

Here it is



The Sensational NEW HECO AUTOMATIC VACUUM CONTROL—



a feature of the New HECO
Milker—can be fitted to ANY
MILKER.

5 REASONS Why Your Plant
Needs This Amazing HECO
Improvement.

HECO AUTOMATIC VACUUM CON-
TROL assures you these advantages—

- 1 COMPLETE ELIMINATION OF GAUGES AND GUESSWORK.
- 2 BETTER PROTECTION FOR COWS. The Heco Automatic Vacuum Control means instant and positive control of vacuum. The possibility of damaged quarters is greatly reduced and this extra protection alone more than compensates for the reasonable cost of the Heco Automatic Vacuum Control.
- 3 AS WILL BE SEEN FROM THE ILLUSTRATION, the Heco Automatic Vacuum Control is compact, easy to instal and sturdy in construction. The secret of its remarkable efficiency is its simplicity.
- 4 THE HECO AUTOMATIC VACUUM CONTROL is non-adjustable. It is entirely foolproof—with Heco's positive Vacuum and its vigorous "excitor" pulsator, cups will not fall off.
- 5 MILKING TIME IS REDUCED! Obviously, when the right vacuum is automatically and permanently assured, the time actually spent on milking must be drastically reduced. And, remember this—the reduction in time is secured not at the expense of your cows, but because you have given them the benefit of modern Heco methods.

Mr. Farmer; You are in business for profit. Like the business man in the city, you have to enquire into every method that will cut your production costs and protect the health of your herd. It will be in your own interests to enquire right away about the Heco Automatic Vacuum Control. We will be glad to send you full details.

Send THIS COUPON IMMEDIATELY. Determine now to make this season one of the most successful you've ever had To THE HAMER ELECTRICAL CO. LIMITED, 126 OXFORD TERRACE, CHRISTCHURCH. Please send me details and price of the Heco Automatic Vacuum Control. My present milking machine is.....

I milk..... cows.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

HECO

AUTOMATIC VACUUM CONTROL

N.Z. DISTRIBUTORS: **HAMER ELECTRICAL CO. LIMITED**
126 OXFORD TERRACE, CHRISTCHURCH.

at first. If covered lick boxes are not used, 1 gallon of raw linseed oil per cwt. will "water-proof" it to some degree, but also adds to cost. A trace of iodine in the form of 1 ounce of potassium iodide per cwt. dissolved in pint of water and sprinkled over bone-meal before mixing may also be added.

Cobaltised salt is obtainable from the Department of Agriculture at 2s per 5 lb. bag, plus 1s postage, 1 lb. being added to each cwt. This is necessary in cobalt deficient (bush-sick) areas, but we have no knowledge that this is needed in your district.

Red Worms in Water

A.G.M. (RUNCIMAN):—

I have noticed large numbers of red worms in the mud and water at the drinking places this year. I would appreciate any information you can give about these worms. Are they a stock parasite? If so, how to get rid of them. I have been advised to drench wormy calves with a teaspoonful of Lysol in a cup of milk for four days running, and repeat treatment in ten days' time. Would you recommend this?

LIVESTOCK DIVISION:—

The worms at the drinking places do not affect stock, and consequently are of no importance from that point of view.

Regarding Lysol for the treatment of parasites in calves, this agent, though frequently used some years ago, has been superseded by bluestone (copper sulphate). The solution for drenching is made by dissolving 8 ounces of bluestone in 3 gallons of water. Doses are as follows:—4-month calves, 3oz; 6-month calves, 4oz; 9-month calves, 6oz; 12-month calves, 8oz.

Where parasitic infection is likely to occur, preventive treatment from weaning time is much more economical than more frequent drenching later, when the animals have received a set-back which may prove fatal or difficult to overcome. Drenching should be carried out once monthly as a prevention; as a remedial measure, however, dosing should be repeated in 14 days and then at three-weekly intervals.

Good results will not be obtained unless a concentrated food (1 to 2lb of a mixture of crushed oats and linseed nuts) be fed daily and the animals moved to upland pasture. Drinking should be from troughs only.