

general, swedes keep better and are, therefore, available for use when the soft varieties have been finished.

Turnips have the advantage of their softness, which enables animals to bite into them more readily, so that they can be used with older animals which may have failing mouths.

In areas where both turnips and swedes can be grown a judicious selection of areas devoted to each variety enables use to be made of the softness of the turnips and the keeping qualities of the swedes, and thus permits turnips to be made available over a longer period.

As a feed for sheep, all varieties of turnip are chiefly a source of succulence and do not possess sufficient feeding value for use as the sole ration. In-lamb ewes do well on swedes as part of their ration, but success in the use of this fodder depends on proper management of their feeding. Thus, the ewes must be allowed a run-off on a good paddock or, if this is not available, hay or chaff should be fed along with the swedes.

Feeding off swedes in breaks also helps, as the sheep then come on to fresh areas and obtain a mixture of tops and roots which is more nutritious than roots alone. When no run-off or

supplementary feeding is provided the ewes will suffer from under-feeding and will lose condition. Weak lambs might be the result, and there are even reports which indicate that ante-partum paralysis might develop.

### Feeding Pet Lambs

"BENNIE" (MAHENO):—

Would you please tell me the correct feeding for pet lambs from birth?

LIVESTOCK DIVISION:—

There are two methods of dealing with an orphan lamb:—

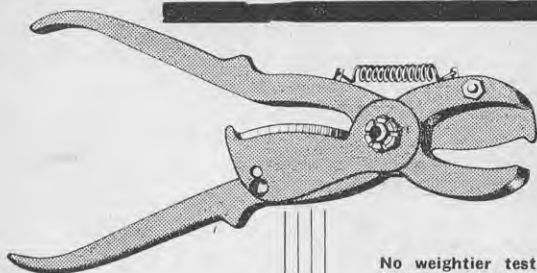
(1) If possible, provide a foster mother. If a ewe has lost her lamb, the latter should be skinned and the pelt placed as a jacket over the orphan lamb for a few days. This is usually sufficient to cause the ewe to adopt the lamb. Another way is to tie the ewe up in a pen with the lamb and suckle the lamb on the ewe until she takes to it.

(2) If a foster mother is not available, the lamb can be raised on cow's milk. Remembering that a ewe's milk is high in fat, use the milk from a cow giving milk rich in fat. It need not be diluted with water. For the first few days the lamb must be given only small amounts of milk, two to

three tablespoonfuls at a time, but fed often—every two hours for first day; afterwards, four to five times daily for first week at intervals of three to six hours. Subsequently, the time between feeds is increased, and one less per day is given. After the lamb is three weeks old feed three times per day.

Lambs will make good growth if they are fed regularly and frequently and only small quantities given. The best way to feed is with a bottle and nipple, the bottle being warmed by immersing in water at about 120 deg. F. The bottles and nipples must be kept clean by washing and scalding.

The most frequent cause of trouble is over-feeding. If the lamb is troubled with scours, reduce the quantity of milk and add a teaspoonful or more of lime water. If this should fail, add a teaspoonful of castor oil to the milk as often as may be deemed necessary.



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Lower Kokatahi, 25th April, 1939.  
Dear Sirs,—“I used the ‘MOWAT’ Tailer last year on all my lambs, and was very pleased with it in every way. As far as I am concerned, I shall never go back to the knife. I think, although it was a bad season, my fat lambs are better than ever before.”  
(Signed) J. W. KELLY.

Cheviot R.M.D., 10th October, 1938.  
Dear Sirs,—“I have used the ‘MOWAT’ Instrument on my lambs for the past two seasons, with very satisfactory results. I have tailed lambs of all ages, big and small, without any bleeding, and I can safely say it is outstanding. The lambs mother up as soon as let go, and continue to thrive just as if they had never been operated on at all.”  
(Signed) J. BECKETT.

Ngatimoto R.M.D., Motueka, 10th May, 1939.  
Dear Sirs,—“I have had absolute success in the use of the Tailer, and no trouble with Arthritis at all, and lambs have gone away fat earlier than before we used the Tailer.” (Signed) C. P. STRACHAN.

Wai Toi Toi, Taranaki, December 11th, 1938.  
Dear Sirs,—“I should like to say we used your Instrument in docking our 350 lambs without a single casualty. It is really effective in stopping the bleeding.”  
(Signed) ALFRED SMITH.

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