

# Spot Press



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## Champion of Champions 2011

The top pig of 2011 was, for the second year in a row, bred and shown by Judith Sims from Clevedon, Somerset.

The venue since the demise of the Royal Show is the Three Counties Show at Malvern, the 'local' show for the breed.

Winterwood Princess 161 qualified by being Breed Champion at the show when judged by Dave Overton on the

first day. The entry of GOS at Three Counties was the most of any of the major shows this year and with the East of England changing to July next year, the opportunity arises to attract even more



*The Elwes Memorial Cup, the most valuable trophy in the pig showing world. Photos by Richard Lutwyche*



*Winterwood Princess 161 Champion of Champions 2011*

exhibitors in years to come. Malcolm Hicks (seen above) came in especially on the second day to judge this prestigious competition with a strong line-up of pigs before him. Having examined each in detail, he picked the Three Counties Champion to win the Elwes Memorial Cup.

The Reserve Champion this year was Kilocot Pedigree Pigs' Newent Princess 80, a January gilt that qualified at the Royal Welsh Smallholders' Show.

The Club presented the sash and rosettes to both pigs and this year added to the bounty with additional cash prizes as well.

The Three Counties Show attracted new exhibitor Allison Littlehales on the Sunday as well as relative newcomers Judy Hancox & Gary Wallace and John & Helen Lightfoot and the welcome return after many years' absence of the Elms School, Colwall.

The UK Intellectual Property Office finally ruled that the Bramley Old Spot Trade Mark for Pork and Pork Products was likely to mislead the public and decreed that all such Trade Marks are now invalid.

See inside on the story of how the club once again is protecting the integrity of GOS produce for the benefit of all pedigree breeders.



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### Committee Contacts

- **Secretary—Richard Lutwyche** (Glos) tel 01285 860229 e-mail: mail@oldspots.org.uk
- **President—Dave Overton** (Surrey) tel: 01306 627201 e-mail: expspots@btinternet.com
- **Chairman—Andrew Robinson** (Derbyshire) tel 01283 815635 e-mail: argyspot@aol.com
- **Vice-Chairman—Anne Nicholls** (Surrey) tel 01483 271764
- **Treasurer—Stephen Booth** (Cheshire) tel 0161 928 2143 e-mail: broadoakfarm@lineone.net
- **Committee—Mandy Garbutt** (North Yorkshire) tel: 01609 882773 e-mail: fowgillfarm@hotmail.com
- **Committee—Malcolm Hicks** (West Midlands) tel 01676 533368 e-mail: windmillherd@aol.com
- **Committee—Marlene Renshaw** (Lincs) tel 01507 533209 e-mail: marlene.renshaw@homecall.co.uk
- **Committee—Judith Sims** (Somerset) tel 01275 858699 e-mail: judithsims@btconnect.com

## Club News

### Princess Freda Line

Two of the three gilts that Judith Sims acquired have been spread around with one heading for Cornwall and the other to Coventry. Further, the original sow was sold by Liz Hurley to 13-year old Alice Herbert from near Bromyard in Herefordshire. She has just farrowed and a further three Princess Freda gilts will soon be available to help rescue this rare bloodline.

### AGM & Members' Day

Members gathered in Exton, Rutland from all over the country in April for what turned out to be a most enjoyable and entertaining day with our genial host, Lord Gainsborough and his team. Again, attendance was not great but those members who were not there missed out on a day spent looking around the Exton Park Estate, including the GOS herd based there, before enjoying a buffet lunch as guests of his lordship, following which there was an interesting AGM with much debate afterwards about the BPA and the way that they had implemented subscription increases.

President, Dave Overton thanked Lord Gainsborough and his staff for a thoroughly enjoyable day and presented him with a pair of framed prints of GOS pigs from the 1920s.



Members listen intently as the history of the estate is explained



His lordship's stock boar (bred by Malcolm Hicks) appeared on cue as delegates arrived in his enclosure.



Lord Gainsborough welcomes delegates at the start of the day



Even the weather was arranged to perfection!



Delegates enjoyed a good lunch before the AGM which was followed by a lively debate. Photos by Richard Lutwyche

## Charles Martell

Charles Martell has kept GOS pigs for many years and has been a long-term member of the Club. Based near Dymock in Gloucestershire close to the Herefordshire border, Charles has become famous for his artisan cheeses including single and Double Gloucesters, the world famous Stinking Bishop and others including Hereford Hop. He worked tirelessly to achieve protected food name status for Single Gloucester Cheeses which can now only be made on farms in the county which include Gloucester breed cattle. His cheeses have won awards around the world.

As well as his pigs, pedigree Gloucester cows and the cheese industry, Charles has always been interested in conservation. Indeed, he did much to help save the

Gloucester cattle when the RBST first

began in 1973. He also undertook a study of rare cider apple and perry pear varieties in the county and helped conserve a number of specialist trees thought to be lost by establishing a heritage orchard of them at the Three Counties Showground.

With all this as his background, Charles was recently awarded the 2011 Food Hero accolade at the Cotswold Life Awards and the Club would like to add their congratulations to Charles.



*Charles on the right in 2005 while President of the Gloucester Cattle Society with Eric Freeman then President of the Cotswold Sheep Society and Judith Sims, President of the GOSPBC.*



*Charles (4th from right) in red at the planting ceremony of the heritage orchard. Eric Freeman is second from the left.. Photo: TCAS*

## Primrose Line

The Club's Committee met after the AGM in Rutland. A report was received that the boar selected for testing bred by John & Helen Lightfoot and being out of a Primrose sow had been mated to a number of sows/gilts belonging to Judith Sims and Dave Overton including an unrelated Primrose sow. Further, he had been returned to the Lightfoots and was mated back to a sister of his. In normal circumstances, of course, such inbreeding would never be recommended but it was felt to be important to establish if there was any indication of resulting piglets being born with a cleft palate, a problem identified back in George Styles' herd in the 1960s.

The Committee were informed that there was no indication of any cases of cleft palate or other hereditary problems in any of the piglets produced, even in the brother/sister mating. Bearing in mind that this was tested on one boar only, the Committee have decided to remove the recommendation that boars produced from Primrose females should not be used for breeding.

However, the Committee did ask that it be emphasised that this should NOT be a green light for a sudden rash of registrations of such boars with the reminder that around 200-250 pedigree boars at any one time is suffice to meet the breeding needs of the population as it is and that only around 20% need replacing each year.

With a growing population, examples of hereditary problems such as hernias, blind anuses, hermaphroditism etc. are bound to become more common in the breed, (but no more or less common than in any other breed of comparable numbers), and that members should not panic and act rashly on coming across such incidences. Members of the Club Committee are available to offer help and guidance should any such problems arise.

## Electronic Movement Licences

All movements of pigs to slaughter, shows, farm-to-farm etc. have to be done under an AML2 paper licence.

Movement to abattoirs can now be done electronically by eAML2 which provides the recipient with both the movement licence and Food Chain Information data. This saves time and gives an electronic feedback of carcase reports and allows you to store all such movement records online. A copy of all eAML2 records is sent by the abattoir automatically to Trading Standards.

This facility will be available next year for all movements, not just to slaughter, so it is worth signing up now if you haven't done so already. Go to [www.eaml2.org.uk](http://www.eaml2.org.uk) and click on Producer Registration.

## Club News

### Joe Henson MBE

**Joe Henson, one of the founder members of the Club, was awarded an MBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours announced in June.** Long overdue, this award honours Joe's tireless work over the past 40-odd years in conserving rare breeds of farm livestock, including GOS pigs.

Joe was invited to join a working group in 1968 tasked with finding a way of protecting endangered breeds of livestock from extinction. In 1973, out of that initiative, the Rare Breeds Survival Trust (RBST) was born and Joe was elected as the founder Chairman. He remained on the RBST Council for many years and was elected Chairman again during his tenure. Before the Trust was formed, Joe established the Cotswold Farm Park on his farm at Guiting Power near Bourton-on-the-Water in 1971, the very first establishment of its type. There he set about buying up rare breeds and establishing viable breeding groups with a view to spreading the offspring around other rare breeds' enthusiasts throughout the country to help in their conservation. At the same time, he opened the farm to the public to make visitors aware of the heritage that is the native breeds of livestock and the danger it was in. The Cotswold Farm Park became and remains today, a major tourist attraction. GOS pigs appeared early at Bemborough Farm and have had a continuous presence there since.

Joe was one of a small group that included Eric Freeman and Robin Otter who attended the dispersal sale at Wick Court, south of Gloucester, home of the last herd of Gloucester cattle, again before the RBST was established. Between them, they bought up most of the cattle which would almost certainly have disappeared like the dodo had they not done so.

As Chairman of the RBST, Joe was responsible for many of its early initiatives including the purchase of the island of Linga Holm in the Orkneys and the transfer there of a reserve flock of North Ronaldsay sheep that existed at the time only in one location, their native island. The breed was famous for grazing on seaweed on the foreshore. With acting in his genes, Joe was the perfect frontman for the embryonic conservation movement which has since been replicated around the world and he appeared on television and radio countless times explaining why it was so important to conserve these sometimes odd-looking breeds when mainstream farming thought that they were relics from a bygone age. Indeed, Joe's son Adam is a regular presenter on BBC TV's *Countryfile* programme and Joe can often be seen lending his support and expertise during filming at what is now called 'Adam's Farm'.

The RBST made a major presentation to Joe at this year's Three Counties Show where almost 1,000 rare breeds competed that day in the National Rare & Minority Breeds Show. It is testament to Joe, his wife, Jill and their family, that their work has been so successful that not a single breed has become extinct in the UK since the RBST was established. Also, many of those commercial farmers who once scorned rare breeds now maintain them and value them for their many qualities. Indeed, the GOS, then one of the rarest breeds, has now come to be the most populous pig breed in the country.

**From everyone in the GOSPBC, thank you and congratulations, Joe Henson MBE.**



*Joe Henson (right) receiving engraved glassware from RBST President Peter Titley during the Grand Parade of Rare Breeds at the Three Counties Show. Photo: TCAS*

### Northern Championships



*The 2011 Northern Championships take place annually at the Great Yorkshire Show, Harrogate. Judged by Judith Sims, the top prize went to Marlene Renshaw's Tennyson Gerald 940 shown by Marlene and her grandson, Luke.*



*The runner-up was Sarah Whitley's home-bred sow, Birchfield Dolly 7. Sarah has had a fantastic season taking the top prizes at almost every show she's entered. Breed Champions at all major shows are recorded in the News section on the website. Photos by Richard Lutwyche*

## GOS Show & Sale

### The GOSPBC Show & Sale 2011

### Cirencester Livestock Market Sat 6th August

The Breeds of Gloucestershire Show & Sale is being held at Cirencester on 6th August. The location is shown below and is easily accessible from both the M4 and M5 motorways making it one of the most versatile venues for such an event in the country. The A417/419 is almost entirely dual carriageway and links the M5 at Gloucester (J11A) with the M4 at Swindon (J16).

At the time of writing, details of entries aren't to hand but catalogues will be available shortly from the auctioneers (details below).

All entries forward will be card graded for the benefit of buyers. A team of three will carry this out as pigs arrive and the results will be posted on the pens. In addition, there is a show for those who elect to participate. The judge this year is Bill Howes from Kenilworth.

For anyone interested in buying pedigree GOS breeding stock, this represents an ideal opportunity. With a selection of stock and different bloodlines to choose from, plus the guidance given by the card grading, this can be among the best opportunities to buy the stock you need.

#### Gloucestershire Old Spots

Card Grading

**RED** = Breed Excellence

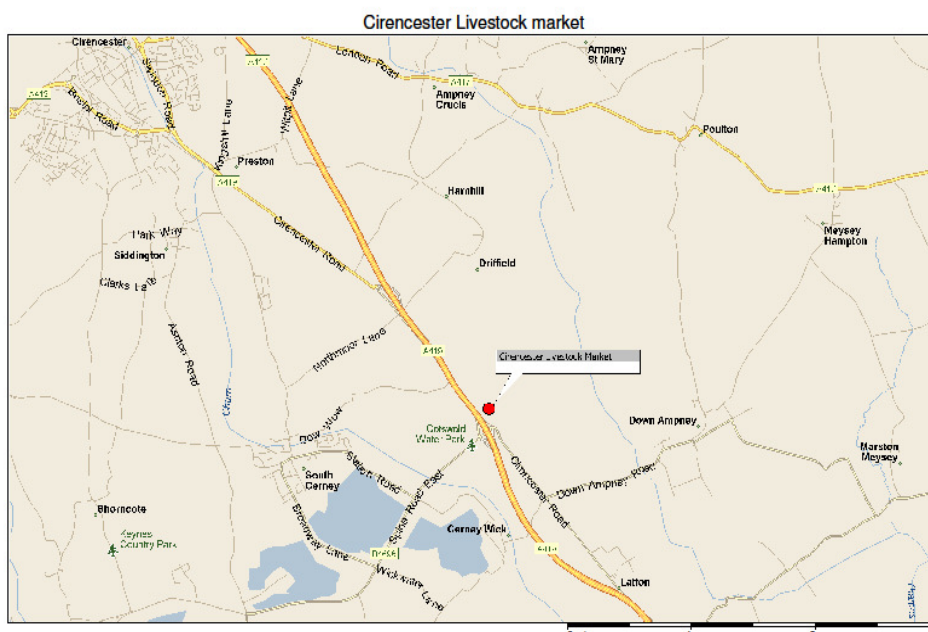
**BLUE** = Above Average Breeding Type

**YELLOW** = Average Breeding Type

**GREEN** = Acceptable Breeding Type

**WHITE** = Below Acceptable Standards

The auctioneers are Voyce Pullin tel: 01454 269486. [www.voycepullin.co.uk](http://www.voycepullin.co.uk)



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As well as GOS pigs, there are rare and minority breeds of cattle, sheep and pigs with poultry and wildfowl for sale. Entry on the day is free of charge. The market opens at 9.00 am.

## Club News

### Club Defeats Misleading Trade Mark

It all started in the summer 2008. An application was made for a Certified Trade Mark, 'Bramley Old Spot', in respect of live pigs being sired by GOS boars out of unspecified females. At the same time, the company, Axle Associates, had publicity in the farming press announcing their intention to set up producer groups to market the produce under the brand name.

It was quickly agreed in committee to oppose the TM application and that we should employ specialist patent lawyers as the issue and the way of opposing it was complicated. The Club employed Withers & Rogers of Leamington Spa and so began a long, expensive and tortuous process!

Soon after the initial application along came a second for pork and pork products although we missed this one while concentrating on the first and in effect had to make two separate cases of opposition. The process is intended to be fair to both parties and collects witness statements from both. Then both sides see the other's case and has the opportunity to make a further statement countering, where possible, arguments made by the other party. This is all done in writing and is a protracted process taking months at a time. Once all this data is gathered together by the UK Intellectual Property Office (UKIPO), an official body representing the UK government, a date is set for a hearing to consider all the evidence and with both parties present. Because of the two TMs, there were two hearings under different Hearing Officers that the Club and their legal team attended. These were conducted by video link, we being in Leamington, the Hearing Officer in Newport, South Wales and Axle Associates in London.

The main argument from Axle was the precedent set by a similar TM for Aberdeen Angus beef being allowable for stock where only the sire was a pedigree Angus bull. Our argument was that the TM was likely to mislead the consumer which was backed up by our success with LACORS and our application for TSG status. Unfortunately, the TSG had not been approved by the date of the first hearing in August 2009 and the Hearing Officer's decision on the TM for live pigs was published on 23 October 2009 in our favour.

We then asked Axle to withdraw the other to begin the process all over again. Employment and the Club failed to get any financial support if the TMs were allowed to stand, supermarkets. The committee deliberated with the second objection. Firstly, it went reached with the lawyers to limit their fees. anonymous donor generously agreed to underwrite the case.

The second round of witness statements until the second video hearing on 10 March June and we won the second case more publicity in the trade press which is a useful warning to other groups reinforcing the message that the GOS name is not there to be exploited for a quick and easy profit.

The TM cases caused a huge amount of work for the Club in collating information and liaising with the lawyers. It cost a substantial amount from Club funds. Even though we won both cases and were awarded costs, these were limited by the hearing system and the net cost to the Club has been substantial.



#### So, was it all worth it?

The GOSPBC is effectively the only body looking to protect the GOS breed's integrity in the market place. We spent 11 years getting TSG approval which included raising £10,000 to fund extensive work on the uniqueness of GOS meat at Bristol University. We led the campaign (ongoing) against Waitrose for mislabelling produce as GOS and challenged Trading Standards and their code of practice which led to LACORS re-writing their guidelines to the benefit of all pig and sheep breeds. Finally, we have taken on this challenge and successfully seen off Bramley Old Spot produce, again, at considerable cost and effort.

The GOS breed has grown in numbers and developed over the last 15 years from the reputation of producing high quality meat. To allow meat from cross-bred stock to flourish in the marketplace labelled as if it were from pure bred GOS pigs would quickly ruin that reputation and kill the specialist market for its meat that has been so precious and important to the breed's survival. That means that breeders still have a good chance of selling both breeding stock and quality meat from pedigree GOS.

The commercial meat market now knows that if they mess with GOS, they will be challenged in the strongest possible terms. The Club regularly reports retailers to Trading Standards who do not meet the LACORS criteria. All this is done for the benefit of our members but mainly for the future of the Gloucestershire Old Spots breed.



*...breeders still have a good chance of selling both breeding stock and quality meat from pedigree GOS.*

TM voluntarily but they declined and we had to employ patent lawyers is an expensive business support from organisations who would also especially if they were sold to one of the long and hard before deciding to proceed ahead only after agreement had been Secondly, it only proceeded after an anonymous donor generously agreed to underwrite the case should the Club lose the second

began early in 2010 and continued apace this year. The decision was delayed until 6 convincingly than the first. This led to public-

## Bloodline Survey Results



### BPA Bloodline survey 2011 - Gloucestershire Old Spots



Members keeping this line		Line Name	Registered Sows with BN progeny		Registered Sows without BN progeny		Total Sows		
2011	2010		2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	
44	38	Bluebell	71	55	39	48	110	103	
20	15	Countess	16	13	25	13	41	26	
15	16	Dahlia	12	13	16	13	28	26	
51	37	Dolly	67	59	49	22	116	81	
46	41	Ellen	72	57	58	46	130	103	
27	31	Josephine	64	74	37	34	101	108	
29	24	Muriel	35	27	29	21	64	48	
11	3	Primrose	6	2	15	1	21	3	
127	113	Princess	178	179	162	110	340	289	
36	36	Princess Ann	39	44	37	23	76	67	
8	10	Princess Freda	8	11	7	7	15	18	
43	38	Princess Joan	44	39	39	30	83	69	
54	47	Princess Mary	84	77	65	54	149	131	
18	15	Star	19	23	25	7	44	30	
54	46	Star Antoinette	69	53	59	44	128	97	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>1446</b>	<b>1199</b>	
Members keeping this line		Line Name	Registered Boars						
2011	2010		2011	2010					
62	65	Gerald	80	69					
70	57	Patrick	81	73					
59	55	Rufus	72	58					
58	58	Sambo	66	70					
		<b>Total</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>270</b>					
<b>The total number of members keeping registered Gloucestershire Old Spots pigs</b>							<b>375</b>		

The 2011 GOS survey shows the breed continues to expand in numbers. A further increase in sow numbers of 247, boars 29 and an additional 23 herds. All bloodlines remain well supported except Princess Freda though there are a number now being bred pure and litters recently born.

More interest has been shown in the Primroses following the ongoing trial by GOSPBC resulting in a large increase from 3 to 21 with 11 breeders. Thanks to all who replied.

Dave Overton and Andrew Robinson

## The Bloodline Survey 1985-2011 by Richard Lutwyche

**T**he RBST began the annual Bloodline Survey 26 years ago and it has been undertaken in most years since so we have a historical record of how the breed has developed in numbers and how certain bloodlines have changed in popularity. No single survey is 100% accurate as some breeders resolutely refuse to participate but the error factor should be fairly consistent throughout the process.

The format of collecting data changed when the BPA took over. The RBST collected data on sows and eligible gilts over 6 months of age but BPA only count sows and identify those producing Birth Notified litters and those that don't. The common ground is that both surveys record the total number of sows so that data is recorded below, irrespective of how they are producing offspring and ignoring gilts that have yet to breed.

	BLUE COUN		DAH	DOL	ELL	JOSE-	MUR	PRIM-	PRIN-	P	P	P	P	STA	STAR	AN-	STAR	TO-	STAR	TO-	STAR	TO-
	BELL	TESS	LIA	LY	EN	PHINE	IEL	ROSE	CESS	N	DA	N	RY	R	TOINETTE	MARIE	TAL	TAL	TAL	TAL	TAL	TAL
1985	9	6	6	18	37	51	54	11	30	13	9	20	68	30	4	2	<b>368</b>					
1986	18	19	13	30	41	55	36	13	35	18	9	25	88	33	10	3	<b>446</b>					
1987	17	12	10	20	41	37	33	13	24	0	2	20	97	25	4	0	<b>355</b>					
1988	17	6	5	8	38	34	26	9	19	14	3	3	79	23	4	0	<b>288</b>					
1989	19	11	10	10	41	47	24	5	29	14	2	11	92	25	8	0	<b>348</b>					
1990	20	13	14	10	50	52	42	4	47	24	15	14	66	30	11	0	<b>412</b>					
1991	30	10	11	7	63	54	53	4	41	28	13	12	60	27	4	0	<b>417</b>					
1992	26	11	7	6	61	49	40	6	44	17	13	6	68	22	1	0	<b>377</b>					
1993	31	9	7	8	49	61	40	7	38	14	8	9	58	19	1	0	<b>359</b>					
1994	17	7	7	9	38	61	52	7	19	16	8	8	57	17	3	0	<b>326</b>					
1995	44	14	7	13	43	68	78	7	28	20	15	12	51	20	2	0	<b>422</b>					
1996	25	10	8	8	43	64	63	3	32	30	16	10	38	11	10	0	<b>371</b>					
1997	37	6	10	8	53	59	52	3	32	30	13	14	41	12	13	0	<b>383</b>					
1998	24	5	6	12	66	69	45	5	30	28	34	3	29	7	20	0	<b>383</b>					
1999	31	11	9	16	49	66	49	7	32	23	27	17	28	14	12	0	<b>391</b>					
2000	24	10	10	14	54	66	46	5	36	20	31	19	45	16	21	0	<b>417</b>					
2001	30	13	16	22	63	49	44	5	56	30	22	30	31	18	32	0	<b>461</b>					
2004	43	17	25	25	91	44	39	20	92	62	33	48	45	53	41	0	<b>678</b>					
2005	61	25	26	41	107	56	42	22	83	61	24	63	55	45	22	0	<b>733</b>					
2007	107	34	23	103	146	132	51	8	224	90	21	103	136	54	96	0	<b>1328</b>					
2008	69	23	17	78	115	124	44	5	206	62	17	51	129	45	58	0	<b>1043</b>					
2010	103	26	26	81	103	108	48	3	289	67	18	69	131	30	97	0	<b>1199</b>					
2011	110	41	28	116	130	101	64	21	340	76	15	83	149	44	128	0	<b>1446</b>					

As you can see, it's really only in the last 6 or 7 years that numbers have taken off. Before then, sow numbers ranged between 288 (1988) and 461 (2001). Whilst we don't have an accurate figure, it is generally believed that the population of registered sows in 1973 when the RBST began was around 100-120.

The Star Marie line died out in the 1980s but no other lines have been lost since. There have been times when numbers have been seriously low, especially in Star Antoinette, Primrose, Princess Freda and Princess Joan. On the opposite page I show a graph of the rarest lines. Their situation today is much less precarious than it has been in times past and that is down to members who have responded to appeals to get behind certain lines from time to time.

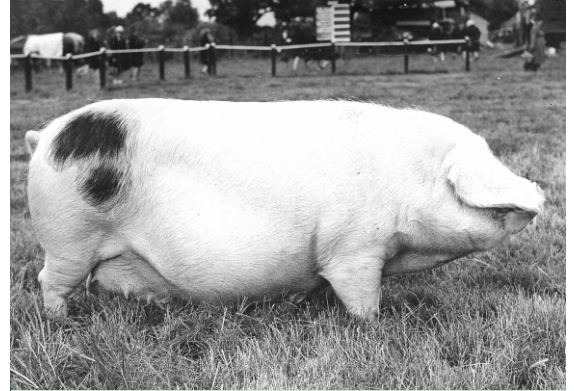
On the other side of the coin, it is interesting to note the change in fortunes of some of the more popular lines. In 1985, Princess Mary represented 18.5% of the total sow population; now it is just over 10%. Similarly, Josephines have gone from 13.9% to just 7% and Muriels from 14.7% to just 4.4%. Going the other way, the Princess line have gone from just over 8% to 23.5% today. Undoubtedly, this is due to their dominance in the show ring especially in the Exfold, Winterwood and Alsa herds in recent years but I would question if it is healthy for the breed to have nearly a quarter of the female population represented by one line.



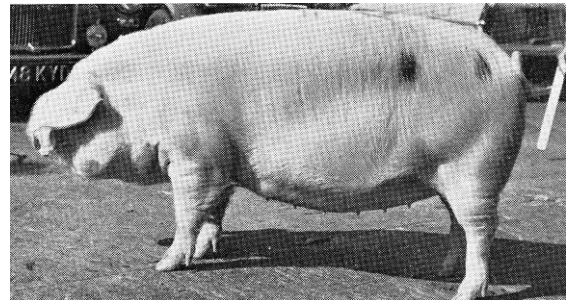
GERALD	PATRICK	RUFUS	SAMBO	TOTAL
8	19	16	13	56
14	19	11	18	62
8	15	17	11	51
14	13	12	7	46
12	12	16	11	51
20	24	19	12	75
17	24	15	12	68
11	21	12	13	57
18	33	11	14	76
17	27	10	11	65
25	30	10	15	80
29	27	19	16	91
26	26	21	16	89
27	21	23	9	80
25	14	24	19	82
29	16	25	23	93
31	24	27	22	104
41	36	23	47	147
51	47	41	48	187
106	60	67	90	323
73	49	57	55	234
69	73	58	70	270
80	81	72	66	299

On the boars, RBST used to record those used for cyclic breeding and those in herds which did not operate that system. BPA only record total boars by bloodline so we have taken the total of boars in both systems and recorded these below.

The years are the same as for the table of sow lines.

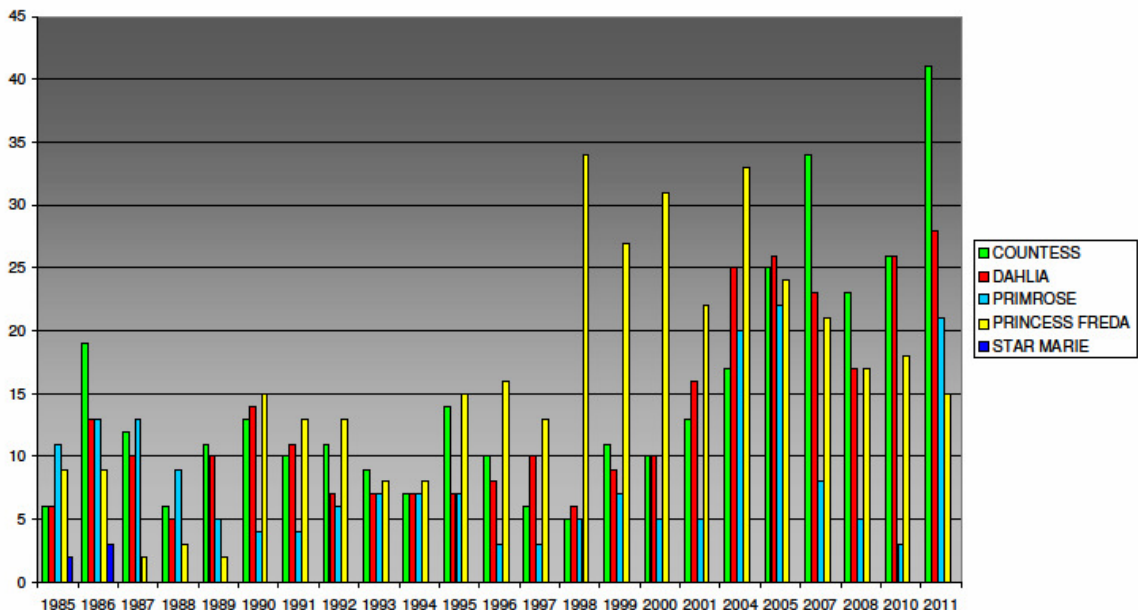


Frampton Bluebell, a Champion at the Three Counties show for Vic Withers in the 1960s



Walgaston Muriel 91 was Reserve Breed Champion at the NPBA Show & Sale 1961 for Gordon Cullimore.

The Rarer Sow Lines



## Rare Breed Pig Keeping

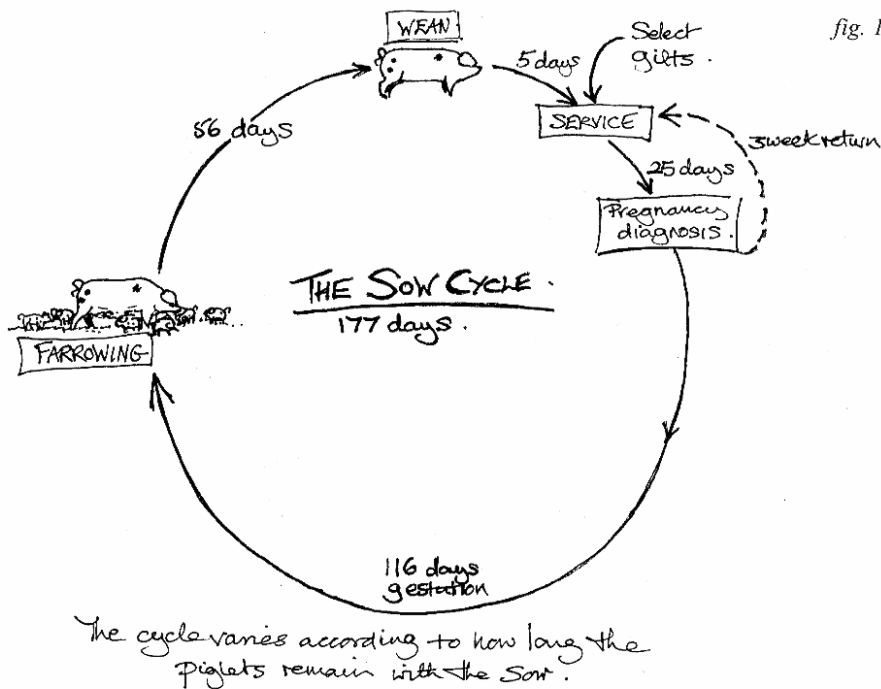
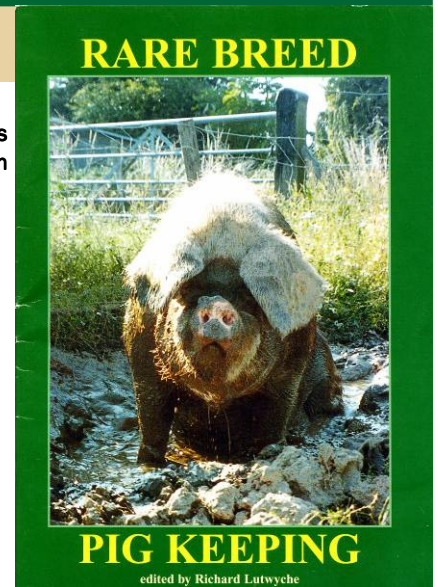
In 2003, the GOSPBC published the above titled book which was very successful with the entire print run of 1,000 selling out. There had been plans to update and republish but it is surprising how quickly things change and how much is now out of date. Furthermore, when it was produced there were virtually no other titles on the market geared for small-scale pig keeping enterprises but today that has changed and the budding pig keeper has a wide selection to choose from. So, instead of risking substantial funds on a revision and reprint, we shall reproduce the book over a number of issues of Spot Press and hope that members will find the enterprise to be helpful to them. Incidentally, the GOSPBC is the only such organisation to publish a book intended to help novice pig keepers demonstrating its commitment and leadership in the field.

## A GUIDE TO ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

by Guy Kiddy

### Introduction

Artificial Insemination (AI) is an excellent means of introducing new blood into your herd, or as an alternative to owning a boar. It is cost effective compared to natural service, with a success rate that should be almost equal to that of the boar, with the added bonus that disease will be unlikely to enter your unit which could happen if you are sharing a boar with someone else.



### Heat Detection

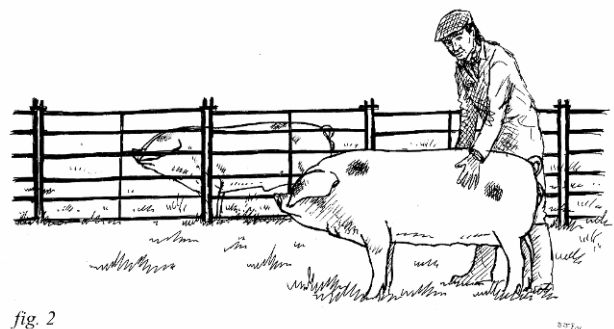
This is obviously vital to successful AI. A typical sow cycle is shown in fig.1. If inseminating a gilt watch out for her first heat, record it and watch for the second 21 days later. Keep recording heats until she is ready to be inseminated at about 9 months. With a sow, heat detection is usually much easier because she will normally come on heat about 5 days after weaning.

Heat detection needs to be carried out twice a day to ensure it is not missed. The usual sign is a swelling and reddening of the vulva although this is more pronounced in some animals than others. She should also stand when pressure is applied to her back, (figs. 2 &

3). Insemination should be performed about 24 hours after the sow stands to the 'back pressure' test.

### Method

When your sow or gilt shows signs of heat, order your semen - it will take 24 hours to arrive. The semen will be delivered in a polystyrene box and it should be left in this container and stored at room temperature of around 20° C until needed. Each tube or bottle of semen will contain about 1 - 1.5 billion sperm. There will be three bottles or tubes so that the sow or gilt can be inseminated three times in total. This should help to ensure successful insemination, (fig.3).



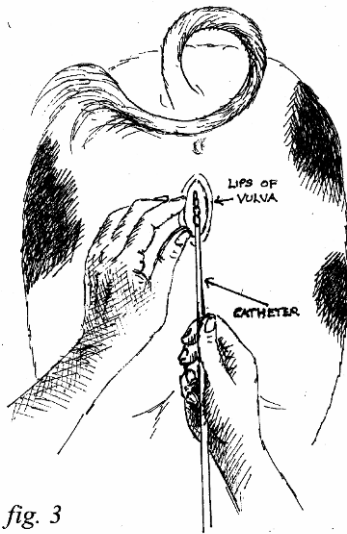


fig. 3

If the semen is in a tube, it will be ready to use. However, if it is in a bottle then it will need mixing with the diluent supplied before use. Mixing should be carried out by gently shaking the semen (small bottle) and then mixing with the diluent (clear fluid). Replace the cap and check for leaks around the thread. Only mix just before insemination. With either type of semen container, place it in your pocket to warm the semen just before use. Cut the end off the bottle or tube ready to place it on the end of the catheter.

Apply a little liquid paraffin or KY jelly to the spiral end of a new catheter. Hold the catheter in the middle with a bend, so that when it is pushed into the sow, the tendency is for it to travel upward and so miss the bladder entrance (fig. 4).

Clean the sow's vulva with tissue paper. Hold the sow's tail with the middle, fourth, and little fingers, using the thumb and index finger to open the vulva. Insert the catheter firmly, but with care. It is necessary to maintain an upward angle as the catheter enters the vagina. This ensures that the catheter misses the bladder (fig. 4).

When the catheter reaches the entrance to the cervix an obstruction will be felt. Using the thumb and index finger to control the catheter, turn it an anti-clockwise direction (towards the left side of the sow) until it is locked into the cervix. This means that if you let go of the catheter it would spring back. If you cannot gain a lock, gently remove the catheter by turning clockwise, and try again.

Hold catheter with thumb and index finger making sure that it is well locked into the cervix. This **lock** provides a seal, preventing the semen from flowing back to the vulva. Take the disposable insemination bottle from your pocket and place on the catheter. Apply **GENTLE** finger pressure until all the semen is discharged into the uterus. It might be necessary to remove the bottle and allow it to fill with air once or twice during insemination.

When both the bottle and catheter are empty, first remove the bottle from the catheter, then wait a few seconds before removing the catheter from the sow. Remove it by turning it in a clockwise direction. A suitable method of environmentally-friendly disposal should be adopted discarded disposable catheters and plastic insemination bottles.

**Never** use disinfectant, soap or detergent to lubricate the catheter before insertion into the sow as this may affect the fertility of the semen. Remember to watch the sow for return of service 21 days after insemination. If this does not happen, you may assume that the insemination was successful.

Any unused semen should be disposed of by washing it down the drain; it should not be kept for the next sow that needs serving. The shelf life at room temperature is about 5 days; refrigeration does not extend this.

Remember to get the registration details of the boar in question from the AI station so that you can successfully register your pigs when the time comes.

**AI for pedigree GOS is only available from Deerpark Pedigree pigs in Northern Ireland who send out three straws plus a catheter and instructions on receipt of your order. Tel: 028 7938 6287. The charge is around £20 + P&P which will be invoiced retrospectively.**

**Boars currently on station:**

**Windmill Patrick 6 HCR1348**

**Alsa Gerald 451 KCE451**

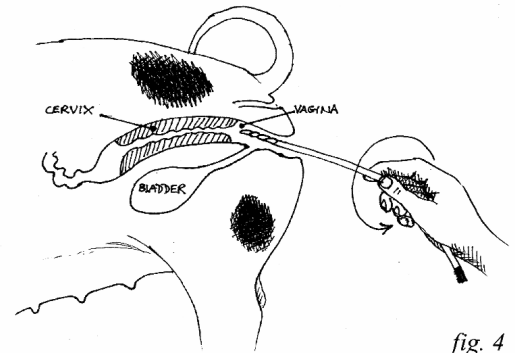


fig. 4

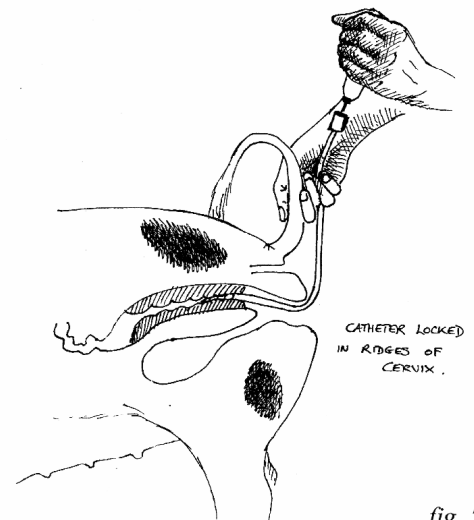


fig. 5

## Book Review by Richard Lutwyche

Until about a decade ago, all pig books were aimed at commercial enterprises with intensive herds numbering in tens if not hundreds of sows. In this climate, it was the GOSPBC that effectively helped break the mould with the publication of Rare Breed Pig Keeping in 2003. Since then a number of publications have been produced aimed at the small-scale pig keeper. Some are better than others.

**Perfect Pigs** is written and produced by Clare & Robin Wilson from the Kent-Sussex borders. They began by offering pig-keeping courses and gradually produced this book as a training manual to accompany the course. In this respect, there are advantages and disadvantages. Firstly, it reads like a training manual rather than a book and this may be a little off-putting for some. There are few if any anecdotes and little humour. But it is mostly pretty comprehensive and goes into more detail on nitty gritty subjects such as mating than most other publications.

And because it is home produced and not available anywhere else, (eat your heart out Amazon-folks), it has the advantage that the authors can correct and update it issue by issue. Whenever you buy a copy it will be 100% up-to-date!

It is very practical and covers almost everything the smaller-scale pig keeper may want to know such as how to build a straw shelter for pigs, training pigs to electric fencing, and even basic butchery. But there are areas where improvements could be made.

### PERFECT PIGS

The complete guide to keeping pigs from fattening weaners to breeding



By Clare and Robin Wilson  
www.oaklandspigs.co.uk

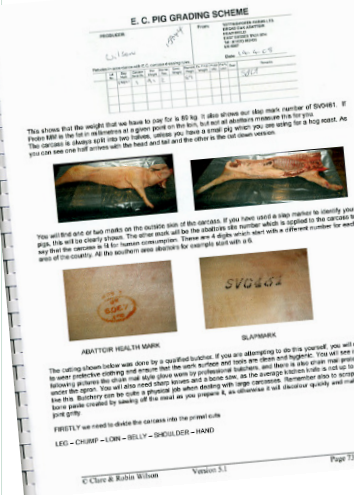
When discussing outdoor pigs, little consideration is given to different soil types and their suitability to pig keeping. The section on how to market your meat is sparse and could contain quite a lot more on rules and regulations and the use of marketing to sell your produce.

But these are minor quibbles and ones that may even have been corrected by the time the next copy is sold! The Wilsons include most if not all of the relevant rules and regulations in full with explanations where necessary, something I haven't seen in any similar publication. The subjects are all illustrated with their own photos and include some that politically correct publishers in grand London offices would consign to the reject bin on grounds of taste but close-ups of genitalia, afterbirth and mummified piglets are all useful education tools.

**Perfect Pigs** can be purchased through the website - <http://www.oaklandspigs.co.uk/perfect-pigs-book/> - it costs £17.50 including P&P within the UK.

Alternatively you can send a cheque for £17.50 made payable to 'C. Wilson' to Mr & Mrs R Wilson, Oaklands Farm, High Cross, Rotherfield, East Sussex, TN6 3QB.

Anyone interested in attending one of their one-day courses can book online or contact Clare Wilson on 01892 852663. They run from March to September and there are places available on Sat 10 Sept and Sun 11 Sep. After that the next dates are Sat 24 and Sun 25 Mar 2012.



### Pigs From The Past



Kendalshire Marchioness 14 won 1st prize for Mr D Smith at the GOS Pig Society Show & Sale at Bristol in 1952. Photo: MERL

## Getting Princess Freda Back From Ireland by Julie Dronfield

In early 2011 I decided that I wanted to investigate the Princess Freda breed line that was over in Ireland. I emailed Animal Health and asked how difficult it would be to bring an Irish GOS into the country. They replied with a list of rules and regulations which I thought could be met. I contacted the breeder, Stephan Smyth from Hollywood in Northern Ireland and asked if he would be willing to assist me in bringing a Princess Freda to Cornwall. He said he would find out how to do it and come back to me. Whilst I know most things are possible, (well they are if you know me), I decided to be patient and await a reply. When the breeder rang and told me that he had a Freda gilt born in March he could quarantine, I was cautiously optimistic that getting her was indeed possible, however I knew we had a long way to go before she was here on the farm.

As the quarantine period is 30 days and there has to be tests for things like Aujeszky's disease I could only wait to hear if all was well. Everything progressed as it should and my one last obstacle was to find transport. I was supported by another Irish breeder in bringing her over and following a round trip to Yorkshire I got to bring my Princess Freda home to Cornwall.

The following day I received a phone call from Animal Health followed by a visit to check all was well. Her quarantine period on our farm has been 10 days. Unfortunately she did not want to go into the field with my other young gilts and protests loudly when I visit her paddock.

I knew the breed line I had was special but what I didn't know was just how lovely natured she would be. She has a lovely character and loves to be fussed. During her quarantine I have spent hours outside with her. All of my children are able to handle her, with supervision and all credit must go to Stephan, her breeder, as her conformation is excellent, her teats are correct and she is a very good example of the breed. As you may have guessed I am the very proud owner of a very special Princess.



Whinnyhill Princess Freda 37 arrived safely in Cornwall. Photo by Julie Dronfield

### Warning For All Showmen

This photo from an unidentified (but very hilly!) showground in the 1950s/60s shows a GOS sow attacking another.

All shows insist on two handlers for every boar in the ring but exhibitors are often relaxed with sows and gilts, sometimes sending them in under the care of youngsters.

Of course, such incidents are extremely rare but the photo should be treated as a reminder that we shouldn't relax entirely with a sow in the ring as there is still the danger of aggression and possible injury.



## From Our American Correspondent

### Strange Goings-on With Bacon

**R**obyn Metcalfe is President of the GOSA (Gloucestershire Old Spots of America) and in an effort to build closer links between us and our American counterparts, she has offered to write a column in each edition giving us a flavour of what is going on in the States. Robyn financed and arranged the importation of 20 unrelated pedigree GOS in the 1990s which are the antecedents of all the GOS in that country today. The Club were closely involved and selected the pigs from three herds, George Styles' in Worcs., Jonathan Crump's in Glos. and Ann Uglow's in Devon.

Guilty pleasures drew a crowd of bacon lovers to the Somerville Armory for a "Bacon Takedown" on a recent sunny Sunday afternoon. At least that was what some confessed drew them to this sold-out event. Feeling not so guilty and certainly reveling in pleasure, participants positioned themselves in front of their bacon-inspired offerings wearing pig-imprinted aprons and flaunting outrageous porcine jewelry.

The Takedown was a collaboration of its main sponsor, Hormel (based in Austin, Minnesota), and an extreme food enthusiast in Somerville, Matt Timms. He initiated a series of food takedowns as part of his radio programme, *Mind Kitchen*, a programme that challenges his listeners to imagine a five-course meal made of five ingredients in five minutes. A veteran promoter of his other Takedowns, such as the Chili Takedown, Timms' enthusiasm knows no bounds, which is evident in the fact that the Bacon Takedown is now a series of events that are noted with the dates of future bacon takedown printed on the backs of the black T-shirts (à la rock concerts) worn by those attending this event.



The Armory's main hall filled with bacon lovers flaunting the opportunity to indulge in guilty pleasures. Families, bike messengers, foodies, and Harvard law school graduates, grazed down the long tables sampling the bacon-based foods that the competitors flogged and promoted. Amateur cooks soon filled paper plates with samples of bacon ginger crème brûlée, bacon cheesecake, bacon bao, maple bacon munchkins, bacon oreos, pork belly confit, bacon jam, bacon bourbon bark, bacon chocolate waffles, bacon toffee brownies, maple bacon lollipops, and bacon chocolate smores. The aroma of bacon fat, maple, lard imbued the air along with throbbing heavy metal rock music. Pigs in all forms appeared to promote the porcine fare on posters, as jewelry, hats, aprons, and bumper stickers. Who knew that bacon would so supremely satisfy those guilty pleasures?

After downing about twenty samples laden with lard and bacon, the attendees voted on the best bacon recipe, scribbling down the number of the cook/contestant on a small card, which was stuffed into a cardboard box atop a table draped with black and pink event T-shirts. The takedown impresario Timms gathered the crowd on the stage for the judges' declaration of the winners, who, by the way, each received a year's supply of bacon. That's one pound of bacon every other week, or 26 pounds of bacon in all. Imagine the buckets of bacon ginger crème brûlée one could produce for neighbours, colleagues, and family members, all of whom would question your culinary, if not broader, insanity.

When asked why bacon is attracting such a following, the Hormel representative, who had apparently never pondered the recent surge of interest, suggested that vegetarians sought out bacon as their one pleasure, even if not feeling particularly guilty. This makes sense if you consider that bacon is sometimes called the "gateway" meat, the first step in a vege-

tarians' apostasy of turnips and immanent embrace of meat. He claimed he was, in fact, a vegetarian, "...except for bacon," a convenient allowance in his position as national spokesman for the product. Other takedown attendees were puzzled by the interest but grateful and one Harvard law student pointed out that bacon's down-home, simplicity was a reaction to the high-tech molecular gastronomy that represented a culinary culture coming off the rails. Whatever the cause, the bacon takedown in Somerville was sweet news to those who raise pigs for market and for those who need to feed those wanton guilty pleasures.

[For anyone in the UK wondering where they have come across the name 'Hormel' before, they are the corporation that produces Spam around the world.] Ed.

## It Wasn't Like That In The Old Days by Richard Lutwyche

The following text is taken from *Good Husbandry* by Gervaise Markham. The edition I have was published in 1660 – over 350 years ago and is one of the first works devoted to the art and science of animal husbandry. It predates the accession of Charles II, the great plague and the Great Fire of London and came just 40-odd years after the death of Shakespeare.

The spelling and punctuation, (full stops were very expensive in the 17<sup>th</sup> century!), are exactly as the original text. All I have changed is the mediaeval letter for 's' which resembles an 'f', firstly because my keyboard doesn't have the facility but also because 'sucking pig' looks a little alarming and the whole reading process slows down as you try and decipher what is written.

Remember that 1660 is before the time of the introduction of oriental pigs to improve European types which would still be quite similar to wild boar from which all were derived. The oriental pigs improved growth rates, fecundity and reduced bone.

Just be thankful that you have access to vets and medicines, formulated feed, piped water and fully domesticated animals!

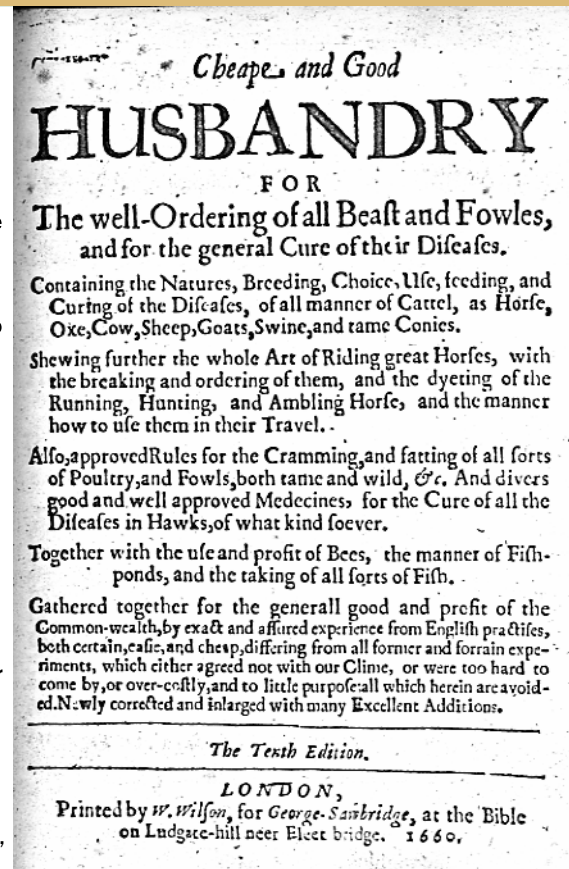
### Good Husbandry by Gervaise Markham

Although Swine are accounted troublesome, noisome, unruly, and greatly ravenous, as indeed their natures are not much differing from such qualities; yet the utility and profit of them, will easily wipe off those offences; for to speak truly of the Swine, he is the Husbandmans best Scavenger, and the Huswives most wholesome sink; for his food and living is by that which will else rot in the yard, make it beastly, and breed no good manure, or being cast down the ordinary sink in the house breeds noisome smels, corruption and infection; for from the Husbandman he taketh pulse, chaffe, barn dust, mans ordure, garbage, and the weeds of his yard; and from the huswife her draffe, swellings, Whey, washing of tubs, and such like, with which he will live and keep a good state of body, very sufficiently; and though he is accounted good in no place but the dish only, yet there he is so lovely and so wholesome that all other faults may be borne with, he is by nature greedy, given much to root up the grounds, and tear down fences, he is very lecherous and in that act tedious and brutish: he is subject to much anger, and the fight of the Boars are exceeding mortal: they can by no means endure storms, winds or foul weather, they are excellent observers of their own homes: and exceeding great lovers one of another: so that they will dye upon any beast that offendeth their fellows.

Now touching the choice of Swine, you shall understand that no Country in England breedeth naturally better Swine one then another: but if any have preheminnence, then I must prefer *Leicestershire* and some parts of *Northamptonshire*, and clay countries bordering on *Leicestershire*, and the reason I take to be, their great multiplicity of grain, especially beans and pulse. For the Mast countreys, though they are good feeders they are no large breeders, whence it comes that your wild swine is ever your least swine, but your sweetest Bacon. But if the race and keeping be alike, the proportion of goodnesse will be alike; therefore in the choice of your swine, chiefly the boars and the sows which you breed of, let them be long and large of body, deep sided, and deep belied, thick thighs, and short leggs, for though the long-legged swine appear a goodly beast, yet he but couseneth the eye and is not so profitable to the Butcher, high claws, thick neck, a short and strong groine, and a good thick chine well set with strong bristles, the colour is best which is all one peace, as all white, or all sanded; the pide are the worst and most apt to take meazels; the black is tolerable, but our Kingdom through the coldness breedeth them seldome.

The use and profit of swine is onely (as the husbandman saith) for the rooffe, which is bacon, for the spit, which is porke, sowse and pudding; and for breed, which is their pigs only. To have two many sowes in a yard is not good; for their increase and bringing forth is so great, for they will for want of food eat one another: a sow will bring forth pigs three times a year, namely at the end of every ten weeks, and the number are great which they will bring forth: for I have known one sow have twenty pigs at one litter; twelve, fourteen, and sixteen, are very common; yet a sow can bring up no more pigs than she hath teats, therefore look how many she hath, and so many pigs preserve of the best, the rest cast away or put to other sowes which want, yet give suck. A sow will bring pigs from one year old till she be seven years old: The pigs which you rear, after you have chosen the best for Boars or Sowes to breed on, geld the rest both males and females: the males will make goodly hogs, which are excellent bacon or porke, and the females which are called splayd guilt before two hogs. Young shots which are Swine of three quarters, or but one year old, are the daintiest pork. Now for the preservation of Swine, it is contained in their government and food, and is all that belongeth to the office of the swineherd. The orderliest feeding of swine is, (when you keep them, but in a good state of body, and not seek to fat them) in the morning early when you untie them, to give them draff, pulse, and other garbage, with swilling in their troughs, and when they have eaten it, to drive them to the field, where they may graze and root for their food: and of grounds the soft marsh and moorish grounds are the best, where they may get the roots of Seedge, Reeds, Rushes, Knot-grasse,

Cont. over



and such like, which is wholesome for swine, or the fallow of the tith field, where they may root at pleasure, and by killing the weeds bring profit to the earth, and at the fall of the leafe, it is good to drive them to hedges where they may get Haws, Hips, Sloes, Crabs, or such fruit, which is also very wholesome: and the poore sort will gather their fruits, and keep them safe to feed their Swine with all the Winter. When evening cometh, you shall drive your Swine home, and then filling their troughs with draff and swillings, let them fill their bellies, and then stie them up, so shall you keep them from doing other hurts and injuries. If once in a fortnight you mix with your swillings some Radle or red Oaker, it will preserve them wonderfully from meazels, and all inward infections: and thus much for the general discourse of Swine: now I will proceed to their particular infirmities, and other businesses.

**Of the Feaver, or any hidden sicknesse in Swine.**

There is no beast maketh his sicknesse so apparent as the swine; for when he findeth any grieffe or distemperature in his body, he presently droopeth, forsakes his meat, and will not eat till he find in himselfe a perfect recovery: therefore when you shall so find him to forsake his meat, you shall first let him blood under his tayle, and under his ears, and if they bleed not freshly enough, you shall beat them with a small stick, and that will bring forth the blood; then wrap about the wounds the bark of an young Osier, and then keep him warm, and give him to drink warm swillings, well mixt with barley meal, and red oaker.

**Of the Murren, Pestilence, or Cather in Swine.**

These diseases being all of one nature, are very much incident in swine, and spring from many grounds as from corruption in blood, ingendred by the eating of rotten fruit, or too much Butchers garbage, and many times by eating too rank grasse, wherein is much Hemlock: their particular signs are moyst eyes, and their heads borne on each side, but their general knowledge is their fasting and mortality: the cure is, to give them in warm wash, Hens-dung, and boyl'd Liverwort, with a little Red Oaker.

**Of the Gall in Swine.**

Swine will have an over flowing of the Gall, because choller is much powerful in them, which you shall know by a swelling which will rise under their jawes, and the cure is, to stamp Gallwort or Saffron, and mix it with honey and water, and then straining it, give it the Swine to drink by a pint at a time.

**Of the Meazels in Swine.**

This disease of all others is most common in Swine, and with ease helped; as thus: you shall take the oldest Urine you can get, and mix it with red Oaker till it be thick, and about the quantity of an ale-quart, and then mix it with a gallon of warm sweet Whey, and give it the swine to drink, after he hath been kept all night fasting.

**Of Impostumes in any part of a Swine.**

Swine will have Impostumes in any part of their bodies, as under their throats, their ears, bellies, and oft upon their sides. The cure is, if they be soft, to lance them, and let out the matter, and then heal them with Tarre and Butter, but if they be not soft, then let the Swine blood under the tongue, and rub all his mouth, chaps and groin, with wheat meal and salt, and the Impostume will go away.

**Of Vomiting in Swine,**

If your Swine do vomit, and cast up his meat. You shall give him spelted Beans to eat, and they will strengthen his stomach.

**Of leanness, mislike, scurfe and manginesses in Swine.**

These diseases proceed from corruption of blood, ingendred by lying wet in their sties, having filthy rotten litter, or much scarcity of meat. The cure is, first to let the Swine blood under the tail, then to take Wool-card, and to comb off all the scurfe and filth from the Swines back, even till his skin bleed: then take Tar, Hogs-grease and Brimstone, and mixing them well together, annoynt the Swine **therewith**, then let the stie be mended, his litter be sweet, and give him good warm food, and the Swine will be fat and sound very suddenly.

**Of the sleeping evill in Swine**

Swine are much subject to this disease in the summer time, and you shall know it by their continuall sleeping, and neglecting to eat their meat: The cure is, to house them all up, and keep them fasting twenty and four hours, then in the morning when hunger pincheth them, to give them to drink water, in which is stamp good store of Stonecrop, which as soon as they have drunk, they will vomit and cast, and that is a present remedy.



*A study of two boars, published in 1614*



*A 16th century stained glass roundel depicting the Prodigal Son from a church in Sussex showing how pigs looked at the time. Photo by Richard Lutwyche*



**Of pain in the Milt.**

Swine, are oft troubled with pain in their Milts, or Spleens, which proceedeth from the eating of Mast, when they are first put thereunto, through their over greedy eating thereof, and is known by a Reeling, going of one side. The cure is, to give them the juyce of wormwood, in a little homied water, to drink, and it will asswage the pain.

**Of the unnaturalnesse of Sowes.**

Many Sows do prove so unnatural, that they will devour their pigs when they have farro'd them; which springeth from an unnatural greedinesse in them, which to help, you must watch her when she farroweth, and taketh away the pigs as they fall, then take the wreckling, or worst pig, and anoint it all over with the juyce of Stonecrop, and so give it the Sow again: and if she devour it, it will make her cast and vomit so extreemly, that the pain of the surfeit will make her loath to do the like again: But of all cures, the best for such an unnatural beastis to feed her well, and then kill her.

**Of the Laxe or Flix in hogs.**

For the Laxe or Flix in swine, you shall give them Verjuyce and milk mixt together to drink, and then feed them with food, as spelted Beans, Acorns, or Acorn-husks. This is also excellent, and approved, for young pigs and Shots, when they have any scouring.

**Of the lugging of Swine with dogs.**

If your swine be extreemly lugged and bitten with dogs, to prevent the rankling, and impostumation of the sore, you shall anoint it with vinegar, sope, and tallow mixt together, and it will be cured the same.

**Of the Pox in Swine.**

The Pox is a filthy and infectious disease in swine, proceeding from corrupt blood, ingendered by poverty, wet lying lowsinesse, and such like, and the swine can never prosper which hath them. The cure is, to give them first to drink two spoonfuls of London treacle, in a pint of honied water, which will expell the infection outwardly, then to anoint the sores with Brimstone and Boars-grease mixt together, and so separate the sick from the sound.

**Of killing Maggots in the ears or other parts of Swine.**

If Maggots shall breed in the ears of your swine, which have been lugged with dogs for want of good looking unto, as often it hapneth: you shall atke either the sweetest wort you can get, or else honey, and annoynt the sores therewith, and the Maggots presently will fall off and die.

**Of feeding Swine exceeding fat, either for Bacon, or for Lard.**

Divers men according to the nature of divers countries, have divers wayes in feeding of their swine, as those which live near unto woods and places where store of Mast is, turn their swine into the mast for six or eight weeks, and then having got flesh and fatnesse on their backs do bring them home, and put them in sties; and then feed them for ten dayes or a fortnight after, with old dry pease, given them oft in the day a little at once, with water as much as they will drink: for this will harden the flesh and aft, do that it will not consume when it comes to boyling, this manner of feeding is good, and not be disliked. Now the feeding of Swine in champion Countryes, which are far from woods, is in this manner: First, you shall stie up those Swine which you intend to feed, and let them not come out of the same until they be fed, but have their food and water brought unto them: Now the first two dayes you shall give them nothing; the third day you shall early in the morning give them a pretty quantity of dry pease of beans; at noon you shall give them as much more, at four of the clock as much more, and when you goe to bed as much more, but all that day no water. The next day you shall feed them again at the same hours, and set water by them, that they drink at their own pleasure, and twice or thrice a week as your provision will serve you, it is good to fill their bellies with sweet whay, butter-milk, or warm wash, but by no means scant the proportion of their pease; and by thus doing you shall feed a Swine fat enough for the slaughter in four or five weeks.

There be other husbandmen in champion Countries, as in Leicestershire, and such like, that put their Swine to pease reeks, or stacks, set in the field near unto water furrowes or rundles, so that they may let the water into the stack yard, and then morning and evening cut a cutting of the stack or reek: and spread the reaps among the Swine, this manner of feeding is best for small porkets, and will fat them very reasonable in three weeks or a month. If you feed sheep amongst your porks, it is very good, and dayly by many practised; for by that means you shall not lose any of your grain; for what your sheep cannot gather up, your porkets will.

Now for such as live in or near great Cities or Towns, as London, York or such lik, and have neither great store of Mast, nor great store of graine; yet they have a manner of feeding as good, and somewhat more speedier than any of the other, only the bacon is not so sweet or toothsome; and thus it is. They stie up their fatlings, as is before said; and then take Chandlers graines, which is the dregs and offal of rendered Tallow, as hard skins, kels, and fleshy lumps, which will not melt together with other coarse skins of the tallow, suet, or Kitchin fee, and mixing it in warm mash, give it the Swine to eat three or four times in the day, and it will suddenly pusse him up with fatnesse, and bestow of every swine a bushel of dry pease to harden his flesh, and you may kill them at your pleasure. The only danger of this food is, it will at first sometimes make swine scoure; especially young pigs if they eat it: but it soon as you perceive such a fault, give unto your elder swine milk and verjuyce, and to your sucking pigs, verjuyce only.

Now lastly, the best feeding of a swine for lard, or a Boar for brawn, is to feed them the first week with barley sodden till it break, and fod in such quantity that it may even be given sweet; before it be dried, till they be fat enough: and then for a week after, to give them dry peas or beans to harden their flesh. Let their drink be the washing of Hogshead, and Ale-barrels, of sweet Whay, and let them store therof. This manner of feeding breeds the whitest, fattest, and best flesh that may be, and hath been approved by the best husbands.

## Merchandise - Support GOS - Wear the Logo!

Now is the time to order your GOS bespoke clothing. You can order via the website where you have the added advantage of being able to pay by Credit or Debit card using *PayPal* or contact the Secretary for an order form. The bespoke range with the Club logo embroidered on every item is high quality clothing that should last and last so go for it! P&P details can be found on the website and the order form.

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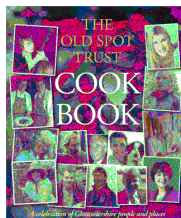
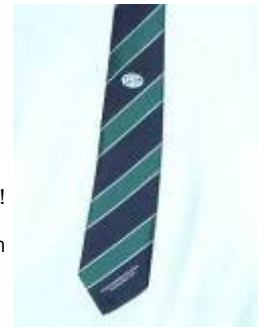
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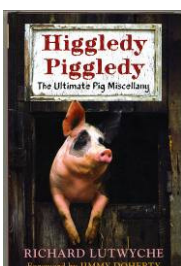
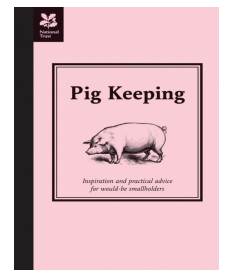


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Contact: Becky 07811 443264  
[newman@rnewman98.wanadoo.co.uk](mailto:newman@rnewman98.wanadoo.co.uk)

#### Weaners in Derbyshire

Litter of 12 (5 gilts / 7 boars) will be weaned in 2-3 weeks time, and ready to go in 3-4 weeks time. Sow = Josephine / Boar = Sambo. Can send photos if might be of interest.

Rob Garrett, Belper, Derbys

07919 412012

#### Boar Wanted

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[tonyfardon@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:tonyfardon@hotmail.co.uk)  
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Notifying to the BPA is still in the process, but on the way.

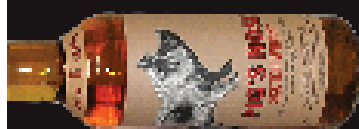
We are located in Dumfriesshire, please give us a call if you want to come around. Thank You,

Hannes 07513 050011

[www.locharthur.org.uk](http://www.locharthur.org.uk)

#### Two Gilts in Warks.

I am having to sell my 2 Pure Breed BPA Registered Old Spots as we are trying to create some space for more stock as we buy them in and do not have the space to farrow any longer. They are very friendly and have great markings. They have yet to farrow at all due to space and me not having any time recently. Bought them for £200 each last year and I have all the registration papers, etc. I would consider offers of £350 for both. Pictures also available on request Please call me on 07866495232 or email me at [richardwilliams88@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:richardwilliams88@hotmail.co.uk).



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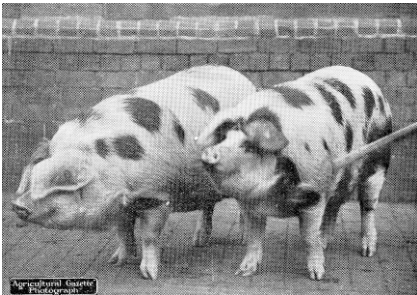


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10 Month-Old Prize Winners at the Birmingham Fatstock Show 1922

**SPOT PRESS**

The Autumn edition will be published in Sep/Oct and we invite contributions and suggestions as to what you would like to be included.

Edited by Richard Lutwyche

We thank all those contributors listed within these pages.

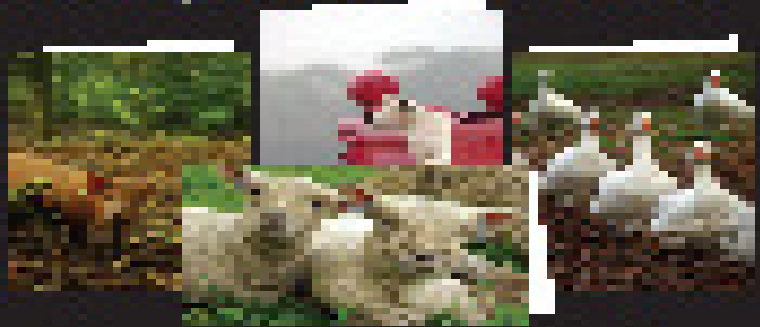
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**Joe Henson Honoured For A Lifetime's Work Saving  
Rare Breeds - See page 4**



Joe Henson, right at the Three Counties Show with Club Secretary, Richard Lutwyche

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