The contractor's price is 10d. per bale. Therefore 2,255 bales would cost \pounds 93 195. 2d. The machine costs \pounds 105 10s. One hundredweight of wire, which is sufficient for approximately 6 tons hay, costs \pounds 1 15s.

Method Worth While.

Labour-costs for men have not been considered. The costs given are sufficient

WITH the rapid decline of the skimmilk supply during April, May, and June there are many farmers who find they have late autumn litters which they cannot fatten profitably as pork. These pigs could, however, be fattened as baconers in the spring if they were maintained cheaply for about three to four months until skim-milk was again plentiful.

This can be accomplished if small areas of carrots, pumpkins, or roots are raised and fed in conjunction with small quantities of meat-meal, maize, or skimmilk. The use of these crops is perfectly satisfactory and gives a good return for the cultivation entailed in their production. Where failure has been reported it is due to the crops being fed without any concentrate, and where the young pigs have been badly treated from weaning onwards.

Feed for Young Pigs.

Young pigs should be well fed until they are about 60 lb. live-weight. Their feed can then be gradually changed to any of the crops mentioned above and the meals or skim-milk reduced. The minimum quantity of meat-meal to feed is $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, per pig per day. Stores of 55 lb. fed $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of meat-meal and as many roots as they care to consume will grow at about $\frac{1}{3}$ lb. per day. If the meal is increased to τ lb. the rate of growth is increased to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per day, and $\tau \frac{1}{2}$ lb. of meal and roots will give a growth rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

Where maize can be grown it forms an excellent concentrate, and although deficient in protein it can be fed with good results in place of meat-meal, providing the pigs have access to clean paddocks. They are then able to make good the lack of protein in the maize and roots by the protein in grass.

Farm-grown root crops, such as pumpkins, are deficient in protein, they are to show that the method adopted is well worth while. By the time Mr. Kingan has completed his pressing the machine will have paid for itself in the present season and will always be there for other seasons.

For the farmer who requires five hundred to two thousand bales of hav the machine is a good investment. Mr. Kingan is satisfied that this method is efficient and that the baled hay is a tremendous advantage when feeding stock in the winter, as the material is easier to handle and there is much less waste

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Winter Feeding Autumn Litters.

bulky, they have a high water content, and they lack that high quality easily available protein and sugars present in concentrates and necessary to young growing animals. The following table is a useful guide to the quantities of farm-grown crops that pigs of 55 lb. to 100 lb. live-weight will eat over a three-months period of feeding in conjunction with small quantities of concentrates.

Table of Root-consumption for Pigs 55 lb. to 100 lb. Live-weight.

Period (weeks) ... 6 7 8 9 T 2 3 4 5 IO II 12 Consumption per .. 60 98 week (lb.) 70 77 84 105 112 118 124 128 90 130

Five years ago a farmer in Canterbury laid down a paddock with certified Hawke's Bay rye-grass. Three years later he laid down the neighbouring field with rye-grass which was claimed to be "of certified origin" but which had never been ticketed. Both paddocks were of similar soil type, had been treated similarly prior to sowing, and had been top-dressed with lime and super. When visited recently the first paddock had a splendid rye-white-clover sward producing excellent feed, while the latter had run out to hair-grass, danthonia, thistles, and flatweeds, only an isolated rye-grass plant being noted.

