Around the markets

Well done to Rob Bailes from Aldborough for the top priced beast at Otley auction.

Rob’s cattle are fed on our Cattle pro 63. Also to David & Cheryl Mitchell from Wiliden for achieving top price hogs at Otley at £108. The Mitchells use our intensive lamb creep pelleted. Top price hoggs at Otley at £108 from Wignall farm, hatchery feed on hog feed blend.

Call in for an application form, apply in writing or telephone and speak to: Graham Jameson 01765 698666.

For Sale & Wanted

W E Jameson & Son Ltd, Foxholme Lane Mill, Masham, N Yorkshire HG4 4EL

Tel: 01765 698666 • Fax: 01765 698662

Graham Jameson

Simply the best

Sheep cakes need to contain high levels of energy, particularly if we get hit with bad weather. It is possible to achieve an 18% fat with relatively little cost. But, it’s not so easy to do this using ingredients that bring energy with them and even trickier to also add good quality protein sources with a good amino acid profile and by-pass protein. Our Ewemade Gold sheep cake does just that. High levels of energy (13.2 MJ/kg DM) will ensure good milk production and strong lambs. We don’t use protein ingredients that don’t contain much energy such as sunflowers. Also, there are no filler ingredients in as these as they would reduce energy levels.

Our sheep cake contains high levels of DUP (by pass protein). This will ensure good lamb birth weights and high levels of immunity, especially to parasites. Selenium is provided at the correct level with some in a protected form to ensure optimal functioning of the immune system. Calcium, Phosphorus & Magnesium are included at correct levels to reduce the risk of hypocalcaemia. Salt is included to help buffer the rumen and avoid acidosis. Our Ewemade Gold sheep pellets & rolls supply a good supply of vitamin E at 150 mg/kg which is essential for lamb vigour.

Give us a call on 01765 698666 for a price.

Pro Mark marker spray buy 5 get a 6th FREE

Claw mop rope buy 4 get a 5th FREE

Multilamb Rapid 5 Dose £16.50 zero VAT

Multilamb Rapid 11 Dose £28.35 zero VAT

Junior covers now £13.99 zero VAT

Cyan Magenta Yellow Black

Britmil Vitalamb milk replacer in stock

Monthly offers

Hardware

Country store

Pedigree Markies Original 1.5kg
WERE £5.21 NOW £4.50

Skern Leys Haylage £9.29 saved £1 per bale

Selection of sledges now in stock

15kg Dried meat (Greyhound Crunch) discontinued by supplier, we are trying to source an alternative

Ex Masham

While stocks last! Please mention the newsletter when ordering

Buy 10 Dalemark EASE buckets or blocks & get one free.
**Liquid gold**
Kathryn Lawson

As lambing season is upon us it is important to stock up on artificial colostrum. In case the need arises. No doubt there will be occasions where ewes have poor colostrum yield, large twin ewes or where lambs are not suckling for themselves. Colostrum performs three critical roles in newborn lambs. It provides an easily digestible source of energy and other nutrients; maternally derived antibodies and also acts as a laxative.

Early intervention is critical and colostrum should be given in the first 6 hours of life. 50ml per kg of liveweight should be given per feed (minimum 200ml/kg in the first 24 hours). Therefore, for an average birthweight of 5-6 kg, 250 – 300 ml per feed should be given (minimum 1050 – 1260ml in the first 24 hours).

**Ask about our NETTEX lamb colostrum which provides energy, protein and probiotics to support lamb health.**

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**It’s all over**
Neil Edminson

The main advantage of over-seeding is that it is minimal interruption to the use of the field. With over-seeding costs at a quarter of a conventional re-seed, it is also a cheaper alternative and sward output can be increased by over 40%. New leys are proven to be productive, but after a few years the grasses sown tend to fail. Typically, after 5 years a long term ryegrass based ley may contain only 60% of the sown grasses. The remainder will consist of weed grasses such as bent, meadow grasses etc. These weed grasses are lower yielding, less palatable and result in less nutrients in silage compared with ryegrass. When compared with ryegrass, bent grasses only give a 33% yielding, less palatable and result in less nutrients in silage compared with grasses such as bents, meadow grasses etc. These weed grasses are lower sown tend to fall. Typically, after 5 years a long term ryegrass based ley may re-seed, it is also a cheaper alternative and sward output can be increased by over 40%. New leys are proven to be productive, but after a few years the grasses sown tend to fail. Typically, after 5 years a long term ryegrass based ley may contain only 60% of the sown grasses. The remainder will consist of weed grasses such as bent, meadow grasses etc. These weed grasses are lower yielding, less palatable and result in less nutrients in silage compared with ryegrass. When compared with ryegrass, bent grasses only give a 33% response to nitrogen and meadow grass only 17%. We can provide grass rye and bent. When compared with ryegrass, bent grasses only give a 33% response to nitrogen and meadow grass only 17%. We can provide grass rye and bent. When compared with ryegrass, bent grasses only give a 33% response to nitrogen and meadow grass only 17%. We can provide grass rye and bent. When compared with ryegrass, bent grasses only give a 33% response to nitrogen and meadow grass only 17%. We can provide grass rye and bent. When compared with ryegrass, bent grasses only give a 33% response to nitrogen and meadow grass only 17%. We can provide grass rye and bent. When compared with ryegrass, bent grasses only give a 33% response to nitrogen and meadow grass only 17%. We can provide grass rye and bent. When compared with ryegrass, bent grasses only give a 33% response to nitrogen and meadow grass only 17%. We can provide grass rye and bent. When compared with ryegrass, bent grasses only give a 33% response to nitrogen and meadow grass only 17%. We can provide grass rye and bent. When compared with ryegrass, bent grasses only give a 33% response to nitrogen and meadow grass only 17%. We can provide grass rye and bent. When compared with ryegrass, bent grasses only give a 33% response to nitrogen and meadow grass only 17%. We can provide grass rye and bent. When compared with ryegrass, bent grasses only give a 33% response to nitrogen and meadow grass only 17%. We can provide grass rye and bent. When compared with ryegrass, bent grasses only give a 33% response to nitrogen and meadow grass only 17%. We can provide grass rye and bent. When compared with ryegrass, bent grasses only give a 33% response to nitrogen and meadow grass only 17%. We can provide grass rye and bent. When compared with ryegrass, bent grasses only give a 33% response to nitrogen and meadow grass only 17%. We can provide grass rye and bent. When compared with ryegrass, bent grasses only give a 33% response to nitrogen and meadow grass only 17%. We can provide grass rye and bent. When compared with ryegrass, bent grasses only give a 33% response to nitrogen and meadow grass only 17%. We can provide grass rye and bent. When compared with ryegrass, bent grasses only give a 33% response to nitrogen and meadow grass only 17%. We can provide grass rye and bent. When compared with ryegrass, bent grasses only give a 33% response to nitrogen and meadow grass only 17%. We can provide grass rye and bent. When compared with ryegrass, bent grasses only give a 33% response to nitrogen and meadow grass only 17%. We can provide grass rye and bent. When compared with ryegrass, bent grasses only give a 33% response to nitrogen and meadow grass only 17%. We can provide grass rye and bent. When compared with ryegrass, bent grasses only give a 33%

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**Can we calve sucklers at 2 years?**
Dr Ruth Lawson

Dairy farmers have been pushing back the age of first service of heifers and saving on costs of replacements.

If it’s done correctly there will be no detriment to the animal. Getting heifers big enough to bull at 15 months, without being over-fat, requires steady growth of around 0.8kg/day until early into the last 3 months of pregnancy when at 21 months, the heifer should be 85% of mature cow weight. A decent growth rate between 4-5 months of age will increase her milk yield after calving as mammary cells increase in number at this time.

At about 15 months, if the mammary cells are not there fat will be deposited. Heifers will need a bit of TLC to perform at these levels. This requires steady growth of around 0.8kg/day until early into the last 3 months of pregnancy when at 21 months, the heifer should be 85% of mature cow weight. A decent growth rate between 4-5 months of age will increase her milk yield after calving as mammary cells increase in number at this time.

To combat this problem we have been advising a variety of remedies depending on the practicalities of the situation. Adding straw to the ration can be a solution. Ideally this wants to be chopped to between 2 and 3 inches for good mixing with the forages.

On some farms feeding a buffer has worked well. Either sodium bicarbonate or acid-buff will act to neutralise the acidity. Alternatively, feeding Actisaf yeast can buffer the acidity but will also help with fibre digestion if the silage is stemmy as well as wet.

In some cases, reducing the starch level of the overall diet has helped production. High levels of very fizzy starch products such as bread or rolled wheat can make the problem of acidity even worse. Lower levels of inclusion or changing to slower digestible sources such as rolled barley or rolled maize will help.

In the longer term it pays to use PENTOGUARD stage additive. This product contains Lactobacillus Buchneri rather than Lactobacillus Plantarum found in many other additives. This different bacterium has given a more consistent end product with no extreme drop in pH on any of the stages treated. We have found silages treated with PENTOGUARD have been consistently stable in the three years that we have been selling this product.