

has greatly improved, and is now being standardised. Seeing that there is now such a demand from overseas, a uniform quality is required so as to build up standard that meets the requirements of the British market. There is no one particular breed favoured so long as it comes fills the required conditions. The most favoured that does fulfil these conditions is the B. Larnworth. Bestshire cross. There is also the Large white. But for a first grade pig the conditions required that it must be lengthy. Of course the longer the pig, the more there is of it. But a standard length of the carcass has been fixed. Very deep side is required, also well shaped hams & forequarters, but these not to be wider than the general width of the pig from ~~top~~ head to the hind quarters. When split open along the back the fat content, from top to bottom must not exceed $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. This is graded 7 lbs. A second grade would be given if the fat content was $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, over that would be classed accordingly. Of course any bruise or damage or scar would be taken account of. ~~It~~

There was a peculiarity about the pigs in the early days & that was, ~~that~~ that soon after being farrowed, or whilst in the sucking stage, somehow or other the tails developed a sore, which finally caused ^{the tail to} dropped off. One never sees a bob-tailed pig now.

Bells. Most farmers kept a few hives of bees, for the production of honey. One thing about the bee is that it can not be confined to any particular property. Wherever the flower from which the honey is extracted there will the bee be found. For very many years now the industry is carried on in a more scientific manner and every bee keeper is supposed to register if only one hive is kept. The original hive or skep was made of straw. But mostly in this country, boxes were used of various sizes, according to the size of the swarm. It was a wonderful conception when the Car- framed hive was conceived. Instead of the old box into which the swarm was put, and placed on a board a small opening being cut into the box to allow for entrance & exit. Each frame is placed in position from the top, with a certain amount of foundation comb, so that is attached to allow the bees to work evenly all through the hive. It enables also the beekeeper to remove the honey when required, or so adjust matters by providing upper stories, that the bees can be kept continually at work, and swarming can be regulated. The old fashioned style was for the bees to fill the box & then swarm, & on again "admirandum", each new swarm, having to build up foundation comb to be filled.

The ^{present} ~~new~~ system provides that the honey can be extracted throughout the season as required & if there