I rank the performance Hereford Bulls 3-1-2-4. It is evident that 3 is here to win. He is the stout, flexible bull that should prove most beneficial to the Hereford Industries Progression. In direct comparison, he’s the biggest ribbed, bull that’s striking from the side profile. But, where he truly distances himself from his contemporaries when pulled to a lead, the deep heeled bull that retracts to the surface with athleticism. Don’t get me wrong, the high milk bull is soft centered and should produce easy keeping off spring. I’m just leery of the twisted testicled bull that cuts up in his flank and pops his pasterns.

It’s with a more manageable cow herd in mind I use the January bull in my intermediate duo. The cleaner fronted potential herd sire reaches with a more athletic range of motion and I just think it is an added token that he is the low BW bull that should be more applicable to commercial producers. No doubt the horned bull is the genuine source off mass, dimension and power, I just can’t use the high BW bull that’s bold shouldered in the top pair.

Taking that into consideration, it is with fed progeny in mind that I think the February bull’s documented advantage in growth and carcass weight should have a more substantial impact on terminal returns. I’m aware the tick feathered bull is the youngest in class and round footed. Unfortunately, for the bull that reads below breed average in CHB, he is the poor structured, bold shouldered hard caving sire that just doesn’t cut it genetically, making him the least likely candidate for herd progression, so he’s last.

I like the market steers 2 – 1 – 3 – 4. It is evident that 2 is here to win and he is a good one to start. He further highlights his market readiness with a balanced and quality show steer look to win. Not only does he handle all his power with plenty of flexibility at the ground, but he’s the fresh handling one who works the most mass out of the back side of his shoulder. Now 1 certainly offers an easy feeding, practical look from the side. Unfortunately, from behind, the ring nosed steer flattens through his lower stifle, and just gives up the fresh look and meat animal shape needed to win.

But in the middle pair, there’s no question. The ring nosed steer better embodies that practical fat steer look from the side, and I just expect the mellower handling option to offer a more profitable tradeoff between quality and yield. Now sure, 3 is more likely to qualify for black hided premiums, and he’s actually pretty shapely… but at the same time, he’s also the harder bodied pounds lighter option, so I left him 3rd.

Still I’ll side with his handling quality over 4 in the bottom pair. The steer who is more organized in his front skeleton works a squarer top out of the back of his shoulder and goes back with more expression over his loin edge. For what it’s worth, 4 is a big pinned steer with plenty of upper hip dimension; but for as wide as he is up high, he flattens through his lower stifle and funnels through his base. And in a class of this caliber, the steer who toes out up front is the deep chested one who cuts up in his flank. Not to mention he’s also the plainest handling – and I’d just expect him to rail the least shapely carcass.
Berkshire Market Hogs – Official 4312, cuts of 3-7-2
Reasons Score: 47

I like the Berkshire market hogs 4321. & I think it quickly sorts into a top pair of Gilts that offer some tradeoffs – but ultimately, I found a place to start in the litter 3 gilt. She’s the wide chested, bold bladed gilt who transitions back into a more productive center & still works plenty of genuine shape & dimension down the topside of her skeleton & carries that advantage out of a powerful hip & ham. Now granted, I wish she was a notch stouter featured, but that’s where the loud marked gilt counters her flaws. She is the stout skulled, big legged gilt & while she better utilizes her rear two on the drive, at the same time, she’s also the shallow centered gilt & I’d like for her to blend smoother at her ham/loin junction & just be constructed more correct out of her hip.

But none the less, it’s with my carcass driven mindset that makes the middle decision rather routine. & I’ll stay committed to the advantage in musculature of the big backed gilt that reads with a deeper, shapelier groove out of the back side of her blades. Now, there’s no doubt, the tip eared barrow is pounds heavier and reads more practical in his center body. But all too often that productive look comes at a cost & the stale skin barrow is plain & non-descript in his shape. & honestly sir, his mass up high just isn’t relative to his base down low as he tapers all the way to the ground.

And, while I’m not a big fan of either hog in the bottom decision, he’s the stouter featured, faster growing barrow who will just end with more product on the rail. Now, the white eared gilt is long spined & could arguably have the upper hand in cutability. But the narrow skulled, frail featured gilt is entirely too shallow & closed in her lower skeleton & I felt obligated to sort her down.

Crossbred Market Hogs Official Placing 1324, Cuts 732
Reasons Score: 48

I like the crossbred market hogs 1342. I think there’s a logical place to start in the fresher skinned, litter 1 gilt. She’s the wide chested one who’s pliable rib shape lays the foundation for more topside power, and she’s certainly got the upper hand in skeletal quality, as she’s longer and leveler designed and corners squarer and truer at the ground.

Now there’s no doubt that the other litter 1 gilt is plenty stout and powerful, but it’s her build that keeps her second. The low set, short spined gilt is in at her knee and pretty tight and restricted on the drive, so I felt comfortable keeping her 2nd.

But regardless, it’s just my carcass driven mindset that keeps her over 4 in the middle decision. She’s the wider skeletoned, bolder bladed one that works a more aggressive turn behind her blade, and she certainly reads with more shape and dimension through her hip and ham.

Now don’t get me wrong, I realize that 4 is taller shouldered and offers more length and extension, but she’s also the narrow skulled one that’s pretty disappointing when she drives away, as she really narrows up in her hip and flattens in that lower stifle.

But still yet, I use her in the final decision pretty handily. She’s just the leaner composed option and while she’s not perfect in this regard herself, I still think she reads with a more expressive groove down her back and more authentic shape from behind.

Now that spotted up barrow is stout skulled and big legged and he definitely gives you an easy feeding look from the side, but you study this one up high or going away and he’s just too plain and nondescript. The low cutability barrow needs more genuine muscle shape to maximize his endpoint value, so I marked him 4th. Thank you.
I like the Hampshire wether dams 1243. I think this class certainly presents some challenge. However, I think there’s two stouter featured, bolder ribbed ewes to sort up. I tied into the lighter faced, painted topped ewe because I think she’s further highlights her combination of power & rib with maternal function and skeletal quality. Now, the dark faced female can certainly be labeled as the “powerhouse”, as she’s big legged, round ribbed female who’s ultra-stout & powerful out of her hip – but all too often that comes at a cost – the short necked, down headed ewe reads a bit bold & more opened up in the shape of her shoulder, so I felt most comfortable sorting her into a close 2nd.

But, drop her down in the middle decision of contrasting types & I’ll still side with the extra stoutness of the ewe who wedges back into an expansive hip & pin set. Now, I know the wooly legged female is longer and more elegant up front and is plenty practical in her rib design. I just think it’d be awfully hard for the narrow-pinned ewe to get around the sheer power found in the two broodier ribbed ewes ahead of her.

But none the less – I still think the looser hided, trendy legged ewe has a distinct advantage in base width & rib in the bottom decision. Now the up-headed ewe who’s more attractive about her head & neck carriage is more athletic in her range of motion. But in a class of this caliber, she remains the frailest in her feature with the least substance and width and I felt obligated to sort her down.

I like the mkt lambs, 3-2-4-1, it is evident in my mind that 3 is here to win. I think it’s hard to ignore his skeletal quality and competitive show wether look. He is built the most attractive in his head carriage and neck set, has enough carcass merit and just wedges all the right ways. And then, he truly sets himself apart when pulled out of the station because he remains more balanced and athletic.

Don’t get me wrong, because the brown eared wether starts a strong crisp muscular turn out the backside of his shoulder and reads just as powerful from behind, he deserved consideration. But I’m just leery of the short coupled wether that washes a tick over his loin and feel he needs to be redesigned in his front skeleton. I set this aside in my intermediate duo, 2 is the leveler lined lamb that’s heavier structured, square out of his doc and touches back with a more upstanding shape over his rack. On the other hand, the thin pelted wether spans my hand wider and more hydrated over his loin and is the trendiest in his leg wool, I just don’t support bad built livestock and he is too far forward in the angle of his shoulder, roaches up in his top and turns out from behind.

Taking this into consideration, I never wavered to use 4/1 in my final pair, he has the upper hand in an industry that sells by the pound. Plus he’s the wider chested lamb who is more massive in fore arm, then he transitions to a rounder rib with more dimension to his lower leg. There is no question that 1 patterns up better from the side because he is assembled more attractive in his hip and hind leg posture. But the compliments end there for the loose pelted wether and I find it rather routine to put flat ribbed wether who reads the most non-descript and is the most closed up at the ground fourth.
Example Market Goat Reasons

I like the Market Goats 1243.

When first analyzing this class, it breaks into two pairs where 1 and 2 just rise to the top of the class. They are the wide chested, stout forearmed, product oriented wethers that should rail the most total pounds of product. But within this pair, I sided with edge of skeletal width found in one. He’s dimensional over his rack and down his top, and progresses to the stoutest pin set and thickest lower leg. Now, certainly I’d like to see him set squarer from hock to ground, and 4 corrects that problem and is still super shapely. But, he’s just one that narrows up underneath compared to 1.

But still in my middle pair he’s the wider made, bolder sprung wether which lays the foundation for him to open up with more shape over his rack and loin and more circumference of leg. Now certainly 4 is a tall shouldered, long fronted wether. But when studied for genuine width and rib shape, the flatter ribbed 4 gets out powered by the expression found in 2.

But still its fundamental meat animal shape and structural width that keeps 4 over 3. He is the wider, stouter made wether who is wider over his rack and loin, and stouter out of his hip and leg. He just offers more product and should be more profitable on the rail. Now, certainly 3 is one you appreciate for being extended. But, he’s the narrowest built, lightest muscled wether who needs to have more muscle and expression to move up in this class.

This class splits into pairs quite easily. 3 and 4 are clearly the wider built better designed and heavier muscled options. In this pair, 3 just excels the pair in terms of being the shallowest and roundest ribbed. He is also the absolute heaviest muscled being the widest chested. Also from above he has the most shape down his top. Now the paint goat lays his shoulder smoother onto his body, longer hipped, and appears to have the more attractive hind leg set. However he doesn't appear to have the total volume of muscle as the class winner.

The middle pair is simple. 4 is simply stouter bone and bigger footed and heavier muscled from every angle. Primarily being stouter hipped and more shapely through his lower stifle. 2 is certainly the absolute longest bodied, and offers a nice look from profile, and is really level made. From behind though, he appears to be the narrowest pinned, and flattest through his lower leg that's why he must stay in the final pair.

The bottom pair can have a little debate, but 2 is simply the higher cutability, leaner wether. He is more tucked up in his chest, shallower bodied, and is stronger patterned as well. I do understand that 1 appears to be more massively muscled, but he is extremely plain in his muscle shape, the frailest boned, and extremely weak on his rear pasterns so he is last.
Breeding Does

I ranked the breeding does 2-1-3-4. I started with the two powerfully constructed, high volumed does of the class. Of the pair, I prefer 2’s balance and attractiveness to place her over 1.

The black headed doe is longer bodied and longer through her head and neck. When viewed from the side, she is more correctly balanced, being especially deeper in her flank and rear rib. As an added bonus she is longer and freer striding. The 1 doe certainly shows more volume of muscle through her lower and outer leg, yet she is more masculine in her look, having a coarser head and neck.

Nevertheless, 1’s advantages in capacity and muscle places her over 3. The red kneed doe is especially wider through her chest and lower skeleton and shows a more prominent turn to a deeper rib. At the same time, she is the meatier topped doe that is wider through her hip and leg, while also exhibiting a more powerful forearm. I understand 3 stands squarer off of her hind legs, but she is flat ribbed and tapers through her hip and leg.

Even so, 3’s structural correctness sorts her over four in my final pair. The red legged doe is more nearly level down her top and out of her hip. She blends smoother through her neck-shoulder junction. When set in motion, 3 is the truer tracking doe that is stronger on her pasterns. Recognizing that 4 is a wider made doe, I still marked her fourth as she is weak on her pasterns and easy in her top.