

**Individual Drenching**

Individual dosing is perhaps the most efficacious, as each bird receives the desired quantity of drug.

Carbon tetrachloride has proved efficient and safe and is administered in gelatine capsules, which are readily obtainable.

Before being dosed birds should be deprived of food for a number of hours. The usual practice is to give them a morning meal and then treat them before they perch.

Recommended doses are: Birds of 3 to 4 months, one 1 c.c. capsule; 5 months and older, two 1 c.c. capsules.

The poultry keeper can give the drug single-handed if he holds the bird in one hand under its wings or tucks it into his arm pit. He can then open the beak and drop in the capsule. The bird will swallow the capsule readily if the beak is then closed and the head lifted up slightly. The process is of course quicker and easier with two operators.

After receiving the drug birds may be released in the house.

**Tapeworms**

Though tapeworms are not uncommon, heavy infestations fortunately are rare in New Zealand. Tapeworms are flat, pale white, and segmented, and vary in size. They are not as easy to recognise as the large roundworm.

The variety most commonly seen looks like white cotton thread and may be several inches long; it may inhabit the small intestine. Propagation is by segments which drop off in the intestine and then pass out through the droppings, which must then be eaten by intermediate hosts such as slugs, snails, beetles, and other small insects. If the secondary host is swallowed by a fowl and the larvae reach a certain stage, the cycle is completed.

The tapeworm buries its head in the wall of the intestine and is difficult to dislodge with drugs. Carbon tetrachloride is of limited value, as though it will remove segments, the head of the worm may remain intact and segments grow again.

**Control**

A severe tapeworm infestation is unlikely in most household flocks. Normal preventive measures should suffice, as birds kept intensively and not exposed to large numbers of intermediate hosts remain comparatively immune. This is another reason for not allowing household flocks to run out on limited and stale outside runs. Where birds are kept inside under clean conditions there should be no trouble from tapeworms.

**C**ORRESPONDENCE courses in agricultural subjects are provided by the two correspondence schools of the Department of Education in Wellington for students in any part of New Zealand who cannot attend day or evening classes in their locality. These schools are the Correspondence School and the Technical Correspondence School.

**T**HE Correspondence School provides post-primary courses in agriculture up to School Certificate standard for both full-time and part-time pupils. Applicants for courses who have had no agricultural experience or have not previously studied agricultural subjects should apply for one of the introductory courses listed as available from the Correspondence School. Further information may be obtained from the Headmaster, Correspondence School, Clifton Terrace, Wellington.

**The Technical Correspondence School** provides courses of a practical and applied nature for part-time students engaged in agricultural or horticultural work. Details may be obtained from the Principal, Technical Correspondence School, 29 Wallace Street, Wellington.

Free post-primary education for 5 years or until the end of the year in which he or she reaches the age of 19 (whichever is the longer) is granted to every person in New Zealand. Applicants for correspondence courses who have not completed a 5-year period of free post-primary education are therefore entitled to receive their courses free until they have completed that period. Students who already have had 5 years' free post-primary education have to pay fees for courses at both correspondence schools, but these fees are low and text-books may be hired.

**Correspondence School Courses****Farm Practice**

A 1-year course dealing briefly with the more important branches of New Zealand's agriculture. This course is used as an introduction to the agricultural subjects of School Certificate, but it is also suitable for general study by pupils and adults interested in farming in New Zealand.

**School Certificate Subjects**

**General agriculture.** A 2-year course covering how a plant grows, seed certification; soils, fertilisers, and manures; crops and pastures; the main types of plant and animal life of interest to the farmer.

**Animal husbandry.** A 2-year course covering the cow, pig, horse, and sheep; principal breeds; current economic problems in stock farming; wool; pastures and their management; supplementary crops; genetics; physiology and diseases.

**Dairying.** A 2-year course covering milk, cream, butter, and cheese; their production and distribution; herd testing and improvement; care and management of cattle; use of dairy products.

**Biology.** A 2-year course covering the form and function of plants and animals in relation to their environments.

**Horticulture.** A 2-year course covering plant form, function, and growth in relation to gardening matters.

The School Certificate subjects may also be taken for general knowledge by non-examination pupils. Any number of the above courses can be studied at the same time and provision is made for both written and practical work.

**Subjects for Junior Examination of National Diploma of Horticulture**  
Chemistry.  
Bookkeeping.

**Technical Correspondence School Courses****Agriculture****Dairy Farming**

The course gives a knowledge of the breeding, rearing, and general management of dairy stock under the grassland system of farming practised in New Zealand.

Consideration is given to soil and fertilisers, pasture management, farm layout, shed construction, sharemilking, valuing and purchasing farms, and pig husbandry.

**Sheep Farming**

The course covers principles of breeding, growth and development, nutrition, pasture management, wool, wool types, factors affecting wool production, and preparation of the wool clip.

**Arable Farming**

The course deals with the general characteristics of arable farming, crops and cropping, stock policy, management of pastures and equipment, budgeting, and the yearly cycle of operations.

**Horticulture**

**Courses for the Junior, Intermediate, and National Diploma Examinations of the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture**

Horticultural botany.  
Principles of botanical classification.  
Principles of plant protection.  
Principles of horticulture.  
Practice of horticulture.

**Certificate in Vegetable Culture**

Course for those engaged in market vegetable production.

**Courses for Horticultural Apprentices**

General horticulture.  
Horticultural botany.

**Dairy Manufacture**

The purpose of the courses in dairy manufacture is to offer workers in the dairy industry theoretical instruction in butter and cheese manufacture and to provide the necessary tuition for those who wish to enter as candidates for the Dairy Factory Managers' Registration Board examination.

The courses give instruction in the following subjects:—

Buttermaking.  
Cheesemaking.  
Dairy factory management.

**Rural Valuation**

Courses in the following subjects of the professional examination of the New Zealand Institute of Valuers are available.

Field husbandry.  
Animal husbandry.  
Surveying, levelling and drainage.  
Rural valuation law and farm economics.

**Short Courses**

Short courses are available in the following subjects:—

Milk.  
Concrete for the home and the farm.  
Farm bookkeeping.  
Fruit growing.  
Practical horticulture.  
Introduction to forestry.  
Vegetable growing.