

Board of Health.

C.S.

1924.

No. 133/24

Ag Governor

SUBJECT.

1924

24 Jan'y

Previous Paper.

Destruction of Blue bottles.

MINUTES.

PA.
179m

Minute from Ag Governor 24 Jan'y 1924 (1)

Report on & Destruction by

Dr. G. W. Deane &

Mr. J. E. Hamilton (undated) (1a)

Dr. from Bp Museum 23 April 1920 (1b)

Hon Col Surgeon.

President of Bd of Health,

Referred.

W.L.B.

Di'f'ceo

24 Jan'y 1924

Hon Col. Secretary.

Subsequent Paper.

Nothing has as far as I am aware been done in the matter of the destruction of blue bottles by the Province

of Health, and I fail to see
how anything can be done
in the absence of a proper
refuse destructor, and improved
scavenging plan.

J. H. Deane
Colonial Surgeon

1. 2. 24

V. B. Submitted

G.R.H. 13

Di'fsee 3 Febry 1924

The B. o. H. has power over the
Slaughter houses. Is all slaughtered meat
kept fly-proof at the last end Slaughter-
house

The trap tried here last year was a
complete failure and if some really efficient
fly trap could be found it could be brought
into use through the B. o. H.

~~11/11~~ 5 Feb. 24

Hon Colonial Surgeon.

Referred

G.R.H. 13

Di'fsee

3 Febry 1924

23. IV. 1920.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter (undated) forwarding for identification a Bluebottle from the Falkland Islands, I write to say that the fly is a specimen of the Common (British) Bluebottle, which is known scientifically as Calliphora erythrocephala Mg. This is not the first time that we have received this insect from the Falkland Islands, in 1913 Mr. R. Vallentin sent us an example of it from West Falkland. The species must have been introduced at some time or other, but quite possibly may have been established in the Falklands before 1878.

Since the fly is increasing in numbers it is evident that sufficient attention is not being paid to its breeding places. No carrion or offal should be allowed to lie about but should promptly be destroyed by incineration: mere burial in loose earth will not suffice to prevent the emergence of flies. Skins awaiting shipment should be kept in screened buildings; if not required they should be destroyed by fire. The thorough screening of meat stores with wire gauze is very important; such screening however is useless unless the only entrance and exit is a porch, (preferably not less than ten feet in length) provided at each end with a self-closing fly-proof door, opening outwards. Large calibre fly-traps, such as the Balfour box-trap (see my pamphlet, on "The House-Fly" issued by this Museum, p 40.) should be constructed in numbers, and used wherever the Bluebottles are abundant,

Insect enemies of the Bluebottle, such as the Ichneumon known as Alysia manducator undoubtedly exist, and one or other of these might possibly be introduced with advantage. For information and possible assistance in this connection, your best course would be to write to Dr. G.S. Graham-Smith, F.R.S. (c/o Prof. G.F. Nuttall, F.R.S., Quick Laboratory, New Museums, Cambridge) who has devoted special attention to the parasitic Hymenoptera, and is best qualified to advise you on the subject.

Yours faithfully,

(sgd) E. E. Austen?

Major.

NOTE.

We should particularly recommend that all Arsenic Traps should be placed well out of the reach of children and domestic animals, and that they should be well guarded.

Two specimen traps are at present being prepared by the Public Works Department: when they have been tried a report will be furnished.

(sgd) F. G. W. DEANE, Col. Surgeon.

(sgd) J. E. HAMILTON, Govt. Naturalist.

Since the fly is increasing in numbers it is evident that sufficient attention is not being paid to the breeding places. No carriage or vehicle should be allowed to lie about but would promptly be removed by the sanitary authorities. In loose earth, etc. and refuse to prevent the emergence of flies. Means awaiting removal should be kept in covered buildings, if not required they should be destroyed by fire. The thorough covering of all stores with wire gauze is very important, such attention however is useless unless the only entrance and exit is a porch, preferably not less than ten feet in length protected at each end with a self-closing fly-proof door, opening outwards. Large hollow fly-traps, such as the Salter's low-lead trap or Sargent's, or "The House-fly" brand by this name, &c. should be constructed in numbers, and used wherever the conditions are abundant.

Insect enemies of the housefly, such as the Ichneumon known as *Alysia* *annulata* undoubtedly exist, and one or other of these might possibly be introduced with advantage. For information and possible assistance in this connection, your best course would be to write to Mr. G.S. Graham-Smith, F.R.S. (c/o Prof. S.F. Nuttall, F.R.S., Joice Laboratory, New Museum, Cambridge) who has received special attention to the parasitic Hymenoptera, and is best qualified to advise you.

REPORT ON THE SUBJECT OF FLY DESTRUCTION.

I. Stanley. II. The Camp.

I. STANLEY.

The places which offer the most favourable breeding grounds for blowflies are the slaughterhouses.

Traps Guarded traps should be placed immediately in the vicinity of these places.

Offal Each slaughterhouse should be provided with an incinerator and those in charge of the establishments should be instructed to burn all those parts of every animal which are not required for food. This incineration should be carried out on every occasion after slaughtering is finished and should include the burning of heads, trotters, etc.,

Cleanliness The slaughterhouses should have an adequate supply of fresh water for flushing and cleansing operations, which should be carried out at frequent intervals. The greatest care should be taken to keep the places and their surroundings clean and sanitary.

Private Houses The system of ashpits should be abolished, but if such a step is not practicable householders should be instructed to place animal or vegetable matter, not in the ashpits, but in separate receptacles which should be dealt with by the Sanitary Authorities in the Government Incinerator.

In addition to actual organic refuse empty tins, bottles, etc., which have contained food should be burnt they should therefore be placed in the special receptacles for animal and vegetable waste.

Meat Safes All meat safes should be kept in sound condition and scrupulously clean. A ribbon pattern fly paper should be kept in each.

In General No opportunity should be lost of killing flies the practice of "swatting" them should be inaugurated and fly-papers should be used wherever possible.

II. CAMP.

Action by residents in the camp and on the same lines is recommended. We would draw attention to the point that the common practice of throwing carcasses (of birds as well as sheep etc., on the beach and of permitting bones to lie about in the settlements, is almost certain to provide suitable breeding places for flies.

All such residues should be burnt.

Board of Health,

Stanley,

24th February, 1923.

Sir,.

In accordance with a decision of the Board at a Meeting held on the 30th January, 1923, regarding the subject of the Destruction of Bluebottles I beg to forward you herewith copies of the letter and report contained in the minute paper on the subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. Smith

Clerk to the Board.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary,
Stanley.

*O.P. See I would be glad to know
whether the B. & H. ever took any action
his
TTTTTT 24 Jan '26*

(2)

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

Stanley. 3rd December, 1923.

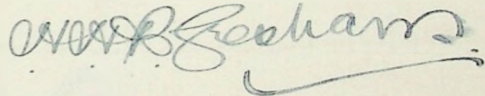
Sir,

With reference to previous correspondence I now beg to inform you that the Slaughter House and Butchery Shop are now ready for inspection by the President of the Board.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Manager.

The Clerk to the
BOARD OF HEALTH.
STANLEY.

Hon Col. Secretary

Par: Yes please

Letter from F.L. & Penwell
proposals have been inspected
The blue bottles have not
been so much in evidence

and this summer please.

J.H. Deane

14.2.24. Colonial Surgeon

V.P.

Submitted

9th 17

Di c/sa

15 Feb 1924

See

ttttt

18 Feb 24

8H
3/3/41