

The 4-H Stock Judging Club 4-H Club Circular 37



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The 4-H Stock Judging Club

REQUIREMENTS OF THE 4-H STOCK JUDGING CLUB PROJECT*

(Prepared Only for School Clubs)

Object.—The object of the stock judging work is to organize boys and girls into club groups for the purpose of teaching the members how to distinguish the different types and breeds of livestock, and how to judge the various types of farm animals by comparison; and to train the members in leadership.

Work Required.—Each club member is required to learn the breed characteristics of all farm animals, to become familiar with the use of the score card, and to learn what constitutes proper conformation, according to the instructions of the Extension Service of the Missouri College of Agriculture.

In the beginning of the study of livestock judging, members will be required to score 4 draft horses or mules, 4 beef cattle, 4 dairy cattle, 4 lard hogs, 4 bacon hogs and 4 sheep, if available. Members are required to take part in local judging contests and clubs are required to send a judging team of three members to a county contest, if one is held.

Records Required.—Each member of a stock judging club is required to keep records of the work accomplished at each club meeting, such as the number of animals of each class scored, the name of the instructor and the subject presented, and other facts relative to the work, in a record book provided by the Extension Service of the Missouri College of Agriculture.

Expense.—None.

Time Required.—Time for attendance at six or more club meetings, with weekly or bi-weekly meetings preferred, for a period of at least three months.

Time to make club judging tours to visit farms having good livestock.

Time to take part in a local judging contest.

Time for attendance at a public achievement program at close of the year's work.

Organization.—Stock judging clubs may be organized at any time between August 1 and November 1, and the work should be completed before the close of school.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CLUB

Standard clubs are required to hold six or more regular meetings during the club year. These meetings may be held as often as the local

*Prepared by T. T. Martin, State Club Agent, in collaboration with subject matter departments.

leader and the members desire, but usually the meetings are held twice each month.

Below are plans for a number of club meetings. It may be necessary to devote two or more meetings to some of the subjects. It is suggested that these subjects be followed in the order named. Local club leaders and clubs are expected to adapt these subjects to local community conditions.

SUGGESTED MEETINGS FOR 4-H STOCK JUDGING CLUBS:

I. Organization of the club.—(See Club Secretary's Record Book.)

1. The business meeting.—The local club leader in charge.
 - (1). Explanation of the duties of the club officers and members. (See the club Secretary's Record Book)
 - (2). Election of club officers from the membership of the club: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Song and Yell Leader, and Reporter.
 - (3). Selection of a name for the club. (It is suggested that the name be selected so as to identify the club and the project.)
 - (4). Selection of a time and place for regular club meetings.
 - (5). Appointment of a committee to work up or select an appropriate song and yell for the club.
 - (6) Adjournment of business meeting for instruction in club project work.
2. Instructions.—The local club leader in charge.
 - (1). Distribution of club literature and the record books and explanation of their use.
 - (2). Explanation of standard 4-H club requirements. (See Club Secretary's Record Book.)
 - (3). Explanation of the club project requirements for the stock judging club project.
 - (4). Setting one or more club goals, such as:
 - a. Each member of the club will attend every meeting.
 - b. The club will make a tour of farms which have good farm animals.
 - c. The club will select a stock judging team of three members who will enter the county stock judging contest and try to merit the honor of representing the county in the contest at the State 4-H Club Round-up at the Missouri College of Agriculture.
 - d. The club will become a hundred per cent club by completing all the requirements and by making reports.
 - (5) Giving a brief statement of the main club events for the year, such as:
 - a. The survey of livestock in the community.
 - b. The judging work of regular club meetings and tours.
 - c. The club demonstration work.
 - d. The final selection of a club judging team at the close of the year's work.
 - e. The club achievement program.

- (6). Assignment of work for the next club meeting, as:
 - a. Explanation of plans for making a survey of livestock in the community and the assignment of part of the survey work to each club member.
 - b. Assignment of the National 4-H club pledge to be learned by all members before the next club meeting. (See the pledge in the suggested outline for the second club meeting.)
 - c. Assignment of topics to be used in response to roll call at the next club meeting, as:
 - (a). Name a standard club requirement and give one or more good reasons for the requirement.
 - (b). Name the main breeds of beef cattle produced in Missouri.
 - (c). Name the main breeds of dairy cattle produced in Missouri.
 - (d). Name the fine wool breeds of sheep.
 - (e). Name the main breeds of light horses and draft horses produced in Missouri.
 - (f). Name the main breeds of hogs produced in Missouri.
 - (g). Name the market classes of mules.
 - d. Assigning a club member or a club committee the responsibility of arranging for the use of a dairy animal for judging purposes at the next club meeting. Usually, it will be best to have the animal brought to the place of meeting.
3. The social hour, games, etc.

II. Second Club Meeting—Judging a Dairy Cow by Score Card.

1. The business meeting—The Club president in charge.

Duties of Club Officers—(See Club Secretary's Record Book.)

 - (1). Meeting called to order by president, who leads the club members in repeating the National 4-H pledge, as follows: "I pledge my *head* to clearer thinking, my *heart* to greater loyalty, by *hands* to larger service, and my *health* to better living, for my club, my community, and my country."
 - (2). Roll call by the secretary, the members responding by reporting on the previously assigned topics.
 - (3). Reading of the minutes of the last meeting by the secretary which should be adopted as a permanent record by the club when approved.
 - (4). Unfinished business:
 - a. Report of the committee on club songs and yells.
 - (5). New business:
 - a. Appointment of a social committee.
 - b.
 - (6). Songs and yells, led by the song and yell leader.
 - (7). Adjournment for work.
2. Instructions and demonstrations.—The local club head in charge.
 - (1). A summary of the survey of livestock in the community should be compiled and a classification on basis of types should be made for the purpose of knowing the livestock and assistance that will be available for future judging work, tours, etc.

- (2). The score card of dairy animals should be studied (See page 27.)
 References: Judging Dairy Cattle. Page 17.
 Dairy Cattle Breeds, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1443,
 U. S. Department of Agriculture.
- The following procedure is suggested:
- a. The names and locations of the different parts of the animal should be learned from the score card and pointed out (and if possible marked out) on the animal.
 - b. The five main points of the score card and the subdivisions of each should be noted.
 - c. The relative importance of the points mentioned on the score card should be noted as indicated by the figures opposite the points mentioned for a perfect animal.
 - d. All club members should score the animal and then compare their scores and discuss the reasons for making the cuts. (Deductions.)
 - e. In a similar way, if arrangements can be made, other dairy animals should be scored at following meetings so that all club members may learn the names and locations of the parts of the animal, the main points and relative values of the score card, and as a group become more uniform in scoring.
 - f. Suggested individual demonstrations:
 - (a). Club members may test their knowledge of the different parts of a dairy animal as given on the score card by taking turns before the club group in pointing out and naming the parts.
 - (b). A club member who has ranked high in scoring the dairy animal may be given the opportunity of explaining before the club group his score by using the dairy animal in a judging demonstration.
 - g. Each member should record the results of the judging work in the club record book.
- (3). Assignment of work for the next club meeting, as:
- a. Assignment of topics to be used in response to roll call at the next club meeting:
 - (a). Name a standard club requirement, not previously given in response to roll call, and give one or more good reasons for the requirement.
 - (b). Name the five main points of the score card for judging dairy cattle in the order given and state the relative importance of each point in terms of per cent for a perfect animal.
 - b. Assigning a club member or a club committee the responsibility of arranging for the use of two or more dairy animals (four preferred) for judging purposes at the next club meeting. It probably will be necessary for this meeting to be conducted on a farm where the dairy animals are available for use. If possible, the assistance of the farmer should be secured.
 - c. Assigning all members the problem of learning to judge dairy animals by comparison.
- Reference: Judging Dairy Cattle, page 15.
3. The social hour, games, etc.

III. Third Club Meeting—Judging Dairy Animals by Comparison.

1. The business meeting.—The club president in charge.
 - (1). Meeting called to order by the president who leads the club in repeating the National 4-H club pledge.
 - (2). Roll call by the secretary, the members responding by reporting on the previously assigned topics.
 - (3). Reading of the minutes of the last meeting by the secretary.
 - (4). Unfinished business:
 - a. Report of the social committee.
 - b.
 - (5). New business:
 - a. Anything for the benefit of the club.
 - b.
 - (6). Songs and Yells.
 - (7). Adjournment for work.

2. Instructions and demonstrations.—The local club leader in charge.
 - (1). Club members should learn to judge two or more dairy animals by comparison and give reasons for the placings. (See sample score card for placings and reasons, page 28)
 - (2). In a similar way, if arrangements can be made, other dairy animals should be judged by comparison, with written reasons submitted at first and oral reasons given later.
 - (3). Suggested team demonstrations.
Two club members who have ranked high in scoring the dairy animals by comparison may be given the opportunity of giving a team judging demonstration before the club group. (See suggested outline of a typical team judging demonstration, page 12.)
 - (4). Each member should record the results of the judging work in the club record book.
 - (5). Assignment of work for the next club meeting.
 - a. Assignment of topics to be used in response to roll call at the next club meeting, as:
 - (a). Name a standard club requirement, not previous given in response to roll call, and give one or more good reasons for the requirement.
 - (b). Give placings and oral reasons for the last class of dairy animals which was judged by comparison.
 - b. Assigning a club member or a club committee the responsibility of arranging for the use of a draft horse or mule for judging purposes at the next club meeting. Usually, it will be necessary to have the animal brought to the place of meeting.
 - c. Assigning all members the problem of reviewing the score card for draft horses. (See score card, page 29.)
References: Common Unsoundnesses of Horses, page 21. Tooth Characteristics of Horses of Various Ages, page 22. Reference: Breeds of Draft Horses, Farmers' Bulletin No. 619, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

3. The social hour, games, etc.

IV. Fourth Club Meeting—Judging a Draft Horse by Score Card.

1. The business meeting.—The club president in charge.
 - (1). Meeting called to order, members repeating the National 4-H club pledge.
 - (2). Roll call, members responding by reporting on the previously assigned topics.
 - (3). Unfinished business:
 - a. Report of any standing committee.
 - b.
 - (4). New business:
 - a.
 - b.
 - (5). Songs and yells.
 - (6). Adjournment for work.
2. Instructions and demonstrations.—The local club leader in charge.
 - (1). The score card of draft horses should be studied. (see score card, page 27.)
 References: Tooth Characteristics of Horses of Various Ages, page 22. Common Unsoundness of Horses, page 21.)
 The following procedure is suggested:
 - a. The names and locations of the different parts of the animal should be learned from the score card and pointed out (and if possible marked out) on the animal.
 - b. The five main points of the score card and the subdivisions of each should be noted.
 - c. The relative importance of the points mentioned on the score card should be noted as indicated by the figures opposite the points mentioned for a perfect animal.
 - d. All club members should score the animal and then compare their scores and discuss the reasons for making the cuts.
 - e. In a similar way, if arrangements can be made, other draft horses and light horses should be scored at following meetings so that all club members may learn the names and locations of the parts of the animal, the main points and relative values of the score card, and as a group become more uniform in scoring.
 - f. Suggested individual demonstrations:
 - (a). Club members may test their knowledge of the different parts of the draft horse or mule, as given on the score card, by taking turns before the club group in pointing out and naming the parts.
 - (b). A club member who has ranked high in scoring the draft horse or mule may be given the opportunity of explaining before the club group his score by using the animal in a judging demonstration.
 - g. Each member should record the results of the judging work in the club record book.
 - (2). Assignment of work for the next club meeting:
 - a. Assignment of topics to be used in response to roll call at the next club meeting, as:

- (a). Name a standard club requirement, not previously given in response to roll call, and give one or more good reasons for the requirement.
- (b). Name the five main points of the score card for judging draft horses in the order given and state the relative importance of each point in terms of per cent for a perfect animal.
- b. Assigning a club member or a committee the responsibility of arranging for the use of two or more draft horses (four preferred) for judging purposes at the next club meeting. It probably will be necessary for this meeting to be conducted on a farm where draft horses are available for use. If possible, the assistance of the farmer should be secured.
- c. Assigning all club members the problem of learning to judge draft horses or mules by comparison.
Reference: Suggested Procedure in Judging Live Stock, page 19.

3. The social hour, games, etc.

V. Fifth Club Meeting—Judging Draft Horses by Comparison.

1. The business meeting.—The club president in charge.

- (1). Meeting called to order by the president, who leads the club members in repeating the National 4-H club pledge.
- (2). Roll call by the secretary, the members responding by reporting on the previously assigned topics.
- (3). Reading of the minutes of the last meeting by the secretary.
- (4). Unfinished business:
 - a.
 - b.
- (5). New business:
 - a.
- (6). Songs and yells.
- (7). Adjournment for work.

2. Instructions and demonstrations.—The local club leader in charge.

- (1). Club members should learn to judge two or more horses or mules by comparison and give reasons for the placings.
(See sample score card for placings and reasons, (p. 29)
- (2). In a similar way, if arrangements can be made, other draft horses or mules and light horses should be judged by comparison with written reasons submitted at first and oral reasons given later.
- (3). Suggested team demonstration:
Two club members who have ranked high in scoring the draft horses or mules by comparison may be given the opportunity of giving a team judging demonstration before the club group. (See suggested outline of a typical team judging demonstration, (page 12).
- (4). Each member should record the results of the judging club work in the record book.

- (5). Assignment of work for the next club meeting:
- a. Assignment of topics to be used in response to roll call at the next meeting, as:
 - (a). Name a standard club requirement, not previously given in response to roll call, and give one or more good reasons for the requirement.
 - (b). Give placings and oral reasons for the last class of horses or mules which were judged by comparison.
 - b. Assigning a club member or a committee the responsibility of arranging for the use of a beef animal for judging purposes at the next club meeting. Usually, it will be necessary to have the animal brought to the place of meeting.
 - c. Assigning all members the problem of reviewing the score card for beef cattle. (See score card page 35)
Reference: Judging Beef Cattle, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1068, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
3. The social hour, games, etc.
- VI. **Sixth Club Meeting—Judging the Light Horse by Score Card**, page 32.
(It is suggested that the same procedure be followed in this and other meetings as in previous meetings.)
- VII. **Seventh Club Meeting—Judging the Light Horse by Comparison**, page 34
Reference: Breeds of Light Horses, Farmers' Bulletin No. 952.
- VIII **Eighth Club Meeting—Judging a Beef Animal by Score Card**, p. 37.
- IX. **Ninth Club Meeting—Judging Beef Animals by Comparison**, page 38.
- X. **Tenth Club Meeting—Judging Swine by Score Card**, page 41.
References: Breeds of Swine, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1263, U. S. D. A.
Swine Production, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1437, U. S. D. A.
- XI. **Eleventh Club Meeting—Judging Swine by Comparison**, page 42.
- XII. **Twelfth Club Meeting—Judging Sheep by Score Card**. page 45.
Reference: Breeds of Sheep for the Farm, Farmers' Bulletin No. 576, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
- XIII. **Thirteenth Club Meeting—Judging Sheep by Comparison**, page 46.
- XIV **Fourteenth Club Meeting—Club Judging Tours**.
If proper arrangements can be made, the club should plan to take one or more tours to visit some stock farms of the community for the purpose of seeing live stock of the best type and of having the opportunity to judge by comparison all classes of farm animals. Much interest will be added to the tours if the farm owners will assist in conducting the work.
- XV. **Fifteenth Club Meeting—The Achievement Club Program**.
- | | |
|------------------|--|
| <i>In charge</i> | —The club officers or local club leader. |
| <i>Time</i> | —After the club work is completed. (Before the close of school). |
| <i>Exhibit</i> | —A live stock chart, score cards, pictures of animals, record books, 4-H club posters, etc., may be exhibited as work of the club. |
| <i>Judging</i> | —An elimination contest in judging may be conducted to select the three members of the club stock judging team. |

- Demonstrations.* —Typical demonstrations may be given by teams of two members each.
- Typical Club Meeting.* —A typical club meeting may be given to show how 4-H Clubs are conducted.
- Talk* . —A talk on the club's achievements may be given by a club member, by the local club leader, or county extension agent.
- Awards* —The 4-H club achievement pins may be awarded to each member who hands in a record book, indicating that all the club requirements have been met.
- Announcements.* —An announcement of plans may be made regarding 4-H club work for the next year.
- Suggestions.* —Only club members who make a complete report or have their records up-to-date, should be eligible to take part in county or state contests, club camps, etc.
- The events of the club achievement program and the results of the club work for the year should be carefully prepared and offered to the local newspapers for publication.

DEMONSTRATIONS

In so far as possible, all club members should be instructed in the regular club meetings by the demonstration method. As a usual thing, one or more members of each club can begin doing useful phases of the work program before the club soon after the processes have been demonstrated to the club by the leader.

After two or three months of practical experience is secured, all mature club members should be able to give public team demonstrations. The scope of the team demonstration usually should be limited to the essential processes of some phase of the club work of the current year on one subject. A team of two or three of the best demonstrators, according to the number needed, should be selected from the membership of one club, either by mutual consent or by competition. All teams should have an opportunity to demonstrate before the local club group and the people of the home community, and the championship team should represent the local club at the county round-up, if one is held.

Suggested Outline of a Fat Lamb Judging Demonstration.

Team.—Two members from one club designated in this outline as "A" and "B".

References.—Judging Sheep, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1199, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Plans for Conducting 4-H Club Work in Missouri.

Equipment Needed.—Two fat lambs, pen for lambs, blackboard, and pointer.

Time.—Fifteen to twenty-five minutes.

Procedure

<p><i>A speaks and demonstrates.</i>— Leads in giving a 4-H Club song or pledge; gives a brief history of the club; introduces team-mate and self; and formally states what the team is going to demonstrate.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explains the importance of judging work in the livestock industry 2. Demonstrates and explains how to handle a fat lamb in judging: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1). How to hold a lamb. (2). How to show a lamb. 3. Explains briefly the points on the score card. “My team-mate will now demonstrate how to judge a fat lamb by use of the score card.” 	<p><i>B assists.</i>— Joins in giving song or pledge. Stands at attention while being introduced. Assists A in handling lamb, showing front view and rear view. Puts lamb in pen. Writes main points of score card on board as named by A.</p>
<p><i>A assists.</i>— Holds lamb for B.</p>	<p><i>B speaks and demonstrates.</i>— 4. Judging a fat lamb by use of the score card. (See page 5, Farmers' Bulletin 1199, U. S. Department of Agriculture.) Write score on board by points as judging is done. “My team-mate will now demonstrate how to judge fat lambs by comparison.”</p>
<p><i>A speaks and demonstrates.</i>—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Judging fat lambs by comparison. (See pp. 5-18, Farmers Bulletin No. 1199, U. S. D. A.) 6. Summarizes points made in the demonstration: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1). How to hold a fat lamb. (2). How to judge fat lambs by use of the score card. (3). How to judge fat lambs by comparison. 7. Asks for questions. 8. Thanks audience for attention. 	<p><i>B assists.</i>— Holds lambs. Puts lambs in pen.</p> <p>Stands at attention.</p>

SCORE CARD FOR JUDGING TEAM DEMONSTRATIONS

	Perfect Score	Actual Score
1. Subject Matter	30
(1) Importance of the subject matter presented and relation to fundamental problems of home or farm.		
(2) Accuracy of statements made in oral presentation and proper methods in doing the work.		
(3) Completeness with reference to the giving of all steps necessary to clear understanding of process.		
(4) Clearness and definiteness of statements made in simple language easily understood.		
(5) Replies to practical questions. Judges' questions only should be considered in team scores. Team should give authority for subject matter presented.		
2. Team Work	20
(1) Preparation, arrangement and use of materials. The team will be responsible for the arrangement and preparation of equipment and its use.		
(2) Organization of work, each member in so far as practical to be kept busy with a definite part so that the work and instructions given will proceed without delay, but each member of the team should be able to demonstrate the whole process.		
(3) Appearance and conduct of the team. Appearance and conduct include the personal appearance of the members, and of the team as a whole. They should be business like, pleasant and so far as possible, a unit in action and appearance.		
(4) The team member not actually directing the demonstration should re-inforce the point at hand or at least should not detract from the theme of the demonstration.		
3. Skill	20
(1) Ease in procedure.		
(2) Workmanship and efficiency of manipulation.		
(3) Neatness and cleanliness in doing work.		
(4) Speed, system or dispatch.		
4. Results	15
(1) Effect upon the audience, and also upon materials used in the demonstration, as may be shown in the finished product.		
(2) All processes made clear.		
5. Practicability	15
(1) Value of principles given for the home and community.		
(2) Actual club practices shown.		
Total Score	100

SUGGESTIONS ON CONDUCTING JUDGING CONTESTS

1. All contestants should be designated by number. No contestant should wear any club uniform, etc., that would make known his, or her, identity to the judge.

2. The rules of the contest should be explained to the contestants before the judging work is started.

3. Placeable classes should be selected by a disinterested committee or by the judge before the contest starts. Each animal of a class should be plainly designated by A, B, C, D, or by 1, 2, 3, 4,

4. No contestant should be permitted to inspect the classes to be judged before the contest starts.

5. All club leaders, coaches, and others, who are not assisting officially, should be barred from associating or talking with the contestants after the judging starts.

6. Where large numbers are entered, the contestants usually are divided into groups with no two team members in the same group. A group leader or proctor should be placed in charge of each group and made responsible to the superintendent in charge of the judging contest.

7. A schedule for judging all classes should be made up in advance of the contest so as to keep all groups busily engaged in judging work or in giving reasons. Contests usually are so conducted that contestants will not have to carry in mind more than one set of reasons at one time; however, it is sometimes necessary for them to give reasons on two classes consecutively.

8. Before judging each class, the group leader or proctor should give each contestant a record card and announce to the group whether or not reasons will be required on that class. In some contests, reasons required on half the classes judged.

9. Usually, 15 minutes are allowed for judging each class, with three minutes of this time taken in the beginning for making observations of the class as a whole from a distance. Usually, a three minute warning is given before the time for judging the class is up. When the time is up, the placing cards are handed to the group leader or proctor. Contestants are permitted to make any memoranda desired for their own information on the back of their placing cards, which they are usually permitted to review immediately before giving oral reasons to the judge or judging committee, but contestants are not permitted to use any memoranda when giving reasons before the judge or judges. Two minutes usually are allowed to each contestant for giving oral reasons. The animal showing the greatest number of essential points should be ranked first. The second, third, and fourth places should be worked out relatively in a similar way.

10. Contestants are not permitted to converse or to discuss classes during the contest.

11. Necessary visits to drinking fountains, etc., are made under an escort who is provided upon request of the contestant to the group leader or proctor.

12. It is sometimes necessary to adapt rules for the conducting of judging contests to local conditions and to the type of contest being conducted. In as far as practicable, leaders should make the plans of local club judging contests to fit into the plans of the county club judging contest; and plans for the county club judging contests should be made to fit into the plans of the state club judging contests; and plans of the state club judging contests should be made to fit into the plans for interstate and national club judging contests.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

Pictures of the best breed types of livestock may be secured from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

A stock judging club chart may be made showing the different breeds of all the individual classes of animals. It is suggested that the chart consist of 10 pages, 18 by 24 inches each.

Each club should have one complete set of reference bulletins available for use of the members.

Leaders will find additional suggestions on judging, demonstrating, and exhibiting club work in Plans for Conducting 4-H Club Work in Missouri.

METHOD OF JUDGING DAIRY CATTLE

By E. C. ELTING, *Former Instructor in Dairy Husbandry,
University of Missouri*

If one expects to become a good judge of dairy cattle, the first step is to make a careful study of the correct form or type and by so doing to fix in his mind a picture of the ideal animal. This can best be accomplished through the use of ideal type models or pictures and through use of slides or pictures of representative animals of the different breeds. The next step is to train the eye properly to weight the animals to be judged and to ascertain the deficiencies as compared with the mental picture of the ideal animal.

It is essential in all types of judging that the member first familiarize himself with the different parts of the dairy animal and their correct form.

Milk production is the primary function of the dairy cow and dairy judging is based on the fact that there is a correlation between the form of the animal and her ability to produce milk. Though there are certain

particular characteristics common to one breed alone, such as color, size, and special conformation of the body, the chief characteristics of the dairy cow are common to all breeds and may be termed the essentials of a dairy cow. A general score card listing these points and ascribing a definite numerical value to each has been prepared. It lists and describes each part in groups under the following heads:

1. Style and general appearance,
2. Dairy conformation,
3. Constitution,
4. Capacity for feed,
5. Development of milk secreting organs.

(See general score card on page 00)

Method of Procedure in Judging.

In order to judge dairy cattle intelligently, it is necessary to understand the relative importance of each part of the animal. The general score card serves as a means of acquiring this knowledge.

The best way to become familiar with the score card is to make use of it in scoring a few animals. Care must be taken, however, not to use the score card to such an extent that one becomes dependent upon it for judging. It should be used only in the beginning as an aid in formulating a mental picture of the ideal animal. After the score card has been used a few times, comparative judging should be started by placing a group of cows according to their merits as dairy animals.

The animals should first be compared as a whole rather than as a mass of individual parts, and should be viewed at a distance of not less than fifteen or twenty feet. They should be viewed from the side, rear, and front comparing them for the points listed above.

Too often the beginner in judging makes first a detailed examination of the animal from a close up view and feels the animal, and then from a mass of details thus secured, tries to make a decision. It is much easier to place the animals from their general appearance at a distance of twenty feet, and then to feel them over and closely examine details in order to confirm the first decision.

The close up examination should consist of feeling the hide to ascertain the quality, feeling the ribs to ascertain whether the eye was misled by a covering of flesh, examining the udder for quality, ascertaining the number and size of the milk wells, and the size and tortuousness of the milk veins.

In comparing the deficiencies and the points of superiority of two animals, it should be remembered that while the importance of each part is proportionate to the rank on the score card, if a very marked deficiency should occur, a greater cut should be made than is allowed in

the score card. For example, the loin is allowed 3 points on the score card, yet an animal having a very weak, low loin would be cut severely.

Judging Young Dairy Stock

In judging immature classes, the same things are looked for as in mature animals, but as some of the most important points are not developed in the young animals, the indication for development must be taken into consideration. This is particularly true of the mammary development. The younger the animal, the less development of udder and veins is to be expected, but several things to be considered indicate future development.

In judging a class of young heifers, the udder should be examined carefully for uniformity of quarters and teats, length and width of udder, rear and fore attachments, and quality of udder. Close examination will also reveal the length and tortuousness of the milk veins.

In dairy conformation, the same refinement is looked for as in older animals, altho care must be taken to differentiate between animals in good condition and a tendency toward beefiness as young animals are generally in good condition. Springing heifers that have been properly fed usually carry much fat and are sometimes said to be coarse over the withers when this is due to an accumulation of fat that will come off when they freshen.

Judging Dairy Bulls

In judging dairy bulls, the same essentials are looked for as in judging dairy cows, namely, constitution, capacity for feed, dairy conformation, style and general appearance, and development of rudimentary mammary system. In addition to this, it is important that the bull also possess masculinity.

Masculinity is indicated by a broader head with thicker and straighter horns than those of the cow. The neck is wider with a well developed crest on top and the shoulders are more prominent than those of the cow. Care must be taken to differentiate between coarseness and masculinity in development of these parts.

Giving Reasons

In a judging contest, the giving of either oral or written reasons is very important. It is customary to give equal weight to both reasons and placing. A class, therefore, may be placed correctly and if no reasons are given, the contestant would get a rating of 50.

In giving reasons, show why an animal is superior to the one over which it is placed, and do not give points of inferiority. Make reasons comparative rather than descriptive and present them in logical order.

It is well to summarize under the leading heads of the score card the reasons for placing one animal above another and then give details in succession under each head. The reasons should be brief and specific. General terms as "better" and "best" should be avoided and good descriptive terms used instead.

Listed below are a number of descriptive terms used in referring to dairy cattle.

DESCRIPTIVE TERMS USED IN REFERRING TO DAIRY CATTLE

1. **Pertaining to General Conformation and Appearance.**—Superior dairy or breed type, more size and scale, superior balance, neater, more style.
2. **Pertaining to Milk Secreting System.**—Udder or mammary system well developed, symmetrical, attached high behind, extend well forward, level floor, shows good balance, is of fine texture, full, pliable, soft, mellow, elastic, shows lack of development, deficient in fore or rear quarters, quartered, divided, tilted, funnel shaped, pendulous, meaty, hard, non-elastic, teats of convenient size and well placed, udder veins plainly visible, milk veins large, long, tortuous, crooked, branching, entering large wells.
3. **Pertaining to Body.**—Long, deep, close-coupled, *shallow barrel*, capacious, roomy, lacking in barrel capacity, cut up in middle, good spring of rib, slab sided, ribs wide apart, set too close together, straight, strong back, low weak back.
4. **Pertaining to Hind Quarters.**—Rump long and level and carries out well to tail head, hocks and pin bones prominent, high and wide apart, level between hocks and pin bones. Neat, level tail head, rough, high, prominent, pinched tail head. Hind quarters trim, not meaty or beefy. Thigh thin.
5. **Pertaining to Forequarters.**—Light, trim, well laid in over shoulders sharp withers, shoulders smooth and sloping. Heavy over shoulders, coarse and blunt over withers, falls off in crops, rough over shoulders. Chest deep, full and wide at floor, showing good constitution, large heart girth, shallow or narrow chested.
6. **Pertaining to Head and Neck.**—Neck refined, long, neatly joined to head and shoulders. Brisket lean and light, throat clean. Neck coarse, heavy, ewe-necked. Head clean cut, forehead broad and dished, ears fine, eyes large and bright. Broad, strong muzzle, large open nostril, strong clean cut jaw, shows femininity or sex character, characteristic of breed type. Dull eye, listless appearance, coarse, bullish head.
7. **Pertaining to Temperament.**—Superior dairy temperament, more

angularity throughout, prominent hocks and pin bones, sharp withers, wedge-shape, nervous, irritable, or placid, gentle disposition.

8. **Pertaining to Quality.**—Fine silky hair, loose, mellow hide, superior handling qualities, fine boned, coarse hair, tight, harsh hided, board hide, poor handler, raw boned.

9. **General Terminology.**—Avoid too much repetition. Avoid the use of “better” as in saying “better barrel”, “better head”. Instead tell why it is better, as “larger, more capacious barrel”, “more feminine head”. With a larger vocabulary, you can write a more pleasing and convincing set of reasons.

Grading on Reasons

Reasons are graded on the basis of 100 for a perfect set, grades ordinarily ranging from 40 to 100.

Grading on Placings

The following table gives the proper credits for the various placings when the correct placing is A-B-C-D.

A-B-C-D—100	B-A-C-D— 85	C-A-B-D— 70	D-A-B-C— 55
A-B-D-C— 85	B-A-D-C— 70	C-A-D-B— 55	D-A-C-B— 40
A-C-B-D— 85	B-C-A-D— 70	C-B-A-D— 55	D-B-A-C— 40
A-C-D-B— 70	B-C-D-A— 55	C-B-D-A— 40	D-B-C-A— 25
A-D-B-C— 70	B-D-A-C— 55	C-D-A-B— 40	D-C-A-B— 25
A-D-C-B— 55	B-D-C-A— 40	C-D-B-A— 25	D-C-B-A— 10

If any pair shall be considered very close, a cut of only 5 may be given, or if a pair be reasonably close, a cut of 10 may be given. Otherwise the switching of any pair shall draw a cut of 15 points.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE IN THE JUDGING OF LIVE STOCK

By E. A. TROWBRIDGE, *Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Missouri*

The good judge of livestock has learned:

- I. To know and recognize essentials,
- II. To observe details,
- III. To properly evaluate what is seen.

Knowledge of the fundamentals of animal form and function is the basis for the first consideration. Ample practice with the score card is the surest method of teaching members to observe. In this connection, the problem of evaluation should receive further consideration. The use of these cards may be followed by practice in writing reasons for placing without their use as a guide.

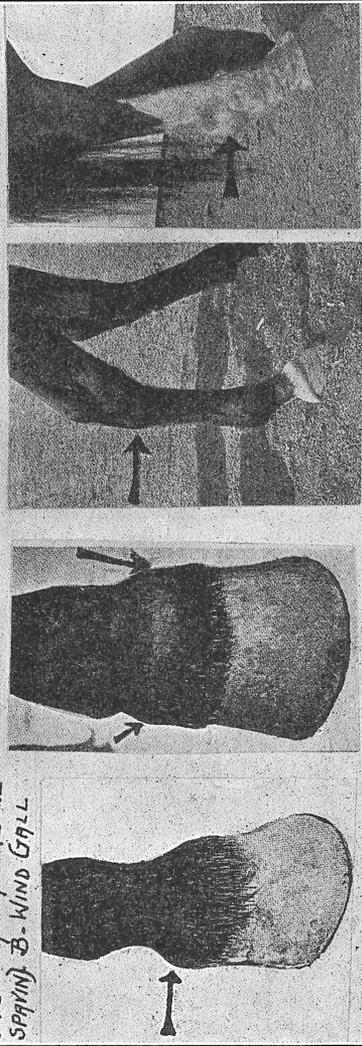
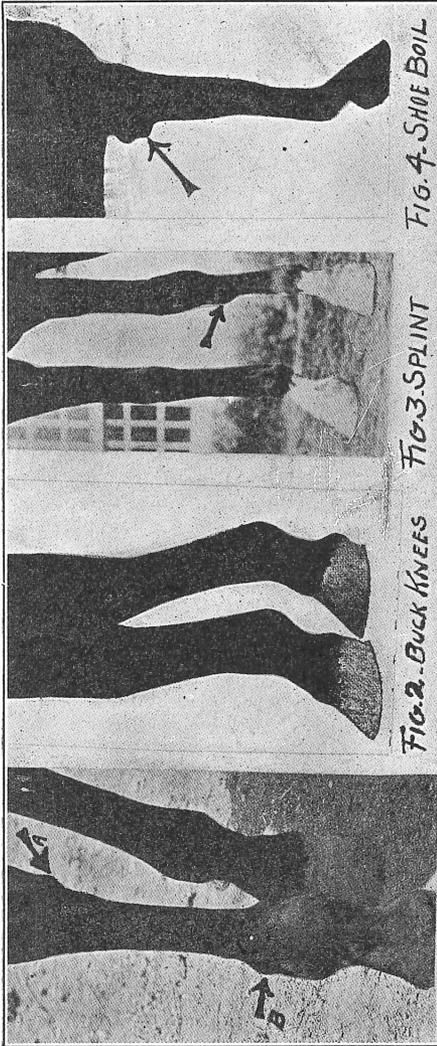
Most persons who become proficient as livestock judges, use a definite scheme for examining animals. Such scheme may not be evident to the observer, and perhaps not realized by the person involved; but exists nevertheless. It involves not only the mechanics of examining animals but the mental processes used. No one scheme may be said to be best. Any satisfactory plan must be logical, convenient, and complete.

Members are inclined to spend too much time in handling animals or observing them at very close range. This tends to over-emphasize details. In examining an animal, a general view at a distance of 15 to 20 feet is worth while at the outset. It gives one an idea of proportion and general character. This may be followed by a front, side, and rear view of the animal, and by the necessary handling of the animal. In cases of horses, if possible, the action should then be observed. All of these activities should be conducted with the idea of careful observation at all times of both details and general characteristics. If a class of animals is being studied, each should be observed by this manner in order. If members are unable to arrive at a decision after such procedure, close comparison of the two animals concerning which uncertainty exists may be made. If proper observation has been made, a decision may be reached and reasons for it kept clearly in mind.

In writing or stating why a class of animals has been placed in a given way, reasons should take the form of comparison and contrast of the animals, telling why the first excels the second, etc.

In placing animals, there are usually a few more important differences upon which decision is based. If possible, these differences should usually be mentioned in order of the weight that they have had in forming the opinion.

If in any class one animal is clearly the best or the poorest, the fact should be so stated. If there is a pronounced difference between two animals, it should be so stated. Essential differences between animals or disqualifications of animals should be mentioned when first comparing two animals. Argument should be presented logically, convincingly, and with only sufficient length to cover the subject under discussion. It is worse than useless to draw out such statements.



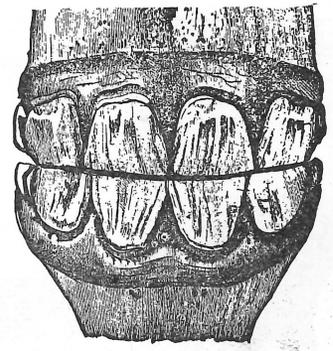


FIG. 1 - ONE YEAR



FIG. 2 - TWO YEARS

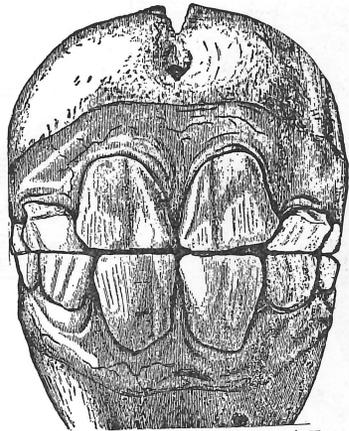
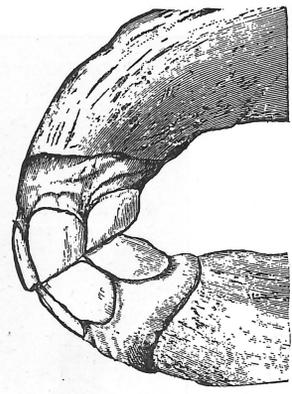


FIG. 3 - THREE YEARS

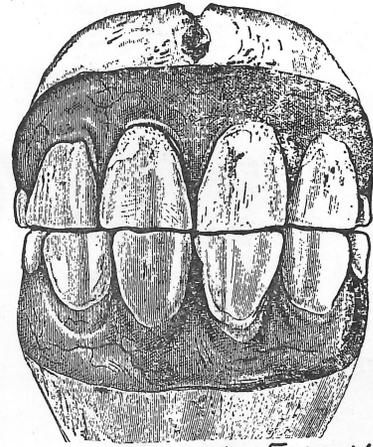
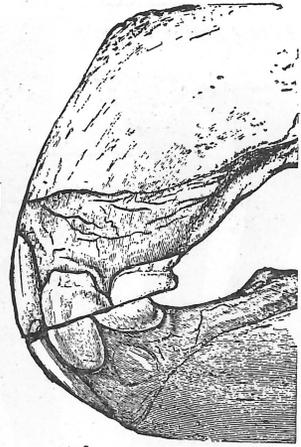
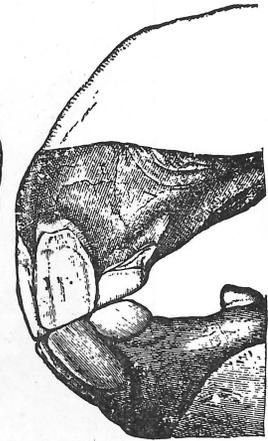


FIG. 4 - FOUR YEARS



Tooth Characteristics of Horses of Various Ages

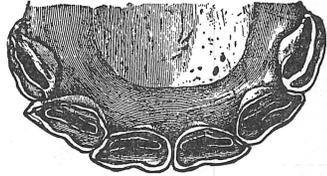


FIG. 5-FIVE YEARS
LOWER INCISORS

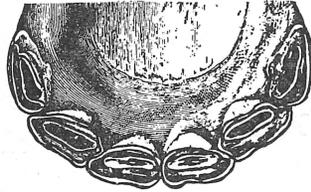


FIG. 6-SIX YEARS
LOWER INCISORS

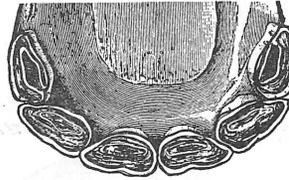


FIG. 7-SEVEN YEARS
LOWER INCISORS

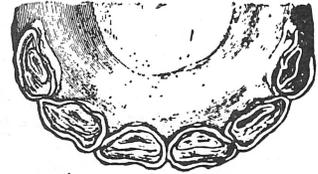


FIG. 8-EIGHT YEARS
LOWER INCISORS

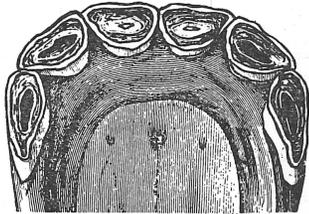


FIG. 9-NINE YEARS
UPPER INCISORS

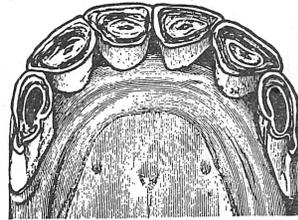


FIG. 10-TEN YEARS
UPPER INCISORS



FIG. 11-ELEVEN YEARS
UPPER INCISORS

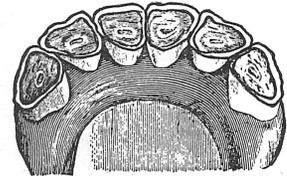


FIG. 12-FIFTEEN YEARS
UPPER INCISORS

Tooth Characteristics of Horses of Various Ages

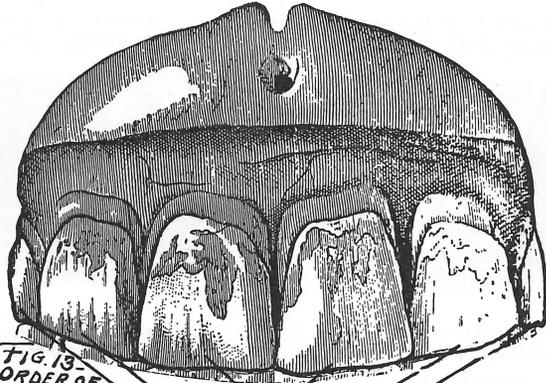


FIG. 13 -
ORDER OF
APPEARANCE OF
PERMANENT
INCISORS

2½ to 3 YR.

3½ to 4 YRS.

4½ to 5 YRS.

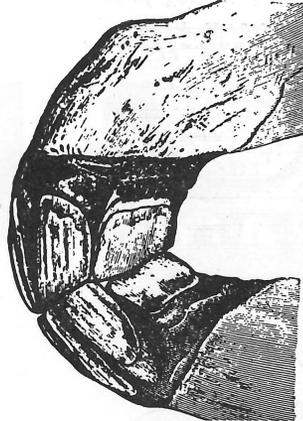


FIG. 14 - FIVE YEARS
NOTE THE SLOPE OF THE TEETH -

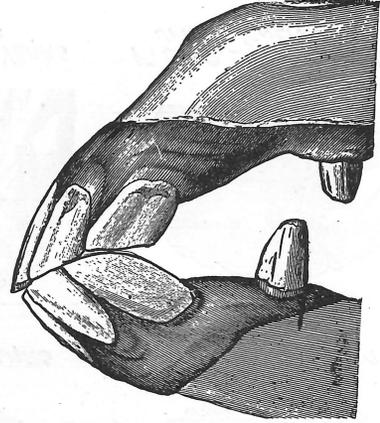
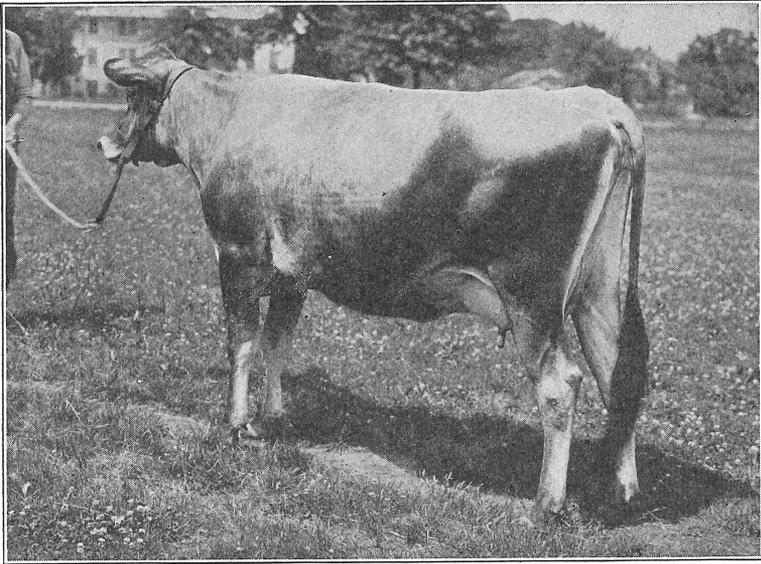


FIG. 15 - TWENTY ONE YEARS

Tooth Characteristics of Horses of Various Ages

SCORE CARD FOR DAIRY COWS

Good Dairy Type

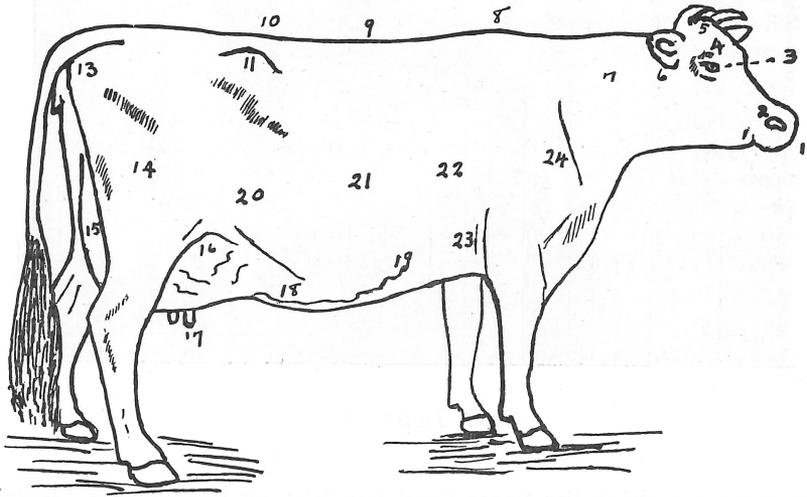
Directions for Using the Score Card and Writing Reasons for Placing

The score card is to be used in studying the parts of an animal's body and their relative importance. It is not especially designed for deciding which of two or more animals is the best.

Figures opposite the parts mentioned on the score card represent the relative importance of those parts in a perfect animal. Any deficiency in a part should be noted by deducting from the perfect score and writing result in the column headed "member's score."

Considerable practice with the score card is necessary in order to become thoroughly familiar with the various parts of the animals studied and their relative importance. After sufficient score card practice, a written comparison of two animals should be made, discussing their relative merits point by point.

There should be four animals in the placing exercise. They should be ranked according to their relative merits and reasons written for such ranking in the spaces on the opposite page. The most important reasons should be mentioned first.



- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Mouth | 9. Back | 17. Teats |
| 2. Muzzle | 10. Loin | 18. Mammary Vein |
| 3. Width between eyes | 11. Hip Bones | 19. Milk Well. |
| 4. Forehead | 12. Tail setting | 20. Flank |
| 5. Poll | 13. Pin bones | 21. Barrel |
| 6. Ear | 14. Thighs | 22. Heart Girth |
| 7. Neck | 15. Rear Udder | 23. Chest |
| 8. Withers | 16. Fore Udder | 24. Shoulders |

SCORE CARD FOR DAIRY CATTLE

SCALE OF POINTS	Per Cent	1	2	3	4
INDICATING EFFICIENCY OF MILK SECRETING SYSTEM—FORTY POINTS:					
Udder —large, evenly quartered, well held up, not meaty, attachments long, teats squarely placed and of convenient size.....	30				
Milk Veins —capacious, entering a few large wells or numerous small ones.....	10				
	40				
INDICATING CAPACITY—TWENTY-FIVE POINTS:					
Muzzle —wide.....	1				
Jaw —wide in angle, strong.....	1				
Barrel —deep, wide, long, well held up, with ribs broad, long, far apart, slanting, well sprung.....	23				
	25				
INDICATING CONSTITUTIONAL STRENGTH AND VIGOR—FIFTEEN POINTS:					
Nostrils —large, expanded.....	1				
Eye , prominent, bright, intelligent.....	1				
Chest —wide, deep.....	4				
Skeleton —developed for strength, of good quality; roomy, long and level at pelvis.....	5				
Skin —loose and mellow showing good circulation and secretion.....	2				
Carriage —energetic, prompt, alert.....	2				
	15				
INDICATING DAIRY TEMPERAMENT—TEN POINTS:					
Body , wedge shape. General appearance angular and lean, yet clean cut and neat in every part.....	10				
BREED TYPE—TEN POINTS:					
Points characteristic of the particular breed such as size, color, temperament, ruggedness of build, etc.	10				
	Cut				
	Score				

PLACINGS AND REASONS CARD FOR JUDGING BY COMPARISON.

ANIMAL PLACED 1st:

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ANIMAL PLACED 2nd:

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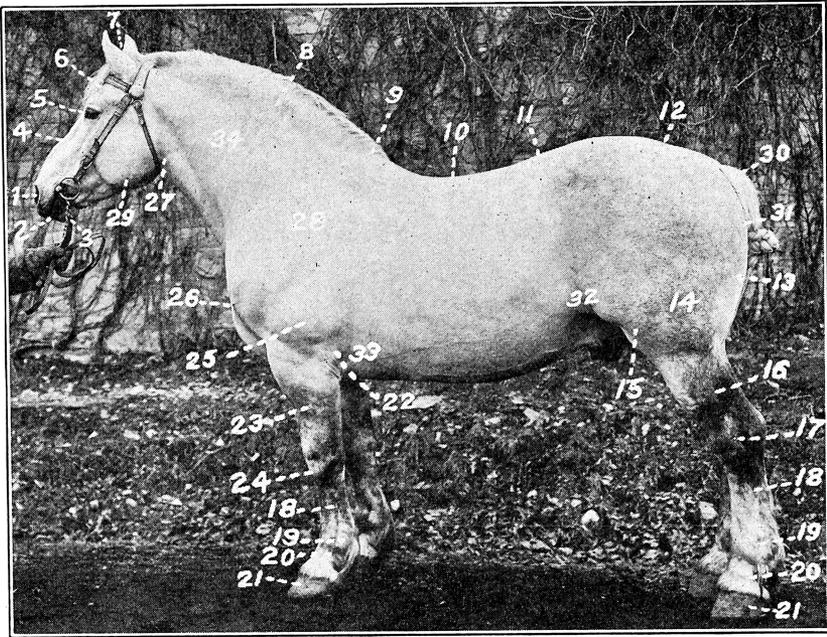
ANIMAL PLACED 3rd:

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ANIMAL PLACED 4th:

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SCORE CARD FOR DRAFT HORSES



- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Nostrils | 10. Back | 19. Fetlock Joint | 28. Shoulder |
| 2. Lips | 11. Loin | 20. Pastern | 29. Lower Jaw |
| 3. Chin | 12. Croup | 21. Foot | 30. Tail |
| 4. Face | 13. Quarters | 22. Elbow | 31. Buttocks |
| 5. Eye | 14. Thigh | 23. Forearm | 32. Hind Flank |
| 6. Forehead | 15. Stifle | 24. Knee | 33. Fore Flank |
| 7. Ears | 16. Gaskin | 25. Arm | 34. Neck |
| 8. Crest | 17. Hock | 26. Breast | |
| 9. Withers | 18. Cannon | 27. Throatlatch | |

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE SCORE CARD AND WRITING REASONS FOR PLACING

The score card is to be used in studying the parts of an animal's body and their relative importance. It is not especially designed for deciding which of two or more animals is the best.

Figures opposite the parts mentioned on the score card represent the relative importance of those parts in a perfect animal. Any deficiency in a part should be noted by deducting from the perfect score in accordance with the degree of the deficiency and writing same in the column headed "Member's Score".

Considerable practice with the score card is necessary in order to become thoroly familiar with the various parts of the animals studied and their relative importance. After sufficient score card practice, a written comparison of two animals should be made discussing their relative merits point by point.

With practice more animals should be added and in the written comparison they should be ranked according to their relative merits and reasons written for such ranking. The most important reasons should be mentioned first.

Club members should begin by scoring the best draft horse found at home or at some neighbor's. Score as many as six animals if possible. Next, all the club members should score the same animal. Then compare the various scores and discuss the same. If possible, score six animals in this way.

Placing: Begin placing by comparing two animals stating which is best and give reasons for the same. After this compare three or four animals in the same way.

SCORE CARD FOR DRAFT HORSES

SCALE OF POINTS	Possible	Member's Score	Member's Score	Member's Score	Member's Score
GENERAL APPEARANCE—26 Points					
Height,	1				
Weight, over 1,600 lbs. in good condition	5				
Form, broad, massive	4				
Quality, bone clean, large, strong; tendons clean	4				
Action, energetic	10				
Temperament, good disposition	2				
HEAD AND NECK—8 Points					
Head, well carried	1				
Muzzle, neat, large nostrils	1				
Eyes, full, bright, large	1				
Forehead, broad, full	1				
Ears, medium size, tapering, well carried	1				
Lower Jaws, angles wide, space clean	1				
Neck, medium length, well muscled, arched	2				
FOREQUARTERS—23 Points					
Shoulders, long, moderately sloping, heavily and smoothly muscled	3				
Arms, short, heavily muscled	1				
Forearm, long, wide, clean, heavily muscled	2				
Knees, straight, wide, deep, clean	2				
Cannons, short, wide, clean; tendons large, clean	2				
Fetlocks, strong, clean	1				
Pasterns, moderate slope and length, strong, clean	3				
Feet, large, sound; horns dense, waxy; soles concave	7				
Legs, viewed in front, a perpendicular line from the point of the shoulder should fall upon the center of the knee, cannon, pastern and foot; from the side a perpendicular line dropping from the center of the elbow joint should fall upon the center of the knee and pastern joints and back of hoof	2				
BODY—10 Points					
Withers, moderate height, smooth, extending well back	1				
Chest, deep, breast bone low, girth large	2				
Ribs, deep, well sprung, closely ribbed to hip	2				
Back, broad, short	2				
Loins, broad, short	2				
Underline, long, low, low flank	1				
HIND QUARTERS—33 Points					
Hips, broad, smooth, level	2				
Croup, long, wide, heavily muscled, not markedly drooping	2				
Tail, attached high, well carried	1				
Thighs, deep, broad, heavily muscled	2				
Quarters, deep, heavily muscled	2				
Stifles, clean, strong	2				
Gaskins, (lower thighs) long, wide, heavily muscled	2				
Hocks, wide, deep, clean	6				
Cannons, short, wide, clean; tendons large, clean	2				
Fetlocks, wide, straight, strong, clean	1				
Pasterns, moderate slope and length, strong, clean	2				
Feet, large, even size, sound; horn dense, waxy; soles, concave; bars, strong; frog, large, elastic; heels, wide	6				
Legs, viewed from behind, a perpendicular line from the point of the buttock, should fall upon the center of the hock, cannon and foot; from the side a perpendicular line from the hip joint should fall upon the center of the foot and divide the gaskin in the middle; and a perpendicular line from the point of the buttock should run parallel with the line of the cannon.	3				
Total	100				

PLACINGS AND REASONS CARD FOR JUDGING BY COMPARISON.

ANIMAL PLACED 1st:

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ANIMAL PLACED 2nd:

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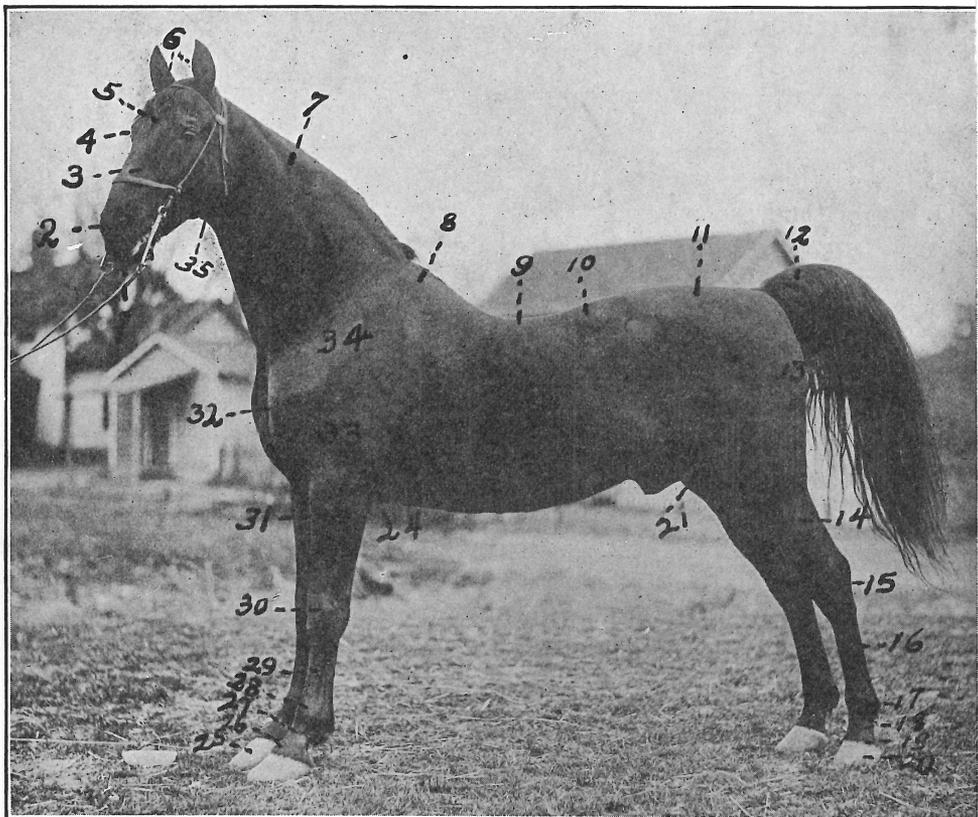
ANIMAL PLACED 3rd:

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ANIMAL PLACED 4th:

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SCORE CARD FOR THE LIGHT HORSE



BROADSIDE VIEW OF LIGHT HORSE

1. Lips	10. Loin	19. Hoof Head	28. Fetlock Joint
2. Nostrils	11. Croup	20. Hind Foot	29. Cannon
3. Face	12. Tail	21. Stifle	30. Knee
4. Eye	13. Buttocks	22. Hind Flank	31. Forearm
5. Forehead	14. Gaskin	23. Fore Flank	32. Breast
6. Ears	15. Hock	24. Elbow	33. Arm
7. Crest	16. Cannon	25. Forefoot	34. Shoulder
8. Withers	17. Fetlock Joint	26. Hoof Head	35. Throatlatch
9. Back	18. Pastern	27. Pastern	

Directions for Using the Score Card and Writing Reasons for Placing

The score card is to be used in studying the parts of an animal's body and their relative importance. It is not designed especially for deciding which of two or more animals is the best.

Figures opposite the parts mentioned on the score card represent the relative importance of those parts in a perfect animal. Any deficiency in a part should be noted by deducting from the perfect score in accordance with the degree of the deficiency and writing same in column headed "member's score".

Considerable practice with the score card is necessary in order to become thoroughly familiar with the various parts of the animals studied and their relative importance. After sufficient score card practice a written comparison of two animals should be made discussing their relative merits point by point.

With practice more animals should be added and in the written comparison they should be ranked according to their relative merits and reasons written for such ranking in the spaces on the opposite page. The most important reasons should be mentioned first.

LIGHT HORSE SCORE CARD

SCALE OF POINTS	Possible Score	Member's Score			
Age, estimated..... yrs., actual..... yrs.					
GENERAL APPEARANCE—28 Points					
Weight, estimated..... lbs., actual..... lbs.					
Height, estimated..... hands, actual..... hands	2				
Form, symmetrical, smooth, stylish.....	4				
Quality, refined; bone clean; tendons clean, defined; hair and skin fine.....	4				
Action, energetic, straight, true, elastic; walk, stride long, quick, regular; trot free, balanced, rapid.....	15				
Temperament, active; disposition good, stylish carriage.....	3				
HEAD AND NECK—8 Points					
Head, proportionate size, clean cut, well carried, profile straight	1				
Muzzle, neat; nostrils large, flexible; lips thin, even, firm.....	1				
Eyes, full, bright, clear, large, same color.....	1				
Forehead, broad, full.....	1				
Ears, medium size, tapering, well carried, alert.....	1				
Lower Jaw, angles medium wide, space clean.....	1				
Neck, long, well muscled, arched; throat-latch, fine, clean; wind-pipe large.....	2				
FOREQUARTERS—23 Points					
Shoulder, long, sloping, smoothly muscled, extending into back	3				
Arms, short, strongly muscled, thrown back, well set.....	1				
Forearm, long, wide, clean, strongly muscled.....	2				
Knees, straight, wide, deep, strong, clean, strongly supported.....	2				
Cannons, short, wide, clean; tendons large, clean, defined set back	2				
Fetlocks, wide, straight, strong, clean.....	1				
Pasterns, long, sloping, strong, clean.....	3				
Feet, medium and even size, sound, horn dense, waxy; soles concave; bars strong, full; frog large, elastic; heels wide, strongly supported.....	6				
Legs, viewed in front, a perpendicular line from the point of the shoulder should fall upon the center of the knee, cannon, pastern and foot; from the side, a perpendicular line dropping from the center of the elbow joint should fall upon the center of the knee and pastern joints and back of hoof.....	3				
BODY—10 Points					
Withers, moderate height, smooth, extending well back.....	1				
Chest, deep, wide, breast bone low; girth large.....	2				
Ribs, deep, well sprung, closely ribbed to hip.....	2				
Back, broad, short, strong, muscular.....	2				
Loins, broad, short, wide, strongly and smoothly muscled.....	2				
Underline, long, low; flanks well let down.....	1				
HIND QUARTERS—31 Points					
Hips, broad, smooth, level.....	2				
Croup, long, wide, muscular, not markedly drooping.....	2				
Tail, attached high, well carried.....	1				
Thighs, deep, broad, strongly muscled.....	2				
Quarters, deep, heavily muscled.....	1				
Stiffes, strong, clean, muscular.....	2				
Gaskins (lower thighs) long, wide, strongly muscled.....	2				
Hocks, large, strong, wide, deep, clean.....	6				
Cannons, short, wide, clean; tendons large, clean and well defined, set back.....	2				
Fetlocks, wide, straight, strong, clean.....	1				
Pasterns, long, sloping, strong, clean.....	3				
Feet, medium and even size, sound, horn dense, waxy; soles concave; bars strong, full; frog large, elastic; heels wide, strongly supported.....	4				
Legs, viewed from behind, a perpendicular line from the point of buttock should fall upon the center of the hock, cannon and foot; from the side a perpendicular line from the hip joints should fall upon the center of the foot and divide the gaskin in the middle; and a perpendicular line from the point of the buttock should run parallel with the line of the cannon.....	3				
Total.....	100				

PLACING AND REASONS CARD FOR JUDGING BY COMPARISON.

ANIMAL PLACED 1st:

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ANIMAL PLACED 2nd:

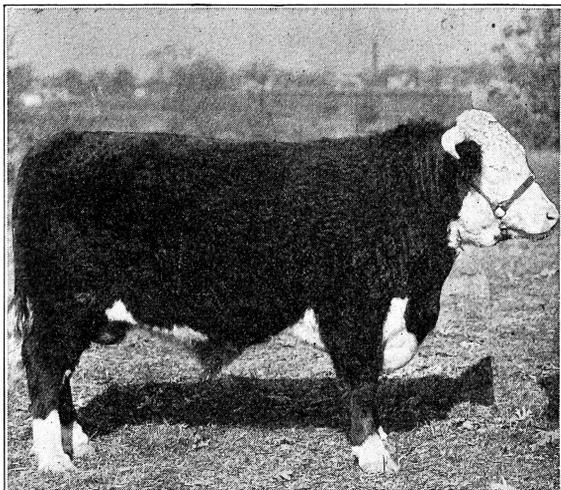
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ANIMAL PLACED 3rd:

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ANIMAL PLACED 4th:

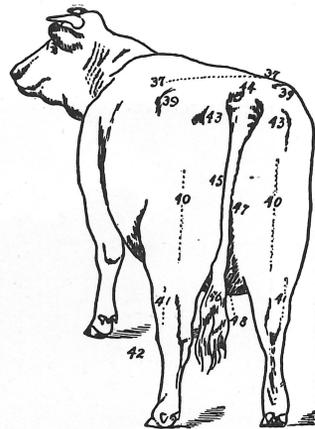
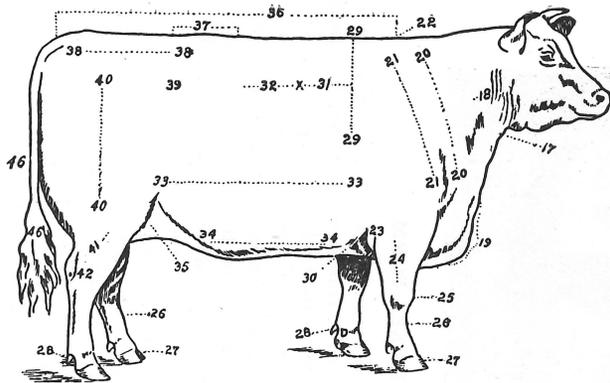
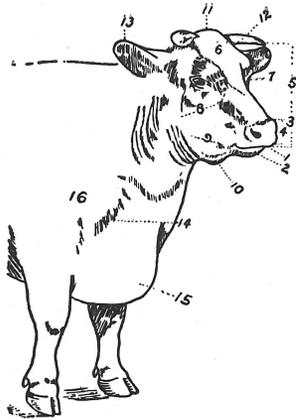
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SCORE CARD FOR BEEF CATTLE**CORRECT BEEF FORM**

The first step in the judging of beef cattle is to study the various parts of the animal. The use of this score card will enable club members to become familiar with the various parts of a beef animal and learn their relative importance. Club members can learn what constitutes the correct beef form by making a careful study of several good individuals and photographs of prize winning animals at the best live stock shows. The ideal beef animal should be deep, broad, and compact, with a wide evenly fleshed back, straight top and underline, well sprung ribs, full and deep hindquarters, deep twist, short, straight and well placed legs.

The score card is for detailed study of the various parts of an individual and is not especially designed for determining the best individual within a group. Much use of the score card is necessary for club members to become thoroughly familiar with the various parts of animals and their importance. Members should begin their study by scoring the best beef animals in their community. The figures opposite the names of the parts of the animal, mentioned on the score card represent the relative value of that part of a perfect animal. Any part of the animal being scored which does not in the member's judgment meet the requirements for the ideal beef form should be given a lower score. This figure should be placed under "member's score". As many as ten animals should be scored under the supervision of the club leader.

After members have had sufficient score card practice to become familiar with the various parts, two animals should be compared part by part according to their relative merits. In making comparisons always note differences in the most important parts first, such as: form, loin, back, ribs, and twist. This comparison will give sufficient reasons for placing one individual above another. When comparing a group of three or more animals they should be placed first, second, third, and so on, according to their merits. Comparisons or reasons for rating may be either written or stated orally, but they should tell why one animal is better than or inferior to another rather than give a description of the individual.



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|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Mouth | 13. Ear | 25. Knee | 37. Loin |
| 2. Lips | 14. Breast | 26. Cannon | 38. Rump |
| 3. Nostrils | 15. Brisket | 27. Hoof | 39. Hooks (hip joints) |
| 4. Muzzle | 16. Shoulder point | 28. Dew Claws | 40. Thighs |
| 5. Face | 17. Throat | 29. Crops | 41. Gaskin or lower thigh |
| 6. Forehead | 18. Neck | 30. Fore flank | 42. Hock |
| 7. Eye | 19. Dewlap | 31. Fore ribs | 43. Pin bones |
| 8. Cheek | 20. Shoulder vein | 32. Mid ribs | 44. Tail head |
| 9. Jaw | 21. Shoulder | 33. Barrel (middle) | 45. Tail |
| 10. Tongue fat (feeders wattle) | 22. Tops of shoulder | 34. Belly | 46. Switch |
| 11. Poll | 23. Elbow | 35. Flank | 47. Twist |
| 12. Horn | 24. Arm | 36. Back | 48. Udder |

SCALE OF POINTS	Pos- sible score	Member's score			
		1	2	3	4
GENERAL APPEARANCE—26 Points					
Height, score according to age	6				
Form, straight top line and underline: deep broad, low medium length, symmetrical, compact, standing squarely on legs	8				
Quality, bone of firm texture; fine skin; silky hair; clearly defined features and joints; mellow touch	6				
Condition, thick, even covering of firm flesh, especially in regions of valuable cuts; indicating finish; light in offal	6				
HEAD AND NECK—8 Points					
Muzzle, good size, lips thin; nostrils large and well apart; jaws wide	1				
Face, short, broad, profile straight	1				
Forehead, broad	1				
Eyes, large, full, clear, bright	1				
Ears, well carried, fine, medium size	1				
Neck, thick, short, throat clean, dewlap slight	3				
FOREQUARTERS—12 Points					
Shoulder Vein, full, smooth	3				
Shoulders, smoothly covered with firm flesh; compact	5				
Brisket, broad, full; breast wide	2				
Legs, straight, short, strong, wide apart; forearm full; shank fine; feet sound	2				
BODY—32 Points					
Chest, deep, broad; girth large; fore flank full	4				
Crops, full, thick, even with shoulders	5				
Back, broad, straight, medium length; thickly, evenly and firmly fleshed	7				
Ribs, deep, well sprung, closely set, thickly, evenly and firmly fleshed	7				
Loin, broad, straight, thickly, evenly and firmly fleshed	7				
Flanks, full, low	2				
HIND QUARTERS—22 Points					
Hips, smoothly covered, proportionate width	3				
Rump, long, level, width well carried back; thickly, evenly and firmly fleshed	5				
Pin Bones, wide apart; not prominent	1				
Tail, fine, tapering, medium length	1				
Thighs, deep, wide, well fleshed	4				
Twist, deep, broad, well filled	6				
Legs, straight, short, strong, shank smooth, feet sound	2				
Total	100				

Animal Scored (1) Date

Animal Scored (2) Date

Animal Scored (3) Date

Animal Scored (4) Date

Member Standing

PLACINGS AND REASONS CARD FOR JUDGING BY COMPARISON.

ANIMAL PLACED 1st:

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ANIMAL PLACED 2nd:

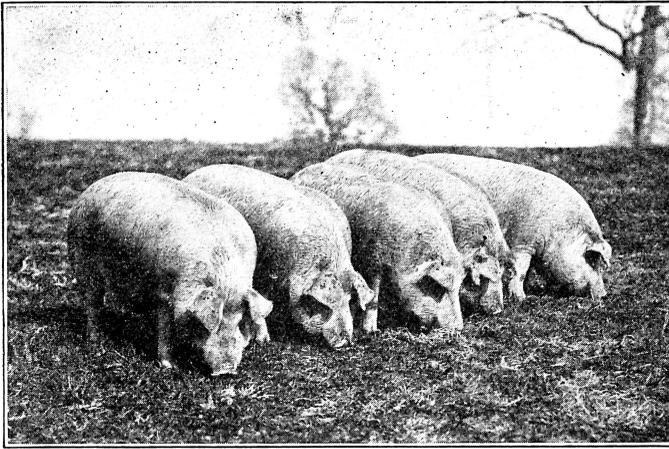
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ANIMAL PLACED 3rd:

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ANIMAL PLACED 4th:

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SCORE CARD FOR LARD HOGS

A Group of Purebred Chester Whites

Directions for Using the Score Card and Writing Reasons for Placing

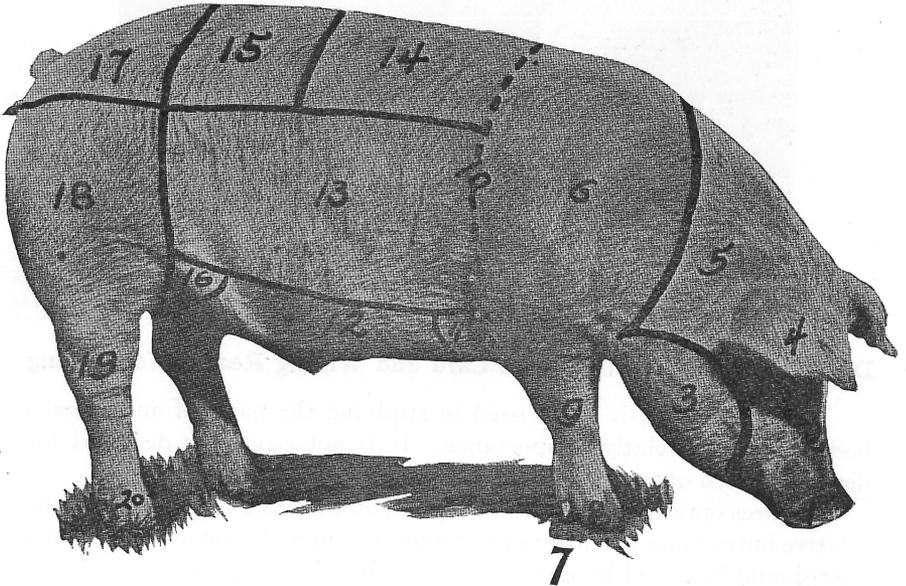
The score card is to be used in studying the parts of an animal's body and their relative importance. It is not especially designed for deciding which of two or more animals is the best.

Figures opposite the parts mentioned on the score card represent the relative importance of those parts in a perfect animal. Any deficiency in a part should be noted by deduction from the perfect score.

Considerable practice with the score card is necessary in order to become thoroughly familiar with the various parts of the animals studied and their relative importance. After sufficient score card practice, a written comparison of two animals should be made discussing their relative merits point by point.

There should be four animals in the placing exercise. Each should be given a number. The best should be placed first and the reasons given. The next best should be placed second and reasons given why it is better than the third best. The most important reasons should be mentioned first.

SCORE CARD FOR PORK HOGS



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|----------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Snout | 6. Shoulder | 11. Fore Flank | 16. Hind Flank |
| 2. Face | 7. Dewclaw | 12. Belly | 17. Rump |
| 3. Jowl | 8. Foot | 13. Side | 18. Ham |
| 4. Ear | 9. Foreleg | 14. Back | 19. Hind Leg |
| 5. Neck | 10. Heart Girth | 15. Loin | 20. Pastern |

SCORE CARD FOR LARD HOGS

SCALE OF POINTS	Perfect Score	Member's Score		
Age—estimated..... yrs., actual..... yrs.				
GENERAL APPEARANCE—26 Points.				
Weight—estimated..... lbs., actual..... lbs. score according to age.....	6			
Form, arched back, straight underline; deep, broad, medium length, symmetrical, compact, standing squarely on legs.....	8			
Quality, bone of firm texture, fine skin, silky hair, clearly defined features and joints; mellow touch.....	6			
Condition, thick, even, covering of firm flesh, especially in regions of valuable cuts; indicating finish; light in offal.....	6			
HEAD AND NECK—8 Points.				
Snout, short, not coarse.....	1			
Face, short, broad, cheeks full.....	1			
Eyes, large, full, clear, bright, wide apart, not obscured by wrinkles.....	1			
Forehead, broad.....	1			
Ears, well carried, fine, medium size.....	1			
Jowl, full, firm, broad, neat.....	1			
Neck, thick, medium length, somewhat arched, neatly joined to shoulders.....	2			
FOREQUARTERS—10 Points				
Shoulders, broad, deep, full, compact, covered with firm flesh.....	6			
Breast, wide, deep, breast bone advanced.....	2			
Legs, straight, strong, wide apart, pasterns short and strong, feet strong.....	2			
BODY—33 Points.				
Chest, deep, broad, girth large, foreflank full.....	4			
Back, broad, slightly arched, medium length, thickly, evenly, and firmly fleshed.....	8			
Sides, deep, medium length, closely ribbed, thickly, evenly and firmly fleshed.....	8			
Loin, broad, strong, medium length, thickly, evenly and firmly fleshed.....	8			
Belly, straight, proportionate width, firmly fleshed.....	3			
Flanks, full, low.....	2			
HIND QUARTERS—23 Points.				
Hips, smoothly covered, proportionate width.....	3			
Rump, long, rounding slightly from loin to root of tail; width well carried back, thickly, evenly and firmly fleshed.....	8			
Hams, deep, wide, thickly, evenly, and firmly fleshed.....	10			
Legs, straight, strong; pasterns short and strong, feet strong.....	2			
Total.....	100			

Disqualifications.....

Animal..... Date.....

Member..... Standing.....

PLACINGS AND REASONS CARD FOR JUDGING BY COMPARISON.

ANIMAL PLACED 1st:

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ANIMAL PLACED 2nd:

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ANIMAL PLACED 3rd:

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ANIMAL PLACED 4th:

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SCORE CARD FOR SHEEP



The Breeders', Feeders' and Butchers' Type.

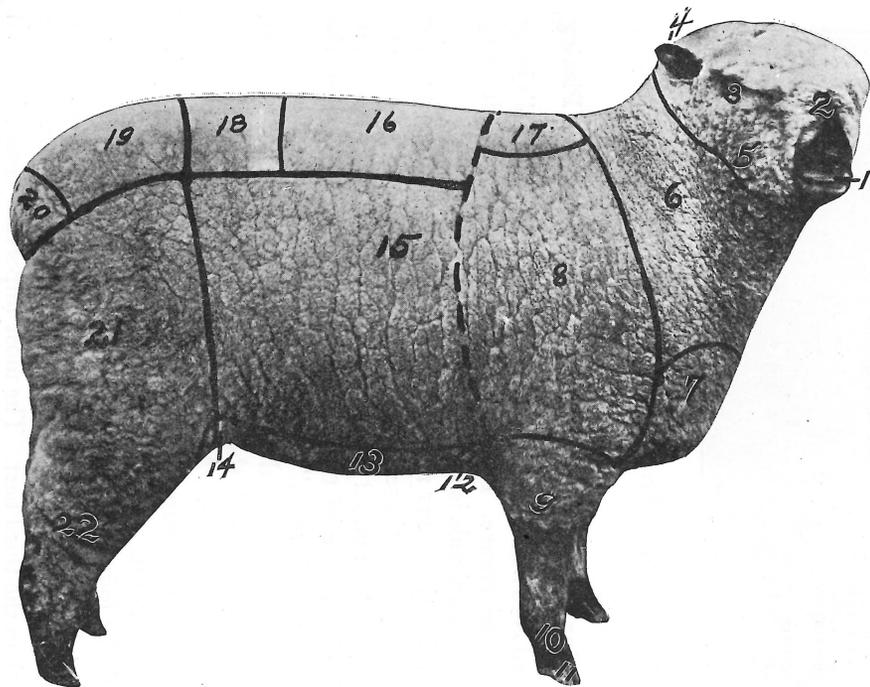
Directions for Using the Score Card and Writing Reasons for Placing

The score card is to be used in studying the parts of an animal's body and their relative importance. It is not especially designed for deciding which of two or more animals is the best.

Figures opposite the parts mentioned on the score card represent the relative importance of those parts in a perfect animal. Any deficiency in a part should be noted by deducting from the perfect score in accordance with the degree of the deficiency and writing same in the column headed "member's score".

Considerable practice with the score card is necessary in order to become thoroughly familiar with the various parts of the animals studied and their relative importance. After sufficient score card practice, a written comparison of two animals should be made discussing their relative merits point by point.

There should be four or more animals in the placing exercise. Each should be given a number. The best should be placed first and the reasons given. The next best should be placed second and reasons given why it is better than the third best. The most important reasons should be mentioned first.



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|-----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Muzzle | 7. Brisket | 13. Belly | 19. Rump |
| 2. Face | 8. Shoulder | 14. Flank | 20. Dock |
| 3. Eye | 9. Fore Leg | 15. Side | 21. Leg of Mutton or Thigh |
| 4. Ear | 10. Pastern | 16. Back | 22. Hind Leg |
| 5. Jaw | 11. Foot | 17. Withers | |
| 6. Neck | 12. Fore Flank | 18. Loin | |

SCORE CARD FOR SHEEP

SCALE OF POINTS	Possible score	Points Deficient	
		Member's score	Corrected
Age, estimated.....yrs., actual.....yrs.			
GENERAL APPEARANCE—28 Points			
Weight, estimated.....lbs., actual.....lbs.	5		
score according to age.....	7		
Form, straight top line and underline; deep, broad, low medium length, symmetrical, compact, standing squarely on legs.	6		
Quality, bone of firm texture; fine skin, silky hair; clearly defined features and joints; mellow touch; fleece soft, fine, pure.	3		
Condition, healthy, naturally, thickly, firmly and smoothly fleshed, especially in regions of valuable cuts	1		
Style, active, graceful carriage	1		
Temperament, male: aggressive but not vicious; female: quiet, docile	5		
Sexuality	2		
HEAD AND NECK—9 Points			
Muzzle, good size, lips thin, nostrils large and well apart, jaws wide	1		
Face, short, broad, profile straight	1		
Eyes, large, full, clear, bright	1		
Forehead, broad	1		
Ears, well carried, fine, medium size	3		
Neck, thick, short, throat clean	1		
FOREQUARTERS—10 Points			
Shoulder Veins, smooth, full	4		
Shoulders, smoothly covered with firm flesh, compact	2		
Brisket, broad, full, breast wide	3		
Legs, straight, short, strong, wide apart; forearm full, shank fine, feet sound	3		
BODY—22 Points			
Chest, deep, broad, girth large, fore flank full	5		
Back, broad, straight, medium length; thickly, evenly and firmly fleshed	5		
Ribs, deep, well sprung; closely set, thickly, evenly and firmly fleshed	5		
Loin, broad, straight, thickly, evenly and firmly fleshed	2		
Flanks, medium, full, low	2		
HINDQUARTERS—16 Points			
Hips, smoothly covered, proportionate width	4		
Rump, long, level, width well carried back; thickly, evenly and firmly fleshed	3		
Thighs, deep, wide, well fleshed	4		
Twist, deep, broad, well filled	3		
Legs, straight, short, strong, shank smooth; feet sound	4		
FLEECE AND SKIN—15 Points			
Quantity of Wool, long, dense, even, well distributed over body	4		
Quality of Wool, fine, soft, pure, even, crimp close and uniform	3		
Condition of Wool, bright, strong, clean, yolk abundant	4		
Skin, pink color, clear	100		
Total.....			

Disqualifications.....

Animal.....Date.....

Member.....Standing.....

PLACINGS AND REASONS CARD FOR JUDGING BY COMPARISON

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ANIMAL PLACED 2nd:

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ANIMAL PLACED 3rd:

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ANIMAL PLACED 4th:

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