

Alongside the total quantities available of dairy by-products, meals, etc., and farm-grown crops and grass is shown the percentage of the total feed supply represented by each sub-total. This was, in round figures, 80 per cent. of dairy by-products, 5 per cent. of meals, and 15 per cent. of crops and grass. For efficient utilisation of the basic dairy by-products the amounts of concentrates, roots, and greenfeed could be increased many times with benefit. Although this is not economically practicable at the moment, the fact should not be overlooked when pig-meat potential is being considered that should the economic conditions change so that the dairy by-products could be supplemented with other foods to the optimum nutritional balance, pig-meat production could be quadrupled.

Even at present levels of costs and prices it would be possible economically to double the proportion of meals used if these were available. But as, under the existing economic circumstances, they are unlikely to become more plentiful, consideration of potential production must be based on the level of availability existing in recent years. Use of home-grown crops and grass could be expanded and in the process of replacing old pastures with new, improved strains crops to be cashed through pigs could well be included.

The more crops are used the more essential it is to get full value from the meat meal available. In recent years meat meal has not always been used for its most useful purpose, that of supplementing protein-deficient whey and farm crops to ensure that the diet is balanced to produce optimum growth. Though meat meal may form part of the meal supplements for creep feeding on the skimmed-milk feeding farm, it should not, under the existing situation of shortage of protein supplements, be generally preferred to grains as a supplement to skimmed milk. With the exception of sows in the latter half of gestation and

FIG. 2—NEW ZEALAND DAIRY BY-PRODUCTS, SHOWING PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL, 1933-34, 1937-38, TO 1950-51

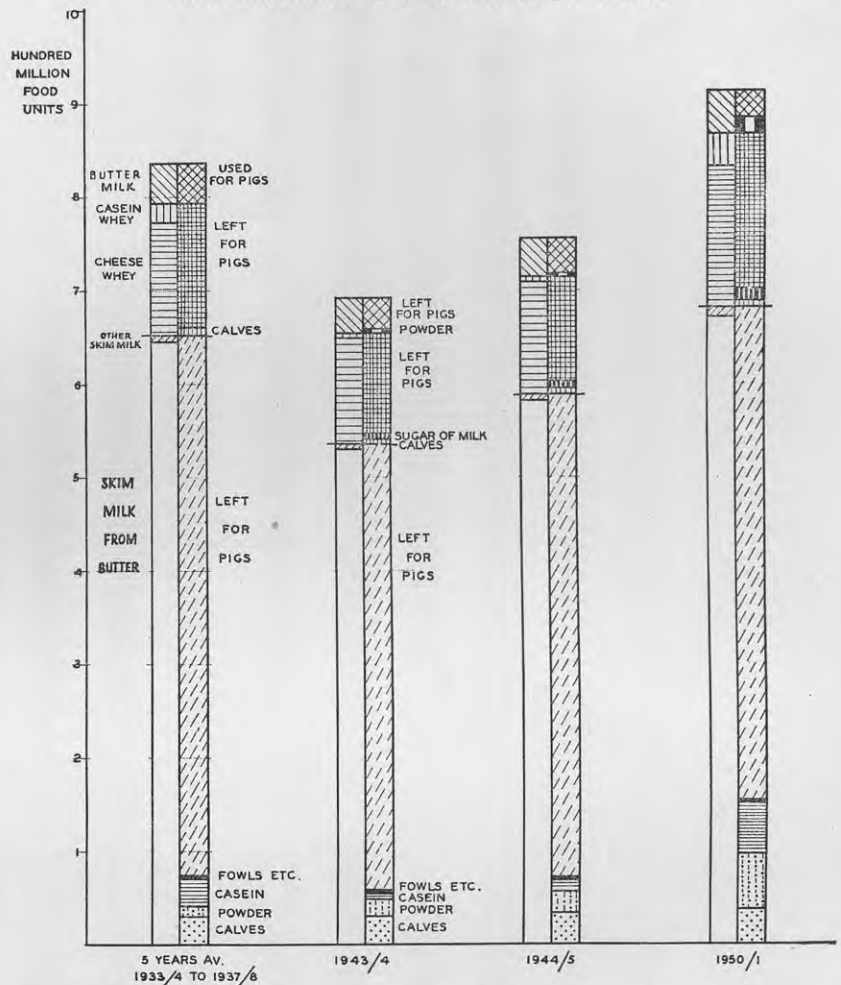


TABLE 3 (a)—POUNDS OF FEED USED TO PRODUCE 100lb. OF PIG MEAT. FARMS GROUPED ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF PRODUCTION PER 100lb. BUTTERFAT

Lb. pig meat per 100lb. of butterfat	Under 20		21-40		41-60		61-80		81 and over	
	16'		72		60		26		8	
Number of farms (182)	1,512	90%	805	86%	524	82%	380	75%	248	60%
Food units as milk (gallons)	56	3%	35	4%	39	6%	49	10%	51	12%
Food units as meal (lb.)	112	7%	87	10%	73	12%	66	15%	140	28%
Food units as other foods (lb.)										
Total food units	1,680	100%	927	100%	636	100%	495	100%	439	100%

(Data from National Pig Census, New Zealand, 1938. M. J. Scott)

TABLE 3 (b)—POUNDS OF FEED USED TO PRODUCE 100lb. OF PIG MEAT. FARMS GROUPED ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF MEAL IN RATION

% of total food as meal	under 5		5-10		11-20		21 and over	
	99		55		19		9	
Number of farms (182)	704	85%	570	84%	452	80%	475	74%
Food units as milk (gallons)	15	2%	49	7%	85	15%	162	25%
Food units as meal (lb.)	108	13%	63	9%	40	5%	9	1%
Food units as other (lb.)								
Total food units	827	100%	682	100%	575	100%	646	100%

(Data from National Pig Census, New Zealand, 1938. M. J. Scott)

TABLE 3 (c)—FEED USED PER 100lb. OF PIG MEAT. AVERAGE OF 182 FARMS

Feed used per 100lb. of pig meat	Food units	%
Dairy by-product (skimmed milk eq.)	683	85.4
Meal	37	4.6
Other food	80	10.0
Total	800	100.0