumstances he himself would be glad to carry out the inspections.

As you know from Ex.Co. memo 7/70, a decision regarding the appointment of an inspector is to be taken at this week's meeting. I know that Jack Reid would be acceptable to you as an inspector but I do not know whether the same applies to Harland Greenshields.

If you are content that Harland Greenshields should carry out some, or indeed all, of the inspections in place of Jack Reid would you please send me a radio message via Edith containing the word "Pembroke" which will be sufficient indication to me that we can go ahead and appoint both Reid and Greenshields as inspectors.

The Beaver is visiting Teal Inlet tomorrow so I have asked that this letter and any other mail should be dropped at Salvador.

LH



The Golonial Secretary,

Dear Sir,

I understand that under the terms of the "Live Stock Ordinance" I am required to seek permission to discontinue Dipping when flocks are completely free of Ked infestation.

I am pleased to report that this Farm has now been free from Ked for two years, and accordingly I seek your formal approval to discontinue Dipping.

To be absolutely certain that the sheep are in fact free of Ked we have delayed this application until the last flock has been gathered for shearing.

Yours Faithfully,

R. June Manager. Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of 5th February requesting exemption from dipping flocks on your farm.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 11 (1) (d) of the Live Stock Ordinance your application must be supported by the written consent of the owners of all adjoining stations. I am therefore to request that you obtain these documents and forward them to this office with as little delay as possible so that formal consideration can be given to your request.

The relevant section of the Ordinance reads:

".... the inspector may, on the application of the owner of any mainland station, supported by the written consent of the owners of all adjoining stations, exempt that owner from dipping in any one year if he is satisfied that the sheep on that station have been absolutely free from ked, lice and scab during the preceding shearing season and that the boundary fences of that station are in sound condition and properly maintained:

Provided that the owner of an adjoining station shall not unreasonably withhold his consent."

Yours faithfully,

H.L.B

POR COLONIAL SECRETARY

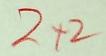
The Manager, RINCON GRANDE.

ARA.

Salvedor. 4 6/2/70. Dear John, A hosty note with the enclosed agreement from Mr. Reid. I agree that Reid will be a suitable choice as we will be gled to see him. A more formal acknowledgement will follow leter. Best wishes Sours aye

1

DOUGLAS STATION



Sheep-farmers

Radio Address:

"GREENSHIELDS

PORT STANLEY"

DOUGLAS STATION FALKLAND ISLANDS

23rd January, 1970.

The Manager, R. M. Pitaluga & Co., Gibraltar Station, Port San Salvador.

Dear Sir,

Exemption from Dipping

On the understanding that your farm kaxxhax will, this season, have been free from keds for two years, we have no objection to your obtaining exemption from dipping for this year.

Yours faithfully,

Manager.



GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS RECEIVED



P1676 P4416 8/64

| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date |
|--------|------------------|-------|--------------|---------|
| 106 | SALVADOR | 32 | oors | 11.2.70 |

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR STANLEYX

THANK YOU FOR YOUR LETTER STOP PEUBROKE NEGATIVE FOR REASONS YOU WILL APPRECIATE STOP
WOULD PREFER ORIGINAL PROPODAL IF POSSIBLE OR OTHER ALTERNATIVE WRITING FIRST
OPPORTUNITY REGARDS PITALUGA

HIC

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date |
|---------|------------------|------------|--------------|---------|
| | STANLEY | | | 11.2.70 |
| etat ma | NAGER'SALVADOR A | 1D DOUGLAS | STATION | HO//C |

Covernor in Council has appointed S Miller and L R Anderson as inspectors under section 11(d) of the Live Stock Ordinance stop They will wish to satisfy themselves that in accordance with the Ordinance the boundary fence is in a sound condition and properly maintained and will thereafter wich to inspect such sheep as they may require stop This being the case it is requested that before fence inspection takes place the Managers of either side satisfy themselves that boundary fence including beach fence is in good condition

Time ARA.

Colonial Secretary

Record

At a meeting of Ex. Council held on 11th February 1970 the Governor-in-Council appointed Mr. S. Miller JP (member 4th SOA) Mr. L.R. Anderson

Shock ordinance for the Durfose of inspeching the Boundary Jence between Salvador Durglas Station the examine Leep owned by Missing RM Rhanger of Sometiment of Salvador to sakisfy Remediate Hat Shed sheep are from Ked, lice + seab.

11.270

bill foundly undorse the decirion decorded in

Als whe observed & embedied in the telegran of
the foot of the same page, thus foundly appointly

Theorems I halfunt L.R. Andrewon as hispertors under
the himstock brainine, Cop. 40, for the proposes

Specifical.

Cs. Accordingly.

18/2/70

10931P.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

246

FALKLAND ISLANDS
RECEIVED

P1676 P 6 8/64

| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date |
|--------------|------------------|-------|--------------|---------|
| 118 | SALVADOR | 29 | 084,5 | 12.2.70 |
| Го | | 1/12/ | | |
| COLONIAL SEC | CRETARY STANLEY | 11/2 | | |

MANY THANKS YOUR TELEGRAM STOP WOULD SUGGEST THAT INSPECTIONS TAKE PLACE AS SOON AS CONVENIENT FOR ALL PARTY'S CONCERNED AFTER SPORTS WEEK STOP DO YOU AGREE

El/c

Time

7

Sm Thuslay It want

PITALUGA

247

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

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

| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date |
|---------|------------------|-------|--------------|---------|
| | Stanley | | | 16.2.70 |
| etat ha | HAGER SALVADOR. | | | PDA/C |

Yourtel 12th I agree and have arranged tentatively with inspectors for Thursday 5th March stop You will no doubt discuss with them during the holidays

Colonial Secretary

DOUGLAS STATION



Radio Address:

"GREENSHIELDS

PORT STANLEY"



DOUGLAS STATION FALKLAND ISLANDS

11th February, 1970.

Colonial Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.

Dear Sir,

Exemption from Dipping + Salvador

Further to your telegram today, we consider the boundary between Salvador and ourselves to be in need of complete renewal and therefore feel it is undecessary to send out an inspector until such time as this has been attended to. We have ourselves no immediate plans for the renewal of our portion of this fence.

We had previously agreed in principle to Salvador being granted exemption from dipping on the basis that their sheep had been free from keds for two years, and when obviously it would in Salvador's interest to ensure that the boundary fence was in good repair since we cannot guarantee that our sheep are 100% free of keds.

Yours faithfully,

Manager.

Il F+ Rembut in 1093/F. 7/16

249

will wish to bee p. 2+8 which has a humber of anotherand implientions which we Shall heed to chicurs. It would, I think, he weful it any buch discurring wald be attended by C.T.

himph ord 11/64 may have to come into stay. would not be imprifed it salvador did not decide to go ahead t repair in fence willy holy, total lughi it faid to be 5/2 miles but obviously only cutain parts are in dit upain.

S.O.A., mentioning our convertation, and see what he winter.

Note Dine on 18/2 /

17/2/70

4. K.

I discussed with Chamen, C.O.A., today. He holls

the same view as you regardly beloaders probable action over

separate to the fewe: but he expressed lumpures that

Salvador appeared to be manware that the feme was in head

of depair. The chaminan agreed that heater

should be a good head cleaner of the historism in the Chart

should he haters thering) I after he importion of the

funce by historis hither I feducion.

Mis/L

Agreed las

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE



FALKLAND ISLANDS

RECEIVED



P1676 P4416 8/64

| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date |
|--------|------------------|-------|--------------|---------|
| 263 | CARCASS IS | 10 | 0835 | 18,2,70 |

То

COLONIAL SECRETARY STANLEY

NO TICKS REQUEST PERMISSION NOT TO DIP

BERTRAND

EMc



albacked Kelegram from Managa Carcass Island. This wo mit seen to present too much difficulty as we are dealing onthe an island. and non of the Agric Dept. Cd. be appointed Inspector + provided here subspect that the anditions of section 11(1) (c) of cap 40 are Julphie exempling for this season cd be given?

119,270

will by consurrance in file yount W Andrewson of Hyre. Dept. as haparton for the purpose of becomenly Whether exemption from diffing et lacour Island thould be from 1.2.10. Sec. 11 (c) of the himsestock Ordinance, Cys. 40.

Cs. Catainly. Co 19/2

Ten proposal agreed. he water with Of Home Deuse arrage by telegram with M Sanders a Ruitable date for It Huderson to Cavery out the hispertion. It chould not be a date ching he week 2-7 hand when it is expected that We Hucherson will be ungaged on another himsertion.

2 W Haduson though he deducated of the portribus of

Steely after his inspection at Carcaes, a secondundation to Of Agove whether or not examption should be granted.

Of his true will press to her or multiplies by it of it is fewere all examption.

Of his true will press to be better of examption.

Of his pressure to be the better of examption.

Disabled with O/cagnie who will arrange with and when that me thins he ontrome.

≥1.2.70

Bu 24, 2.7.

fin pe. early.

Officer in Charge,
Agricultural Dept,
Stanley.



BERTRAND & FELTON Ltd.
ROY COVE,
FALKLAND ISLANDS. 254

Dear Sir,

I request premission for this station to be exempt from Dipping during this current year, as there are no keds or lice on this station.

Yours faithfully,

S.R. Miller

Manager.

C.S. of necessary action.

23-2-20

K11 - Bu m 253

See 256

255

CS

P254
Roy Core is a mainland statum of las been granted examplins on several occasions. It shares a boundary with Itill are.

Section 11 (d) of cap 40 well apply but as an initial Skip we show cash him to support the application will be written consent of the manager of the adjoining form. ?

You may nich to menhi in Exco.

1/24.2.70

A.C.S.

Prease write gusting victorius promition of the law it withing to be supplied with the wenter agreement of welgining owners).

I I for will have the fire with you in two.

12/2

25th February

70

Dear Sir,

254

Thank you for your letter of 20th February in which you seek exemption from dipping the flocks on your farm.

2. In accordance with the terms of section 11(d) of the Livestock Ordinance it is necessary to support your application with the written consent of the manager of the neighbouring farm. If you could provide this I will arrange for an inspector to be flown out to examine the flocks and carry out an inspection of the boundary fence.

Yours faithfully,

(H.L. Bound)
for COLONIAL SECRETARY

The Managor, ROY COVE

Copyto: 0 i/c Agric.

FA

PERMACE FROM MINUTESS OF MENTING NO. 3/70 OF SECURIVE COURTS. IEAD ON THE 2nd and 3rd MARCH 2570

1093/F 6. SHEEP DIPPING AT SALVADOR.

The Honourable R.M. Pitaluga, manager of Salvador, withdrew from the meeting during the discussion on this subject.

Since discussing the question at the last neeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary explained that he had received a letter from Mr. Greenshields of Douglas Station Limited advising that the boundary fense between Douglas Station and Salvador was in need of complete renewal, but that he company, Douglas Station Limited, had no immediate plans to carry out a renovation programme.

Mr. Pitaluga later explained that the condition of the boundary fence was such that, given the attention he had planned, it could be made completely sheep proof in a short period.

Council advised that the inspectors appointed should visit Salvador when the fence had been repaired and report on its condition to the Colonial Secretary.

Clerk of the Council



Stanley,

4th March 1970.

Dear Sir,

A Request has been made from Mrd Turner, Rincon grande, to the Manager, Port louisk Ltd, . that she dosent think it necessary to Dip the Sheep as all hers are free from Kids.

This Permission is now Granted in Conjunction with the Stock Ordinance.

I am, Sir.,

Your Obedient Servant

Chairman Port Louis Ltd,,

To.

Hon Colonial Secretary,
Secretariat.
Stanley.

Copies to B.O.Barnes Esq.
D.J.Sollis
L.M.Robson
Manager Poet Louis Ltd.

4.6.5.

258

Che Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

o(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1851.) -

REGISTERED 1902.

AGENTS FOR LLOYDS.

TELEGRAMS "FLEETWING PORTSTANLEY" VIA RADIO.

Stanley,

4th March

1.9 70

F/1

The Colonial Secretary STANLEY

Dear Sir,

DIPPING EXEMPTION - RINCON GRANDE

We wish to confirm that this Company, as Proprietors of the farm known as Green Patch which has some common boundaries with Rincon Grande, has no objection to Rincon Grande being given exemption from dipping.

Yours faithfully,

COLONIAL MANAGE

Disented with 01/c Agric. Bekay anderen to Visit Cancaes Island in humbary 9x heard + plan to Rinem alt. 12K/13K

6.3.70

(14 - Signature majured
on 216(0)(6) - 227 (4).

BU 13.3.70

BERTRAND & FELTON Ltd. ROY COVE. FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The Colonial Secretary.

Ref No. 1093/F.

10th March

Dear Sir.

With reference to yours of the 25th February:I enclose a letter from the manager of Holmested & Blake Co.Ltd. to confirm our request to be exempt from dipping. I can assure Government that our boundry fence with the latter, is sound and completely sheep-proof: I survey the fence myself annually. However, if an inspection is required. I would be grateful if this is done immediately on receipt of this letter, as we are restricted to the amount of time we can afford to have sheep on hand for inspection.

Yours faithfully

Manager.



HOLMESTED BLAKE & COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS R. BLAKE, E. G. MATHEWS, A. L. BLAKE, MAS. C. A. E. STRONARCH, W. W. BLAKE, L. W. H. YOUNG.

LONDON OFFICE:
120, PALL MALL,
LONDO S.W.1

TELEPHONE: WHITEHALL 6077/8

HILL COVE,

FALKLAND ISLANDS

CABLES: "BLAKE FOXBAY"

Agricultural Dept., Stanley.

1970 March 1970

Dear Sir,

I wish to inform you that I have no objection, as manager of this farm, to our neighbours Bertrand and Felton being granted an exemption from Dipping for the year 1970. I am quite satisfied that they are free of Keds.

Yours faithfully

Manager

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

RECEIVED

P1676 P4416 8/64

| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed In at | Date |
|--------|------------------|-------|--------------|---------|
| 136 | ROY COVE | 24/23 | 0910 | 11.3.70 |
| T | | | | |

To

COLONIAL SECRETARY STANLEY

MEF. YOURS 25th No 1093/S STOP TRITTEN CONSENT TO HAND TOP REQUEST INSPECTION EARLIEST AS CANNOT AFFORD FURTHER DELAY

MANAGER ROY COVE

EMe

PORT SAN CARLOS LTD.

1093/F



Secretary: J. R. SPENCER, F.C.A.,

Messrs. JACOMB HOARE & CO.

LONDON WOOL EXCHANGE, BRUSHFIELD STREET, LONDON, E.I.

Telephone: 01-247 3783/8 Telex: 23591 Cables: JACOMB LONDON

The Honourable JaA. Jones, Colonial Secretary, Stanley.



13th. March 1970.

Dear Sir,

Exemption from Dipping.

Last year as we were free from Ked infestation we obtained exemption from plunge Dipping for all sheep except those along the boundary fence.

This shearing season has again showed that apart from one Camp which had picked up a small infestation through the boundary fence, we are still free from keds.

In view of this we wish to obtain exemption from plunge Dipping for all our breeding flocks all of which are separated fro the boundary fence by at least two other Camps. The hoggets and other young sheep are free from keds but to be on the safe side , I shall be plunge Dipping them, as they are the most prone to ked infestation.

We should be grateful for a reply by the end of the month if possible so that the Dipping program can be arranged.

Yours faithfully,

(Alan C. Miller)

There discussed will Hm. WH. Clement Manager. Who have no objection provided the horgets + other Jung ammies are plung dipped at prisonshy.

becordy .

1093/F

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

RECEIVED

P1 P4416 8/64

| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date |
|--------|------------------|-------|--------------|---------|
| 192 | SALVADOR | 4.8 | 1040 | 16.3.70 |

To

PHONE COLONIAL SECREMARY STANLEY

THANKS YOURS STOP IN VIEW OF DELAY'S ALREADY INCURD WOULD PREFER INSPECTORS TO COME
TOMORROW AS SUGGESTED IF AT ALL POSSIBLE STOP LIMPID CREEK FLOOKS HAS BEEN FUELD IN
SETTLEMENT FOR A MONTH NOW AND I AM EXPECTED IN STANLEY FOR EXCO IN ONE HORE
PLEALUGA

PHONED TO 48 AS REQUESTED BY SALVADOR

ELC

Port Clarity 12 March 1970

Port Clarity 12 March 1970

261 I apply for a permet not to grand den sheen at Nest Point- Island the Season. He have been free of Kech at hert Pont Island for 12 years your faithfully See 264a

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS
SENT

257

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

| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date |
|---------|------------------|-------|--------------|---------|
| | STANLEY | | | 12.3.70 |
| etat MA | MACHE ROL COME | | | HOA/O |

Yourtel 11th Anderson of Agriculent appointed Inspector and will visit yours Monday 16th stop Please forward written consent adjoining form first opportunity.

Calsec

DOUGLAS STATION







DOUGLAS STATION FALKLAND ISLANDS

18th March, 1970.

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

Dear Sir,

Dipping

We wish to apply for the dipping of a flock, plunge dipped in February, to be approved as the legal dipping.

We do appreciate that we should have made prior application for the advancement of the period in which sheep must be dipped, in this particular case, but at the same time would advise that we will also be spray dipping this flock during the next few weeks, as am added precaution.

In the event that you do not approve this advancement of the dipping period, then we would seek your permission to spray dip this flock this season.

Yours faithfully,

Manager.

A.C.S.

An Forhereard would for fe list Ke varions farms Rat are now involved tehow he programme of visits planned.

17.3.76

C. S.

264 a

Herevill inspection programme to date: Roy Come. And anderson, L.R. West Paint bland. 16cl- Rod Moul boncars bland.

Salvada - Wessen McKey Miller 182 - 204 March

linear Grande - Anderson, LR. - 23-d-25 & March.

M. 18-3-70.

Bu 25.3.70

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

| From | PITALUGA | SALVADOR |
|------|----------|---|
| To | COLONIAL | SECRETARY |
| | | *************************************** |

Despatched: 14th Farch

1970

Time: 0940

Received: 14th March

1970

Time: 1145

REF DIPPING EXEMPTION WILL BE READY WOR INSPECTORS NEXT WEEK AND WOULD SUCCEST TUESDAY IF CONVENUENT FOR THEM INSPECTION OF FRICE PROVISIONALLY ARRANGED WITH MESSRS CREENSHELLDS AND REITD FOR WEDN DAY MORNING STOP EARLY REPLY APPRECIATED

PITALUGA

P/L CA

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

1093/F

966

FALKLAND ISLANDS SENT

WAP : ____821 584578/790938 500 pds 12/68 Grp.782

| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date |
|--------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| | STANLEY | | | 16.3.70 |
| | 2 | 65 - | | |
| PITA | LUGA SALVADOR | Confirmatory copy | | |

ANDERSON ALREADY BOOKED TO INSPECT ROY COVE, CARCASS AND VEST POINT THIS WEEK.

CAN ARRANGE FOR MILLER AND MCKAY THURSDAY.

COLONIAL SECRETARY

3

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that we, the undersigned
Inspectors, appointed under the Livestock Ordinance
Cap. 40, have duly inspected the boundary fence between
Douglas Station and Salvador and found it in a satisfactory
state of repair with adequate beach fences.

We have also examined those sheep which we have required to be shown to us, including the ewe flock which resides next to the boundary and found them to be clean and free of keds.

We have noted that for the current period of exemption, one third of the boundary is effectively double fenced because of the existence of a sheep proof but unused paddock.

Signed Sille Ray

Inspector

Signed.

Inspector

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

268



P1676 P4416 8/64

| Number | Office of Origin | Words | Handed In at | Date |
|--------|------------------|-------|--------------|---------|
| 389 | SALVALXOR | 8 | 1055 | 30.3.70 |

То

COLONIAL SECRETARY STANLEY

MANY THANKS YOURS ON DIPPING

PICALUGA

EMe

Time

29th March

70.

Dear Sir,

I refer to our letter of 13th March, 1970 in which you apply for permission to obtain exemption from plunge dipping of all flocks separated from the boundary fence and excluding horgets and other young sheep. Although not specifically mentioned, I understand you wish to continue spray dipping the remaining flocks.

2. Subject to your confirmation that this is so, I will confirm that permission is granted as requested.

Yours faithfully,

for COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Manager, PORT SAN CAPLOS.

Reply 272

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS SENT

269

WAL ... 148-821 585968/704663 500 pads 9/69 Grp.782

| Number | | Office of Origin | Words | Handed in at | Date |
|--------|---------|------------------|-------|--------------|---------|
| | | STATULT | | | 26.3.70 |
| etat | MANAGER | RODAVIAS | | | нол/с |

EXEMPTION FROM DIPPING A PROVED NOR THIS STASON

COLONIAL SECRETARY

Reard

The Manager Green Fatch phoned to request formation to commise the spray dipping experimental Astronomical to commission to commission the first 5/6 years. I he acknow begins are sprayed dipped of the shears of organ in late wand.

The spring of the shears of organ in late wand.

The spring of the start of Clausest has been sought the is satisfied that no harm can result to the industry.

Accordingly Green Patch can be authorised to ton-time the experiment this season.

126.3-70

2nd April

70

Dear Sir,

I refer to your recent request to continue the spray-dipping programme with 2,200 ewes on your form and confirm that permission is given to spray-dip this flock for another season.

Yours faithfully,

(H.L. Bound)
for COLOMIAL SECRETARY

The Manager, GREEN PATCH

FA

Copy to: Manager FIC

PORT SAN CARLOS LTD.

DIRECTORS: N. E. KEITH CAMERON, C.B.E. A. G. BARTON, C.B.E. D. BARTON

10981F

Secretary: J. R. SPENCER, F.C.A.,

Messrs. JACOMB HOARE & CO.

LONDON WOOL EXCHANGE, BRUSHFIELD STREET, LONDON, E.I.

Telephone: 01-247 3783/8 Telex: 23591 Cables: JACOMB LONDON

Assistant Colonial Secretary, Secretariat, Stanley.

Cables 'CARLOS PORTSTANLEY'

PORT SAN CARLOS,
FALKLAND ISLANDS,
SOUTH ATLANTIC,

Via Montevideo

7th. April 1970.

Dear Sir,

268

Thank you for your letter of 25th. March ref. 1093/F re-exemption from Plunge Dipping.

I hereby confirm that I wish to continue Spray Dipping flocks other those along the boundary and all young sheep. This in effect, means that I will only be spray dipping the ewe flocks.

Yours faithfully,

manager.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN ************

In accordance with the Live Stock Ordinance, I Certify that I have made the Following inspections:

(a) Examined the following Boundary Fences and found them in a sound condition:

Roy Cove/Hill Cove
Rincon Grande/Green Patch/Port Louis

(b) Examined sheep from various flocks on the following farms and found them clean and free from ticks:

Roy Cove West Point Island Carcass Island Rincon Grande

L. R. Anderson.
Foreman, Agricultutal Department.

13th April 1970.

No. 1093/F

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

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS,

274

14th April

19 70

Dear Sir,

I refer to your application for exemption from dipping on your farm and have to advise you that a report has now been received from the advisor appointed to carry out the inspection. The report is satisfactory and I confirm that exemption from dipping is granted under section ll(l)(c) of the Livestock ordinance for this season.

(d)

Yours faithfully,

cc The Managers:
Roy Cove ()
West Point Island (C)
Carcass Island (C)
Rincon Grande (A)

(H. L. Bound)
for Colonial Secretary

CS

fe. see p. 263.

The law require all flocks to be differed between 1st ward + 30h June in each year but makes from some for this period to be advanced or whard of by 30 days (Sec 11(1)(a) Cap 40). The writer offers no read on for the Robin, taken time can may anchole that he arrives were so badly infished that an earlier diffing was undested freshold freshold to be followed by a second effort, which they was propose to carry out by the spray method.

There described the application with both own farming humbers of Excs other both feel strongly that, while so some v. good busines are advanced, but help humber be higher. They some four boundaries of four manages showed be consucted. (Then are fire adjoining farms). Spraying is not acknowled feel adjoining farms). Spraying is not acknowled feel as successful makes carried out off the share " tevan in this manner there are many farmed who and not agree that this is a substituting method when fireks are implicing but middly in fished.

3 I Seems our our soin must regretfully be No

- M14.4.70

buside at me application does not confirm both the dequienents of lee. II (a) of the brain are.

2 Rept to be as in grun para. 3.

3 The to be available to mutter my be huntimed in file.

15th April,

70.

Donr Sir,

Vith reference to your letter of 18th March in which you seek permission for a dipping carried out in February to be accepted as the dipping required under Section 11(1) of the Live Stock Ordinance, Section 11(1)(n) of the Ordinance requires such applications to be submitted in advance and requires the purpose for the advancing or delaying of dipping to be specified. In circumstances where the requirements have not been met it is regretted that it is not possible to give retrospective approval.

2. I understand that spray dipping has not yet been accepted as an effective method, particularly after sheep have produced several weeks growth of wool and it will therefore be necessary to plunge dip the flock referred to before the 30th June.

Yours faithfully, (SGD.) H. L. BOUNDA COLONIAL SECRETARY

The Manager, DOUGLAS STATION.

ARA.

file pl.

DOUGLAS STATION

277

Radio Addre: "GREENSHIELDS
PORT STANLEY"



DOUGLAS STATION FALKLAND ISLANDS

17th April, 1970.

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

Dear Sir,

SPRAY DIPPING

Once again we seek permission to spray dip one flock of 5,000 sheep, which we understand is the maximum the law permits. In this connection we are contacting our neighbours seeking their approval and we will in due course inform you of their consent or otherwise.

Yours faithfully,

Manager.

Reply 278

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE

(It is requested that, in any reference to this letter the above Number ad the date may moted.)

STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

27th April, 1970 /0 19

Dear Sir.

I refer to your letter of the 17th April and haston to apologise for the delay in reclying.

I understand that the flock referred to will be held in the section known as 'King's Section' and that this section does not border on any of the adjoining forms. The ruling, however, is that agray dire ains be permitted on the understanding that the same s of adjoining farms have no objection to the experiment bein correled out, and I confirm that permission is granted on this cone to ..

Turing the recent Council meetings I have and the opportunity of discussing with the manager of Salvador and an pleased to say that he raises no objection to your request.

Yours faithfully.

He ue I Duild, for Colonial Secretary

The Henager, Douglas Station.

copy to: 0 i/c Agriculture

Cs.

Jippy

Papers Sem to date, himk you.

2. We are proporting to have a look at our himstock ordinance in any last but one point does occur to me and himst is himst it might be senith to require farms which want exemption to apply before a certain date to himst a termitle at in last minute is a termitle at in

M 7/5/70

The Mane have the learn half of whome winte copied into hisestock browniance ple. Then would both for BU on 1/6.

Extracted to file

NH 280 7-17-70 har ese em fation for dipping of the skill I have put this off undtill now as if you wished to maked these shiefs I there has not been any one on the Island to get same in until necently There have been not tick on Blute to formany years. I trust you will be able to grant this afflication by Coliver

O/lagrie.

Mr. L. R. anduson is appointed inspector

for this purpose, with you be make early

commissionals to have him flown to Blaker

to congrowthe recessary inspection of Submit

his friendly. You will no don't liaice will

P.I.C. Thankyou Blaker.

M8.5%

anley, Falkland Islands, 1962.

SECTORS: No. of observations, at all hours, annually

| 170 | 200 | 230 | 260 | 290 | 320 | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|--|--|--|
| to | to | to | to | to | to | ALL DIRECTIONS | | | |
| 190 | 220 | 250 | 280 | 310 | 340 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 59 | 26 | 195 | | | |
| 12 | 8 | 16 | 20 | 56 | 32 | 183 | | | |
| 38 | 46 | 65 | 62 | 163 | 83 | 549 | | | |
| 43 | 67 | 126 | 86 | 180 | 118 | 729 | | | |
| 48 | 72 | 83 | 55 | 77 | 133 | 537 | | | |
| 36 | 88 | 64 | 33 | 38 | 71 | 379 | | | |
| 18 | 59 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 59 | 187 | | | |
| 15 | 27 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 68 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 224 | 379 | 392 | 291 | 582 | 534 | 2827 | | | |
| | | | | _ | | | | | |

MS 93.

CS

Sechni II (1) (c) Cap.40 is relevant.

Subject to kereapt of a schiffrebry

Open from he hispector wo. You a gree that

Exemption be growthed?

18:5.70

Als. Subject to that prairie, ges.

Emphasise the appointeness of HE's Repeation that all but applications aught to be made by a specified date to that when the Ordinance is annualed me should countrie.

1/8/-

or Stanley, Falkland Islands, 1962.

Number of observations at all ascents in 15 metre ranges = 22

95 metres. I.C.A.N. height 988 metres.

| 825 | 840 | 855 | 870 | 885 | 900 | 915 | 930 | 945 | 960 | 975 | 990 | 1005 | 1020 | 1035 | 1050 | 1065 | 1080 | 1095 | 1110 | 1125 | 1140 | 1155 | 1170 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| to | 10 | to | 10 | to | 10 | to |
| 839 | 854 | 869 | ୪84 | 899 | 914 | 929 | 944 | 959 | 974 | 989 | 1004 | 1019 | 1034 | 1049 | 1064 | 1079 | 1094 | 1109 | 1124 | 1139 | 1154 | 1169 | 1184 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | 2 | | 3 | . 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | i | | | | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .2 | | | | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | | 3 | 2 | 3 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | - | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 15 | 21 | 16 | 19 | 23 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 18 | 19 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ! | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1. | _ |

18/ should the

283

Agricultural Department,
Stanley, Falkland Islands,

26th May, 19 70.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

In accordance with the provision of the Live Stock Ordinance I certify that on the 15th/16th May,1970, I examined the sheep on Bleaker Island and found them free from ked.

L. R. anderson

4

4th June

70

Dear Sir,

280

283

I refer to your application for exemption from dipping on Bleaker Islam and have to advise you that a report has now been received from the adviser appointed to carry out the inspection. The report is satisfactory and I confirm that exemption from dipping is grated under section 11(1)(c) of the Livestock Ordinance for this season.

Yours faithfully,

(M.L. Bound)
for COLONIAL CHORETAIN

The Hanager, NORTH ARM

c.c. Manager, Bleaker Island Manager, F. Is. Co. Ltd. By 22. 8. 70.

