

# The 4-H COLT CLUB

4-H CLUB CIRCULAR 46

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## COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE UNITED  
STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

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# The 4-H COLT CLUB\*

## I. GENERAL OUTLINE

### Object

The object of the 4-H colt club project is to organize farm boys and girls into groups to demonstrate how to care for and manage a colt, including training it to lead and work; to keep farm youth interested in horses and mules; to stimulate an appreciation of the value of horses and mules on the farm as an economical source of farm power; and to train the members in leadership.

### Requirements

**Work Required.**—Each club member is required to feed, care for, and train one or more filly or gelding colts under two years of age, preferably foals, for a period of at least six months, preferably from March 1, according to the instructions of the Extension Service of the Missouri College of Agriculture, and to exhibit the colt at a local round-up or show at the close of the club work for the year, or some time in the fall.

**Records Required.**—Each club member is required to keep a record of the weight of the colt at the beginning and at the close of the project, the cost and amount of feeds fed, a financial statement of the project, and to write a story of the club experiences for the year in a report blank provided by the Extension Service of the Missouri College of Agriculture. The following items of necessary expenses also should be covered where club members start with foals:

- (1). A mare valued at \$200.00 should be credited with probably \$20.00 depreciation, and the member's project should bear at least one-half of this depreciation.
- (2). The member also should assume the stallion fee on the colt, the interest on investment, the feed for developing the foal, and probably an item of expenses incurred by inconvenience and extra labor to care for the mare with the colt.

**Ownership Required.**—Each club member is required to own the colt or colts used in this project and to provide necessary feed for same. The local club leader and sponsoring committee should

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appraise the mares and colts for these records and make the values in keeping with the individuals involved.

**Time Required.**—Time required to feed and care for the colt.  
 Time for attending six or more club meetings.  
 Time for an all-day meeting.  
 Time for a club round-up or show.

### Organization

The 4-H colt club should be organized by January or February and the work should be completed by October 1.

**Organization of a Standard 4-H Club.**—A standard 4-H club is composed of a group of five or more members from the same community between the ages of 10 and 21 years, who are working on the same club project under the direction of a local club leader.

Each standard club is sponsored by a community organization of some kind, or by a small committee of interested persons, who are selected to speak and act for the community in cooperation with the county club leader in the conduct of 4-H club work.

If available, an interested farmer may be secured as an assistant for school clubs. Farmers or teachers who are interested should make good leaders for out-of-school clubs.

Standard 4-H clubs are required to hold at least six regular meetings during the club year. These meetings may be conducted as often as the local club leader and members desire; however, the meetings usually are conducted once each month. (See the club secretary's record book for complete list of standard Club Requirements and other organization suggestions).

Below are suggested subjects for a number of club meetings. It may be necessary to devote two or more meetings to the same subject, and to change the order of some of the meetings as an adjustment to the seasons of the year. *Local club leaders and members are expected to adapt these subjects to local community conditions.*

### Suggested Meetings for the 4-H Colt Club

#### I. Organization of the Club.—

1. The business meeting.—The local club leader in charge. (See Club Secretary's Record Book.)
  - (1). Explanation of the duties of the club officers and members.
  - (2). Election of club officers from the membership of the club: President, secretary, reporter, and song leader.
  - (3). Selection of a name for the club.
  - (4). Selection of a time and place for regular club meetings.
  - (5). Appointment of the business meeting for project instructions.
2. Instructions and Discussions.—The local club leader in charge.
  - (1). Distribution of club literature and report blanks and explanation of their use.

- (2). Explanation of standard 4-H club requirements. (See Club Secretary's Record Book.)
  - (3). Explanation of the project requirements for the 4-H colt club. (See page 3 of this announcement.)
  - (4). Setting club goals: Such as—
    - a. Every club member to complete work and exhibit.
    - b. Every member to try for place on demonstration and judging teams.
    - c. Every member learn to ride and drive.
    - d. Every member learn to hitch 4-5-6 horses, using bucking back ropes and lead chains on all except lead horses.
  - (5). Discussion of the main club events for the year.
  - (6). Discussion—Selection of the Colt. Page 6.  
Developing the Colt. Page 7.
  - (7). Assignment of work for the next meeting:
    - a. Assignment of the 4-H club pledge to be learned by all members before the next meeting. (See pledge in suggested outline of second meeting.)
    - b. Bringing of report blanks to the next meeting.
    - c. Assignment of one or more topics to be used in response to roll call, as:
      - (a). One requirement of a standard club and one or more good reasons for the requirement;
      - (b). A good growing ration;
      - (c). A ration for yearlings;
      - (d). A ration for brood mares;
      - (e). A ration for idle horses;
      - (f). A ration for horses at light work;
      - (g). A ration for horses at heavy work;
      - (h). Name a common unsoundness of horses;
      - (i). Name and characterize a breed of draft horses.
3. The social hour.

## II. Club Meeting—Rations, Feeding, Exercise and Grooming.—

1. The business meeting.—The club president in charge.
  - (1). Discussion: Growing ration, shelter and exercise. Pages 7-9.  
Members in repeating the National 4-H club pledge, as follows: "I pledge my *head* to clearer thinking, my *heart* to greater loyalty, my *hands* to larger service, and my *health* to better living, for my club, my community and my country."
  - (2). Roll call by the secretary, with responses as assigned at previous meetings.
  - (3). Reading of the minutes of the last meeting by the secretary.
  - (4). Unfinished business from the last meeting.
  - (5). New business.
  - (6). Songs and yells.
  - (7). Adjournment for work.
2. Instructions, Discussions and Demonstrations.—The local club leader in charge.
  - (1). Discussion: Growing ration, shelter and exercise. Page 00.
  - (2). Demonstration—Mixing a colt's ration or grooming.
  - (3). Assignment of work for the next meeting:
    - a. Bringing of report blanks to the meeting.
    - b. Discussion—Training, Care.
    - c. Topics for roll call, as:
      - (a). How to train colt to lead.
      - (b). How to care for colt's feet.
      - (c). Stabling of colt.

Assignment of individual demonstration.
3. The social hour.

**III. Club Meeting—General Horsemanship.—**

1. The business meeting—(Follow suggested outline for Meeting II.)
2. Instructions, Discussions and Demonstrations.—The local club leader in charge.
  - (1). Discussion: Training, Care, Hitching and Driving. Page 12.
  - (2). Individual demonstration as previously arranged.
  - (3). Assignment of work for next meeting on Judging.
  - (4). Topics for roll call, as:
    - a. Advantages of Multiple Hitch.
    - b. Advantage of Buck Strap and Lead Chain.
  - (5). Individual demonstrations to be given at next meeting as try-outs for the club demonstration team. Page 23.  
(An extra meeting may be advisable for further work and demonstration on Hitching and Driving and general Horsemanship.)
3. The social hour.

**IV. Club Meeting—Judging.—**

1. The business meeting. (Follow suggested outline for Meeting II.)
2. Instruction, Discussions and Demonstrations.—The local leader in charge.
  - (1). Discussion: Judging. Page 14.
  - (2). Demonstrations as try-out for the team.
  - (3). Assignment of work for the next meeting:
    - a. The Club Tour. Page 22.
    - b. Definite parts on the achievement program, as: Demonstration by the team; exhibit by all the members; typical club meetings by the club; songs and yells by the club; and report on the club achievements by a member of the club.
3. The social hour.

**V. Club Meeting—Tour to See Club Colts.—**A demonstration may be given, and plans for the achievement program should be discussed at the business meeting.**VI. Club Meeting—Achievement Program.—**The club achievement program should be held at the close of the work for the club year. Each member should hand in to the local leader the completed report blank, so that the results of all work of the club may be summarized for the year in the Club Secretary's Record Book. Details and Suggestions are given on page 22.**II. INTRODUCTION**

The colt club is organized for the purpose of giving the members information as to the place of horses in Missouri's agriculture, and an opportunity to appreciate the value of horses and to become skilled in horsemanship. The future of the horse and mule business as a farm enterprise, is dependent upon the knowledge acquired by the farm boys of today.

**III. SELECTION OF THE COLT**

The essential requirements of a draft horse are conformation, type, quality, weight, soundness and action. The true draft horse is characterized by massiveness and ability to move heavy loads at the walk. In order to be capable of performing this service, the horse must have a full heart girth; a heavy, compact, broad, deep body; short, broad, well-muscled back and loin; a long, broad, level, well-muscled croup; a well-muscled neck of medium length; clean fetlocks and pasterns are of special importance. The hocks

should be well-shaped, wide, deep and clean-cut. The fetlock should be wide, straight, strong and well-supported. Pasterns should be moderately sloping, of medium length and well-supported. In addition, the head should be clean, wide between the eyes, and of a size in proportion to the body. The shoulders should be of a medium slope and well-muscled. In temperament, the draft horse should be tractable but not too sluggish.

Good draft horses are produced by properly developing foals that were sired by draft stallions, possessing desirable breed characteristics, conformation, and quality, and out of good mares. In selecting colts for a colt club, care should be taken to secure colts that are the progeny of good stallions and out of good mares. The colt may be either a purebred or grade but it must show the inherent possibilities of developing into a draft horse of desirable size, conformation and quality.

The following publications will be helpful in selecting draft colts: Farmers' Bulletin Number 619—Breeds of Draft Horses—U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C. Judging Farm Animals, Charles A. Plumb. Farmers' Bulletin Number 779—How to Select a Sound Horse—U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C. Farmers' Bulletin Number 952—Breeds of Light Horses—U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C. Farm Work Mares and Colts, Missouri Extension Circular, Number 323. Horse and Mule Association of America—Booklet on Hitching. Wayne Dinsmore, Sec., Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

#### IV. DEVELOPING THE COLT

The colt should make at least half of its entire growth during its first year, and the care given during that period will largely determine the kind of a mature horse it will make. In addition to supplying feed to promote normal growth, care must be taken to see that the colt is given sufficient exercise and attention to insure the proper development of the feet and legs. Satisfactory development of the colt is dependent upon the proper amount and right kind of food, and on the control of parasites such as worms, bots, and lice.

#### V. RATIONS AND FEEDING

Good bone and muscle are of prime importance in the satisfactory development of the young horse, therefore, the ration should contain sufficient amounts of protein and minerals. The ration should consist of home grown grains, legume hay, and pas-

ture. Colts produced for replacements on farms should be fed as economically as the requirements for satisfactory growth will permit.

Experiments at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station show that a daily ration of  $\frac{3}{4}$  pound grain per hundred pounds live weight, plus plenty of roughage of good quality, fed to weanling colts getting ample exercise, tend to insure satisfactory development, and such treatment is conducive to growth of clean, sound joints, legs and feet. These experiments also show that colts may be fed heavier rations of grain and kept in higher condition, but with this comes an increasing tendency toward development of unsoundnesses of feet and legs. As farm work horses, colts fed the limited grain ration were as satisfactory as those full fed grain and were produced more economically.

Male foals ordinarily should be castrated when about a year old. A veterinarian should perform the operation.

Satisfactory rations for colts may be made as follows:

*Grain:*

1.  $\frac{1}{3}$  each, corn, oats and bran.
2.  $\frac{1}{2}$  each, corn and oats.
3. 4 parts oats, 1 part bran.

1 part of linseed meal with 10 parts of any of the above rations.

*Roughage:*

5 to 8 pounds legume hay and any one or more of these additional roughages fed at will: corn fodder; oats straw; corn silage; other roughages of good quality; winter pasture, permanent or temporary.

A mineral mixture of equal parts of fine lime, bone meal and salt should be kept where colts can get it.

Colts over one year old and to be used as replacements will make satisfactory growth on good pasture during the summer. Short pasture must, however, be supplemented with other feed to produce this result. A winter ration of  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of grain daily per hundred pounds live weight and ample roughage of good quality produces satisfactory development until colts are ready to go to work. If colts are to be sold between 1 and 4 years of age, feeding grain more liberally may prove profitable. Further details concerning the growing of colts from weaning time to maturity may be had from Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 316, Horses Grown on Limited Grain Rations. The recom-



mendations based on work done at the Missouri Station are approximate amounts and may be varied as indicated by the condition of the animal involved.

For the best welfare of the foal, it may be kept in the barn during the day while the mare is at work, and turned with the mare on pasture at night. Or, if it is not troublesome to the driver or dangerous to the colt, may be allowed to follow the mare at work.

While nursing foals, mares may work regularly but certainly should not be overheated or worked until excessively tired. Foals should not be allowed to nurse warm, tired mares until the mares have had a little rest and the first milk has been drawn from the udder. If the udder becomes uncomfortably full when mares are away from foals, milking gives much relief to the mares.

Colts at all times should be given the run of a lot for a part of each 24-hour period to prevent filled hocks and puffed fetlocks.

Work of the Missouri Experiment Station shows the following amounts of feed to have been consumed by foals, weanlings and yearlings. Colts weaned at 160 days of age consumed an average of 2.05 pounds of grain and .27 pounds of hay daily for the period. Weanlings weighing 535 pounds consumed 647 pounds of each oats and corn, 295 pounds of bran, and 1,550 pounds of alfalfa hay during the winter, and weighed 881 pounds when turned to grass as yearlings. Yearlings gained 410 pounds in 12 months and consumed 1,185 pounds of each corn and oats, 507 pounds of bran, 2,154 pounds of hay and were on pasture 200 days. The above amounts will indicate the approximate amount of feed necessary to develop foals, weanlings and yearlings. An abundance of clean fresh water should be provided at all times.

Henry and Morrison—Feeds and Feeding is a good reference on feeding horses.

## VI. EXERCISE

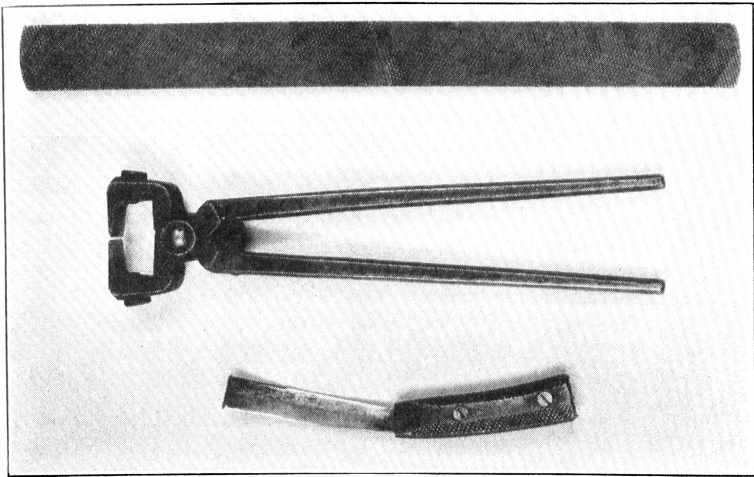
Exercise is of prime importance in developing the colt's bone and muscle. The colt should have the run of a good sized lot during the entire winter, except on days when it is actually storming. Many of the common unsoundnesses of horses develop as a result of a lack of exercise.

## VII. SHELTER

A roomy, well ventilated box stall free from draughts makes ideal winter quarters for the colt. The stall should be well bedded and cleaned out every day.

### VIII. CARE OF THE COLT'S FEET

Tough, well shaped feet in the horse are partly the result of proper and timely care given to the foal's feet. Even on gravelly soil, where the feet wear off as fast as is necessary, the wearing may be uneven. The colt's feet should have attention at least once a month. It is often necessary to shorten the toes until the frogs bear on the ground to aid in keeping the heels spread. Contracted heels and split walls usually are the result of neglect. Feet should be trimmed to bring equal bearing on all parts of the wall of the foot and to prevent wearing down faster at one point than another.

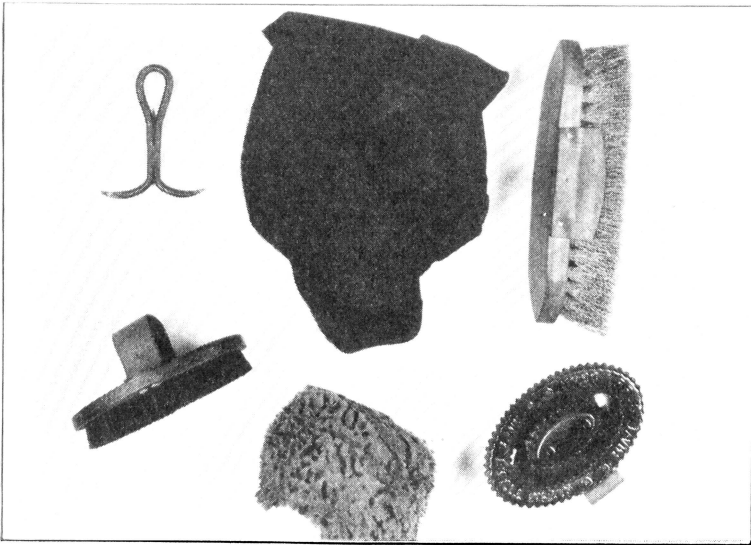


Tools Needed in Trimming Horses' Feet.

### IX. GROOMING HORSES

Horses under natural conditions keep their coats in good shape by frequent rolling in the dust, rubbing and shaking themselves. Under domestication, however, some additional attention on the part of the owner is necessary to get the same results and to improve the appearance. Grooming is essentially removing the dirt from the skin and hair, and rubbing them in an invigorating fashion which tends to increase circulation and adds to their health and appearance.

Essential grooming utensils include a dull curry comb, bristle body brush, rice root brush, flannel rub rag, sponge and hoof pick. The first step is to loosen the dirt and dandruff on the muscular



Essential Grooming Tools.

parts of the body by rubbing the reverse way of their hair with the rice root brush or a very light use of the curry comb; then, vigorously brushing in the direction that the hair lies with the rice root brush, thoroughly cleaning both skin and hair. The principal use of the dull curry comb is for cleaning the brush. Curry combs should never be used directly on the legs or other parts of the body where the skin lies next to the bone because it hurts the horse and may make the horse shy about having the legs handled. Next, brush the hair and skin thoroughly with the bristle body brush, brushing in the same direction that the hair lies, cleaning the head and legs with the rice root brush or body brush, straightening the hair of the mane and tail with the fingers and the rice root brush or body brush as required. A mane and tail comb may be used for this purpose but care should be taken to pull out just as little hair as possible, unless the mane and tail are abnormally heavy. With a sponge and pure water, wash around the mouth, eyes and tail setting. With a flannel rub rag, rub the coat vigorously, at the same time laying the hair smooth. A very little coal oil or other light oil on the rub rag adds to the luster of the coat. If oil is used, the coat should again be rubbed with a dry rag as soon as any dampness caused by the oil has disappeared. If the hoofs are dirty, they should be washed with an old brush. In cleaning the

hoof, clean dirt from the bottom of the foot, taking special pains to see that the crevices about the frog are clean. This is especially important since it is at this point that "thrush" frequently develops from horses being kept in the stable a part of the time.

### X. HALTER BREAKING THE FOAL

The value and usefulness of a horse depend on how it has been trained. The well trained horse that moves with snappy action and walks up against the bit is in demand because of the satisfaction in working such an animal. The training of a colt should begin at an early age. Colts that are halter broken when young have less fear of men and are more apt to be approachable in the pasture and stall. Kindness and patience are essential in training horses. Few horses are inherently vicious and all horses will respond to kindness. The well trained horse is not afraid, is safe to handle in the stable or in harness and will promptly obey the command of its master.

Habit and memory are the two main factors to be considered in training horses, and care should be taken to establish good habits. A definite word should always be used for the same command. Care must be exercised in helping the colt to overcome fear and understand what is wanted. First, teach the colt to wear a leather halter. Next, tie it in the stall with its mother for a short time, taking such precautions as will prevent injury to the colt. The colt should never be tied with a "draw" halter. Repeat until the colt stands quietly. It is then ready to be taught to lead. Start by leading the colt with its mother. Short lessons are best. Colts that are tired or tormented with flies through the hot part of the day do not respond satisfactorily. With the assistance of a helper, teach the colt to leave its mother as the next lesson. Teach it the starting and stopping commands. The first lesson in leading should be given in a small lot so that the colt will not get away. Leading can be facilitated by standing in front and stepping to one side and pulling sharply on the rope. As soon as the colt moves, release the pull and reward him with a pat. Do not make the lessons too long, as several short lessons are more valuable than one long one.

After the colt has been taught to lead at the walk, teach it to lead at the trot. When the colt is not in motion, teach it to stand squarely on its legs with head up. Place the front feet on ground that is a little higher than where the hind feet are placed. Do not expect the colt to learn more than one thing at a time.

## XI. GENERAL HORSEMANSHIP

The following paragraphs are included with the idea that the club member may add to his general knowledge of horsemanship. At the same time, it is recognized that the foals or yearlings used in the club project will not be ready for the further training described.

While the colt was tied, it should have become accustomed to being handled by being stroked and patted, first on the shoulder and body, later on legs, neck and last on the head. After some work, it will be possible to handle the colt and lift its feet without difficulty. The colt should become accustomed to the harness before it is hitched, being sure that the collar, bridle and other parts of the harness fit properly. The colt should be bridled and acquainted with the bit first. The first lesson in introducing the colt to the bit should last about an hour, no check reins being used. At the second lesson, the check reins may be adjusted by means of a surcingle, but not left on for over an hour. As soon as the colt becomes accustomed to the bit, it is then ready to be harnessed and trained to start, stop, and back. When the colt has learned to stop at the command "Whoa," it may be hitched.

Select a well trained, gentle horse for a team-mate and hitch the colt on either side, depending upon which side the trained horse is accustomed to work. Tie the colt back with the halter rope to the trace ring of the broken horse. During the hitching, the assistant should stand quietly at the colt's head, and afterwards handle the 20 ft. guide rope, attached to the colt's halter, to help hold the colt in check, if necessary. When the colt has learned to go well with a trained mate, it can be hitched to the wagon. After hitching, drive the horses around with the wagon, starting, stopping, and backing the team. This first lesson in hitching should not last for more than 45 minutes.

First, familiarize the colt with the wagon, rattle the brake and get up into the wagon so that there will be nothing to cause excitement when the wagon starts. Bring the colt and the gentle horse to the tongue and hitch. Have a short, stay chain on the older horse so it can start the wagon by itself. The driver should get into the wagon, and the one assisting should walk to the left or rear of the colt and hold the guide rope, or adjust it to the wagon. Drive only a short distance at a time and stop and start frequently. Use the brake to keep the wagon from running against the colt.

A field is the best place for the first hitching, but the colt may be driven on a quiet road after he becomes accustomed to being hitched. When the colt has become used to working on the left side, it should be hitched and driven on the right side.

It is well to remember that colts should be trained and not broken. (Breaking often means breaking the colt's spirit). Be kind and patient but firm, always speak in an even voice, and do not become excited. Use strong halters, ropes, and harness so the colt will not get away. Do not tire the colt with long lessons; several short lessons are more effective than one long one.

Bulletins that give additional information on training horses are: Farmers' Bulletin, 1368, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C. Horse Breaking, by Harry D. Linn, Published by the Horse and Mule Association of America, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

## XII. JUDGING

### Suggested Procedure in the Judging of Live Stock

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 usually should 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.

### **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.

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.

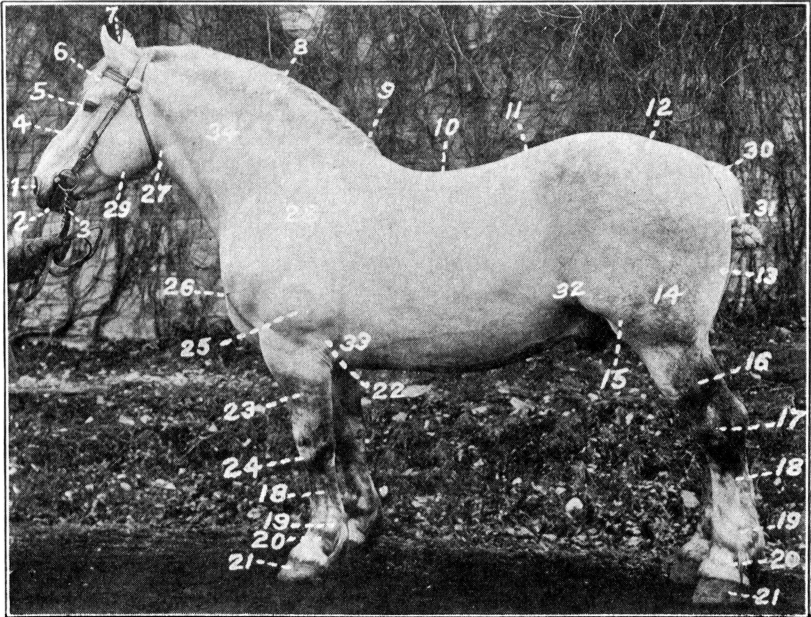
Begin placing by comparing two animals, stating which is better and give reasons for the same. After this, compare three or four animals in the same way.

### Score Card for Draft Horses

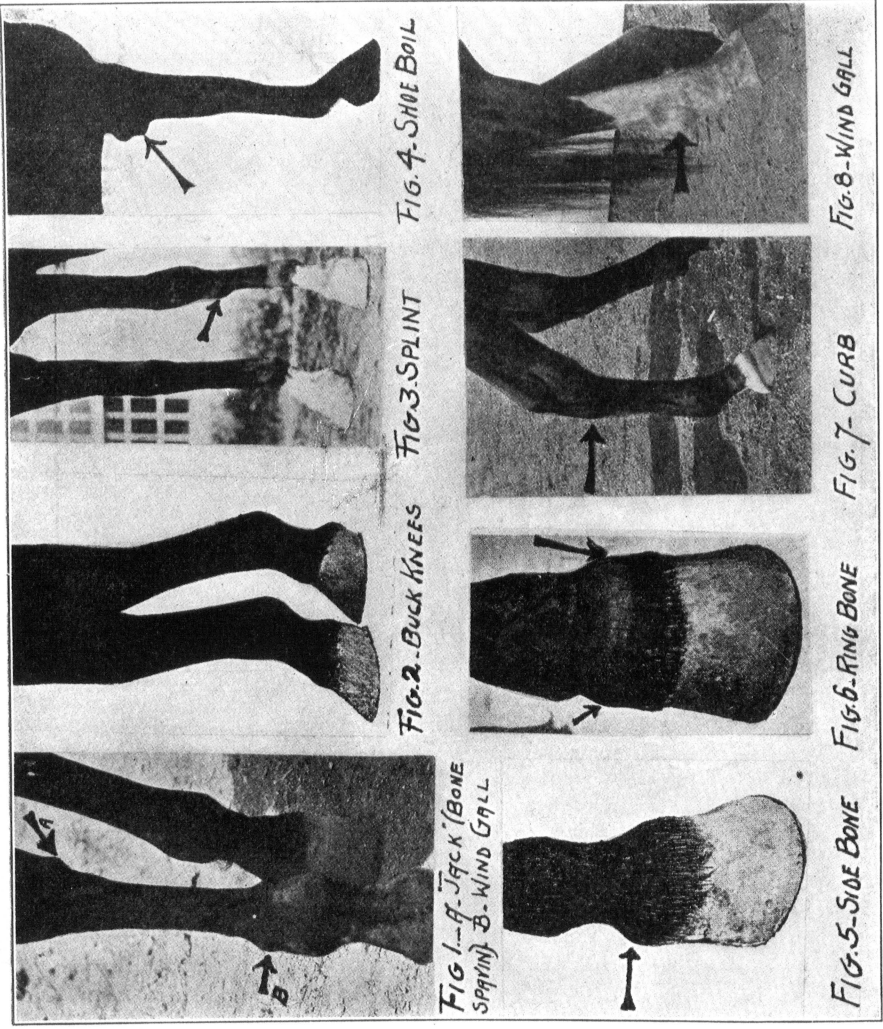
SCALE OF POINTS	Possible	Member's Score	Member's Score	Member's Score	Member's Score
<b>GENERAL APPEARANCE—26 Points</b>					
Height,..... hands	1				
Weight, over 1,600 lbs. in good condition.....	5				
Form, broad, massive.....	4				
Quality, bone clean, large, strong; tendons clean.....	4				
Action, energetic.....	10				
Temperament, good disposition.....	2				
<b>HEAD AND NECK—8 Points</b>					
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				
<b>FOREQUARTERS—23 Points</b>					
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				
<b>BODY—10 Points</b>					
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				
<b>HIND QUARTERS—33 Points</b>					
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				
Cannon, 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				



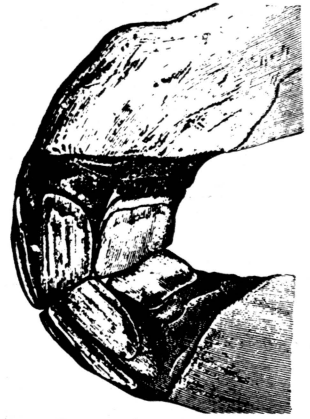
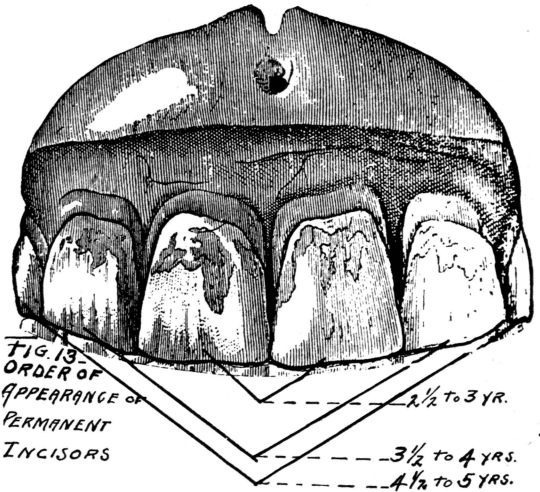
## Score Card for Draft Horses



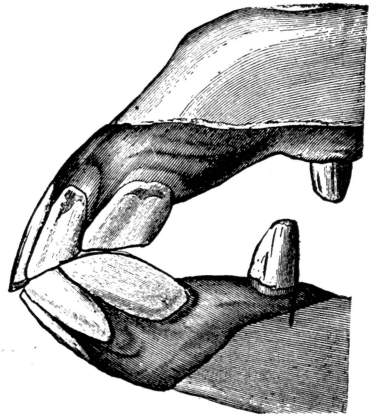
- |             |              |                   |                |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Nostrils | 10. Back     | 19. Fetlock Joint | 28. Shoulder   |
| 2. Lips     | 11. Loin     | 20. Pastern       | 29. Lower Jaw  |
| 3. Chin     | 12. Croup    | 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   |                |



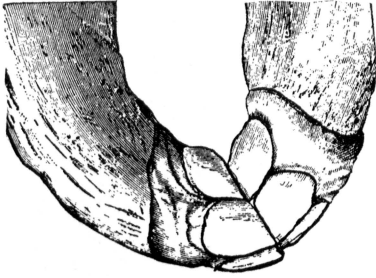
Common Unsoundnesses of Horses



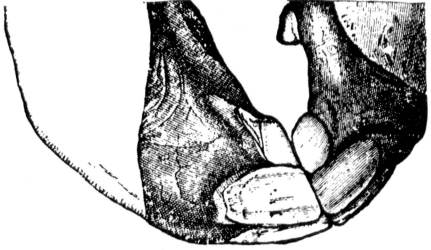
NOTE THE SLOPE OF THE TEETH -



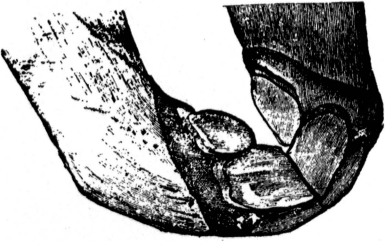
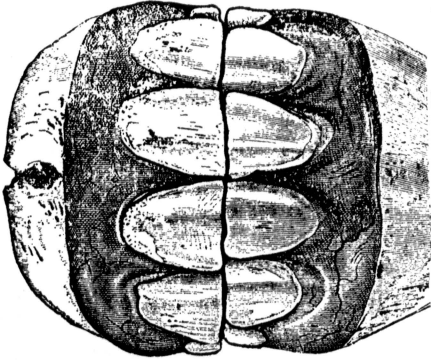
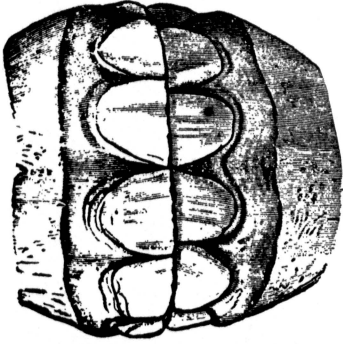
Tooth Characteristics of Horses of Various Ages



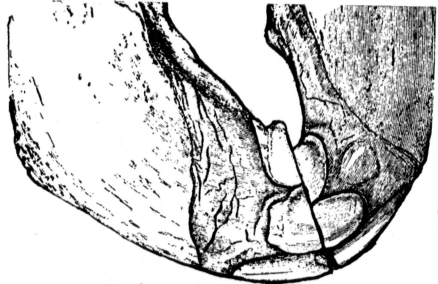
*FIG. 2 - TWO YEARS*



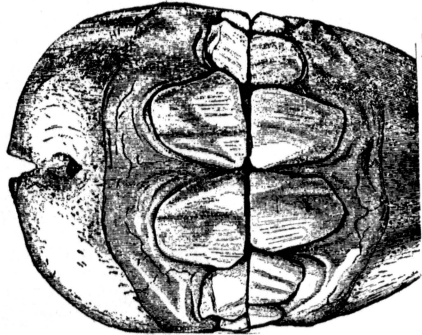
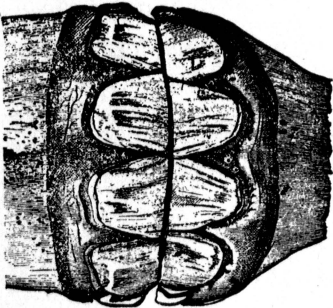
*FIG. 4 - FOUR YEARS*



*FIG. 1 - ONE YEAR*



*FIG. 3 - THREE YEARS*



Tooth Characteristics of Horses of Various Ages

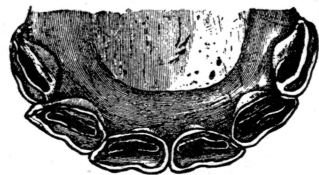


FIG. 5-FIVE YEARS  
LOWER INCISORS



FIG. 6-SIX YEARS  
LOWER INCISORS

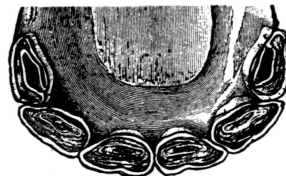


FIG. 7-SEVEN YEARS  
LOWER INCISORS



FIG. 8-EIGHT YEARS  
LOWER INCISORS

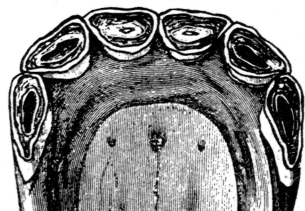


FIG. 9-NINE YEARS  
UPPER INCISORS

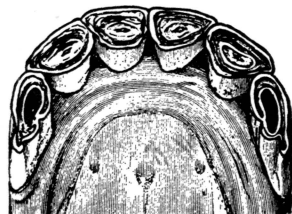


FIG. 10-TEN YEARS  
UPPER INCISORS



FIG. 11-ELEVEN YEARS  
UPPER INCISORS

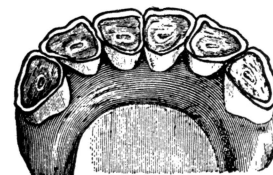


FIG. 12-FIFTEEN YEARS  
UPPER INCISORS

Tooth Characteristics of Horses of Various Ages

### XIII. THE CLUB TOUR

It is recommended that the tour be conducted in July or August, since the project work will then be far enough along to show results and farm work will not be so rushing. All colt club members, parents, and others interested should be invited to take part in the tour.

The program usually consists of a visit to one or more farms which have good horses, and a visit to as many of the club members' homes as possible. Each club member visited should show his project colt, or colts, and be prepared to tell the following facts:

1. Age and cost on date purchased.
2. Rations fed and amount fed to date.
3. Cost of feed and total expenses to date.

A regular meeting can be held during the noon hour. A demonstration on grooming the colt may also be given. Special training in judging should be given, if time will permit.

### XIV. ROUND-UP

The Round-up or local achievement program furnishes an opportunity for the members to compare results. The mere placing of the colts in order of merit means little unless each member understands the reasons for the placings. Therefore, if you do not understand, be sure and ask questions until you do. In this way, the experiences and understanding gained will prove of the most value in your next project.

#### Suggested Public Program

1. Exhibit of colts.
2. Typical meeting by the club.
3. Talk on the club's achievement by a club member.
4. Team demonstration.
5. Judging demonstration.
6. Making awards.
7. Plans for next year.
8. Adjournment.

#### 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, and other club events.

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.

### **XV. 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 demonstrating useful phases of the work program before the club soon after the processes have been demonstrated to the club group by the leader.

After two or three months of practical experience in handling real things, 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 by individual try-outs in 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.

#### **Suggested Subjects for Team Demonstrations**

1. Using 4-, 5- and 6-horse hitch.
2. Mixing rations.
3. Care of the horse's feet.
4. Training to lead.
5. Grooming the horse.

Any approved practice may be demonstrated which lends itself to demonstration methods of presentation.

### A Typical Team Demonstration For Colt Club Members

*Title:* Grooming the Horse.

*Team:* Two members of the club designed as "A" and "B".

*Reference:* Club Circular, page 10.

*Equipment:* (1). Dull Curry Comb  
(2). Rice Root Brush  
(3). Bristle Brush  
(4). Flannel Rub Rag  
(5). Sponge  
(6). Hoof Pick

*Time:* Fifteen to twenty minutes.

<i>"A" speaks and demonstrates</i>	<i>"B" assists</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Leads in giving club pledge.</li> <li>2. Gives brief history of club.</li> <li>3. Introduces team-mate and self.</li> <li>4. States title of demonstration.</li> <li>5. States object of demonstration.</li> <li>6. Lists equipment to be used.</li> <li>7. Gives reasons for grooming and</li> <li>8. Demonstrates use of brush and comb to clean the skin and hair. Describing proper use of comb to avoid injury to horse, limitation of the comb and does a good job of cleaning the animal, using Rice Root Brush mainly.</li> <li>9. Introduces "B" who will continue the demonstration.</li> </ol>	<p>Joins with "A" Stands at attention Gets horse to be groomed and holds in convenient position. Holds horse and assists, if necessary.</p>
<p>Holds horse.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. "B" demonstrates use of Bristle Brush to clean the coat and hide of the horse and straighten the hair. Does a thorough job while explaining what, why and how it is done.</li> <li>11. Demonstrates use of sponge and water to clean eyes, mouth and tail setting.</li> <li>12. Demonstrates use of a cloth for the rub-down while explaining the operation.</li> <li>13. Demonstrates cleaning of hoofs with Brush and water and by using hoof pick.</li> <li>14. "B" introduces "A" who will summarize demonstration.</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15. Summarizes:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1). Repeats subject</li> <li>(2). Gives objects and reasons for grooming.</li> <li>(3). Gives steps in proper grooming.</li> </ol> </li> <li>16. Asks for questions.</li> <li>17. Thanks audience for its attention.</li> </ol>	<p>If convenient "B" ties up horse and quietly collects materials while "A" summarizes. Take turns answering questions.</p>

*Note:* This outline represents a simple team demonstration. Other subjects may be similarly worked out.