

*Paeroa*.—Less number of pigs being kept than last year, due to good market prices for calves. As prices for latter are now on the downward grade the farmers have decided to go in more for pigs. This season the supply of weaner pigs was not equal to the demand.

*Feilding*.—Farmers are not keeping the usual number of pigs, owing to beef and mutton being more profitable and to the fact that a much larger quantity of milk is being manufactured into casein and dried milk.

*Wanganui*.—Pig-breeding is on the increase owing to the high prices ruling for weaners. The general condition of the pig industry is very poor, as the farmer makes no provision for winter feed, but depends entirely on milk. The housing provided is also very poor.

*Wairoa, H.B.*—Pig-breeding is not carried out to any great extent, as farmers find it pays better to rear calves. Another factor against pig-breeding is that there is no bacon-factory in this district, and the district is more suitable for cattle and sheep.

*Gore*.—A less number of pigs is being kept, owing to the manufacture of sugar of milk and whey-butter, thus cutting off the main supply of pig-feed. Another reason is the high cost of suitable feed for pigs.

*Oamaru*.—Less number of pigs being kept, owing to high prices prevailing for calves.

*Tauranga*.—No alteration in number kept. Very little pig-breeding is done on account of difficulty in getting the pigs to a market and to the absence of a factory in the district. If the price of calves continues to fall and buyers continue to take delivery of pigs at specially appointed depots the industry will receive more attention.

*Gisborne*.—Less number of pigs being kept, owing to high price of calves. The shortage of young pigs is now realized, and farmers are endeavouring to improve the position by breeding.

*Dunedin*.—Less number of pigs being kept, owing to cost of feed. Farmers consider it more profitable to give the milk to calves than to buy feed to supplement the milk to feed pigs.

*Ohaeawai*.—No reduction noticeable. While prices for calves keep up farmers will not bother with pigs. Other reasons against pig-rearing are want of railway facilities and the absence of a factory in this district.

*Christchurch*.—A less number is being kept. The reduction is due to high prices for feed, difficulty in securing labour, and good prices being obtained for wool, lamb, and mutton.

*Te Kuiti*.—Less number of pigs kept, due to good prices obtained for calves. The price of the latter has now dropped, and in consequence the farmers have decided to go in for pigs.

*Opunake*.—Not the same number kept as last year. This has been due to the high prices being obtained for calves, and to the inclement weather during spring causing the death of a number of young pigs.

*Opotiki*.—Slight decrease in number kept, due to high prices being obtained for calves, and scarcity of labour. As the price of calves is now falling and labour becoming more plentiful, it is anticipated that the pig industry will receive more attention.

*New Plymouth*.—Less number being kept, due to the manufacture of cheese and casein, thus lessening the value of the residue of pig-feed. Owing to high prices being obtained for calves last year many farmers disposed of their breeding-sows. Now that pigs are scarce and the price of calves has fallen more attention will be paid to the pig industry.

*Kaikoura*.—No reduction in the number of pigs kept.

*Palmerston North*.—Pigs are not being kept in the same number. This has been due to the manufacture of casein and cheese.

*Blenheim*.—Decrease in number kept, on account of the profitable nature of calf-rearing and to the high cost of suitable pig-feeds. It is anticipated that the industry will be gone in for more this year, owing to the fall in the value of calves. If farmers could be assured that pigs could be fed almost exclusively on green stuff the industry would receive more attention.