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MR. McILWAINE: I doubt whether other breeders would be gulled by the letters "imp." if the stock was not really up to the standard required by the farming community.

DR. FILMER: We have had another extremely interesting paper. Mr. McIlwaine has shown another difference between the quarantine officials and an army in that the veterinarians can find quite a few things to do in their spare time when they are not combating infectious diseases entering New Zealand.

THE ROLE OF QUARANTINE IN PREVENTION AND CONTROL
OF ANIMAL DISEASE.

W. C. BARRY, DIRECTOR, LIVE-STOCK DIVISION.

Quarantine in its broadest sense covers all regulatory measures instituted by Governments and designed to prevent the introduction of the more serious diseases of animals. It extends also to include internal regulatory measures for the purpose of control and prevention of spread of diseases already existent, or of recent introduction. In its literal interpretation quarantine means detention and isolation of live-stock newly landed from on board a ship, for observation and testing, or in order to keep such live-stock apart from other live-stock for a prescribed period. As pointed out, however, the general acceptance of the term today usually extends to include all measures designed to prevent the introduction of infection through any channel whatsoever; it thus becomes very wide in its ramifications, covering aspects frequently remote from the living animal. Thus at times restrictions imposed on the introduction of certain things, having no apparent relation to the live animal, are not readily understood, yet may in themselves be far more dangerous as a means of introducing infection than the living animal.

The administration of regulatory measures to prevent the introduction of serious animal diseases from overseas is thus an important function of the Department of Agriculture, requiring ever-watchful attention to cope with present-day conditions of rapid transport, and the dangers resulting from the interruption to normal trading and tendency to breakdown of established precautions as a result of war-time implications. We in New Zealand must consider ourselves extremely lucky that so far we have escaped the introduction of one or other of the serious animal diseases existent in countries not so remote from our shores. No one is probably more appreciative of this element of good luck than the officers of the Department responsible for the administration of precautionary measures.

The development of quarantine throughout the older countries of the world became a necessity following on the disastrous losses occasioned by the ravages of the more virulent animal plagues in those countries. The history of those early losses provides fascinating reading, and illustrates the slow but developing recognition of veterinary sanitary service in controlling such disasters. The following extracts from a very old authority,

Fleming's "Veterinary Sanitary Science and Police", serve to illustrate the happenings of those early periods.

"In Great Britain up to the time of the invasion of the cattle plague (Rinderpest) in 1865 it may justly be said that veterinary sanitary science, except in the Army, had no existence so far as the prevention of contagious

disease is concerned. In 1865 cattle plague was introduced into England, and in October of that year it was calculated 17,000 cattle had become affected. In November only four counties in England were exempt, and the disease was present in nineteen out of the thirtythree Scotch counties. Further, during 1865 and 1866 some 279,000 cattle were reported sick, and 233,000 died or were killed. Up to 1869, for thirty years since the introduction of the two contagious maladies, Foot-and-Mouth Disease and bovine Pleuro-pneumonia, it was estimated that the loss from these alone amounted to five and a half million cattle, roughly valued at eighty millions sterling."

In or about the period mentioned in this quotation, stock was being imported to New Zealand. The danger of introducing serious disease from Europe must, therefore, have been very great, and New Zealand must indeed be considered fortunate in that only two major diseases were introduced, bovine Pleuro-pneumonia in 1864 and Sheep Scab earlier. Happily, Pleuro-pneumonia did not persist, and was either stamped out or died out. It is recorded that a slaughter policy was put into operation in the district of the South Island into which the disease was introduced. A veterinary surgeon, the late Mr. Alexander Hamilton, M.R.C.V.S., who was located in the district, diagnosed the disease, and on his advice a slaughter policy was enforced, with the fortunate result of disappearance of Pleuro-pneumonia. Australia was not altogether so lucky. History records that Pleuro-pneumonia was seen in Victoria in 1858, and was recognised by the late Mr. Henry Wragge, M.R.C.V.S., who advised the Government of the day to slaughter all the cattle involved. This advice was not acted upon, but instead a Royal Commission was set up to enquire into the matter. Had the veterinarian's advice been acted upon in Australia as it was in New Zealand, Australia would most likely have been spared a costly legacy. Legislative authority to deal with cattle diseases at this period in New Zealand was contained in the "Diseased Cattle Act" in 1861, and it is of interest to note the definition of "disease" in that Act, which read as follows:- "Disease: The diseases called Pleuro-pneumonia, Rinderpest, Foot-and-Mouth disease, or any other infectious or contagious diseases which may hereafter be brought under this Act by Proclamation in the New Zealand Gazette". It is unnecessary to state that the Inspectors appointed under the "Diseased Cattle Act" of 1861 were not qualified veterinarians.

The story of the introduction of Sheep Scab into New Zealand and the subsequent measures which resulted in its complete eradication provides interesting reading, and stands as a permanent memorial to the men responsible for what must be recorded as an outstanding achievement. Sheep Scab was known to have been existent in New Zealand before 1850. Definite records exist of its introduction into the Nelson district in 1850 in sheep imported from Australia, and its distribution in the years following became extensive.

The first public dip was erected in Canterbury in 1857. Action to control the disease became progressive, and in November, 1878, the "Sheep Act" became law. This was defined as "an Act to provide for the eradication of Scab in sheep". Perusal of this Act today fills one with admiration for the people responsible for its production, the detail and thoroughness of the measures prescribed being exemplary. Inspectors appointed under the Act were known as "Inspectors of Sheep", and their powers were obviously not limited.

The fight went on for seven years. Dipping was vigorously enforced, and later wholesale slaughter. The last cases were seen in 1885, seven years after the passing of the "Sheep Act". Thus, the intention of the Act "to provide for the eradication of Scab in sheep" was fulfilled.

Extracts from the "Sheep Act" would, I am sure, provide interesting reading did time permit. I shall read two extracts at random. One, the definition of the word "destroy". "Destroy" means to kill and bury at a depth of not less than two feet under the ground, or consume by fire, or boil down". The second is a warrant for herding or yarding sheep under Section 28, and reads:-

"The Sheep Act, 1878". - Section 28.

Schedule C. - Warrant for Herding or Yarding Sheep.

District of }
New Zealand, } TO _____,
To Wit } and all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to me, _____, Inspector of Sheep, upon my own view, that certain sheep are depastured upon land situated at _____, being in the occupation of _____, of _____, in the said district, and that such sheep are infected with the disease called _____, and that there is a danger lest such sheep, being suffered to run at large, should cause damage to the owners of the sheep in the neighbourhood thereof: These are therefore, in the name of our Lady the Queen, and in pursuance of the provisions of "The Sheep Act, 1878", to require you that you do cause the said sheep to be constantly herded by day and to be kept by night within a sheep-proof enclosure; and I do hereby require all persons having or being concerned in the charge, control, or management of such sheep, to aid and assist you in causing the same to be constantly herded and enclosed, according to the provisions of the above-recited Act in that behalf made.

Given under my hand at _____, in the said district, this _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____.

Inspector of Sheep."

These quotations give a passing conception of the merit of a pioneer piece of legislation in control of animal disease.

Before leaving the subject of Sheep Scab, it is fitting to refer to another achievement, namely the eradication of Scab in Australia, a performance equally meritorious. I have frequently felt that not enough appreciation is given to the fact that two such prominent sheep countries as Australia and New Zealand were able to eradicate and keep their flocks free over the years from a parasitic sheep disease which is productive of great economic losses, practically in all other countries.

We now come to a period in the history of animal disease control in New Zealand which began in 1894, at the time of the first appointment of official veterinary control. I may be pardoned if I refer to this period as the "Gilruth era", for undoubtedly the genius and foresight of the late Dr. Gilruth played the most important part in the control of animal disease in this country during the years of his stay here. The control regulations inaugurated by Gilruth saved New Zealand from stock losses which it would be difficult to compute in pounds sterling.

The control of Anthrax affords interesting study and cannot help but evoke appreciation. From the time of his arrival Gilruth had recognised the presence of Anthrax, the first cases being seen in the Auckland Province. During 1899 four outbreaks oc-

curred, one in the Bay of Plenty and three in Taranaki. Even earlier than this Gilruth had concluded that the infection was being introduced in imported bone manures, either green-bone manure or that which had not been sufficiently sterilised. An extract from his report of 1900 reads - "We have come to the conclusion that the introduction was due to the importation by some means of infected bones, for the following reasons:-

1. The outbreaks occurred on turnip paddocks;
2. These paddocks formed only a small area of the farms;
3. The stock on other paddocks on the same farms were unaffected, unless indirectly from the turnip paddocks;
4. All these paddocks had been recently dressed with manure containing a proportion of bones;
5. It was only when the turnips were eaten fairly well down that the disease appeared - that is, when it was possible that the soil had gained entrance to the system with the feed; and,
6. The manures were all supplied by the same firm, which is one that imports large quantities of Australian bones.

Raw bones imported from Australia are landed in sacks, taken to certain premises, where they are sterilised under pressure at a temperature of 250°F. for two hours. The introduction of Anthrax, however, proves that these precautions have been insufficient." From 1900 to 1907 outbreaks of Anthrax were reported from widely separated parts of the North Island, and an outbreak was confirmed in Southland in 1903. Meanwhile regulations prescribing specific sterilisation (281°F. for three hours) of all bone manures from India and Australia had been introduced, a New Zealand officer being stationed in India to supervise this procedure. Later on import of bone manure from India ceased. Concurrently with this, cases of Anthrax in New Zealand decreased, its occurrence eventually disappearing altogether. For practically twenty years following 1907 no Anthrax was recorded, a result which can definitely be attributed to the action taken regarding importation of bone manure. Of later years, two outbreaks in the Auckland Province could be regarded as recrudescence of infection on farms where the disease had occurred previously. The last occurrence of Anthrax took place in 1944, on a dairy-farm in the Manawatu district, resulting in the death of thirteen cows. In this instance the actual origin of the infection had not been satisfactorily determined.

The virus diseases present the most formidable difficulties in quarantine control. Of these, Swine Fever had occurred in New Zealand in earlier years, its presence being recorded by Gilruth between the years 1895 to 1902. For a period of thirty years following, New Zealand enjoyed complete immunity from this serious disease of pigs. In 1933, however, an outbreak occurred amongst garbage fed pigs in the environs of Wellington. The following extract from the writer's annual report of 1933 summarises the features of the outbreak:-

"Swine Fever: An outbreak of this disease during the year on some farms in the Johnsonville and Lower Hutt districts, near Wellington, has to be recorded. A brief history of the outbreak is as follows:- During May, investigation of some reported mortalities in pigs in the Johnsonville district led up to the discovery of the existence of Swine Fever, confirmation of the disease being established by blood-transmission tests carried out at the Wallaceville Laboratory. As a result of intensive inspection of all farms in the district, further unreported centres of the disease were located. Quarantine restrictions were immediately imposed controlling the movement of pigs, and the risk of spread was thus minimized.

The pig-farms on which the disease occurred were all of the same type - viz., pig-farms on which pork was produced for sale to Wellington butchers. In every instance the pigs were garbage-fed, the garbage being collected from hotels, etc., in Wellington. It thus became evident from the start that garbage-feeding was the means by which the infection was spread, as interchange of garbage tins from farm to farm was common. Regarding the manner in which the infection reached Wellington, the closest enquiry failed to definitely decide this point. The inference is, however, very strong that the virus was introduced in garbage from an overseas ship. Although it was not possible to prove the point, a strong suspicion exists that garbage from an overseas ship had in some way reached a piggery, thus conveying the virus infection in meat scraps. This remains the only feasible explanation, in spite of the fact that the removal of garbage from overseas vessels has been prohibited by regulation for some years.

The existence of the disease at Johnsonville was confirmed on the 12th May, and from then to the 7th July, when the final slaughterings took place on a farm in the Lower Hutt area, thirteen pig-farms were discovered to be infected. All infected and in-contact pigs, totalling 1,920, were slaughtered, and buried in deep trenches dug for the purpose. All piggeries were demolished and destroyed by burning, compensation being paid on stock and buildings according to valuation.

The cases met with in the Lower Hutt in July proved to be the last, as, although careful inspection was still maintained in the quarantined areas (Hutt and Makara Counties), no further evidence of Swine Fever was discovered. The first restocking with pigs took place in January of this year, and by the end of March five of the previously affected pig-farms had resumed operations. Regular inspections of those premises have been maintained, and it is satisfactory to record that all pigs introduced have remained healthy. The outbreak was successfully stamped out in a short period of time, thus removing the existence of a disease which, had it persisted, would prove a menace to the pig-breeding industry."

The longevity of Swine Fever virus in the animal tissues has long since emphasised the danger of garbage feeding to pigs, and it is now realised in countries in which the disease is endemic that garbage feeding is undoubtedly the means of perpetuation. Realising this danger, Canada some years ago introduced very stringent measures relating to garbage feeding. As far back as 1917, an experiment carried out in the United States of America showed that in places where meat inspection was maintained it was impossible, even with the severest interpretation of temperatures, symptoms, and lesions, to remove from market all carcasses of hogs that contain hog-cholera virus. In an examination of 21 cured hams from infected no-lesion hogs, virus was found in 12. The vitality of the virus persists for three months, possibly much longer under certain conditions, in pork and bacon. The danger of meat scraps being brought ashore as garbage from overseas ships is very obvious. In 1930 Regulations were brought down under the Stock Act, prohibiting the landing of garbage from ships, and this has been enforced with as much thoroughness as possible. Another regulatory measure introduced in 1934 was the prohibition of entry of all meats (except cooked meats) into the Dominion. This prohibition, instigated by the writer, did not previously exist. It resulted from the discovery that cured bacon and ham from England were actually on sale in Wellington. Needless to say, the war years brought serious difficulties, and the dread that American pork or bacon would be brought in was ever

present. In this respect we were more fortunate than Australia, which country experienced a costly outbreak of Swine Fever in 1942, originating in Western Australia and extending to New South Wales.

The internal control of garbage feeding in the Dominion was strengthened in 1943 by the introduction of Regulations which make it compulsory on all pig-feeders to possess a license from the Department of Agriculture to feed garbage to pigs, the main conditions of the license involving the cooking of garbage prior to feeding.

One of the most ancient cattle plagues, Rinderpest, another virus infection and fortunately now confined to certain localities in Europe and Asia, was introduced into Western Australia at the end of 1923. A ship in port at Perth, from India, was believed to have had live animals on board as ship's stores, and from which the infection was in some way carried ashore. Prompt recognition of the disease, with adoption of drastic measures by the veterinary authorities, resulted in eradication, and incidentally another instance of a debt due to the value of veterinary control. Whilst referring to Rinderpest I would like to mention the impression I gained during my visit to the Dutch East Indies in 1937, regarding the activities of the veterinary authorities there in coping with the introduction of Rinderpest from Malay, in which country it is endemic. The disease had occurred in Java, but owing to adoption of vigorous methods had been eliminated, and the Dutch Island kept free of it for some ten years.

Another anxiety of the war years has been Rabies. As you know, this has never been seen in Australasia, a happening which in the writer's opinion must be regarded as the personification of good luck. Nevertheless, every precaution must be taken, although this is rendered doubly difficult by the long incubative period in Rabies. An instance is on record of a dog developing the condition in England after release from a six months' quarantine. The surreptitious bringing in of dogs by servicemen, either by ship or plane, has been a worry during the war, and several dogs so introduced have been followed up and destroyed. The landing of dogs from the United States for training for war purposes was happily obviated. As an added precaution, the introduction of dogs from England was prohibited in 1944; this will continue until some time after the war. This action followed a similar prohibition enforced by Australia.

New Zealand has remained immune from serious horse diseases. Glanders has never occurred here, yet it was introduced to Sydney years ago in a troupe of circus horses which had been brought over from America. On inspection at the port the existence of Glanders was recognised by the late Edward Stanley, F.R.C.V.S. The affected horses were destroyed, and the remainder quarantined on an island. This happened before the Mallein test had been introduced, and it was fortunate that the disease was clinically manifest - another instance of the debt due to veterinary control. Whilst on the subject of horse diseases, mention must be made of precautions taken against the introduction of Enzootic Encephalomyelitis, a disease which has resulted in enormous losses in the United States of America within recent years. In 1938 no less than 184,662 cases were reported, whilst in 1941 reports were received of 32,872 cases and 8,210 deaths. The importation of horses into New Zealand from the United States and Canada was prohibited in 1939; the relaxation of this measure will depend on the demonstrated efficacy of immunisation, which is now largely practised in America.

Because of its outstanding significance, I have left the subject of possible introduction of Foot-and-Mouth disease to the end of this paper. Owing to the very great distribution of Foot-and-Mouth disease, and the numerous avenues through which the introduction of the virus is possible, the administration of quarantine safeguards becomes indeed exacting. Needless to say, this responsibility has been increased manifoldly during the war years when, owing to necessities enforced by war conditions and various implications and dislocations, regulatory control measures become seriously endangered.

Of recent years, research has thrown much light on the characteristics of the virus of Foot-and-Mouth disease. Knowledge regarding its vitality and longevity outside the animal body has been disseminated, all undoubtedly assisting in the formulation of preventive measures, yet at the same time causing a degree of wonder at the immunity experienced by New Zealand and Australia over the years. The work of the Foot-and-Mouth Research Committee in England previous to the war, and published in a series of reports, included invaluable information regarding longevity of the virus on inanimate things outside the animal body, the duration of infectivity on hay, straw, fodder, and other commodities, occurrence in the rat and hedgehog, and its vitality in the carcasses of animals slaughtered and passed for human food in the early infective state, the latter throwing considerable light on its repeated occurrence in England, again emphasizing the danger of imported meat gaining access to garbage-fed pigs.

Before commenting on the precautions instituted in New Zealand, more particularly regarding introduction of live-stock from Great Britain, it is of interest to refer to happenings in other countries. America, like Great Britain, has adopted the slaughter policy when outbreaks occur. Ten outbreaks have been reported in the United States, viz. - 1870, 1880, 1884, 1902, 1908, 1914, 1924 (2), 1929 and 1932. Explanations given regarding the origin of some of these outbreaks are of interest. In 1908 it was traced to contaminated small-pox vaccine. The extensive outbreak in 1924 was traced to pigs that received garbage from a navy yard, presumably infected from supplies of meat purchased in the Orient. The last outbreak in California, in 1932, was believed to originate in garbage from ships which had provisioned in the Argentine. Our anxiety, therefore, over the war years, in case Argentine meat should be introduced to New Zealand, or garbage from overseas ships possibly carrying Argentine provisions, can be appreciated. An outbreak in England of a few years ago was officially pronounced to have originated through the use of Pituitrin by a veterinary surgeon in a herd of cows. The Pituitrin was of French origin, and its manufacture was proved to include glands from cows killed at a Paris abattoir, it being known that infected cattle were slaughtered at the time.

It is of interest to note that an Import Prohibition Order introduced in New Zealand in 1939 includes in the definition of "veterinary biologics" preparations made from animal glands or tissues. During his visit to New Zealand in 1935, the late Sir Arnold Theiler stressed to the writer the danger of introduction of infection by means other than per modium of the live animal, holding that importation of stock under properly-controlled conditions constituted the much lesser risk. Sir Arnold Theiler also commented on the possibility of cases occurring in human beings being responsible for spread. He himself had had knowledge of its occurrence in humans, a reference of which I was reminded in Java in 1937, when on visiting a dairy-farm on which Foot-and-Mouth disease was running its course, I was informed that one of the milkers had experienced typical vesicular eruptions on the lips and mouth. I was advised by a Dutch farmer that in his experience this was also known to happen in Holland. Such information makes one feel that there are ways and means not usually

dreamt of in our philosophy.

Great Britain was free from Foot-and-Mouth disease between 1895 and 1899. From 1900 to 1903 outbreaks occurred, which were localised by slaughter of affected herds. Between 1903 and 1908 the United Kingdom remained again free. Since 1910 its occurrence has been recorded almost annually. However, the disease cannot be classed as endemic in a country which adopts the slaughter policy in dealing with each outbreak.

The year 1924 was a disastrous one in England. The number of outbreaks in this year totalled 1,440, the number of animals slaughtered was 88,726, and the compensation paid £1,389,697.

Since 1924, the direct importation of cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats from Great Britain to New Zealand has been prohibited. Stock was, however, admitted if domiciled for six months in an intermediate country, from which importation to New Zealand is allowed. This period of six months was reduced in 1933 to a stay of three months in the intermediate country.

New Zealand's so-called "embargo" on the direct import of stock from Great Britain has been the subject of much controversy. New Zealand still remains the only British possession which refuses to allow direct import of stock from Great Britain. This position has resulted, no doubt, from the extreme dread held by a section of the farming community of the danger of introducing Foot-and-Mouth disease, and the insistent demands made to Governments not to alter the position. This policy is no doubt actuated by an honest fear, but it is a policy which has placed enormous additional cost and difficulties in the way of importers of pedigree stock for the past twenty years. It has also naturally created much criticism in Great Britain. The Royal Agricultural Society of England established in 1928 the London Quarantine Station, situated at the East India Dock, London. The Station was taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture, England, in 1934. This was designed for the purpose of quarantining stock intended for export prior to shipment. Certain specific conditions were laid down, governing location from which stock were derived, transport conditions, etc., etc., all designed to ensure absolute safety.

The conditions were accepted by all importing countries, with the exception of New Zealand. That no occurrence of Foot-and-Mouth disease has eventuated in any of the importing countries over twenty years should by now convince everybody of the absence of any risk.

During the war years the London Quarantine Station was closed, but a subsidiary station was established at Glasgow. No doubt the London Station will again be opened.

As a post-war eventuality, New Zealand will require to import pedigree stock in increasing numbers if the standard of flocks and herds is to be maintained. The time is therefore opportune for consideration of the Dominion's attitude respecting the method of entry.

In conclusion, I would emphasise the increasing difficulties which can be foreseen in prevention of introduction of animal diseases in future years. Modern means and speed of transport will make possible the introduction of animals, and prohibited things, by channels hitherto unknown, whilst at the same time our former security in distance will be imperilled by the speed of modern transport. We can, however, but express the hope that control measures, construed and administered in accordance with knowledge derived from scientific investigation of disease causation and control, will help to protect the live-stock industry of New Zealand.

DISCUSSION ON MR. BARRY'S PAPER:

MR. CLARE: Mr. Barry rather disparagingly described his paper as ancient history, but it has proved of particular interest, because it is the history of the successful application of strictly scientific principles to animal production. The interest of the paper is added to by reason of the fact that it deals with a field with which many of us are unfamiliar. Mr. Barry's reference to the past immediately brings to mind the future, and there is one question I would like to ask: "What are the possibilities of increased introduction of disease through air travel and by air travellers, and what type of precautions are considered necessary to guard against them?"

MR. BARRY: There can be no question that the risk is going to be increased very greatly along with the development of air-transport. An instance of the possibility is the bringing of dogs by plane from the United States. Rabies is endemic in dogs in America, and has been particularly bad during the last few years. The movement to cope with such possibilities is already along the lines of arrangements with the Customs Department for examination of all air arrivals at the place of arrival. Under the Health Department regulations this has already been instituted in New Zealand in regard to the prevention of the introduction of human diseases. We have worked in the same way with the Customs Department in regard to the introduction of diseases of small animals. There is also risk of the introduction of certain insects, but that is covered by the Health Department regulations for the compulsory spraying of all overseas planes on arrival. Before very long it is anticipated that some comprehensive regulations covering the introduction of animals must definitely be forthcoming.

DR. CUMMINGHAM: The figures of imported diseases and pests would have been higher if Mr. Barry and his predecessors had not been in office. As an illustration of the thoroughness with which the quarantine regulations are enforced, I might mention that I came in with some rats to New Zealand 15 years ago. I was met at the wharf by one of my veterinary colleagues and was under restraint for some considerable time until it was learnt that these rats were British born and not bringing in organisms from Bolshevik Russia. It was only with some considerable difficulty that I was able to get past with them on an assurance that these rats were British born!

MR. CANDY: As a farmer, I was particularly interested in what Mr. Barry suggested towards the end of his paper about the necessity for bringing into New Zealand a great deal more pedigree stock for the improvement of the herds in this country after the war. On what grounds does he base such a statement?

MR. BARRY: The statement is principally based on the numerous applications made to the Department of Agriculture by farmers for permission to import stock. The applications are by eminent breeders in New Zealand and who are better qualified to speak on the subject than I am.

MR. CANDY: I think it might be a matter of interest that Breed societies in this country are so concerned about the importations that have resulted in the deterioration of our cattle that they have decided to set up committees to control importations so that we shall not have a recurrence of that condition.

MR. BARRY: That is referring more to the quality of the stock rather than the risk of disease.

DR. McNEEKAN: As one of the most vocal of the antagonists of the importation of further pure-bred animals from abroad, might I suggest to the Live-Stock Division that it give consideration to replacing the controversy of the past the risk of in-