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# University of Arizona

College of Agriculture

Agricultural Extension Service

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK  
CALF CLUBS  
DAIRY HEIFER CLUBS

*By*

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# BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

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## CLUB EMBLEM

The four-leaf clover with an "H" on each leaflet is the national Boys' and Girls' Club emblem. The four "H's" stand for the equal training of the head, heart, ~~and~~ hand, and for health.

## CLUB PLEDGE

As a true club member 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.

## CLUB MOTTO

MAKE THE BEST BETTER.

## CLUB CREED

The Arizona Club creed is: I believe in Boys' and Girls' Club work because of the opportunity it gives me to become a useful citizen.

I believe in the training of my head because of the power it will give me to think, to plan, and to reason.

I believe in the training of my heart because it will help me to be kind, sympathetic, and true.

I believe in the training of my hands because it will make me helpful, skillful, and useful.

I believe in the training for health because of the strength it will give me to enjoy life, to resist disease, and to become efficient.

I believe in the great trinity of club work—the school, the home, and achievement.

I believe in my country, in the State of Arizona, and in my responsibility for their development.

To the fulfillment of all these things I am willing to dedicate my service.



## ARIZONA BOYS' AND GIRLS' 4-H CLUB WORK

### CALF CLUB REQUIREMENTS

1. Members of this club must be between the ages of ten and twenty on January 1 of the ensuing year.
2. Each member must do his own work, follow instructions, and attend club meetings.
3. Keep a record of labor, cost of feed, and other expenses and receipts.
4. Make a final report, write a story at the close of the club year, and, if possible, exhibit at the community or county fair. Club year closes after Achievement Day.
5. A Standard Club is expected to train a demonstration or judging team, or both, for public demonstration.
6. All animals entered should be registered. If it is not possible to secure registered calves, good female grades from registered sires may be entered.
7. Calves should be entered in the club as soon after calving as possible, two weeks being the preferred age, and shall be fed and tended for four months.

### REQUIREMENTS OF 4-H DAIRY HEIFER CLUB

- 1 to 5 same as in Calf Club.
6. All heifers should be of registered stock if possible. If this quality cannot be had, then select heifers from dams having good production records.
7. Members must attend at least six club meetings.
8. Members should, if possible, enter at least one judging contest.
9. A story of the care given the heifer during the year, kind of feeds, etc., and describing the amount of growth, general appearance, etc., of the animal, and an account of the member's club activities will take the place of the usual record and story.
10. Club year closes November 1.

### THE PROBLEM

The 4-H Calf Club problem is:

Can a boy or girl raise a dairy calf successfully?

Can they raise it as cheaply or more cheaply than "Dad" does?

How does a calf look when it is raised "successfully"?

What are the best kinds of feed to give a calf to keep it well nourished and growing properly?

Shall it be fed all whole milk when butterfat is \$700 to \$1,200 per ton?

Shall it be fed all or part skim milk?

Shall it be fed grain when 100 pounds of grain, worth \$2.00 to \$3.00, is equal to 48 pounds of butterfat for feeding to calves? Or shall it be fed substitutes?

How often shall it be fed?

Raise the calf as cheaply as possible, and yet feed it so well that it grows as a good healthy calf ought to grow.

Join the 4-H Calf Club; get a calf; read directions, and answer these questions.

Two or more calves are cared for almost as easily as one.

### OUTLINE OF MEMBER'S JOB

4-H Club members must obtain the consent and help of their parents. "Dad" or Mother are always interested in helping boys and girls who want to help themselves.

Secure your instructions and records if you have not already done so.

Get your calf or heifer, following suggestions in this circular. Weigh your animal at the beginning of your club work.

Calf Club members keep records daily; Dairy Heifer Club members keep weekly notes.

All club members care for animals regularly.

All club members attend each meeting, checking upon records before attending.

Train for your demonstration or judging contest.

Make your final report and write your story.

### DIRECTIONS FOR 4-H CALF CLUB MEMBERS

#### SELECTING THE CALF

Good cows, properly fed and cared for, are essential to successful dairying.

4-H Calf Club boys should endeavor to start with the first essential by selecting only good calves. Although productive records of the calves' ancestors are the best evidence of quality, type and conformation should not be ignored. It is doubtful if one would be justified in purchasing a calf of poor type and conformation although backed by good productive records. In

selecting calves it is well to remember that high producing ancestors, although important, do not guarantee the performance of the offspring. Type and conformation indicating dairy temperament and production are important.

It is advisable to get as much as possible of both type and production for your money, but when the money is limited, one cannot expect to buy animals of good type and from ancestors with high production records. In this case it will be necessary to select calves with good dairy conformation and from untested ancestors showing good type.

Get good dairy conformation in your calves regardless of production records. Straight top line, big, long barrel, deep chest, large bright eyes, thin, loose skin, smooth bone, broad muzzle, and good dairy type are important points in selecting the calves.

It is generally advisable to purchase calves from nearby responsible breeders.

#### THE NEW BORN CALF

If a club member takes a new born calf, he should take every precaution to protect it from disease and prevent it from becoming stunted. As soon as the calf is born, its navel cord should be painted with tincture of iodine and dusted with boric acid. This is a protection against white scours. It is essential that the calf get the first milk from its dam. It is generally considered good practice to let the calf run with its dam for the first 24 to 28 hours. The calf should be fed only its mother's milk for the first 4 or 5 days. This colostrum milk is especially suited to the requirements of the young calf.

#### CARE AND ATTENTION

The care which the calf has will largely determine its development. It should not only be properly fed, but it should be kept in clean quarters, with an abundance of sunshine and fresh air. The containers used in feeding the calves should be kept clean.

The calf should be fed at regular intervals. It is well to feed the calf three times a day for a week or two. This is not essential, however, as calves do well on two feeds a day.

Do not overfeed the calf. For the first 8 or 10 days, 8 to 10 pounds of milk (4 to 5 quarts) is all the largest calf should have. A small calf like the Jersey should not have over 6 to 8 pounds. A good rule is to feed about 10 percent of the weight of the calf. The amount can be gradually increased until the calf is receiving 16 to 18 pounds of skim milk daily.

## CHANGING FROM WHOLE MILK TO SKIM MILK

The following table taken from "Timely Hint" No. 127 may be used as a guide in feeding calves. The amounts indicated in this table are for large calves, and would be too much for small calves.

TALBE NO. 1.—FEEDING YOUNG CALVES.

Age	Amount of whole milk per day	Amount of grain per day	Amount of skim milk per day
1 day	8 pounds	_____	_____
2 days	8 pounds	_____	_____
3 days	9 pounds	_____	_____
4 days	10 pounds	_____	_____
5 days	10 pounds	_____	_____
6 days	11 pounds	_____	_____
7 days	11 pounds	_____	_____
8 days	10 pounds	_____	2 pounds
9 days	10 pounds	_____	2 pounds
10 days	8 pounds	_____	4 pounds
11 days	8 pounds	_____	4 pounds
12 days	6 pounds	2 tablespoonful	6 pounds
13 days	6 pounds	2 tablespoonsful	6 pounds
14 days	4 pounds	4 tablespoonsful	10 pounds
15 days	4 pounds	4 tablespoonsful	10 pounds
16 days	2 pounds	6 tablespoonsful	12 pounds
17 days	2 pounds	6 tablespoonsful	14 pounds
18 days	2 pounds	¼ pound	14 pounds
19 days	_____	¼ pound	16 pounds
20 days	_____	¼ pound	16 pounds
21 days	_____	¼ pound	16 pounds
4th week	_____	¼ pound	16 pounds
5th week	_____	½ pound	16 pounds
6th week	_____	½ pound	16 to 18 pounds
7th week	_____	1 pound	16 to 18 pounds
8th week	_____	1 pound	16 to 18 pounds
9th week	_____	1½ pounds	16 to 20 pounds
10th week	_____	1½ pounds	16 to 20 pounds
11th week	_____	2 pounds	16 to 20 pounds
12th week	_____	2 pounds	16 to 20 pounds

The change from whole milk to skim milk should be made gradually, as indicated in the table.

## FEED FRESH WARM SWEET MILK

Milk should be fed fresh, warm, and sweet. A good plan is to feed whole milk immediately after milking, and skim milk directly after separating. Do not feed the foam on separator milk. Milk should be fed at approximately the same temperature

each day to avoid digestive troubles. Special care should be given feeding utensils to see that they are clean. In feeding separated milk special care should be given the separator, as it is often the source of digestive disorders.

#### FEEDING GRAIN AND HAY

The calf should be allowed to eat grain and hay as soon as it will. As whole milk is replaced by skim milk, grain should be gradually increased to take the place of the fat in the whole milk. A good way to teach the calf to eat grain is to place a little grain in the bottom of the pail after it has finished drinking its milk. After the calf has learned to eat grain, the grain should be fed dry. A tablespoonful is sufficient grain to start with, but should be gradually increased so the calf will be getting one-half pound a day at 30 days old. The grain allowance should be increased so the calf will be getting 2 to 3 pounds at 90 days of age.

The calf will begin nibbling at hay when about 2 weeks old. It should have access to a small amount of good quality alfalfa hay as soon as it will eat it. Leafy alfalfa hay will supply the calf with much of the protein, minerals, and vitamins needed for growth. The calf should be encouraged to eat alfalfa hay, but care must be taken not to overfeed very young calves on alfalfa, as it may cause scours. The hay allowance should be gradually increased as the calf grows older.

The following are some good grain mixtures for feeding calves:

1. For young calves  
2 parts cracked corn by weight  
1 part wheat bran
2. 4 parts corn meal by weight  
2 parts wheat bran  
1 part linseed oil meal
3. 4 parts rolled barley by weight  
2 parts wheat bran  
1 part linseed oil meal
4. For young calves  
Equal parts of cracked corn and crushed oats

#### PASTURE

The calf should have access to good pasture by the time it is 60 days old. Calves in pasture require very little hay, and green feed provides the necessary elements for proper development.

An abundance of shade and good water should be provided for the calf at all ages.

#### WEANING

There is no particular advantage in continuing feeding milk after 6 months of age. In fact, good healthy calves may be deprived of milk at 5 months with no bad results. The change from milk should be made gradually, so as not to upset the animal's digestive system.

#### STANCHIONS

Stanchions should be provided for feeding the calves to prevent them from sucking each other. Feeding grain immediately after the calves have finished drinking their milk will help to prevent sucking.

#### CARE OF YEARLING HEIFERS

The yearling heifers should be well fed to keep them in good, thrifty condition, and assure good growth. Good pasture or good alfalfa hay and corn or sorghum silage are satisfactory rations in Arizona. It may be advisable to feed some hay to heifers on pasture, because cows require a certain amount of dry feed when on pasture.

If the animals are to be shown at a fair, they should have some grain.

#### AGE CLASSIFICATIONS

The following classifications used at the larger shows should be taken into consideration in selecting calves if they are to be shown at the state fair.

1. Junior Calf.—A calf to be shown as a junior calf must have been dropped on or after February 1 of the current year.
2. Senior Calf.—A calf to show as a senior calf must have been dropped on or after August 1 of the previous year, but not later than January 31 of the current year.
3. Junior Yearling.—A calf shown one year as a junior calf will be a junior yearling the next year.
4. Senior Yearling.—A calf shown as a senior calf one year will be a senior yearling the next year.

#### PREPARATION FOR THE FAIR

The calf should be taught to lead with the halter from the start. About a month before the fair the halter should be left on for increasing periods until about a week before the fair it should be left on all the time. Each day the calf should be led around a little and taught to stand squarely on all four feet with its head up.

Ten feet of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rope will make a satisfactory halter. The halter should be put on behind the ears, and should come well up to the eyes, and not down near the end of the nose.

Always walk on the left side of your calf when leading it.

*Feed.*—A month or 6 weeks before the calf is to be exhibited, begin to feed a little extra grain. A grain mixture composed of five parts of corn meal, five parts of wheat bran, and two parts of linseed oil meal will make the coat soft and glossy.

*Care.*—Groom the calf daily. An ordinary curry comb and brush are satisfactory for this purpose, especially the brush. Tar soap and water should be used to keep the soiled spots clean. A general bath occasionally just previous to the fair is a good thing. Lather the coat freely with tar soap, rub well, and use water liberally in rinsing. The tails of all animals should be clipped to the switch, and it is generally advisable to clip the heads to just back of the ears. The horns should be polished. This may be accomplished by using a rasp to smooth off rough places, a bit of broken glass to smooth further, and oil and a flannel rag to shine the horns.

*Blanketing.*—It is good practice to keep the animals blanketed, especially during the day, or when they are in the barn. A satisfactory blanket may be made by ripping two burlap sacks open and sewing them together. Blanketing will help to give the animal the desirable "feeling" qualities and glossy coat.

Detailed instructions for fitting your calves for the fair will be given you in a letter in time for the preparation.

#### SCHEDULE FOR FEEDING CALVES

1. Leave calf with dam for 24 to 48 hours.
2. Feed milk according to size of calf. Calves weighing 50 to 100 pounds at birth should have 5 to 10 pints of milk a day—about 10 percent of the weight of the calf.
3. It is advisable to feed calves three times a day until about 2 weeks old, although calves do well on two feeds a day. The periods between feeding should be as nearly equal as possible.
4. The calf should have milk from the dam for first 4 or 5 days. Milk should not contain over 4 percent fat.
5. When the calf is 15 days old skim milk may be substituted for whole milk at the rate of 1 pound a day. The daily

allowance may be increased 2 to 4 pounds, depending upon the vigor of the calf.

6. At 20 to 30 days of age the calf may be fed skim milk altogether. The skim milk allowance should be gradually increased to 16 to 20 pounds a day. It is not generally economical to feed over 20 pounds of milk a day.

7. When about 15 days old, provide the calf with a limited amount of best quality alfalfa hay and grain. These feeds should be gradually increased.

8. The calf should be put on good pasture by the time it is 60 days old. Good pasture will provide sufficient roughage until calf is 6 months old.

9. The calf will begin eating grain at about 15 days old, and when one month old should eat  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound a day. Gradually increase grain allowance, so calf will be getting 3 pounds. This amount should be reached when calf is 80 to 100 days old.

10. A limited amount of best quality silage may be fed when calf is 30 days old, but it is not generally advisable to feed silage until calf is 60 days old. Silage is not essential when good alfalfa hay or pasture is available.

11. Yearling heifers will do well on good pasture, but it may be advisable to feed some alfalfa hay and grain.

Sickness in calves is usually caused by unsanitary conditions, irregular feeding, or both.

Don't feed moldy or sour feed.

Keep feed pails and feed boxes clean.

Remove any feed not consumed, and give only fresh, clean feed at next feeding.

Don't overfeed calf.

Feed good quality alfalfa hay.

Provide an abundance of shade and fresh, clean water for the calf.

## DEMONSTRATION TEAM CONTESTS

Each calf club or dairy heifer club should train either a demonstration team or a judging team. Nothing finer can come to a boy than to qualify for one of these teams. For directions about contests, rules, and score card for judging of demonstration teams, see Arizona Extension Project Circular No. 3, "The Arizona Boys' and Girls' Club Leader."

The following suggestive outlines for demonstration teams and judging teams are given:

**DEMONSTRATION TEAM OUTLINE**  
**THE BABCOCK TEST FOR BUTTERFAT IN MILK**

What demonstrator does	What team-mate does	Materials needed
<p>Demonstrator No. 1.— Introduces self and team-mate. Outlines demonstration. Gives brief word on quality of apparatus. Explains use of milk scales and record sheets. Discusses use of apparatus. Makes test measures, samples milk. Measures and adds acid, mixes acid. Places in tester and whirls.</p>	<p>Sees that charts for own speech are on hand. Shows apparatus as called for. Places materials convenient for team-mate. See that hot water will be available.</p>	<p>Charts, records. Milk scales. Milk record sheets. Stout table, Babcock tester, calipers, acid, bottles, samples milk, pipette, acid measure, etc. Means of supplying hot water.</p>
<p>Demonstrator No. 2.— Discusses "Why Keep Dairy Records." (Shows records and charts of milk production of different cows). "Why Test." (Shows records and charts of different cows, and calculations on what value would be at fat contents, showing different combinations necessary for a cow to pay her keep.)</p>	<p>Whirls tester.</p>	<p>Charts, records, etc.</p>
<p>Demonstrator No. 1. — Adds water and explains why; whirls.</p>	<p>Helps.</p>	<p>Hot water.</p>
<p>Demonstrator No. 2. — Continues discussion if possible, using chart showing amount of milk given by cows whose milk is being tested.</p>		
<p>Demonstrator No. 1. — Reads tests, computes value of milk. Calls for questions. Completes demonstration.</p>	<p>Cleans bottles, packs equipment.</p>	<p>Hot water. Can of earth to receive acid.</p>

**DEMONSTRATION TEAM OUTLINE  
FITTING FOR THE SHOW RING**

Speaker	Work of other demonstrator	Equipment needed
No. 1.—Introduces himself and team mate. Discusses: Proper feed and care to develop good show type.	Ties up calf. Acknowledges introduction.	Well developed calf. Post to tie calf to. Easel. Charts.
No. 2.—Mentions importance of good show ring equipment. Discusses importance of teaching calf to lead and assume good position and to behave in show ring.	Shows how it is done.	Calf.
No. 1.—Discusses care of skin and hair. Brushing and washing. Also use of blankets.	Ties up calf. Gets water, soap, and cloths. Brushes animal then washes part of animal. Dries part washed.	Pail with tepid water and soap. Wash cloth. Cloths for drying.
No. 2.—Discusses necessity of clipping and use in helping general appearance.	Uses clippers on animal.	Clippers.
No. 1.—Discusses trimming and polishing of horns and hoofs.	Trims and polishes horns and hoofs.	Hoof knife or rasp glass for scraping, or fine sandpaper, or steel wool. Woolen cloth and wax or oil.
No. 2.—Calls for questions from audience.	Gets equipment ready to take away.	

*Feed from Start.*—Proper feeding of animals for the show ring is one of the most important phases of dairy club work, and is probably a great deal more important than most beginners realize. It is impossible to make a good showing where competition is very keen unless one has his animal in proper condition and trained in such a way that it will show itself. Feeding is one of the most important phases of this work. Unless the calf has been properly fed, it is impossible for it to develop type

and form that are capable of winning. This feeding in reality should begin when the calf is born. For the first week the calf should be fed whole milk—about 3 pounds per feeding three times a day until the calf is a week old. Beginning the second week the calf may be changed from whole milk to skim milk at the rate of 1 pound per day. The noon feeding should gradually be reduced, and the morning and night feeds increased accordingly until the noon feeding is discontinued at the end of the second week. At this time the feed should be increased slightly each day until the calf is taking about 15 to 18 pounds of milk per day. Beginning the second week the calf will eat a little bright alfalfa hay, or possibly a small amount of grain mixture. Ground oats, bran, or shorts and corn meal, or equal parts of each may be fed as a grain mixture. The calf should be kept on skim milk until it is at least 90 days old, at which time the milk may be discontinued providing a liberal supply of dried alfalfa hay and a small amount of grain mixture is fed. It is best to feed milk when available until the calf is 5 months old. It is not the best policy to allow the calf to run on pasture without a small amount of grain or milk, as the pasture will not provide enough food nutrients to build the body as it should be built.

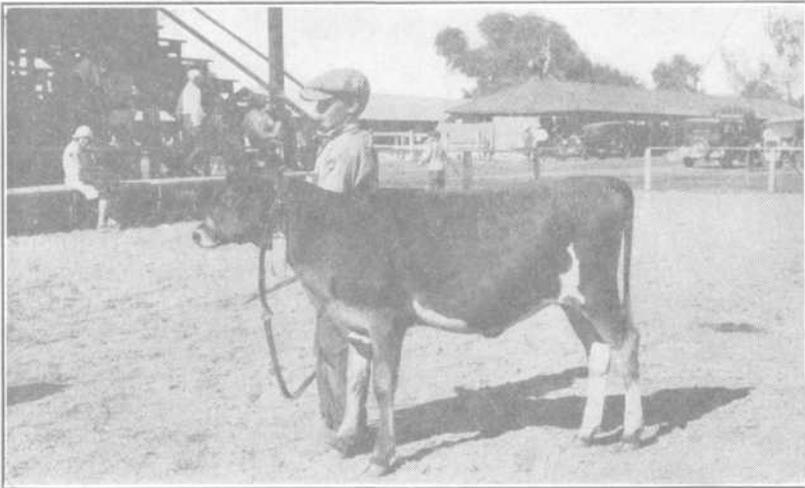


Fig. 1.—The champion 4-H calf and her owner. Arizona State Fair.

*Special Preparation.*—If the above system of feeding is followed, there is very little more that need be done so far as feeding for the show is concerned. Otherwise it is generally necessary to put calves on feed about 3 months previous to the show. Beginning at this time gives plenty of time to bring the calf up gradually and avoids the danger of overfeeding. A good grain mixture consisting of ground oats, bran, shorts, and corn meal or rolled barley should be used, and pasture, silage, or alfalfa hay. By all means do not overfeed at start.

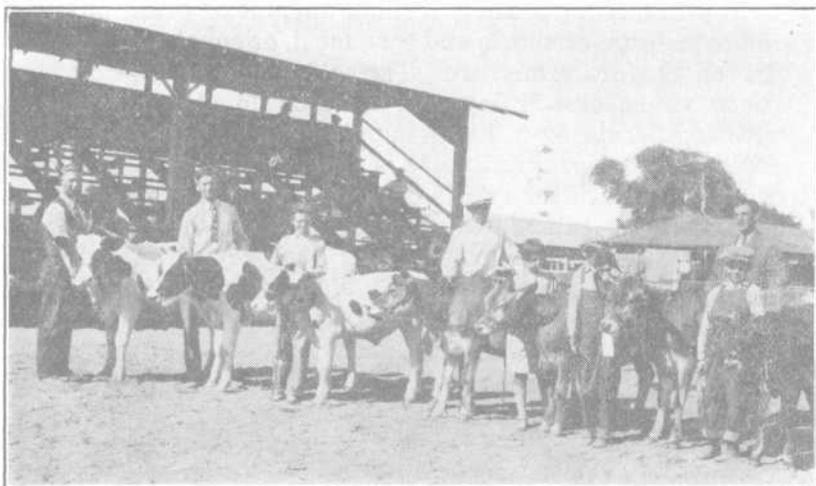


Fig. 2.—A string of 4-H calves and their owners. Arizona State Fair.

*Breaking to Halter.*—Calves should be broken to the halter and taught to stand in such a manner as to exhibit their type to the best advantage. This will require some little time, and the training should begin several weeks before show time.

*Clipping.*—The animals should be clipped about 2 weeks before show time. This will give the coat a chance to grow out nicely and does not show that it has been clipped. Before clipping, wash the calf to remove all dirt and other material from the coat, making it possible for the clipper to work more smoothly.

*Dressing Horns and Hoofs.*—If the horns have been allowed to grow, they should be scraped with a piece of glass or rasp and sand-papered very smoothly with a fine grade of sand paper, and polished with an oily rag. The hoofs should be trimmed and

polished in the same manner as the horns. Care should be taken in trimming the hoofs to avoid cutting too deep.

*Blanketing.*—It is not a good policy to blanket the animal too long in advance of the show, as the calf needs a great amount of the direct sunlight. The blanket should be used about a week before the showing. This will bring out the gloss of the hair, which is very essential at showing time. Rubbing with the hands is a very good practice, as this too has a tendency to bring out the gloss of the hair.

*Brushing Tail.*—If the calf has developed a bush on the tail, this should be made fluffy by washing in soap suds the day before the show and while yet wet should be braided very tightly and allowed to remain over night until about an hour before the show. At this time it should be combed and fluffed out.

## JUDGING DAIRY CATTLE

The judging of dairy cattle is based upon the fact that there is a relation between the form of the animal and its dairy ability. The ability of the dairyman to recognize good dairy type is of utmost importance, and this paper is designed to assist the beginners, such as the farm boys and inexperienced dairymen.

### DAIRY TYPE

1. Stand at side and 15 to 20 feet away from animal.
  - (a) The top line should be straight from withers to tail head.
  - (b) The underline should show a gradual downward slope from brisket to rear of udder.
  - (c) The flank should be low in accordance with general slope of underline.
  - (d) The udder should be long, extending well forward, and if inflated should show behind legs when viewed from side.
  - (e) The floor of udder should be practically horizontal to ground.
  - (f) The teats should be moderately long, evenly attached to udder, and hanging straight down.
  - (g) The cow should stand straight on all four legs, which should be of moderate length, and free from coarseness.
  - (h) The neck should be moderately long and fine, fitting smoothly into shoulders.

### DAIRY CONFORMATION

1. Stand 10 to 15 feet to rear of animal.
  - (a) The hip bones should be wide, moderately prominent, and level with the loin.

- (b) The rump should be wide, long, and level to the pin bones.
  - (c) The pin bones should be wide apart, and high.
  - (d) The thurl joints should be high.
  - (e) The tail should be well attached, moderately long and fine.
  - (f) The udder should be broad and attached high.
  - (g) The thighs should be thin and in-curving.
2. Move up to side of cow.
    - (a) The withers should be thin and fit snugly against the back bone, which protrudes slightly above top of withers.
    - (b) The ribs should be well sprung, long, broad, and wide apart.
    - (c) The loin should be long and level.

#### CONSTITUTION

1. Stand to side of cow.
  - (a) Placing hand on back just behind withers and on floor of chest, the heart girth should be large and well filled behind shoulders.
  - (b) Move hands to either side just back of shoulders. The chest should be thick.
2. Stand 10 to 15 feet in front of cow.
  - (a) The floor of chest should be broad.
  - (b) The nostrils should be large and distended.
  - (c) The windpipe should be large.
  - (d) The eyes should be large, prominent, and placid.

#### CAPACITY

1. Stand to side of cow.
  - (a) The barrel should be long, broad, and deep.
  - (b) The loin should be long, broad, and level.
2. Stand in front of cow.
  - (a) The muzzle should be large, with broad mouth, and mellow skin, showing no coarseness.
  - (b) The head should be clean-cut, and of type characteristic of breed.

#### MAMMARY SYSTEM

1. Stand to side of cow.
  - (a) Place hand on floor of udder. There should be very slight creases between halves and quarters.
  - (b) The udder should be pliable and swung close to body.
  - (c) The udder should be attached well forward.

- (d) Run hand along milk veins. They should be large, crooked, long, and branching.
  - (e) Stick end of finger in milk wells. They should be large and numerous.
2. Stand behind cow.
    - (a) The udder should be broad and attached high.
    - (b) The udder should be soft and pliable.
    - (c) The teats should be well placed and of desirable size.

#### DAIRY TEMPERAMENT AND QUALITY

1. Approach side of cow.
  - (a) Take hide in hand. It should be loose, thin, and pliable, covered with silky hair.
  - (b) Note secretion in ear. There should be an abundance of this secretion.
2. Stand to rear of cow.
  - (a) Examine bush on tail. The hair should be fine and silky.
3. Stand 15 to 20 feet to side of cow.
  - (a) The general appearance should be angular, neat, clean-cut, and very feminine.

#### GIVING REASONS

Reasons are given in judging work to make sure that the placings were made on merits or demerits of the class. Too often the beginners talk on unimportant points.

Don't fail to mention the defects of a cow, regardless of where she stood in the class. Reasons are generally given by making a comparison of one cow to another.

The following terms are in common use and express a merit or defect excellently:

Showing more type  
 Stronger in rump  
 Pinched at the pins  
 Sweeter in face  
 Wearing a finer hide  
 Showing more quality, constitution,  
 capacity, mammary development, etc.  
 Thurl joints  
 Spring of ribs  
 Floor of chest  
 Barrel  
 Milk veins

Milk wells  
Strong over top  
Smooth at withers  
Close conformation  
Beefiness  
Thick hide  
Pinched heart girth  
Sloping rump  
Pendulous udder  
Plain in face

CALF CLUB FINAL REPORT

Name ..... Address .....

From ..... To ....., 192.....

No. Animals ..... Weight at beginning .....

Weight at end .....

Month	Kind of Feed	Amount	Price	Total Cost	Value Labor
Totals					

Charge pasture:

Calves to 6 months, 15c per month	Cost of animals - \$.....
Six months to 1 year, 50c per month	Cost of feed - - .....
Heifers \$1.00 per month	Cost of labor - - - .....
Your labor, 15c per hour	Miscellaneous cost - .....
	TOTAL COST - - .....
	VALUE - - - - .....
	NET PROFIT - - \$.....

I have examined this record and I believe it to be a fair statement of the above club member's activity.

Signed: .....  
Leader.