

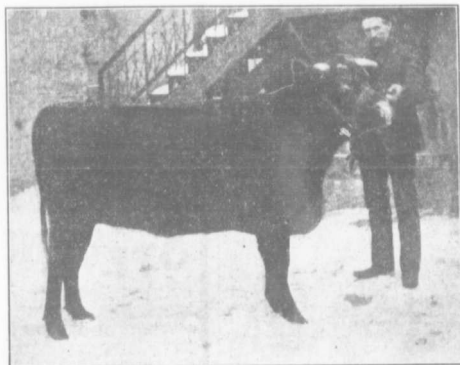
for grade cows in calf, the award would seem to be a little out of place at a fat stock show, where the breeder is on principal invited to show what he can produce, ready for the block, rather than the things he produces it with. This was the fact which seems to have escaped the judges, who should have recollected that, had the show been intended for a breeding class exhibition, classes would have been offered for bulls as well as females. On this point the judges disagreed, and the matter being left to a third, one of Ontario's leading breeders was called into the ring, and on being asked his reason for placing the breeding cow first replied that he was instructed to judge the animals from a combination of a breeder's, a feeder's, and a consumer's standpoint. This alone should be sufficient to decide the matter, as the cow heavy in calf is, or should be, utterly ineligible from at least one point of view. Two-year heifer was won by J. Brown & Sons, with Chas. Currie, of Morrison, second. Class for yearlings brought out a grand aggregation, and the red heifer which Wm. Gerrie, of Belwood, won first place with was a creditable kind of representative indeed. Straight in her lines, thick and well covered with fine flesh, she was typical of the most improved Scotch cattle. Second went to Jas. Leask on a thick, fat heifer, a trifle softer handed, third to Peter Stewart, fourth to H. Alton, Everton, and fifth to J. Rennie.

The remarks of Mr. J. Gosling, which he made at the end of awarding prizes in each class, were interesting and edifying throughout, and in this class were particularly to the point. Taking the first and fifth prize winners out he placed them together. "We have here," he said, "an exemplification of the improvement which has marked the history of the Shorthorn cattle. At the beginning such pioneer breeders as Colling, Bates and Booth, selected from among the large rough cattle of the Teeswater and Durham counties animals noticeable for their feeding qualities. Following the Bakewell system of breeding and inbreeding these, the progenitors of the cattle before us were produced. Among these the best were selected for their feeding, fleshing and handling qualities, until the old English Shorthorn, of which breed the fifth prize animal before us is a fairly typical representative, was evolved. From this foundation stock grand feeders, often grand milkers, and always with the greatest capacity for the formation of fat, rough of hip bone, usually uneven of flesh, Amos, Cruickshank, of Aberdeen, Scotland, drew for the laying of his herd animals which were not always of the largest size, but if smaller, at the same time more compact, if not so stylish of head and carriage, also with less tendency to run to tallow, and if not so fine of bone, they also carried thicker flesh development, for heavy bone means heavy flesh, and fine bone means heavy tallow. I placed the Scotch type first, because it will kill out a very large percentage of first class flesh, with small amount of waste, and I placed the other fifth because it is an animal of deep flesh of good quality but unevenly distributed, and that means that it is thin in some places, and because there is already, though the animal is young, a good deal of accumulated fat and patchiness, and rolls of pure tallow mean waste in killing out."

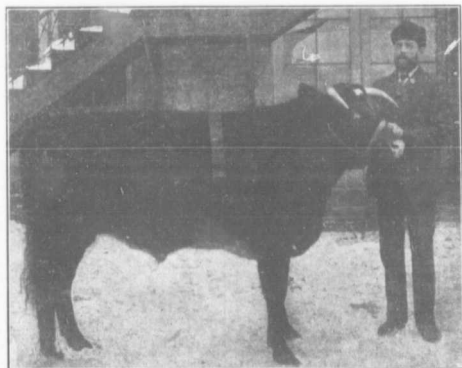
For best three export steers, John Brown & Sons landed first, Jas. Leask second, Jos. Stone third, Jas. McCallum, of Amulree, fourth, and John



Pansy 303, yearling heifer, champion Hereford, Winter Fair, 1906. Bred and exhibited by J. A. Giovenlock, Forest, Ont. Chorus from the background: "There'll be something doing about Xmas time."



Red Rose, yearling Shorthorn heifer, champion Amateur class, Winter Fair, 1906. Bred and exhibited by Wm. G. Gerrie, Belwood, Ont.



Champion export steer, Winter Fair, 1906. Winner of the London \$150 trophy. Bred and exhibited by James Leask, Greenbank, Ont.