

long, and well joined to the body, and good width of chest. It is impossible to fully describe a strongly prepotent animal. He needs to be seen, when the expert is at once attracted, and the learner can only in that way really begin to be seized with a knowledge of the essential points of a prepotent sire. If we are to perfect these living animals, it can only be by intelligent action and not a chance conclusion. Our best men and our college professors should study and discuss the breeder's problems, so that here and there shall be seen young men who, receiving a right start in this great field, shall develop that innate intuition which is hard to describe, but which seems essential to success.

There is no good reason why there should not be developed American breeds of live stock suited to the climate conditions in which they are placed, and producing results suitable to supply the needs of our own people. In this connection, let me say how pleased I was to learn that, under the approval and assistance of your national government, an effort is to be made at the Agricultural Station in Colorado to establish an American breed of carriage horses. It may not reach immediate success, but it should be followed with intelligent persistence, as the proper result when reached, will be a great blessing to all the people.

A great many problems not mentioned here will inevitably face the breeder. A red sire and a rich roan female produce, when mated, a white calf, or a well-bred pair with beautiful muzzles present you with a black-nosed calf. How does it come? Who can answer? Yet, I have a firm conviction that both are controlled by some (to us) unknown law. I feel sure that, with continuous observation and experience, under differing conditions and by different men, and with frequent discussions of such questions, the truth will some day be found.

Again, there is the difficulty in determining what really exists under the skin. Is it mere tallow or rich, juicy flesh? A practiced hand may discover it for you, but the young beginner is lost, and too frequently those who are older are in the same predicament. I remember on one occasion asking the late Mr. Cruickshank when he could distinguish flesh from fat. His answer was characteristic: "I can aye tell in my ane beasts, but I dinna ken whether I could or no in others." Many cattle look plump when fully grown, but it is a filling up of fatty tissue and not flesh, and the killing in such a case is very disappointing.

There is in the business of breeding an open field and an abundant scope for our wisest and best men. The way in many places has never yet been trodden. In following it, let us always remember that we seek to produce an animal of commercial value; an animal which the world needs and will appreciate; animals which will greatly add to the comfort, happiness and success of our people. It is not, therefore, what you or I may like, or for which another may have a fancy, but rather what the world needs and demands at our hands. Our minds must not be filled with fads or mere notions without reason. We ought to throw aside all prejudice brought about either by education or historical reminiscences, and seize at once the real object aimed at. If you are breeding for milk, then let milk always be present, or discard your animal at once. Don't, I beg of you, listen to the argument, so often thrust upon you: "Just look at the pedigree!" Remember, you cannot draw milk from a pedigree, no matter how perfect, or what its length may be. And if you insert the name of your milkless cow in the continuation of such a pedigree, and her history is written with it, as it should be, you are surely fastening on it that which destroys its value, for opposite this milkless cow there can be placed as fully descriptive only two letters, "N. G." (No good).

If you are seeking to produce a road horse, then you will keep in mind that which is under the horse—his feet and limbs. But that is not enough; you will want to know whether he can properly use them. They are not intended merely to be looked at, but to take you from place to place without too much wear and tear, and in reasonable time. If the road horse cannot do this, then, I fear, however handsome he may be, I shall be obliged to label him also "N. G."

If you are producing beef or bacon, you must secure the quality desired and demanded by the commerce of the world. But that is not all; you will be bound to consider the cost. The value of the animal is commercial. Can it be produced at a profit? Does it grow fast enough to give quick returns? If not, you ought to secure another. The great value of the pedigree of such an animal is not warranted by the results reached.

I might multiply instances as illustrating my point, but these are sufficient. This is a practical age, and the successful breeder must be practical also. The main issue must be kept always to the front. In conclusion, let me say that he who succeeds in improving any branch of our livestock industry, will not only give pleasure and satisfaction to his fellow-men, of whatever calling, but deserves that his name shall be held in esteem as one of the great of the earth.

The Cattle at St. Louis.

(Editorial Correspondence.)

To one who was privileged to witness the display of representative specimens of the various breeds of cattle at the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago in 1893, it is interesting to note the progress made in a decade in the evolution of type and character, as seen in the exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in the present year. And the progress has been very decided in most of the breeds, especially the Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Guernsey and Jersey classes, in which uniformity of type and that of a distinctly improved character is a decidedly noticeable feature. While the Shorthorn exhibit here is unquestionably superior, on the whole, to that at the Columbian, the superiority is much more noticeable in the females of this breed than in the males; while in the other beef breeds named, the proportion of high-class bulls is certainly greater, and the average excellence and uniformity throughout the classes more outstanding, in both the males and females. Of course, the general likeness of color in the blacks and in the white-faced breed, and in the condition in which they are brought out, tends to accentuate the appearance of uniformity in those breeds as compared with the composite colors of the red, white and roans, but, making allowance for this, the fact is yet undeniable. The general tendency of Shorthorn breeders in the past and the present to follow fads in family and color characteristics may well account for the lack of uniformity in the breed, especially in the United States, where preferences and prejudices in regard to such minor points have been, and are yet, more pronounced than in Britain or Canada, and this, doubtless, accounts for the fact of greater uniformity of type throughout this breed as seen at principal shows in Canada than in the States.

Of the cattle show at the St. Louis Fair, as a whole, it may safely be said that it is far and away superior to any former exhibition ever seen in America, and it is very doubtful whether it has ever been equalled in any country. This statement applies equally to the beef and the dairy breeds, with possibly one or two exceptions, and to quality as well as numbers. And if this may be said of the show with Canadian herds out of it, what might it have been had our cattle been here in the same proportion as at the Columbian? The success in prizewinning of the one stud of horses and the one herd of cattle from Canada at the St. Louis Fair, and of Canadian-bred animals in the winning herds, if taken as a criterion, suggests possibilities, had a full and fair representation of these classes from the Dominion been sent forward, which renews the question whether someone has not blundered.

Anything like a detailed review of the cattle classes in the space available is out of the question, and the best that can be attempted in this letter is a reference to outstanding features, in which the reviewer is badly handicapped by the one defect in the management of the cattle show, the failure to get out in time for the use of visitors an official catalogue of the entries, a lack that has caused serious disappointment and inconvenience. For this defect, a divided responsibility seems to have been accountable, the livestock department shifting it upon the publication division, and they, in turn, charging it to the accepting of entries far beyond the advertised date of closing. The catalogue has been promised from day to day, and the prospect is that it will appear at the end, instead of the beginning, of the cattle show. Apart from this, the management has been perfect in every detail, the programme being punctually carried out and the utmost kindness and courtesy extended to visitors and exhibitors by the officers and the officials in every department.

Some idea of the size and style of the livestock judging arena may be formed when told that classes of from ten to thirty animals, and up to sixty in the herd competitions, of a dozen different breeds, or over seven hundred head of cattle, were by no means crowded on the tan-bark-covered turf, while the covered seated amphitheatre, the full circumference of the circle, was crowded with spectators during the three hours each forenoon and afternoon of each of the eight days over which the judging extended. Strong-voiced marshals on horse-back called out the classes, and cried the awards to the spectators, as the prizewinners at the head of the classes were paraded around the arena carrying their colors, the blue rosette indicating the first premium, red the second, white the third, yellow the fourth, etc., five cash prizes being given in each class, as a rule, besides commendations. A general parade of all the prizewinners in all classes at the close of the judging each day, systematically carried out under the direction of the chief marshal, was an exceedingly interesting feature of the show, and needed only the catalogue to make it complete, as the entry numbers were well displayed on a large card on the breast and back of each attendant. The single-judge system was adopted and carried out in all classes, except

those for Shorthorns and Herefords, in which a consulting judge was added, and the two worked together with seemingly equal authority. As usual, the placing was more satisfactory and consistent where one judge did the work, the only classes in which the rating was open to adverse criticism being the Shorthorn and the Ayrshire sections, in which there was too often an absence of adherence to a type and a decided lack of consistency. In the latter class, the score-card was, in some sections, used, and, as usual, when adopted in the show-ring, often landed the judge in a quagmire, the result mystifying himself and all beholders, while the performance was so slow that the cattle and the herdsmen looked older by many moons when leaving the ring, than when they entered. Agricultural college professors as judges were strongly in evidence here, placing the awards in no fewer than seven of the breeds, and doing the work very satisfactorily in all except the one in which the score-card was used, in which case the card and not the judge was, of course, responsible.

SHORTHORNS.—The entries in this breed were very numerous, in many classes running up to twenty-five or thirty. Senator W. A. Harris, a former breeder and fancier of Cruickshank cattle, was the selected judge in the classes by ages, with I. M. Forbes as consulting colleague. While they took ample time, and apparently did their work carefully, they were difficult to follow, their ratings in many instances being clearly open to criticism, on the ground of lack of adherence to a type; thought it must be admitted, as before intimated, that there was room in the entries for more uniformity of type throughout the classes, but it was noticeable in most cases that more typical animals were left lower down the line than some that were at or near the top, and this was the opinion of disinterested breeders present, who were allowed to examine the cattle before leaving the ring and after the awards were made.

As before stated, much improvement was evident in the females of this breed over those in the Columbian Show, but it is a question whether the three winning bulls, three years old and over, at St. Louis, Choice Goods and Whitehall Sultan, the former imported by W. D. Platt, of Canada, and shown by the Tebo Land & Cattle Co., of Missouri (the latter shown by F. W. Harding, of Wisconsin), and Lord Chesterfield, bred by Mr. Redmond, of Millbrook, Ont., and shown by Robbins & Sons, of Indiana, were equal to the three winning bulls at the Columbian, namely, Young Abbottsburn, bred by the Watts, of Salem, Ont.; Imp. Gay Monarch, shown there by Robbins & Sons; and Nonpareil Chief, bred by Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont. Young Abbottsburn, as a show bull, was in a class by himself, and his equal has not appeared in America since his day, and the other two were such as are seldom seen in any country. In the opinion of the writer there are not three bulls here equal to those last named. Choice Goods, while he has been slow in maturing, has developed into a great show bull, and came out in excellent condition—smooth and thick, with level lines and heavy hind quarters. Whitehall Sultan, a white bull, has true type and the best of quality of flesh and skin, and is proving a good sire. Lord Chesterfield, who was second to Prince Sunbeam at Toronto, would have shown to better advantage with a hundred and a half more pounds of flesh; but he is a bull of much character, and well deserved his place, though behind him were the noted bulls, Burnbrae Chief, Nonpareil of Clover Blossom, Imp. Bapton Ensign, and half a dozen lesser lights.

In an uneven class of eleven two-year-old bulls, including a few of good stamp, the red bull with white feet, King Edward, shown by D. R. Hanna, of Ohio, was placed first, but not without protest, as while he is large and showy, he lacks in spring of fore ribs and smoothness of shoulder points, the second-prize bull, Invincible Hampton, of the herd of C. D. Bellows & Sons, of Missouri, being of more modern type, thicker fleshed and better in fore flank and shoulders, but being many months younger, and standing nearer the ground, he looked much smaller than the King. Into third and fourth places came Purdy Bros.' Orange Monarch, and H. L. Bright's Victor Missie.

In a good class of nine senior yearling bulls, the winner was found in Harding's Whitehall Marshal, a roan son of Whitehall Sultan, of fine form, flesh and finish, closely pressed by My Choice, a handsome, smooth red bull shown by Abram Renick, of Kentucky, that has been purchased by Robbins & Sons to head their show herd at the Kansas City Royal Show next week.

In a strong class of sixteen junior yearlings, first place was given under protest to Hanna's white bull, Missie's Diamond, by Bapton Diamond, lacking in heart girth, though of good stamp and quality. A strong rival, that many considered entitled to first, was Bellows' Hampton's Model, a roan of much substance and smoothness, which had he got his deserts in his class, would probably have claimed the junior championship, but by this decision he was debarred. Third place was given to the Tebo Land Co. for Victor Vale.

From a strong class of twenty-four senior bull calves Hanna's Diamond King, a deep-sided,