

WORMS

(*and Low-Cost Protection...*)

Practical sheepfarmers are today more than ever concerned with protecting their sheep from the ravages of worm infestation by reliable, labour-saving and economical methods. For **GENERAL FLOCK DRENCHING** the two proved treatments for satisfactory worm control are Carbon Tetrachloride and Nicotine Bluestone Drenches. Many farmers use the recommended alternate dosing method which gives protection from a wider variety of worms and is surprisingly inexpensive.

Giesens CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

for Stomach, Bloodsucking Intestinal Worms and Liver Fluke costs only 2/10 per 100 lambs or 5/8 per 100 sheep.

Suttons NICOTINE BLUESTONE COBALT

for Intestinal Hair Worms and Tapeworms costs only 1/5 per 100 young lambs to 5/10 per 100 fully grown sheep.

★ and use **ELLIOTT'S**
sheep drenching instruments



Order through your stock firm or preferably from one of the undermentioned agents who carry stocks for your convenience:—

Kash Traders Ltd., Ruatoria. **Alfred Buckland & Sons Ltd.**, Auckland and Branches. **G. W. Vercoe & Co. Ltd.**, Hamilton. **Hughes Hardware Service Ltd.**, Te Kuiti. **Dalgety & Co. Ltd.**, Te Kuiti and Taumaranui. **M. T. McDonald**, Te Akau. **Newton King Ltd.**, Ohura and Stratford. **Farmers' Coop. Org. Society. N.Z. Ltd.**, All Branches Taranaki. **J. D. Bell** and all **Stock Firms**, Gisborne. **H. B. Farmers'**

Co-op. Assn. Ltd., All Branches Hawkes Bay. **N.Z. Farmers' Co-op. Dist. Co. Ltd.**, Marton, Taihape and Hunterville. **Levin & Co. Ltd.**, All Branches. **W.F.C.A. Ltd.**, All Branches. **Andrews & Beaven Ltd.**, Christchurch, Ashburton and Timaru. **D. S. Bain**, Oamaru. **Donald Reid & Co. Ltd.**, Dunedin and all Branches. **Reid & Gray Ltd.**, Gore, Invercargill and Balclutha.

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an animal may die three or four days later from a form of septic pneumonia. Weakly lambs, of course, may be drowned, and should be put through quietly, and singly, so that one lamb does not get on top of another and smother it. If necessary, they can be supported along the race dip, or helped out, by means of the crutch.

There is some evidence to indicate that death may, on occasion, result from the use of so-called non-poisonous dips, by the absorption through the skin of certain imperfectly emulsified fractions. In such cases, the deaths occur only among the first sheep to be put through the dip after a fresh mix, as they pick up the greater amount of the substances floating on the top. The risk can be lessened by thorough mixing just before the sheep enter. The drawing of a sack along the surface of the dip, after a new batch has been mixed, would remove a certain amount of the scum. Putting through a few old ewes before starting to dip valuable rams or lambs in a creosol dip is always a wise precaution.

Ploughs and Ploughing.

PLOUGHs have been designed to work under a wide variety of soil and topographical conditions as well as to produce differing mechanical effects in their passage through the soil. The result has been to produce a very wide range of types, each particularly adapted for a certain kind of work, or for special conditions of soil, or for the power available for traction.

Apart, however, from differences in design, certain basic features are common to most ploughs, and the general principles of operation are the same.

This subject is fully discussed in bulletin No. 185, which is obtainable free from the Department of Agriculture, at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin or Invercargill.

Care of Septic Tanks

IN REPLY to a correspondent who has written asking about the care of septic tanks, the Department of Health has supplied the following statement:—

"Assuming that all domestic wastewater is discharged into a tank, care should be taken to keep out disinfectants. Dishes should be thoroughly scraped before being washed up so as to prevent accumulation of grease in the tank. Toilet paper should be of the so-called 'soluble' variety. As long as a septic tank installation is giving satisfactory service, it should be left alone, but if it gives trouble at all the advice of the local health inspector or sanitary inspector should be obtained."