

liberates in the body as much heat or energy as 2 to 2½ lb. of either sugars or proteins. Thus on a weight basis tallow is worth at least twice the price of meal or grain.

Mixtures which constitute garbage usually supply sufficient fat for pigs. The feeding of excessive quantities of fat is harmful to pigs and is wasteful. It clogs up the digestive system and much is excreted in the animals' droppings.

This is an important reason for boiling garbage. Garbage often contains excessive quantities of fat, and when the garbage is boiled all fats come to the top of the boiler. If this mass is skimmed off, the amount of fat fed to pigs can be controlled.

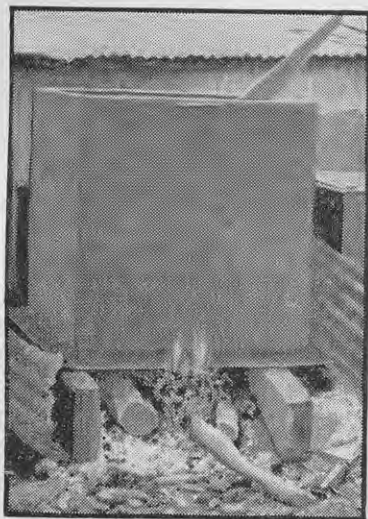
The feeding value of garbage is influenced considerably by the amount of water used in cooking. Only sufficient water should be added before cooking to ensure that all the constituents are floating. This is necessary to simplify cooking and, where a copper or similar container is used, to prevent food burning at the bottom of the boiler.

Some pig producers who use garbage find that to handle the bulky mass of food it is necessary to add a large quantity of water to the garbage. Though this makes the food easy to handle, an excessive amount of fluid in the diet is harmful to young pigs such as weaners. They become pot bellied and unthrifty, and often too much fluid induces scouring.

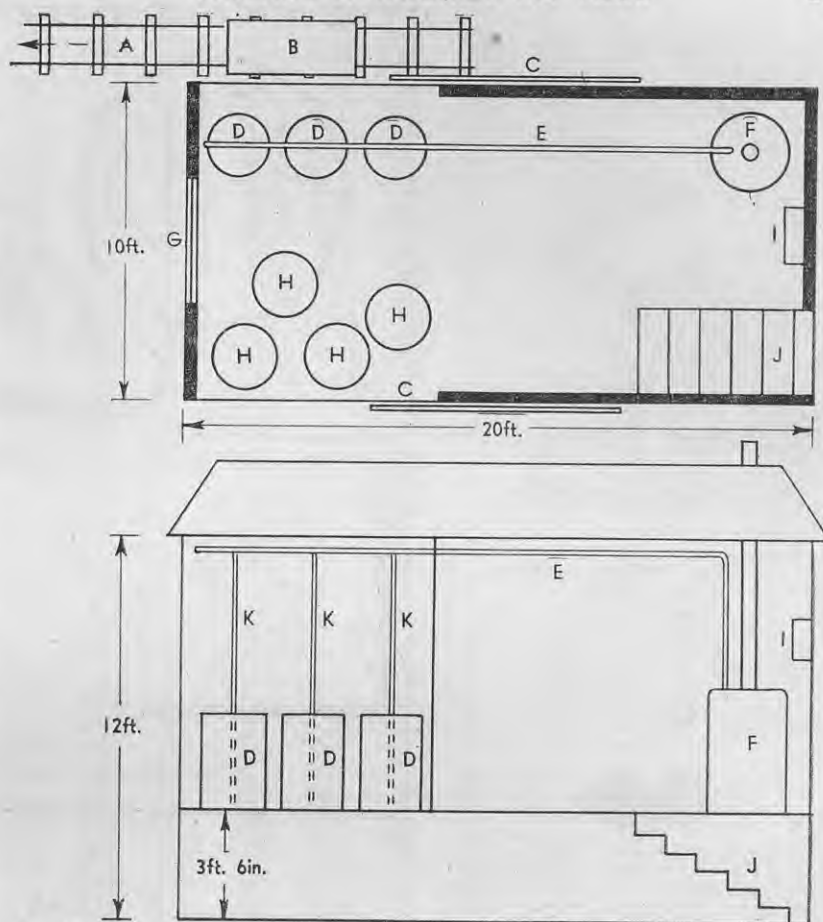
Bulky fibrous food is also detrimental to young pigs, but garbage other than grade A (see page 197) is usually satisfactory in this respect. Pigs should be fed garbage regularly (small pigs three times daily and large pigs twice) and pigs should never be allowed to gorge.

In creep feeding of suckers a little fresh garbage should be kept constantly in front of the litter to prevent gorging or undue fasting.

Ample trough room should be provided, about 1 ft. of trough per large pig.



Discarded square water tanks are used for the boiling of garbage on some piggeries, but in many ways they are most unsuitable.



Plan (upper) and side elevation (lower) of cookhouse for small garbage piggery in which garbage is cooked in the drums in which it is collected. A—Tramway or path. B—Tank or trolley into which drums are emptied when the contents are cooked. C—Sliding doors. D—Drums cooking. E—Steam line, which should be just high enough to clear heads of workers. F—Drip-feed, 3-burner, oil-fired boiler generating 25 lb. pressure; it will cook not more than three drums at once. G—Window. H—Drums unloaded from collection truck. I—Fuel tank for boiler. J—Steps leading up from door at ground level to cookhouse floor, which is raised 3 ft. 6 in. or about to the level of the collection truck tray. K—Steam droppers to drums. They should go to the bottoms of the drums.

As a basic food for pigs garbage such as that from hotels and eating houses is considered the best protein food obtainable apart from milk products such as skimmed milk and buttermilk. An advantage which garbage feeding has over feeding based on milk by-products is that the supply and quality of garbage does not vary greatly with the season, whereas pigs fed on dairy by-products may have to rely on a ration low in protein when the dairy herd is out of production, unless meat meal is used.

It is considered that 1½ gallons of boiled garbage of the concentrated type together with greens and fresh water should be sufficient for the daily needs per pig being fattened.

One farmer who uses garbage estimates that 8 gallons of boiled garbage daily and greens will feed 1 sow and fatten her progeny. This might be a satisfactory basis on which to estimate the number of breeding sows and fattening pigs which could be carried on a certain quantity of garbage collected daily.

Growth and Carcass Quality

With high-quality garbage containing meat scraps and the soup from the cooking of these good growth is obtained without supplementing the food in any way. Lower-quality garbage must be supplemented by a meal mixture for suckers in the creep and newly weaned pigs until they have become accustomed to their somewhat bulky diet.

After the porker stage is reached pigs usually do very well on garbage and this is an incentive to take them on to heavy baconer weights. However, they tend to develop soft fat and such carcasses are a problem to the bacon curer. For baconer production a substantial part of the finishing ration should consist of barley meal or coconut meal, as this will assist in producing a firmer fat.

Porker Production Favoured

The best system is to breed at the piggery all the pigs required and to