

mineral mixture. A mixture of four parts of ordinary carbonate of lime and one part of salt is inexpensive and adequate. Where no grain is being used, four parts lime, four of super, and two of salt is better. Super or basic super is as good as steamed bone flour, and is less expensive.

(9) Watch the health of pigs carefully. Digestive troubles are the beginning of most complaints, and are often removed by 24 hours' starvation.

(10) When a change has to be made on to new feed, make the change gradually. Sudden changes cause unnecessary upsets.

(11) Watch the health and progress of pigs, and adjust the quantity and quality of feed accordingly. Tables of amounts to feed and growth rates expected are useful only when your observation has let you down and growth rates are unsatisfactory. Then, if quantities fed are up to table standards, the quality of the feed needs improving, or the conditions under which pigs are fed are unsatisfactory. They are also a check that good feeders should use often. Feed is often wasted by over-kindness.

TABLE A.
For Growing and Fattening Pigs.
(Showing age, weight and daily feed required.)

Age (Weeks)	Rapid Growth		Average Growth		Slow Growth	
	Weight (lb.)	Daily Feed	Weight (lb.)	Daily Feed	Weight (lb.)	Daily Feed
3	12	—	12	—	12	—
5	22	1¼	20	1¼	20	1¼
8	40	2½	35	1¾	35	1¾
10	55	3¼	47	2	44	1¾
12	70	3¾	60	2¾	53	2
14	90	4	75	3¼	62	2½
16	112	4½	90	3¾	70	2¾
18	126	5½	107	4¼	75	2¾
20	150	6	124	4½	82	3
22	174	7	142	5	90	3¼
24	200	7½	160	5½	98	3½
26	—	—	180	6	106	3½
28	—	—	200	6¼	114	3¾

TABLE B.
For Boars and Sows.

Boars and in-pig sows	Daily feed required: 4 to 8lb., according to condition.
Suckling sows	8lb. daily at farrowing, increasing by 1lb. each week thereafter until sow and litter get 6lb. for sow and 1lb. per head for each piglet. Litter fed in a creep from three weeks old.

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and

**MAKE A JOB
FOR OTHERS!**



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