

has the advantage that it can be applied at short notice, requires less labour and expense than crutching and can be carried out by ordinary station hands. It can be applied at the beginning of a fly wave in which case small strikes, less than three inches in diameter, are jetted but considerable risk attends the jetting of severe strikes. Intermediate strikes may be jetted at reduced pressure.

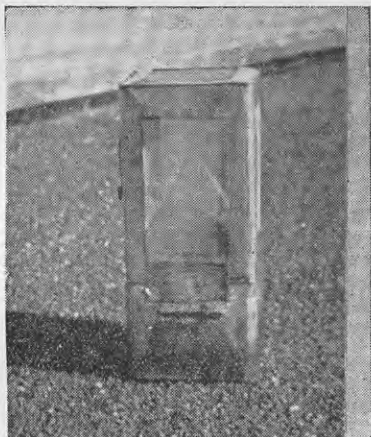
### Dipping

Dipping as carried out for the destruction of ked and lice has little or no effect in blowfly prevention.

### Trapping

Trapping of blowflies has little effect on the incidence of fly strike in sheep unless the concentration of traps is so great that the procedure becomes uneconomic. Fly traps may be used to advantage close to dwelling, sheds, and slaughter-houses to reduce the fly population in the immediate vicinity.

The trap most suitable for this purpose is the Western Australian Trap which can be made easily from two



The "Western Australian" blowfly trap.

kerosene tins and wire gauze. It consists of a tin, the top and three sides of which have been largely replaced by gauze. The remaining side has a small trap door for the removal of dead flies. Into this tin is soldered a gauze pyramid with an opening at the top large enough to admit the blowfly. The trap is then mounted on a second tin which contains the bait, usually raw meat, liver or offal with sufficient water to keep it moist. The addition of 3 per cent. sodium sulphide solution makes the bait more attractive and more lasting. On each side of the bait container a horizontal slit is cut three or four inches long and half an inch high. The flap of tin is not removed but bent inwards to make a slightly inclined platform on which the flies can alight before entering the trap. After feeding on the bait the flies fail to return through the slits but are attracted upwards by the light, pass through

# Vaccination Against Contagious Abortion

THE attention of dairy-farmers who are having trouble with contagious abortion is again directed to the **free vaccination** of calves being made available by the Department of Agriculture. This was described in the September issue of the Journal. In order to enable the largest possible number to participate, the closing date for application has been extended to the 30th November.

Applications on the form printed below should be forwarded to the Director, Animal Research Division, Department of Agriculture, Wellington.

## Application for Vaccination of Calves Against Contagious Abortion

Name of Owner .....

Address .....

Cows in herds: 2 year olds..... 3 years and over.....

Yearling heifers: .....

### Heifer calves born in 1942:

\*(a) Bred on farm.....

\*(b) Outside purchase.....

### Number of cases of abortion:

1941 2 year olds..... 3 years and over.....

1942 2 year olds..... 3 years and over.....

**Note:** An abortion is defined as any calf born under 8 months which failed to live. Abortions should be recorded for the year in which the cow would normally have calved.

I hereby apply for vaccination of my heifer calves as shown above and agree to provide annually details of abortions occurring in my herd and to report promptly abortions which occur in vaccinated animals and, where possible, to supply specimens of calves aborted by vaccinated animals.

Signed..... Date.....

\* Give individual numbers or other identification marks, and dates of birth on a separate sheet.