ResULTS project: case study C, interview 210

Face to face interview with vet, conducted 12/3/19

Interviewer: I

Respondent: R

I This is what we’re thinking about in terms of looking at the food system. We’ve got the whole supply chain, people who are producing feed and all the other materials, the crofters and the farmers, then we’ve got the marts and the abattoirs, people who process the meat, wholesalers, retailers, consumers, so we’re interested in the whole chain. We’ve obviously got all the animals, the cows and the sheep and whatever else goes in, I should have soil here. Then there’s all the associated, affiliated organisations like insurance companies and consultancy services, financial banks and things. Beyond them there are the governments, energy companies, environmental bodies, pharmaceutical manufacturers, all have an interest in what’s going on in the chain.

We’re trying to understand this whole system and obviously we can’t look at every single interaction so we’re trying to understand where are the important interactions, where are the important trade-offs for keeping this thing resilient. That’s what the project’s about. Can you tell me a bit about, I understand you were a vet here?

R I was a vet here, yes. I was doing everything, small animals, large animals, anything under the sun, just as it came in.

I Are you from [area C] originally?

R No, from Northern Ireland.

I How did you find [area C] as a place to live and work in?

R Basically, answered an advert at a time in my life I was needing a change. That was in 1974, so I’ve been here a while.

I Did you have to go out in weather like this? So you’re quite waterproof and windproof. What were the biggest challenges from a beef and sheep health point of view?

R There’s no major pandemics here. The biggest challenge I think really is fluke, if you’re talking about diseases, in both cattle and sheep, although it affects cattle a bit less than sheep but it grinds them down nevertheless. Other things that we’re involved in, just the usual, most of the work is with cattle, unless somebody has something, an epidemic in sheep or vaccine advice and this sort of thing. Most of the work was with the cattle really.

I It’s an interesting thing you mentioned fluke because when I’ve asked various crofters what they see as challenges to them, nobody has mentioned fluke. Is that just seen as part of, it’s there, it’s always been there?

R It’s always there, if you don’t sort it out you will have trouble. Are you talking about crofters here or crofters everywhere?

I Crofters in [area C] particularly. If you ask them about fluke they say yes, fluke, they have drugs all the time. I suppose if the chemicals you dose them with, fluke is becoming resistant to them.

R Resistant to one chemical anyway.

I Whether that’s going to be a problem.

R It is. I knew of clients that had got flocks that were resistant to fluke and until they found out what was doing the damage, or what wasn’t doing what it should do, they were really getting hammered with it. Once they changed away from the chemical, things fairly improved for them. Other people who I knew were dosing more or less continually with that product, once I got them to change to something else they saw an awful difference, something that wasn’t… You know what we’re talking about, Fasinex or triclabendazole, it was really doing pretty little nothing to the fluke.

I How did you find out that the problem was the chemicals?

R Change to something else and you soon find out.

I Do you find people here are willing to pay a lot of money to keep their animals in good condition?

R Yes, some of them are. Probably the ones with pure animals give them more attention I would say than the big flocks but the big flocks wouldn’t be big unless they were getting something.

I What about ticks, are they a problem?

R In a way yes but once animals are reared with ticks they build up a resistance. That doesn’t happen to lambs because they haven’t built the resistance up so you get a lot of drag tail especially in dry seasons you seem to get more. Do calves get any bother, not really. You used to get odd cases of [inaudible] but in the last few years I was vetting you never really saw much [inaudible] at all in cattle, you get it in sheep, especially with [inaudible] year old sheep coming in from wintering, that was a bit of a problem.

I That was because they were coming back from wintering elsewhere?

R Yes, they would be reared here and then put on to the mainland usually for the winter, arable feeds or something like that, then brought back. I think it was just, they came back with no ticks and all of a sudden, it’s usually the end of March/beginning of April they come back, they were into multiple ticks. Maybe hogs that had been wintered here, they got a tick in February, they got ticks in early March, and it built up slowly, whereas the ones that were coming in at the end of March/beginning of April were just into ticks and got covered in them quickly.

I What does resilience mean to you?

R You mean economic resilience?

I We’re trying to look at something a bit more than economic resilience, we’re trying to look at environmental resilience as well and also social resilience, and trying to understand where those interactions are.

R I think the most resilient thing is [area C] they’ll keep doing it forever, it’s in their brain to do that sort of thing and they will keep doing it. They’ll probably keep doing it for three or four years that they never made a penny out of it, maybe in their lifetime they never gained a penny out of it. As far as the economics of it goes, times are pretty difficult. I suppose eventually if they’re not making an effort, not making a profit, they eventually drop the numbers and this sort of thing but they seem to keep doing something.

I Do you know why?

R It’s in their brains to do it, it’s something that has to be done.

I Is that true of people who come in or is it people who have done it for generations?

R I think it’s more people that have done it for generations. There are people who have come in whose subsequent generations have stuck to what their forbears were doing, but they can disappear quicker than the people that are born into it.

I What are people understanding about resilience, and we’ve come across three different descriptions of it. One is to have something that when you absorb or buffer change, and I think that’s what you’re talking about, you have three years when you don’t make any money but you still keep doing it, so there’s a sort of buffering to it. There are people who will then start adapting and doing some incremental changes, whether that’s changing the kind of dose that you use or whatever it is, of doing some adaption. And then there’s doing something more radical, going into renewable energy or agri-tourism or [inaudible] putting up a poly-tunnel. Does that make sense to you there are three different sorts?

R Yes. You get all these things, the trouble is up here the poly-tunnel blows away, unless it’s in a good place. That’s a very academic, yes you’ve analysed it well. There is, especially these past few years there is a lot of people moving over into not so much organic farming, a few are but I don’t think they can because they can’t get away from [inaudible] or fluke. Agri-tourism there are renewable energy people that can manage it although it would take a fair bit of investment to get into it, although you can do it with loans and that. Now that the SIP[single payment] payments are going down I don’t think it’s as viable as it was at the start, especially for people that are borrowing money to put into it.

I Are there other things that people are doing? Or are there things you’ve seen people do in the past that have either worked or haven’t worked?

R Some have done things like slaughtering their own beasts, some of them unofficially and some of them following the rules. The other thing is either tanning sheepskins and things like that. There used to be a few people doing that in a very sort of home industry-type thing, there is a fellow doing it in [inaudible] now, he’s nearly industrial, he’s organised machinery and all this whereas the previous ones were just scraping knives and this sort of thing. And there’s people that are dyeing wool, weaving and doing things like that, mostly incomers.

I Why do you think it’s mostly incomers?

R I think they maybe had a wee bit of arty-crafty education at some point in their career, and this is them having a lifestyle. I think they do alright, the prices they charge for things they seem to get it off tourists are remarkable, it’s not like one of the Marks & Spencer, or even Poundstretcher.

I If we’re thinking about resilience, we need to think about what’s the function that we’re trying to make resilient. You were talking about resilience dealing with people who keep on doing this, even when things get difficult, the weather’s lousy and there’s no money in it. We’ve looked at what sorts of functions or goals are people trying to maintain in their resilience, so we’ve got things about business, reasonable profit margin, succession, reasonable workload, local employment opportunities, respect for the community, contribution to social cohesion, food security and provision of other products that you mentioned, wool and so on, adding value and increasing customer satisfaction and personal family satisfaction.

Then we’ve got another set which is about public goods, things like flood prevention, I don’t think this is an issue here, some of these are not ? and there might be other things that you know of that aren’t in here. Thinking about moderation of how the climate change affects disease in pest control for example, enhancing biodiversity, cull, sequestration, clean water and air, maintaining [inaudible] diversity and preventing depletion of reserves, effective recycling, access and recreation [inaudible[inaudible] public, natural landscape preservation ? preservation of historic and cultural value of the landscape, and counteracting relative local demographics [inaudible] imbalance in [inaudible]

Do any of those strike you as being particularly important or resonate with you particularly, or things that I haven’t got there and you think the thing we need to keep in Skye is this?

R Can you go back to your list? I think you’ve covered everything pretty well.

I Is there anything that’s particularly important? Not all of these are, because I don’t think flood prevention is relevant to [area C].

R I think succession is a thing that’s important up here, especially among the natives. A lot of people go away and they don’t inherit their crofts until they’re in their 50s, but they leave good jobs to come up here and work their crofts. They’ll forget about the last ten or 15 years of their normal career, come up here and take on their croft and keep it going. You don’t get many crofts for sale, you either inherit them or you don’t get them, there’s very few come up for sale, unless they have gone into incomers’ hands and then they’ll be sold, but usually the sale goes to another incomer, it’s not often that the natives will put money into a croft or farm like that.

I Is that because they’re too expensive?

R I think it’s more that they don’t want to spend their money like that, wait for something to happen.

I Somebody suggested to me that there were still people who, because the clearances were such a big thing in [area C] that there’s still the history of that and that’s why people are very keen to keep crofts in the family.

R I’m not native so I wouldn’t know what a native really thinks. I don’t think Clearances, they were to a certain extent bad here but I don’t think they were too bad. People were moved about and put into, there wasn’t that many big sheep farms here, or were there, maybe there were. A lot of farms were broken up at the end of the First World War for crofting that would have been moderate-sized sheep holdings. And I suppose a lot of people were, I’m thinking of whenever they were burning the seaweed for [inaudible] I don’t know whether that was, I wasn’t around at that time. At that time a lot of people were going to America and Canada and Australia, so whether that was another way that the increase in population [inaudible] smallpox and that sort of thing was, the population numbers were down.

I You will have seen a lot of different crofts and a lot of different holdings, more so than most people because of your work, so I thought you would have a good sense of how people feel about the place.

R A lot let their crofts go to, they’re not sell them unless they’re really, the family’s dying out some way. Bachelors and spinsters, but even they’ll put it on to the nephews, anywhere in the country somebody will come and take it over.

I Any come back from Australia and Canada?

R No, I wouldn’t say there are. Maybe that’s far enough to make a break for them. They’ll come back from Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dundee.

Looking at the second lot, flood prevention [inaudible] doesn’t. Carbon sequestration sort of happens, then all the carbon that’s put into heather gets burnt, got rid of very quickly.

I How important do you think these crofts and the livestock particularly are for the community as a whole? If the sheep and the beef disappear altogether, will the community still continue?

R They probably would but I think… With common grazings etc you get families that have no stock on common grazing, somebody else grazes it, whether they like it or not, and whether they’ve got permission or not, because it’s common. You get odd people, there are some people who, if they’re giving up they’ll do something for a woodland grant thing, you know that gives them an income for 15 years or so, a bit of that goes on. But then the fences disappear eventually and it gets grazed so that… As I say, at the end of the summer you don’t see much like grass, grass that has grown and died, it all gets grazed eventually, whether you like it or not.

I Do you think the farmers in your experience do they work together a lot?

R Some of them work together and some of them work against each other. There is a fair bit of cooperation but on the other hand there’s no war, there’s wars that have gone on through generations between certain families.

I What do you think are the major challenges if you’re thinking about, what have you seen that has come and people have responded to or haven’t been able to respond to, and what do you think might be coming in the future? This again is another list that we’ve drawn up. Things have changed slowly, changing weather patterns, changing disease patterns [inaudible] patterns, the availability of energy and water, degradation of the land, pollution, plastics I guess comes into that now. Or more sudden things, like weather today there’s more storms or outbreaks of foot and mouth or something like that. Or there are challenges to do with regulation, and we don’t mention the word Brexit. Prices are quite volatile in terms of what you get for your lambs and your calves, and the supply chain you don’t have a lot of control over it ? fix the price that you’re given. What are those competitions, there’s land uses or are there other social drivers like the ? of the broadband and the lack of abattoirs or demographic pressure there’s more older people, or more younger people. What do you see as a threat or an opportunity to crofting?

R I don’t think, you were saying changing weather patterns, gradual increase in temperature, I think we’ve had colder weather, there’s more winds from the north, whether it’s the ice sheet melting or… I think we got better summers 30 years ago than we do now.

I Does that affect the area badly?

R It does, although there’s never a drought here. Even last summer. If there is a drought on the common grazings there’ll be wet patches, that’s where you’ll see cattle and sheep grazing whenever the weather’s dry, and then when the weather’s wet they’ll come out on to the harder ground. The hill is a wonderful thing in that there’s always something on it, summer or winter, summers anyway, whether it’s wet or dry. It’s really different if you’re on arable ground, it’ll dry up [inaudible] Changing diseases, you don’t get much disease here, except as I was saying fluke. Energy water availability.

I They probably don’t apply here.

R You get a bit of soil degradation when the weather’s poor, in the wintertime around feeding areas, as I say you can’t bake cakes without breaking eggs. Probably the soil has gone [inaudible] I think the cattle used to be more in byres in the wintertime and maybe not on hard ground around the croft. Now they tend to be fed in feed rings, and when the feed ring gets pretty [inaudible]

I Why do you think that’s happened? Why people aren’t putting them indoors?

R Probably because mechanisation, it’s easier to feed cattle by throwing a big bale in a feeding ring, it takes you ten minutes, whereas if you’re mucking out a byre and working with a feed barrel and carting stuff into them and carting it away again, it’s an all day job or a lot of the day. If it wasn’t for that there wouldn’t be half the cattle, especially here, and I suppose sheep.

I Because of mechanisation?

R Less time-consuming. Before it used to be hay and oats that were used for feeding in the winter, now it tends to be big bales, very little ploughing done now, and even re-seeding is done it tends to be surface seeding, not all of it people do ploughs or re-seeds but I would say you don’t see that much ploughing done in the summertime, springtime, as you used to. It’s more permanent pasture and maybe, there’s a few people have got these seeders that work through the pasture, sod-seeders, where you’re not having to plough. I suppose that could be the weather too because you don’t have bare soil that you maybe plough and can’t get back on to, to get the seed in. If you get the soil right for a day you can sod-seed away, you’re not breaking the surface or you’re not breaking it to the extent you are with ploughing. Outbreaks of diseases we don’t really see, we’re far enough away from everything.

I Do you see that as a strength, as an opportunity for crofters, very high health animals?

R I think the buyers that come in, the prices they get for calves here in Portree are really astronomical compared with what they get in other places. I think that’s part of the reason. Sale in Portree is about the best sale you get in Scotland every year. In a way maybe the size of calves they’re selling, they’re usually the 200-250 kilos [inaudible]to be the highest price per kilo. Even so, they seem to beat Dingwall prices or everybody’s prices.

I Do you get plenty buyers coming to…

R You do, for the September sale you get a lot of individual buyers, which helps. All dealers, you get somebody with ten or 12 accounts buying the, they can’t bid for… If you’ve got 12 people there instead of one person buying for other people it helps a bit. You can get bluetongue, things like that, they can get foot and mouth or restricted from selling things, moving things. Foot and mouth was in the south of Scotland so they had to do something I suppose.

I Is there any [inaudible]

R We’ve got midges and things here but no it didn’t come this far. I think the wind’s so strong. The thing about common grazings again, if it’s a hot day you’ll find the cows on the top of a hill where there’s no flies, if it’s windy weather, they’re down at the bottom seeking shelter.

I One of the things people have told me is that whereas people used to do a lot of liming but they don’t do that so much any more, or a lot of crofters don’t do that any more. I wondered if that had an impact on animal health that you’re aware of.

R I don’t think it had an impact on animal health, or impact on the amount of the fertility of the ground. I think there’s a fair wee bit of lime going. If anybody’s doing any re-seeding they’ll see what the lime situation is, in fact if they’re getting grants from the CAGS, Crofters Agricultural Grant Scheme, they have to do it, it’s mandatory to have a soil sample and address anything that’s [inaudible] I think if anybody’s doing re-seeding, even the farms, the few farms, there’s not many farms on [area C], who don’t get the CAGS, they’ll do liming if they’re re-seeding.

I Do you find there’s much difference between farms and crofts? Obviously in terms of their legal status but…

R Farms will have machinery, by and large they’re bigger holdings so they have more of their own machinery. It’s less of a social enterprise than the crofts so that they have to produce something. There again, there’s not many of them that have changed, they’re more an economic unit than a croft is, a croft is a sort of social economic unit, whereas the farms are more economic so they have to show a profit at the end of the day, they’ve maybe got an overdraft which I don’t think many crofters have. They say that’s why there’s so many banks in [town 1], because everybody’s got a decent wee bank balance that the banks have to look after.

I I talked to somebody who was a crofter who’d been an older crofter, and he was saying he used to be able to make a very good living out of crofting but not any more. He seemed to attribute part of this to the fact that there were fewer jobs, so most crofters had a second job, and there used to be a lot of government money going into infrastructure, roads and other things. Do you agree with that?

R The Council used to employ quite substantial, but then older people always complain about something.

I On the other hand you remember things that we don’t remember.

R Definitely there’s a lot more jobs that are unskilled labour jobs. But there are some people, young boys that are on crofts now they’re all doing, they’re electricians or plumbers or joiners. They’re in different types of jobs and there’s virtually no unemployment here, for anybody that wants to work, there’s plenty that are doing nothing but it’s not because there aren’t jobs for them.

I Would most of those jobs be in tourism?

R Although they’re not in tourism, maybe the source of the money has come from tourism, like putting bathrooms into, putting extra rooms on a house that they’re going to keep tourists, or upgrading them. Hotels are always upgrading, making *en suites* and changing their bathrooms, changing their fittings.

I Do you think the tourists have been a good influence on [area C]? Do you think they have been good for the livestock particularly?

R For the livestock? I think [inaudible] odd ones of them do. Unless there’s a cow to photograph, yes. They say the sea eagle is a beautiful attraction to tourists for that, I doubt if many of them ever saw one.

I Did you see much damage from sea eagles?

R Yes. I was in [area 4], we used to put away 500 wedders, now we’re lucky if we get 200.

I That’s an awful lot of wedders to lose.

R Yes, it is. And part of the stock have gone down because we haven’t got the lambs to keep the stock up, that’s really what’s happened. There is some government scheme, probably about 1990 that would pay you for stock reduction, and I think the sea eagle arrived at the same time. We put our sheep numbers down from about 1600 to I think it was 1350, and never saw that figure again, now we’re lucky if we keep it at 1000. We used to take off the old ewes regularly, now they’re only really taken away for ]inaudible] not going to go much further. Older sheep and the lambs are losing, just, it’s making a mess of it.

I As a vet did you see people bringing sheep in with eagle damage on them?

R Yes. You’re asked to say what it was in certain instances and the sort of wounds you were getting like you never saw before. I remember one of the first ones [inaudible] had a sheep [inaudible] overnight I think he was going to shear them the next day and a sea eagle, we were pretty isolated [inaudible] a sea eagle was coming down and it must have been standing on the neck of the sheep and the talons were going into the neck [inaudible]. You used to have a blunt instrument, a sort of probe that you used on cows’ teats, that go up the teat canal, and you get various things but you use this to determine what was in there, a blunt instrument with a round end and I put this thing down the talon hole about three or four inches, for any resistance, and that was four or five of these in the side of its neck.

I A grown sheep?

R A grown sheep, yes, it was in to get the wool off with shears. If that happens, it probably was able to do that because they were in the fank, couldn’t run away the same as they could out on the hill but they’ll get them on the hill anyway. What happens is, if they do that, they don’t kill the sheep at that time but those wounds will fester and in a week or ten days the sheep could [inaudible] with infection and easy pickings for them then.

I And on I guess [inaudible] as well?

R Yes, that’s it. You don’t see carcases on the hill like you used to do because they’re just picked clean, you don’t even see a skeleton. Like with the foxes you would see legs and spinal cord and this sort of thing left behind. You hardly ever see that nowadays, all you see is a patch of wool, nothing in the middle where the carcass would have been but about two or three feet outside where the carcass was lying you see drops of wool, and that’s all you see.

I Do you think it’s the eagles that are taking the bones as well?

R They’re taking everything, yes. They can fly away with big bits and take them apart somewhere else.

The price for utilities and inputs and outputs. What’s kept the cattle on [area C] so much as draff [inaudible] in my opinion. Because draff used to be a cheap feed but now with these digesters, the price of draff has shot up.

I People wanting to break them into methane digestion?

R Yes. There aren’t any in [area C] but because the price of draff, before it used to be 12p a kilo or 12p a ton, now it’s away about 30, it’s just driven up and driven up. It’s because they can get that money on the mainland. They do sell at a discount up here, partly because I think if they can get a decent price up here, transporting it to the [inaudible] on the mainland isn’t too economical, and I don’t think the digesters will [inaudible] wholly on draff, they need other inputs as well, so I think if they… If they built a digester here they couldn’t run it because they couldn’t get the other input goods in economically.

I Do you think that there are enough cattle and sheep to make use of all the draff that’s been used for the distillery?

R Your distillery production’s gone up astronomically, not recently, it used to be that it was all [inaudible] I think in the summertime there is a bit they have to get rid of. I think there used to be some that was not used in the summertime but they just used to dump it in the rivers, but it didn’t do any harm, and there was salmon and it didn’t seem to do the salmon any harm either. The man at [inaudible] used to do all the deliveries of the draff, he had a burn at the back of his yard, it went into the Drynoch River eventually and they had a concrete slab where they would dump the draff on, whenever there was a good flood it pushed it into the burn. Don’t believe half of this thing about pollution.

I It’s good natural product.

R Yes, probably helped all the wee worms in the river.

I Somebody was telling me there was an issue with Ivermectin. Because it’s so effective in killing insects and it’s still potent when it’s passed to the sheep…

R Supposed to be getting the dung beetles and everything. I’ll leave that to the scientists but I suppose in a way the Ivermectin here is usually used in the autumn time when there’s not so much insect life about. I’m sure there’s something in it.

I People aren’t worrying about using [inaudible]

R No, I don’t think so. The other mectins will, the other drugs of that family, there’s more effective ones than Ivermectin. They’re more effective, what’s the one that they use for sheep scab?

I I’ve seen [inaudible] few people I’ve talked about it [inaudible] one of the farmers who had common grazing. Some people aren’t treating it and others are. I think people aren’t dipping any more.

R No, they’re not. You can jag them with Ivermectin and it cools the scab down again but it doesn’t kill them. You’re meant to jag them twice and ten days apart, you have to get them in again. Although [inaudible] long-acting one that will do the one injection, some people just go for the cheap one, it’s not effective at all, the scab might have a wee sensation then come back to life again. Even [inaudible] supply chain, I’m sure that happens to a certain extent. The internet I think is making local suppliers more, I think the prices they’re charging aren’t bad.

I I think [inaudible] to sell some on-line.

R People are buying stuff on-line.

I So the input price is [inaudible]

R So they have to keep their prices fairly well in line with [inaudible]

for alternative land uses. We [inaudible] delighted to know that all the subsidies would be going. Delighted, I think that there used to be government fees [inaudible] but none of that will happen.

I Are you putting more trees in there?

R We’ve harvested a lot of it, and replanted it, but we can’t get the last order out because of sea eagle nesting, the RSPB won’t let you go near it. They [inaudible] sea eagles cause more bother. In the summertime whenever you would like to get up there, not damage the soil too much, they won’t let you near because there’s a sea eagle there, and then whenever the winter comes [inaudible] be mud everywhere and the rivers will be full of it, you can’t get near it. I don’t know what the answer is. What do you think of the sea eagles?

I I don’t know, I think they certainly are causing some problems.

R I think now there’s so many of them, they give them far more protection than they need now.

I I just wondered if there was [inaudible] positive. Some of the stories I’ve heard of what happens to sheep is [inaudible]

R They took lambs and the lambs just disappear, you don’t see the lamb again.

I I suppose the question is whether it’s worth putting up with that in order to get the tourists, I imagine they come to see the sea eagles?

R I don’t think they do. To see [area C], to see the ferry cruise that go round all the [inaudible] checks, they don’t go round waiting for a sea eagle to come out of the sky.

I There’s a few people who tour [inaudible] I don’t know how good their business is.

R I think they might see otter tracks [inaudible]. My son’s wife is an ecologist, she takes the cruise liners that come in to [town 1], she takes them out [inaudible] they get told do you want to go on a wildlife tour, safari, do you want to go to [area 1], do you want to go on a tour round the island. She takes a bus party off every cruise ship that comes in, whether they see much or not. She’ll take them to [landmark 9], if you can get near, but there’s big cliffs and you can see different species of birds, the layers that they nest on, you’ve got a 300ft high and there’s different birds nesting on different layers of it.

I If you’re lucky you might see a whale.

R You quite often see a whale. It’s a big promontory, you get a lot of stirring of the tides and the plankton and that come to the surface quite a bit.

I Is there anything that you wanted to talk about that I’ve not asked you about?

R Brexit and subsidies. Increasing dependence on financial institutions, how’s that [inaudible]

I Some places, I think particularly in the Borders they’re very reliant on loans from banks. As you say, not a lot of people do that here.

R No, except for the bigger farms.

I That’s the thing with [inaudible] it’s different in different parts of Scotland.

R I think people that have left farms are more inclined to have overdrafts, especially people that are [inaudible] farm, not long established.

Access to farm labour [inaudible]

I I gather there is a bit of concern that they [inaudible]

R Get all the schoolchildren back again.

End of transcript