

ELECTRIC LAMB WARMER PROVES SUCCESSFUL

By

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An electric lamb warmer, built by the Agricultural Experiment Station and tested on the farm of J. D. Hooten, Bordulac, North Dakota, proved successful in saving young lambs.

The warmer is a box, about 2 feet wide, 5 feet long, and 2½ feet high, equipped with 2 electric lamp bulbs to furnish heat for drying the new born lambs. The bulbs used were the 250-watt Reflector Heat or Infra-Red lamps. A switch or pull-chain should be provided on each lamp as only one lamp is needed during milder weather.

The box may be constructed of almost any type of building board, plywood, or insulating panels. Boards would also be good, but should be matched lumber without loose knots. Ventilation is provided by propping the door open enough to provide the desired amount of fresh air.

Mr. Hooten made the following uses of his lamb warmer during the 1947 spring lambing season: A. Drying lambs when they were first born, especially the weak lambs and those lambed during severe weather. B. Place to put sick lambs, especially after medical treatment.

The warmer described above will accommodate about 6 lambs at one time, and will take care of a flock of 500 ewes or more. With this piece of equipment Mr. Hooten felt that lambing could be much earlier in the season, providing lambing was done inside a barn.

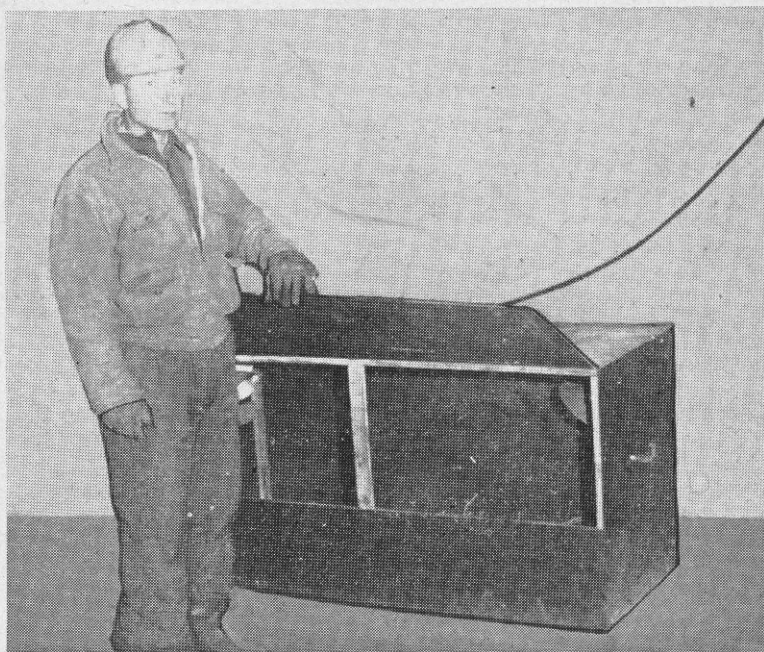


Fig. 1 Mr. Hooten showing the lamb warmer built by the Experiment Station.

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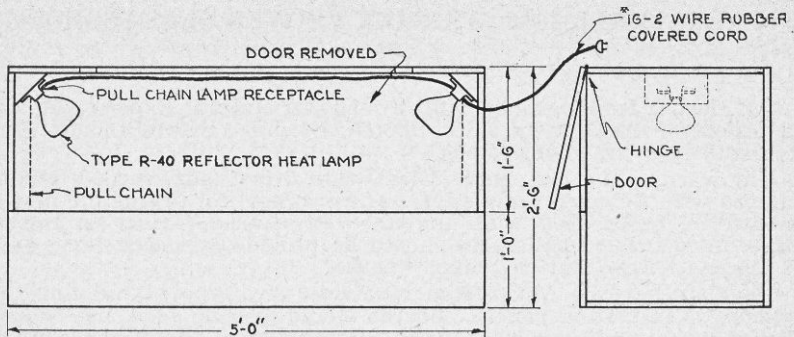


Fig. 2. Lamb warmer showing dimensions and location of lamps.

Farmers' Bulletins of Interest to North Dakota Farmers

From time to time the U. S. Department of Agriculture issues Farmers' Bulletins of particular interest to North Dakotans. These can be obtained by remitting the indicated cost to the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. The following recent publications are called to the attention of our readers:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1850, "The Army Worm and Its Control".

A map of the U. S. shows the localities in the United States in which the army worm has been destructive. Entomologist J. A. Munro states that the two dots on the North Dakota map represent an army worm infestation in the Wahpeton area in 1926 and another infestation in the Amenia area about 1937. F. B. 1850 is well illustrated. Price 5c.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1986, "Potato Storage".

A well-illustrated publication describing storage requirements, factors in choice of the storage plan, types of storage, construction and operation. Diagrams and other illustrations show Maine types of storages, Nebraska types of storages, and the North Dakota types of storages. Price 5c. Circulars 70, 71 and 72 published by the North Dakota Station describe North Dakota potato storages in detail; these will be furnished free on application to the Information Department, State College Station, Fargo, N. Dak.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1991, "The Use of Disinfectants on the Farm".

Description and use of principal disinfectants commonly used about the household and the farm. Price not stated—presumably 5c.

Farmers' Bulletin 1470, "The Care and Management of Dairy Cows".

Discusses caring for the dry cow, caring for the fresh cow, method and order of feeding, milking, housing, cleanliness, disposal of manure, records, buying and selling dairy cattle, common ailments of dairy cows, infectious and contagious diseases, insect pests, bad habits, and dehorning. Price 5c.

Farmers' Bulletin 1646, "Asparagus Culture".

A well-illustrated publication on how to grow one of the most valuable of early vegetables and the most important vegetable crop. Price 10c.

Nineteen black walnut trees in the N. D. A. C. orchard at Fargo were 38 years old in 1947. Two butternut trees were 23 years old. In the last 10 years good crops of black walnuts were produced in 1938 and 1943. Late spring frosts caused the failure of the nut crop in 1946 and 1947.