
Oregon Agricultural College Extension Service

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Score Cards for Livestock Exhibits



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The bulletins of the Oregon Agricultural College are free to all residents of Oregon
who request them.

STATEMENT

This is one of a series of three bulletins published by the Extension Service of the Oregon Agricultural College at the request of county fair secretaries for the purpose of familiarizing exhibitors with the standards of perfection by which their products are to be judged. "I could have brought a better display if I had known how to select it" is a statement repeated year after year in the presence of fair judges. So long as we proceed thus blindly we are losing much of the possible educational value of our fairs.

For economy and convenience in publication and distribution the material is presented in the following bulletins:

1. Score cards for Household Exhibits. (Ext. Bul. 338.)
2. Score cards for Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibits. (Ext. Bul. 339.)
3. Score cards for Livestock Exhibits. (Ext. Bul. 340.)

Fair secretaries are urged to call attention to these bulletins in their printed catalogs and request exhibitors to secure any one or all of them from their county agent or directly from the Extension Service. It is hoped also that they will be found useful to instructors and students in our agricultural high schools.

PAUL V. MARIS,
Director of Extension Service.

Score Cards for Livestock Exhibits

The score cards presented in this bulletin are those generally accepted as "standard" for the different classes of livestock and animal products. They have been submitted and in several cases revised by the respective Animal, Dairy, and Poultry Husbandry departments of the Oregon Agricultural College, and assembled and compiled for publication by Professor G. R. Hyslop, chairman of the Committee on Score Cards for Fairs. The purpose of presenting these score cards is twofold.

I.

The score cards will serve as a guide to exhibitors in the selection and preparation of livestock and livestock products for exhibition purposes. They will enable exhibitors to choose the better types of animals not only for exhibit but for breeding purposes.

II.

The score cards will serve as a guide for judging in various shows. It is anticipated that the judging will be substantially along the lines of these score cards. It is recognized that experienced judges may have the principles of the score card sufficiently in mind so that detailed scoring may be unnecessary in placing awards. Less experienced judges will find the score card a very useful guide in properly making the awards.

The principal value of agricultural shows lies in their ability to show to competitors and visitors the best type of livestock or of livestock products to meet commercial production needs in the locality represented.

This makes a uniformly used standard or score card a vital necessity in order that uniform judging may be attained.

DRAFT HORSES

GENERAL APPEARANCE (17 points)

Type—Broad, massive, deep, drafty.....	6
Weight—(3 years, and over) 1600 lbs. and up.....	6
Temperament—Energetic, good disposition.....	3
Style—Attractive, all parts balanced, pleasing to the eye, both standing and in action.....	2

QUALITY (6 points)

Hair and Skin—Hair fine and evenly distributed over the body. Skin, mellow, pliable and fine.....	1
Bone—Head, joints and cannons clean cut; flat, clean legs, tendons set back from bones.....	5

CONSTITUTION (6 points)

Breast—Wide and prominent, legs wide apart, chest deep, heart girth large, eyes large and clear, nostrils large but not dilated, ruggedness expressed throughout.....	6
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CONFORMATION (61 points)

Head and Neck (6 points)

Head—Lean and medium size; ears, medium size, alert, well carried.....	2
Eyes—Full, bright, clear, large.....	2
Neck—Long, muscular but not thick, crest high.....	2

Forequarters (24 points)

Height—16 hands or over according to weight and age.....	4
Shoulders—Sloping, blending smoothly with the ribs.....	4
Arm and Forearm—Well muscled, arm short, forearm long and wide, elbow high and close to body.....	2
Knees—Wide, clean cut, strongly supported.....	2
Cannons—Short, broad, tendons well defined.....	2
Pasterns and Feet—Pasterns sloping, lengthy and strong. Feet large, even size and straight; frog large and elastic; heel wide.....	10

Note: 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 the hoof.

Body (8 points)

Back—Short, broad, heavily muscled.....	1
Loin—Wide, short, and thick, coupling close.....	2
Ribs—Well sprung, long and close.....	5

Hindquarters (23 points)

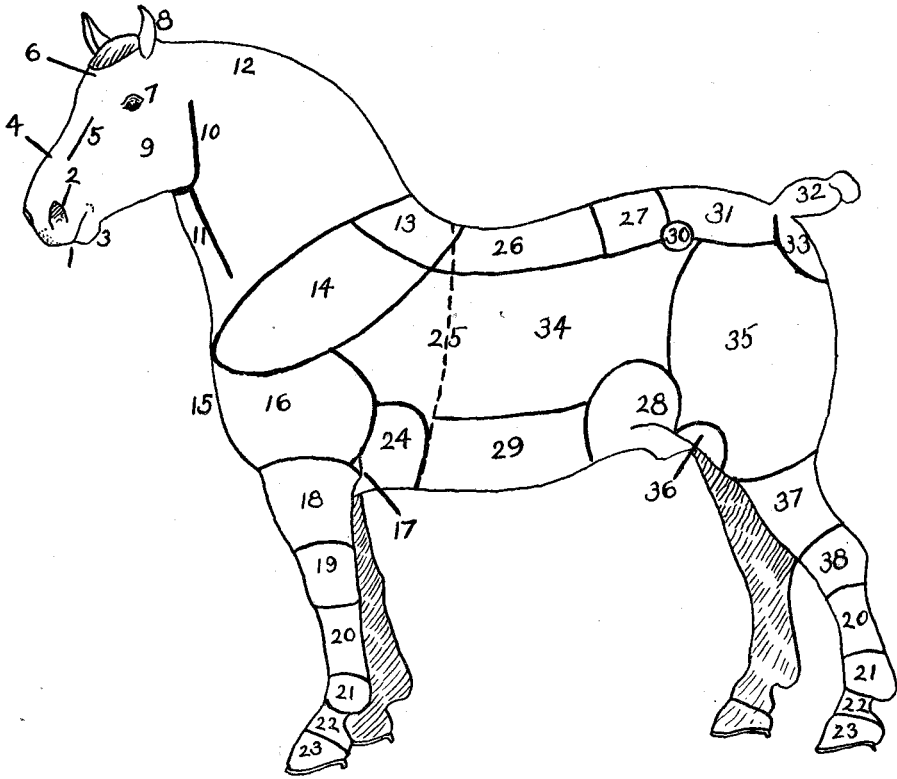
Hips—Smooth and wide.....	1
Croup—Long, flat and muscular; tail attached high.....	2
Quarters—Heavily muscled, deep and thick, stifle well back.....	5
Hocks—Clean cut and not puffy, wide, straight and well supported.....	10
Cannons—Short, broad, tendons well defined.....	2
Pasterns and Feet—Pasterns sloping, lengthy and strong, feet large, even size and straight, frog large and elastic; heel wide.....	3

Note: Legs viewed from behind; a perpendicular line from the point of the buttock should fall upon the center of the hock, cannon, pastern and foot. From side, a perpendicular line from the hip joint should fall upon the center of the foot and divide the gaskin in the middle.

ACTION (10 points)

Walk—Quick, long, and balanced. Trot rapid, straight, regular, no winging, padding or crossing.....	10
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Total..... 100



POINTS OF THE HORSE

1, Mouth; 2, Nostril; 3, Chin; 4, Nose; 5, Face; 6, Forehead; 7, Eyes; 8, Ears; 9, Jaw; 10, Throatlatch; 11, Windpipe; 12, Crest; 13, Withers; 14, Shoulder; 15, Breast; 16, Arm; 17, Elbow; 18, Forearm; 19, Knee; 20, Cannon; 21, Fetlock; 22, Pastern; 23, Foot; 24, Fore flank; 25, Heart Girth; 26, Back; 27, Loin or coupling; 28, Rear flank; 29, Belly; 30, Hip; 31, Croup; 32, Tail; 33, Buttocks; 34, Side; 35, Thigh; 36, Stifle; 37, Gaskin, or lower thigh; 38, Hock.

BREEDING BEEF CATTLE

GENERAL APPEARANCE (16 Points)

Type—Attractive appearing, deep, broad and blocky; well balanced body, low set and massive; color, head, and horns (if any) according to the breed standards.....	5
Lines—Straight top and underline, parallel with each other.....	3
Sex Character—The bull should be strong and masculine; the cow should show femininity	3
Style—Stylish and pleasing to the eye, both standing and walking. All parts developed in proportion	2
Weight—According to age.....	3

QUALITY (10 Points)

Skin of moderate thickness, mellow and pliable, not stuck tightly to the body. Thick, stiff hide or thin, papery hide is objectionable. Bone, large and clean cut. Covering of flesh, even and not gathered in bunches or patches. Refined throughout, but not delicate.....	10
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CONSTITUTION (10 Points)

Chest—Deep and broad. Crop and fore flank well filled, front legs set well apart. Muzzle large. The appearance of the animal must indicate strength and vigor.....	10
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CONDITION (6 Points)

Back, ribs, loin and sides deeply covered with muscular tissue. The covering of fat must be thick, even and firm, but elastic, never soft and blubbery.....	6
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CONFORMATION (58 Points)

Head and Neck. (9 points)

Face and Forehead—Short, broad; muzzle broad; mouth and nostrils large and jaws wide. All points indicating good feeding capacity.....	4
Eyes—Large, clear and placid; ears of medium size and fine in texture.....	2
Horns—Fine in texture; oval and even in size and shape. If polled, the poll should be neat and free from scurs.....	1
Neck—Thick, and short; throat clean.....	2

Forequarters. (9 points)

Shoulder—Broad but smooth and well covered, blending evenly with the ribs, and with the neck; backbone not lower than tops of the shoulder blades.....	5
Brisket—Broad, rounding; not prominent.....	1
Dewlap—Neat; skin not loose and drooping.....	1
Legs—Straight, short, large, clean cut bone.....	2

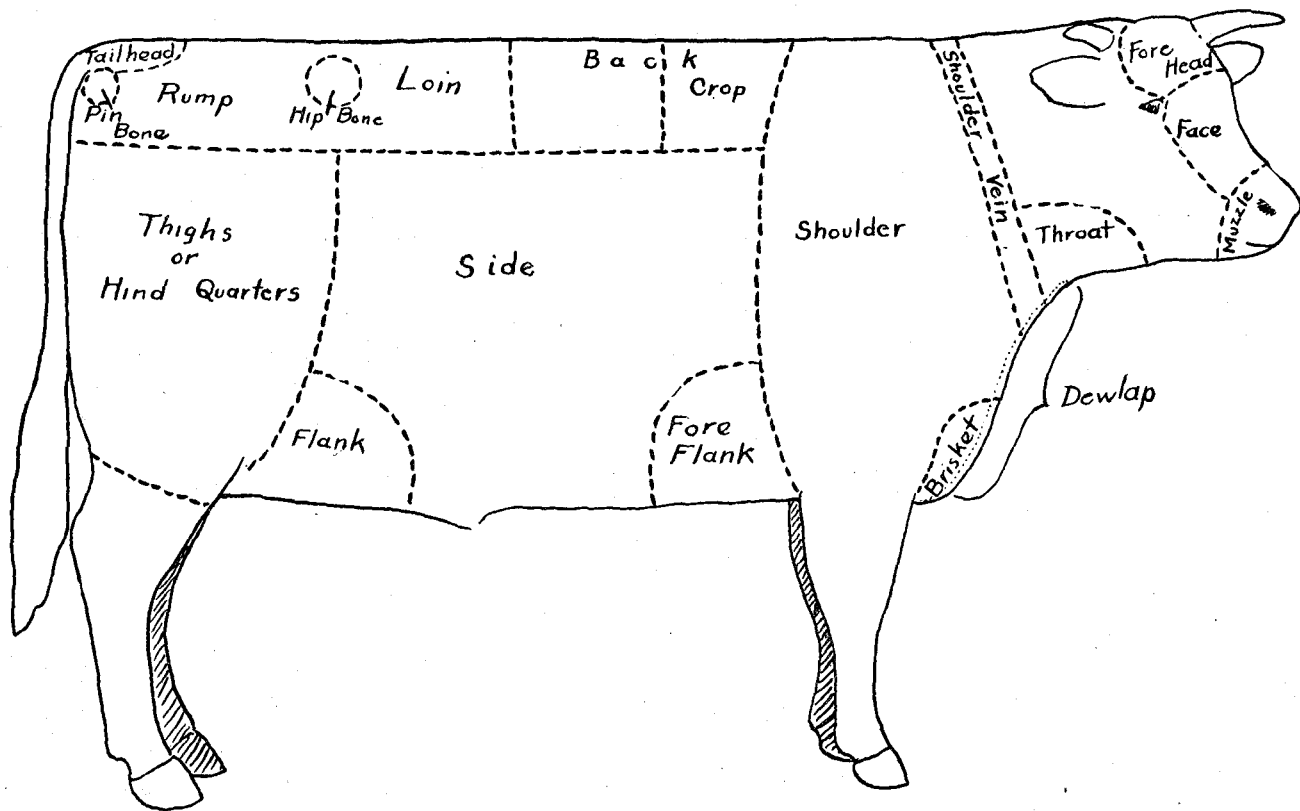
Body. (25 points)

Ribs—Long and well arched, showing great width and depth of barrel; flesh thick and extending well down on the sides.....	8
Back—Broad, straight and even.....	7
Loin—Thick and broad; well covered with flesh.....	7
Flank—Full and even with the under line.....	3

Hindquarters. (15 points)

Hips—Wide but smoothly covered with flesh and not prominent.....	2
Rump—Long, level and wide; tail-head smooth.....	4
Pin-bones—Far apart but not prominent.....	1
Thighs—Fleshed to hocks; full and wide.....	3
Twist—Deep and well filled.....	3
Legs—Short, large, clean cut bone.....	2

Total..... 100



BREEDING FINE WOOL SHEEP

BREED TYPE AND GENERAL APPEARANCE (20 Points)

General Appearance—An alert, attractive and stylish appearance showing at a glance the true breed characteristics.....	12
Head—Of moderate length and width between the ears and eyes. Forehead and cheeks well covered with wool. Face white. Ears of medium length, white, and velvety. Head of ram has horns and shows masculinity. Head of ewe polled and feminine.....	6
Size—Up to standard for breed.....	2

CONSTITUTION (15 Points)

Heart Girth—Large and well rounded.....	8
Chest—Deep and full.....	5
Nostrils—Large and full.....	2

FORM AND QUALITY (15 Points)

Neck and Shoulders—Neck short and tapered regularly from shoulders to head. Shoulders well placed and deep.....	2
Back—Straight and level with full spring of rib.....	3
Loin—Wide and level.....	3
Flanks—Well filled and deep.....	1
Hindquarters—Hips far apart, rump long, level and wide to tailhead.....	3
Legs—Short, straight with strong pasterns and well set apart.....	1
Quality and Condition—Bone of fair size. Body should be covered with firm, even flesh. Patches of fat and soft fat objectionable.....	2

FLEECE AND SKIN (50 Points)

Quality—Staple uniformly fine, with close, distinct and uniform crimp, free from weak fiber, black fiber and hair.....	15
Density—Compact over the entire body.....	11
Length—Uniform and at least 2½ inches for twelve months.....	11
Condition—Soft with a moderate amount of well distributed oil; free of foreign matter.....	8
Skin—Bright pink color with no dark spots.....	5
Total.....	100

BREEDING MEDIUM WOOL SHEEP

BREED, TYPE AND GENERAL APPEARANCE (25 Points)

General Appearance—An alert, attractive and stylish appearance showing at a glance the true breed characteristics.....	15
Head—Of moderate length and width between the ears and between the eyes. Wool covering and color to conform to breed. Head of ram to be masculine. Head of ewe to be feminine. Size, shape and color of ears to conform to breed.....	7
Size—Up to standard for breed.....	3

CONSTITUTION (20 Points)

Heart Girth—Large and well rounded with no depressions at the fore flank or crops..	10
Chest—Deep and full with brisket fairly prominent.....	7
Nostrils—Large and full.....	3

MUTTON FORM AND QUALITY (40 Points)

Neck—Should be short and taper regularly from shoulders to head with no depression in front of the shoulders.....	2
Shoulders—Full, smooth and compact.....	4
Back—Straight and level with full spring of rib.....	7
Loin—Broad and deep.....	7
Flanks—Well filled and deep.....	3
Hindquarters—Hips far apart, rump long, level and wide to tailhead, leg of mutton full and twist deep.....	9
Legs—Short, straight with strong pasterns, and well set apart.....	3
Quality and Condition—Bone of fair size. Body should be covered with firm even flesh. Patches of fat or soft fat objectionable.....	5

FLEECE AND SKIN (15 Points)

Fleece—Good length, dense, elastic, soft to touch, free from black fibers and uniform. Fineness of fiber and crimp according to the breed. Should cover entire body.....	12
Skin—Pink and comparatively free from dark spots.....	3
Total.....	100

BREED CHARACTERISTICS

Breed	Color of Head	Grade of Wool	—Body Weight—	
			Rams	Ewes
Southdown	Mouse Color	Half blood to three eighths blood	170-190	135-155
Shropshire	Dark Brown	Three eighths blood to quarter blood	175-250	140-180
Hampshire	Black	Quarter blood	225-350	175-225
Oxford	Dark Brown	Quarter blood to low quarter blood	250-350	180-275

BREEDING LONG WOOL SHEEP

BREED TYPE AND GENERAL APPEARANCE (25 Points)

General Appearance—An alert, attractive and stylish appearance showing at a glance the true breed characteristics.....	15
Head—Of moderate length and width between the ears and between the eyes. Wool covering and color to conform to breed. Head of ram to be masculine. Head of ewe to be feminine. Size, shape, and color of ears to conform to breed.....	7
Size—Up to standard for breed.....	3

CONSTITUTION (20 Points)

Heart Girth—Large and well rounded with no depressions at the fore flank or crops....	10
Chest—Deep and full with brisket fairly prominent.....	7
Nostrils—Large and full.....	3

MUTTON FORM AND QUALITY (35 Points)

Neck—Should be short and taper regularly from shoulders to head with no depression in front of the shoulders.....	2
Shoulders—Full, smooth and compact.....	3
Back—Straight and level with full spring of rib.....	6
Loin—Broad and deep.....	6
Flanks—Well filled and deep.....	3
Hindquarters—Hips far apart, rump long, level and wide to tailhead, leg of mutton full and twist deep.....	8
Legs—Short, straight with strong pasterns, and well set apart.....	3
Quality and Condition—Bone of fair size. Body should be covered with firm even flesh. Patches of fat or soft fat objectionable.....	4

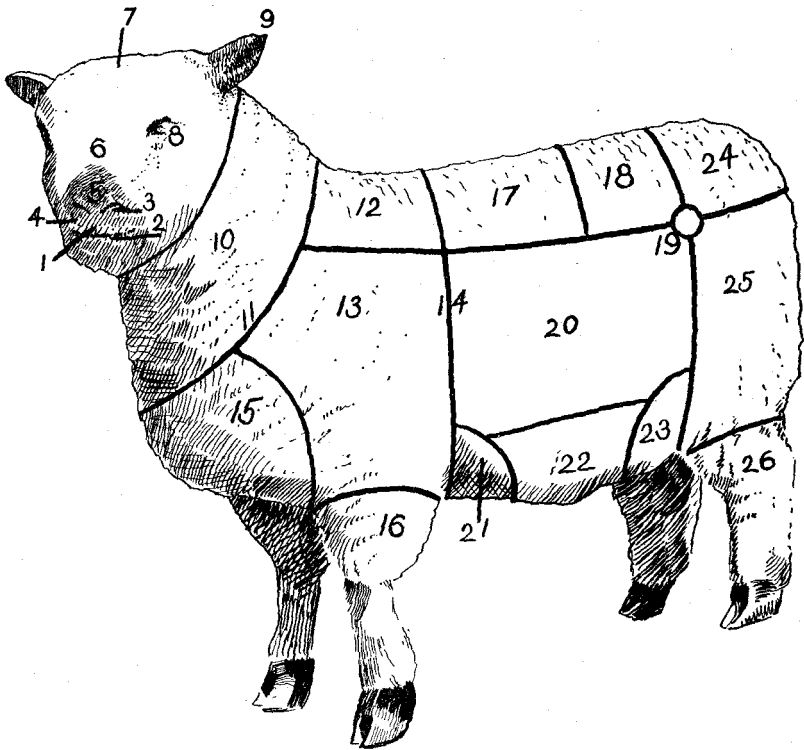
FLEECE AND SKIN (20 Points)

Fleece—Dense, elastic, soft to touch, free from black fibers and uniform. Twelve months growth at least 8 to 10 inches in length. Should grade low quarter blood to braid according to breed. Fleece should cover the body well.....	17
Skin—Pink and comparatively free from dark spots.....	3

Total..... 100

BREED CHARACTERISTICS

Breed	Color of Head	Grade of Wool	—Body Weight—	
			Rams	Ewes
Lincoln	White	Braid to Low Quarter blood	275-300	225-250
Cotswold	White	Braid	250-275	200-225
Leicester	White	Braid to Low Quarter blood	225-250	175-200
Romney Marsh	White	Low Quarter Blood	225-250	175-200



1. Muzzle, which includes 2, 3, 4, and 5
2. Mouth
3. Nostril
4. Lip
5. Nose
6. Face
7. Forehead
8. Eye
9. Ear
10. Neck
11. Shoulder vein
12. Top of shoulder
13. Shoulder

14. Heart girth
15. Brisket
16. Fore leg
17. Back
18. Loin
19. Hip
20. Side
21. Fore flank
22. Belly
23. Rear flank
24. Rump
25. Leg of Mutton, or thigh
26. Hind leg

BREEDING ANGORA GOATS

BREED TYPE (10 points)

Type—Should show the true characteristics of an Angora. Horns in males should be about eighteen to twenty inches long, with a backward spiral twist and tips widely separated. Horns in females much shorter. Ears six to eight inches in length and pendent.....10

CONSTITUTION (10 points)

Constitution—Chest deep and full, nostrils large.....10

CONFORMATION (10 points)

Conformation—Shoulders well laid, back straight and level, ribs deep, and legs straight and short.....10

FLEECE (70 points)

Fineness —Fiber should be fine.....	15
Length —Twelve month growth at least 8 to 10 inches long.....	10
Luster —Bright and shiny.....	5
Character —Fleece should lay in distinct locks with good crimp.....	5
Density and Weight —Many fibers per square inch.....	7.5
Covering on Belly and Neck —As dense as on back and sides.....	7.5
Freedom of Kemp —No hard white hairs.....	10
Fullness of Breech —Mohair should carry well down the rear legs.....	5
Uniformity —Length, density, fineness and character should be uniform.....	5
Total	100

Note: There are two types of locks found on Angoras, the ringlet type and the flat lock type. The former is usually found in fleeces with fine fibers while the latter is found in heavy fleeces.

BREEDING HOGS

GENERAL APPEARANCE (44 Points)

Size —Large for age. Boars 2 years and over, not less than 600 pounds; sows same age 500 pounds. Eighteen months boars 500; sows 450. One year old boars 400; sows 350. Six months boars and sows not less than 175 pounds.....	10
Form —Attractive appearance; strong, with a high uniform arch from head to tail; legs straight and strong; body long, deep and broad; depth and width increasing with age.....	10
Quality —Fine, straight hair; smooth skin; firm even covering of flesh, clean bone.....	5
Constitution —Chest deep and broad; wide between fore legs, fore flanks full; well filled back of shoulders; large heart girth to give ample room for lungs and heart.....	7
Condition —Thrifty; well fleshed but not excessively fat; flesh evenly distributed.....	4
Disposition —Quiet, gentle, easily driven or handled.....	1
Action and Style —Graceful, easy, vigorous carriage.....	1
Coat —Fine, straight, free from swirls; covering body evenly.....	1
Color —According to breed, whether cherry red, black, white, or black and white.....	1
Breed Type —Having all characteristics of the breed.....	4

CONFORMATION (56 Points)

Head and Neck.

Eyes—Large, bright and open; free from wrinkles.....	2
Face—Short, broad between eyes; dished according to breed.....	1
Ears—Medium size, not coarse, carriage according to breed.....	1
Jowl—Smooth and of medium size.....	2
Neck—Short, deep, wide and nicely tapering from shoulder to head.....	2

Forequarters.

Shoulders—Moderately broad, deep, full, carrying thickness down to belly line.....	6
Chest and Heart Girth—Wide, deep, full, wide between legs, not constricted back of shoulders and well filled in fore flanks.....	3

Body.

Back and Loin—Broad, long with a high uniform arch, carrying uniform width from shoulder to ham, evenly fleshed; smooth.....	9
Sides—Smooth, deep, long, carrying same width of hams and shoulders; free from wrinkles; ribs well sprung.....	8
Belly and Flank—Deep, straight, well filled, thick and firm in the flanks; not pot bellied.....	3

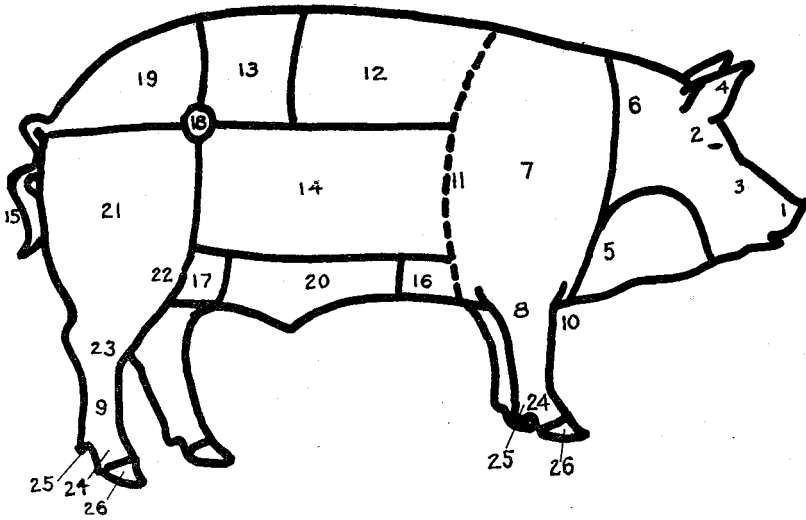
Hindquarters.

Rump—Long, same width and arch as back, evenly fleshed.....	3
Hams—Wide, deep, fleshed well down to hock.....	8
Tail—Tapering, medium size.....	

Feet and Legs.

Legs—Medium length, straight, set well apart and squarely placed; bone large and clean; pasterns short and upright; toes short, erect and close together.....	8
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Total..... 100



PARTS OF HOG

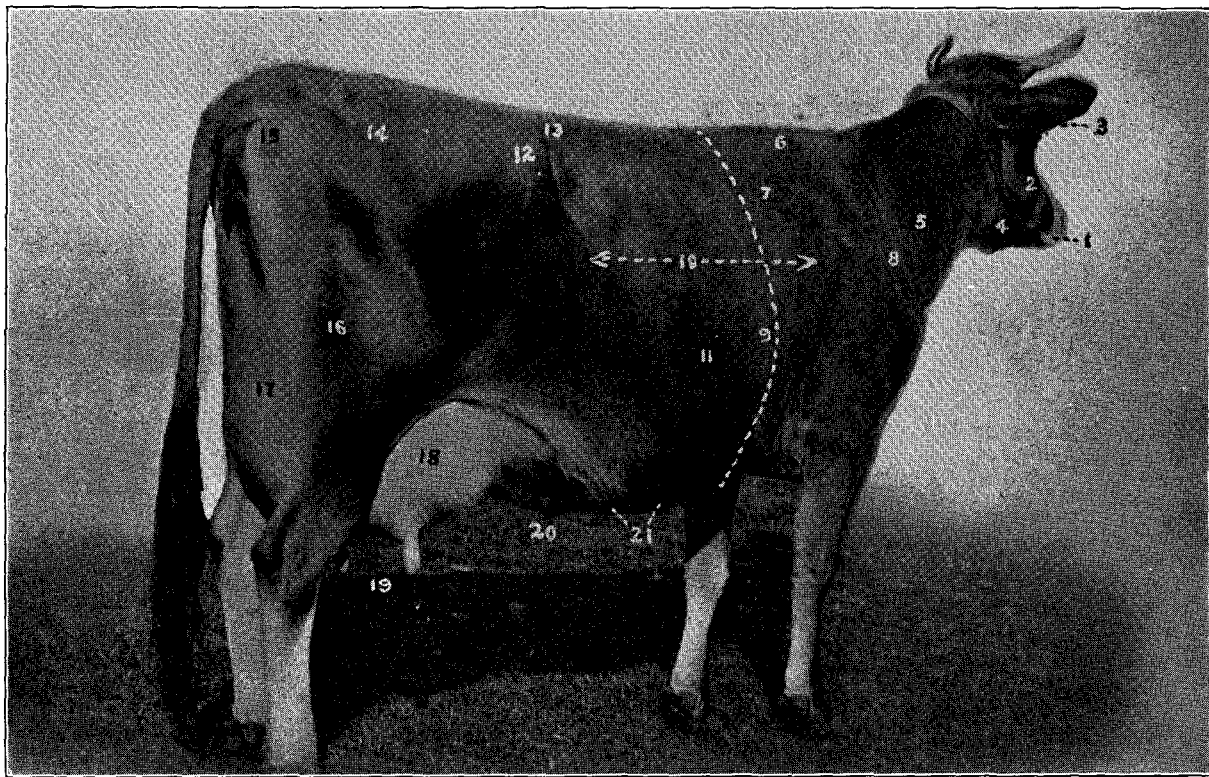
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|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Snout | 14. Side |
| 2. Eye | 15. Tail |
| 3. Face | 16. Fore flank |
| 4. Ear | 17. Hind flank |
| 5. Jowl | 18. Hip |
| 6. Neck | 19. Rump |
| 7. Shoulder | 20. Belly |
| 8. Fore leg | 21. Ham |
| 9. Hind leg | 22. Stifle |
| 10. Breast or brisket | 23. Hock |
| 11. Heart girth | 24. Pastern |
| 12. Back | 25. Dew-claw |
| 13. Loin | 26. Foot |

DAIRY BULLS

Head —Vigorous and refined; medium length; broad between eyes, and forehead dished; bridge of nose straight; eyes large, prominent, bright; muzzle broad; nostrils large; lips strong; horns medium in size and in shape typical of breed.....	11
Neck —Medium length, well crested, joined neatly and smoothly with head and shoulders; throat clean and free from much loose skin.....	6
Shoulders —Strong, blending smoothly with neck and body, thick through from point to point, and fine and closely joined on top.....	4
Constitution —Large heart girth; deep through the body just back of shoulders; broad floor of chest; well filled in foreflanks and crops.....	12
Back —Straight from withers to tail setting, strong, with vertebrae more or less open	6
Loin —Long, broad, strong and level.....	4
Rump —Long, level, wide between hock and pin bones.....	7
Barrel —Large and deep, ribs well sprung, broad and wide apart.....	10
Hind Quarters —Legs straight and set well apart, shanks fine and smooth; thighs long, broad and open in the twist, tail, neat, well set on, long and tapering, good switch.....	9
Rudimentary Mammary System —Teats wide apart and squarely placed; mammary veins quite prominent with large wells.....	8
Handling Qualities —Hide loose and pliable, not too thick; coat smooth, hair fine, secretions abundant and oily.....	8
General Appearance —Size average to large of breed, color correct for breed, robust, vigorous, masculine appearance. Active.....	15
Total	100

DAIRY COWS

Strong Constitution (15 points)	
Deep chest and wide floor, well sprung fore-ribs, giving large lung and heart capacity.....	10
Large nostrils and prominent windpipe, giving large air inlet.....	1
Large, full, bright eyes.....	1
Bright, alert appearance, calm and resolute carriage.....	3
Large, Efficient Digestive Capacity (20 points)	
Deep, wide, full and medium long barrel; ribs broad, well sprung and wide apart. Broad, long and not too sloping loins.....	15
Broad, wide muzzle, not peaked.....	3
Loose, mellow skin, yellow secretion, hair soft and fine.....	2
Good Blood Circulation (15 points)	
Large, branching, crooked mammary veins.....	6
Large milk wells.....	7
Loose, mellow, healthy skin.....	1
Veining on udder.....	1
Good Nervous System and Dairy Temperament (15 points)	
Lean, healthy, bright, alert appearance, large, bright eyes and well carried ears.....	3
Wide forehead; not too heavy in throat latch and jawbone.....	2
Long, thin neck, prominent hook bones, pin bones and high pelvic arch, withers fairly sharp and absence of flesh along top line.....	10
Large Udder Capacity (25 points)	
Front quarters extending well forward and well developed.....	6
Rear quarters extending back and high up between thin arched thighs.....	6
Udder not fleshy, showing quality and capacity and held well up to the body.....	7
Whole udder should be wide and level on under line, teats wide apart and of convenient size.....	4
Thighs should be flat and wide apart, and well arched out giving room for wide udder.....	2
Symmetry and Beauty of Form (10 points)	
Back line straight.....	1
Not too high from ground.....	3
Rump long and level.....	3
Wide between hock bones and between pin bones.....	3
Total	100



1, Muzzle; 2, Face; 3 Forehead; 4, Jaw; 5, Neck; 6, Withers; 7, Crops; 8, Shoulder; 9, Heart Girth; 10, Ribs; 11, Barrel; 12, Hip-bones; 13, Loins; 14, Rump; 15, Pin-bones; 16, Thigh; 17, Rear Udder; 18, Fore Udder; 19, Teats; 20 Milk Veins; 21, Milk Wells.

TOGGENBURG GOATS

DOES

Color and Markings —The body color should be solid, the acceptable color of the true characteristic Toggenburg in America being the same as in the parent country, Switzerland. Varieties of shade are not to be penalized to such an extent as to overcome major points of excellence. Must be further marked clearly and distinctly with white, as follows: White ears, usually with a dark spot in the middle, two stripes down the face from above each eye to the muzzle, white muzzle, legs white on the inner side and entirely white from the knees and hocks to the hoofs, and a triangle of white on either side of the tail.....	10
Coat —The coat may range from a short smooth coat to one with hair of some length all over the body. Condition of coat, glossy, loose, and pliable.....	5
Weight —Mature animals, 100 to 135 pounds.....	10
Height —Mature animals at shoulders 26 to 28 inches.....	10
General Conformation —Body long, with well sprung ribs, a deep and well developed abdomen, straight back, broad rump, not too sloping, strong, lean, straight limbs, well proportioned to the body, hoofs clean and true; head neat; neck slim, with or without wattles.....	20
Appearance of vigor and vitality	15
Udder —Well developed, but not fleshy, should not be pendulous, but well attached to the body, with symmetrical teats large enough to be easily grasped. Should show a conspicuous development of the veins leading from the mammary glands.....	20
Absence of Horns —Naturally hornless animals are preferred. Does that have been neatly disbudded without visible scar or growth of horns, are accepted. Neatly disbudded, 5; Head hornless.....	10
Total	100

BUCKS

Color and Markings —The same as for does, except that for the mature buck the two white lines on the face usually disappear, leaving only the white patch over the eye.....	15
Coat —Same as for does.....	5
Weight —Mature buck, 150 to 175 pounds.....	10
Height —Mature buck, at shoulders, 33 to 36 inches.....	10
General Conformation —Back long and straight, with broad rump, not too sloping, well sprung ribs, deep broad chest, limbs clean, strong and straight, well proportioned to the body, hoofs clean and true. The head clean in outline, broad between the eyes, masculine in appearance. The neck strong and rather heavy, with or without wattles.....	20
Appearance of great vigor and vitality	25
Absence of Horns —The head should be hornless.....	15
Total	100

MILK

Bacteria	35
Flavor and odor	25
Visible dirt	10
Fat	10
Solids not fat	10
Acidity	5
Bottle and cap	5
Total	100

DIRECTIONS FOR SCORING

Bacteria Per Cubic Centimeter—Perfect Score, 35

Less than 400.....	35	55,000 to 60,000.....	19
400 to 700.....	34.5	60,000 to 65,000.....	18
700 to 1,000.....	34	65,000 to 70,000.....	17
1,000 to 2,000.....	33.5	70,000 to 75,000.....	16
2,000 to 3,000.....	33	75,000 to 80,000.....	15
3,000 to 4,000.....	32.5	80,000 to 85,000.....	14
4,000 to 5,000.....	32	85,000 to 90,000.....	13
5,000 to 6,000.....	31.5	90,000 to 95,000.....	12
6,000 to 7,000.....	31	95,000 to 100,000.....	11
7,000 to 8,000.....	30.5	100,000 to 110,000.....	10
8,000 to 9,000.....	30	110,000 to 120,000.....	9
9,000 to 10,000.....	29	120,000 to 130,000.....	8
10,000 to 15,000.....	28	130,000 to 140,000.....	7
15,000 to 20,000.....	27	140,000 to 150,000.....	6
20,000 to 25,000.....	26	150,000 to 160,000.....	5
25,000 to 30,000.....	25	160,000 to 170,000.....	4
30,000 to 35,000.....	24	170,000 to 180,000.....	3
35,000 to 40,000.....	23	180,000 to 190,000.....	2
40,000 to 45,000.....	22	190,000 to 200,000.....	1
45,000 to 50,000.....	21	200,000 and over.....	0
50,000 to 55,000.....	20		

NOTE—When the number of bacteria per cubic centimeter exceeds the local legal limit the score shall be 0.

Flavor and Odor, Perfect Score, 25

Deductions for disagreeable or foreign odor or flavor should be made according to conditions found.

Visible Dirt—Perfect Score, 10

Examination for visible dirt should be made only after the milk has stood for some time undisturbed in any way. Raise the bottle carefully in its natural, upright position, without tipping, until higher than the head. Observe the bottom of the milk with the naked eye or by the aid of a reading glass. The presence of the slightest movable speck makes a perfect score impossible. Further deductions should be made according to the amount of dirt found.

Fat in Milk—Perfect Score, 10

4.0 percent and over.....	10	3.4 percent.....	8
3.9 percent.....	9.8	3.3 percent.....	7
3.8 percent.....	9.6	3.2 percent.....	6
3.7 percent.....	9.4	3.1 percent.....	5
3.6 percent.....	9.2	3.0 percent.....	4
3.5 percent.....	9		

Solids Not Fat—Perfect Score, 10

8.7 percent and over.....	10	8.1 percent.....	4
8.6 percent.....	9	8.0 percent.....	3
8.5 percent.....	8	7.9 percent.....	2
8.4 percent.....	7	7.8 percent.....	1
8.3 percent.....	6	Less than 7.8 percent.....	0
8.2 percent.....	5		

Acidity—Perfect Score, 5

Less than 0.2 percent.....	5	0.22 percent to 0.23 percent.....	2
0.2 percent to 0.21 percent.....	4	0.23 percent to 0.24 percent.....	1
0.21 percent to 0.22 percent.....	3	0.24 percent and over.....	0

Bottle and Cap—Perfect Score, 5

Bottles should be made of clear glass and free from attached metal parts. Caps should be sealed in their place with hot paraffin, or both cap and top of bottle covered with parchment paper or other protection against water and dirt. Deduct for tinted glass, attached metal parts, unprotected or leaky caps, partly filled bottles, or other conditions permitting contamination of milk or detracting from the appearance of the package.

COMMERCIAL BUTTER

Flavor	45
Body	25
Color	15
Salt	10
Package	5
Total.....	100

COMMERCIAL CHEESE

Flavor	45
Body	15
Texture	15
Color	15
Package	10
Total.....	100

POULTRY

No score cards for poultry are presented for the reason that birds are ordinarily judged by experienced poultrymen who judge by comparison. It is the opinion of the Poultry Husbandry department that the publication of a score card would be of little benefit to the exhibitor and might, in fact, be misleading. It is recommended to those desiring to consult score cards:

First: That all standard classes of poultry be exhibited and judged according to the rules laid down by the American Poultry Association in the American Standard of Perfection.

Second: That all utility classes be judged upon the basis of production as outlined by the American Association of Instructors and Investigators.

EXHIBITION AND COMMERCIAL EGGS

When judging an exhibit of eggs, the scores of the eggs forming each individual entry are added together, the total then being divided by the number of eggs comprising the entry; the average so obtained is the score of the entry.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

EXHIBITION EGG: Cracked shell; extremely dirty or stained shell; foreign shell-color; pronounced irregularity of shape; sign of incubation or germ-growth; decay, rot, mould, or mustiness; blood rings; foreign odor; or any condition that renders it unfit for food.

COMMERCIAL EGG: Sign of incubation or germ growth; decay, rot, mould, or mustiness; blood ring; or any condition that renders it unfit for food.

EGGS

Size or Weight (Including Uniformity).....	15
Cleanliness	15
Shape (Including Uniformity).....	5
Shell Color (Including Uniformity).....	5
Shell Texture.....	5
Fullness (As indicated by air-cell).....	15
Quality and Firmness of Yolk.....	20
Quality and Firmness of White.....	20
Total.....	100

