

JUDGING GUIDE

HOARD'S DAIRYMAN

Based on the series in Hoard's Dairyman by Sara Harbaugh

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The cow is the foster mother of the human race. From the day of the ancient hindoo to this time have the thoughts of men turned to this kindly and beneficent creature as one of the chief sustaining forces of human life.

W. A. Haard

Founder, 1885

As a beginning dairy judge, you may be overwhelmed by all the parts of the cow and how they relate to her overall longevity, functionability and final type score. How does one really go about judging a cow? Let's first learn about the parts of the cow, and how they are prioritized.

An illustration on page 6 shows the parts of the cow, and the scorecard below by the Purebred Dairy Cattle Assn. (PDCA) shows how the different parts of the cow are prioritized, or weighted. This is an important guide when you are judging.

As shown in the Scorecard, we'll also be illustrating parts of the cow

by the priority they are given in judging: first the udder, then dairy character, followed by feet and legs, frame, and body capacity.

But first take a look at the illustration on page 6 and quiz yourself and a friend: do you really know all the parts of a cow? This is a great place to start.

PDCA Dairy Cow Unified Scorecard

The traits that make up the five major categories are listed here in priority order.

UDDER - 40% *Major consideration is given to the traits that contribute to high milk yield and a long productive life.*

Udder Depth - moderate depth with adequate capacity and clearance. Consideration is given to lactation number and age. **Teat Placement** - squarely placed under each quarter, plumb and properly spaced from side and rear views. **Rear Udder** - wide and high, firmly attached with uniform width from top to bottom and slightly rounded to udder floor. **Udder Cleft** - evidence of a strong suspensory ligament indicated by adequately defined halving. **Fore Udder** - firmly attached with moderate length and ample capacity. **Teats** - cylindrical shape and uniform size with medium length and diameter. **Udder Balance and Texture** - udder floor should be level as viewed from the side; quarters evenly balanced; soft, pliable, and well collapsed after milking.

DAIRY CHARACTER - 20% *The physical evidence of milking ability is evaluated. Major consideration is given to general openness and angularity, strength, flatness of bone and freedom from coarseness. Consideration is given to stage of lactation.*

Ribs - wide apart; rib bones are wide, flat, deep, and slanted toward the rear. **Thighs** - lean, in-curving to flat, and wide apart from the rear. **Withers** - sharp with the chine prominent. **Neck** - long, lean, and blending smoothly into shoulders. A clean-cut throat, dewlap, and brisket are desirable. **Skin** - thin, loose, and pliable.

FEET AND LEGS - 15% *Feet and rear legs are evaluated. Evidence of mobility is given major consideration. Slightly more emphasis placed on feet than on rear legs.*

Feet - steep angle and deep heel with short, well-rounded closed toes. **Rear Legs - Rear View** - straight, wide apart with feet squarely placed. **Side View** - a moderate set to the hock. **Hocks** - cleanly molded, free from coarseness and puffiness with adequate flexibility. **Pasterns** - short and strong with some flexibility.

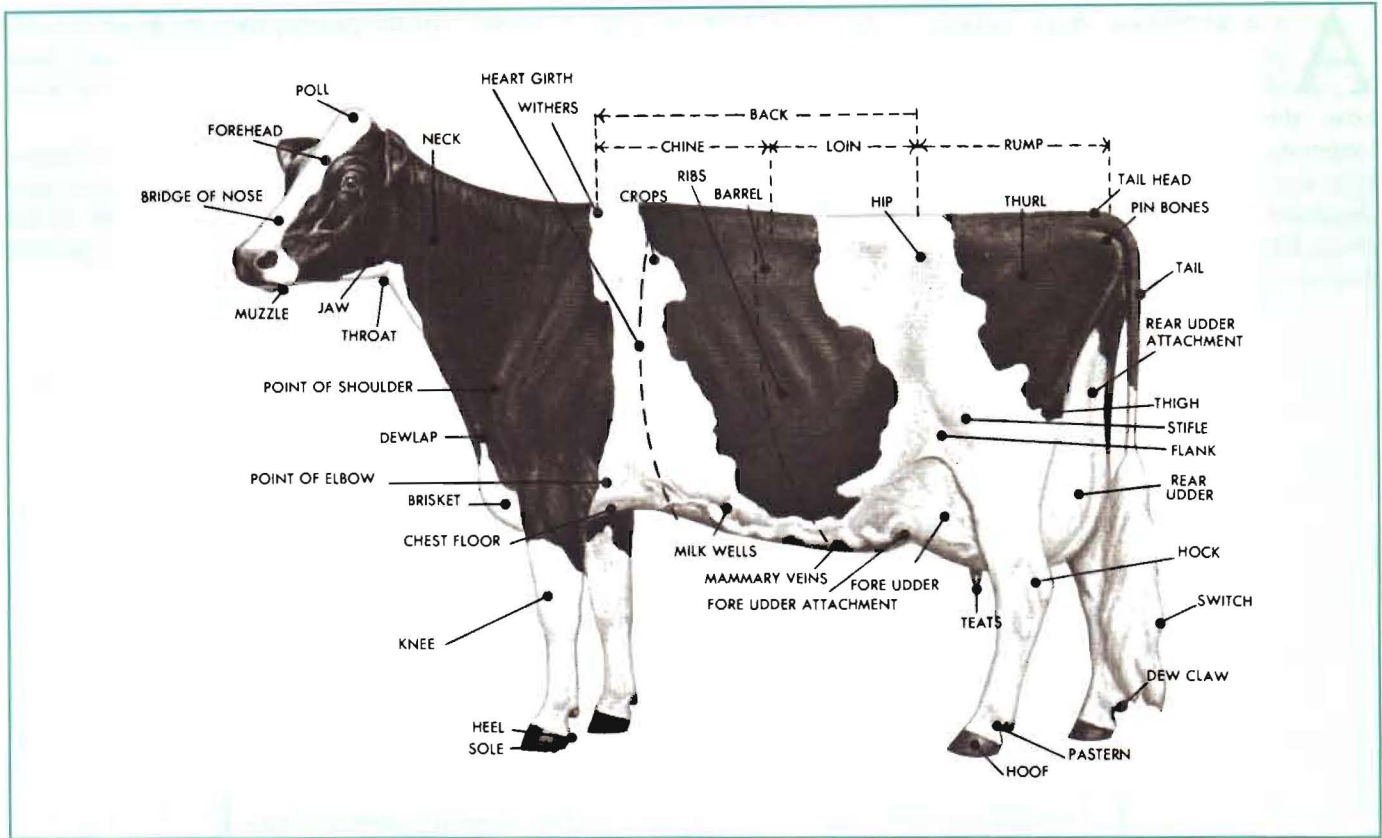
FRAME - 15% *The skeletal parts of the cow, with the exception of feet and legs, are evaluated. Rump, stature, and front end receive primary consideration when evaluating frame.*

Rump - long and wide throughout; pin bones slightly lower than hip bones. Thurls wide apart and centrally placed between hip and pin bones. Tailhead is set slightly above and neatly between pin bones; the tail is free from coarseness. The vulva is nearly vertical. **Stature** - height, including length in the leg bones. A long bone pattern throughout the body structure is desirable. Height at the withers and hips should be relatively proportionate. **Front End** - adequate constitution with front legs straight, wide apart and squarely placed. Shoulder blades and elbows firmly set against the chest wall. The crops should have adequate fullness. **Back** - straight and strong; the loin should be broad, strong, and nearly level. **Breed Characteristics** - overall style and balance. Head should be feminine, clean-cut, slightly dished with broad muzzle, large open nostrils and a strong jaw.

BODY CAPACITY - 10% *The capacity of the cow (length x depth x width) is evaluated with age taken into consideration. The barrel receives primary consideration.*

Barrel - long, deep, and wide. Depth and spring of rib increase toward the rear with a deep flank. **Chest** - deep and wide floor with well-sprung fore ribs blending into the shoulders.

Revised and copyrighted by the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association, 1957, 1971, 1982, 1994



The udder is the logical place to start since it is the most important breakdown to look at when judging a cow. If a cow's total score is worth 100 points, then the udder is worth 40 points. This is at least double the points of any other breakdown!

The udder commands so much attention because it is ultimately what makes the dairy producer money. If a cow does not have a good, functional udder, then she won't last long in the herd, and she

won't produce very much milk in her lifetime.

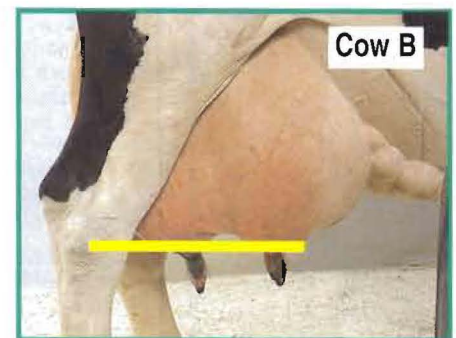
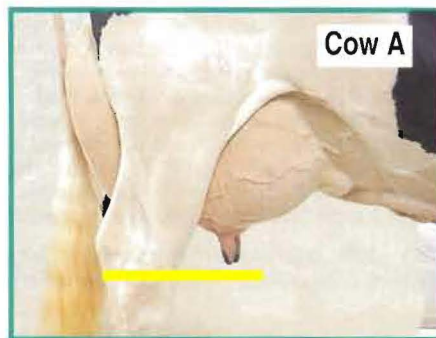
So, what is it that makes one cow's udder better than another? When looking at the udder there are seven key things that you need to analyze:

- udder depth
- teat placement
- rear udder
- udder cleft
- fore udder
- teat size and shape
- udder balance and texture

We will explore all of these important parts, or traits, in more detail. After you have looked at all the major udder traits, try placing a class on udders. Be sure to study all of the traits, and pick out the cow who has the best combined package of desirable characteristics. At times this may be difficult, but the more you practice the easier it will become.

Udder

The first trait is **UDDER DEPTH** which simply means how high the cow carries her udder above the hock. This is especially important for younger cows since udders tend to get lower every time a cow has a calf and starts a new lactation. It is much easier for a cow to move around and get up and down in a stall when her udder is higher. Also, a higher, or more youthful, udder stays cleaner and helps her avoid dirt which could lead to mastitis.

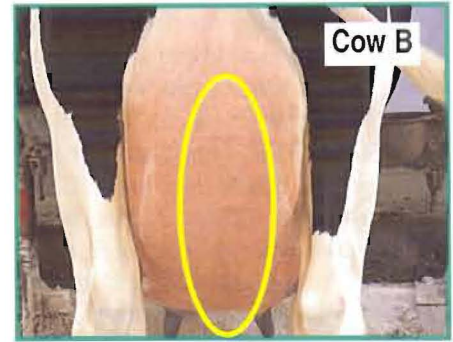
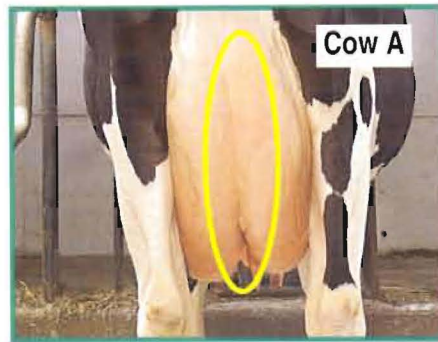


As you can see in the pictures, Cow A carries her udder much higher

than Cow B, so Cow A would place over Cow B on udder depth.

Udder

Next, we look at **UDDER CLEFT** or center support. The udder cleft can be thought of as the line that divides the udder in half. The deeper and more clearly defined this line is, the better. It is especially important to look at the cleft through the bottom of the udder between the quarters on the right and left side, as well as through the rear udder. We like to see a deep cleft because it usually means that a cow's udder will last longer.

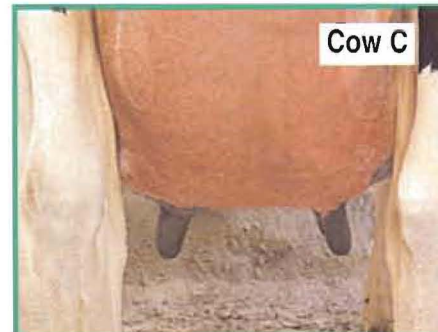


If you look at the two pictures, it is easy to see that Cow A has a much stronger udder cleft than Cow B.

TEAT PLACEMENT goes hand-in-hand with udder cleft. Often, a cow with a strong udder cleft will have correct teat placement. So what does that mean? It means that the teats are placed in the middle of each quarter, and that they hang straight down or even point inward a little. This prevents the cow from stepping on her teats, injuring them and/or getting mastitis. A cow is more likely to step on a teat if it is pointing out.



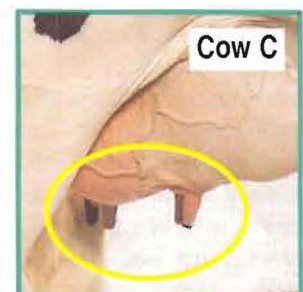
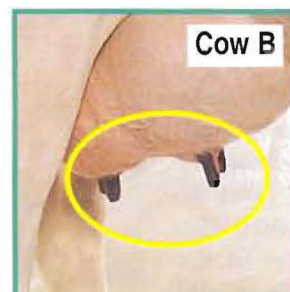
In the pictures, Cow A has very correct front teat placement, while Cow B has front teats that strut out, making them easy targets for her feet.



A new trait, rear teat placement, was added to linear evaluation in August, 2006. Rear teats should not strut out, or be placed wide on the quarters, as with Cow C, nor should they be too close: the rear teats on Cow D are so close they actually cross, making attachment of the

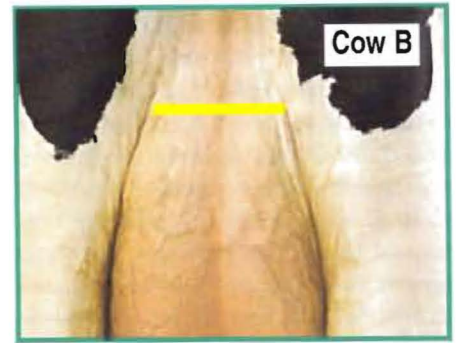
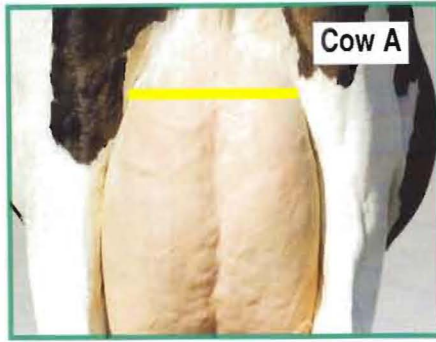
milking machine very difficult. On a linear scale, 1.0 is equal to 4.5 inches between rear teats; a score of 25 equals 2.0 inches between rear teats and this is ideal. A score of 50 is for rear teats that cross, as on Cow D.

When you are analyzing teat placement, you also want to look at the **TEAT SIZE AND SHAPE**. It is important to make sure the teats are the correct length, with the ideal being about 2-1/4 inches. A teat that is much longer or shorter than that may make milking difficult. The teats should be shaped like a cylinder, with all four teats being similar in size and width. Teats that are too wide or too narrow may also cause problems during milking.



You can see in the pictures that Cow A's teats are much too long, while Cow B has very short teats. Cow C has the most correct teat size and shape.

After carefully viewing the teats, we move to a different angle and take a look at the rear udder. The first thing that we look at is **REAR UDDER WIDTH**. This is measured at the very top of the rear udder. The wider the rear udder is the better since a cow will be able to fit more milk in her udder. Remember, it is important to look at this trait at the top of the rear udder. Some cows may be wider in the middle of their rear udder than at the top, so try not to be

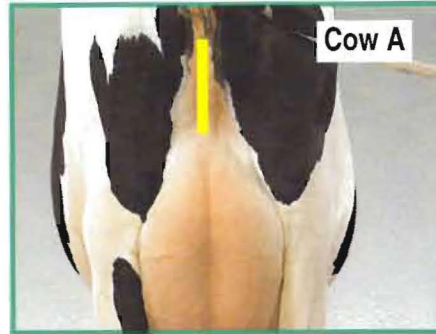


fooled. You can compare the cows in the two pictures and see how much

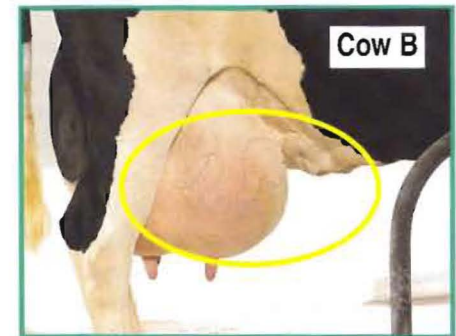
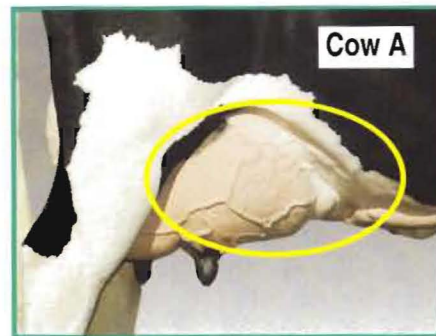
wider Cow A is than Cow B at the top of her rear udder.

Next, we need to analyze **REAR UDDER HEIGHT** . . . and higher is better. Why? You guessed it, to hold more milk. Try to look at where the udder actually attaches to the rest of the body.

This is the point you use to decide how high her rear udder is. Cow A is much higher in her rear udder than Cow B.



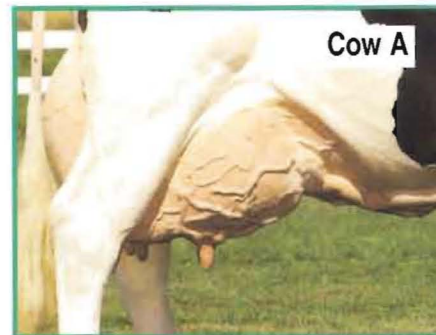
Now, we need to change our angle again and take a look at the udder from the side view to judge the **FORE UDDER ATTACHMENT**. This is the area where the udder attaches to the body wall. It is desirable to have a long, smooth fore udder attachment that is tightly attached as shown on Cow A. You can see that the attachment of Cow A gradually curves upward. Cow B's attachment cuts up sharply and is poorly attached. Both the rear and



fore udder attachments are very important to how long a cow's udder

will last, so be sure to correctly analyze these parts of the udder.

The final trait to consider is **UDDER BALANCE AND TEXTURE**. The floor, or bottom, of the udder should be flat when viewed from the side. There should be minimal separation or quartering. All four quarters of the udder should be evenly balanced. A cow with an obvious light quarter will most likely end up near the bottom of the class. Finally, the udder should appear to be soft and pliable and collapse well after milking. This is difficult to determine and many times



can only be measured by milking the cow. Cow A has a well balanced

udder, while B lacks udder quality and balance.

Next to the udder, **DAIRY CHARACTER** is the most important clue that predicts how much milk the cow will give during her lactation. It counts toward 20 percent of the cow's final score.

Dairy character is a bit more difficult to analyze than the udder. When comparing udders, it is fairly easy to see which rear udder is higher and wider. It is easier to see one cow carries her udder higher above the hock compared to another cow.

Dairy character is not quite so cut and dried. It is a measure of a cow's physical milking ability, and it can be

somewhat subjective. A young judge should focus on the ribs, thighs, withers, neck, and skin when analyzing dairy character. A cow should have a look of general openness and angularity throughout if she excels in dairy character. The cow should also be strong, wide, and open, while still maintaining a feminine and refined look. Bone quality is also important, meaning her bones should be flat and clean, rather than round. She should be free of excess flesh and coarseness.

There is one final clue that you should remember when thinking

about dairy character. Be sure to give some consideration to a cow's stage of lactation. As a cow nears the end of her lactation, she will naturally gain some weight or extra condition. If she truly has dairy quality, she'll milk this weight off in the early part of her next lactation. Also, a dairy cow will always have good bone quality, especially through her legs and hocks, no matter what stage of lactation. As you learn more and more about judging, you will be able to see through this extra weight and determine a cow's true dairy quality.

When analyzing dairy character, first look at the **OPENNESS OF RIB**. Start by looking at the distance between each rib and the degree of sweep to the rib. The "degree of sweep" refers to how much the ribs "stretch" to allow for more depth and openness. The ribs should sweep back toward the rear of the cow and not straight down toward the ground. Look at the actual shape of the rib bones. They should be flat, not round.

Cow A is extremely open. Her ribs



Cow A



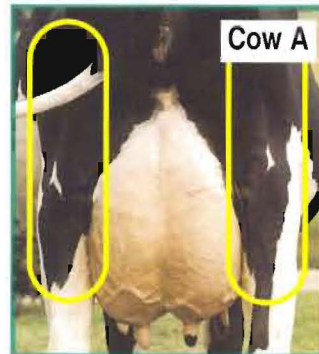
Cow B

are very prominent (easy to see). They sweep back toward the rear of the cow, giving her more depth and

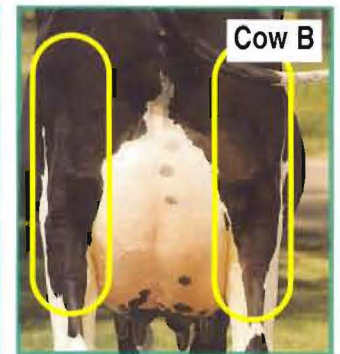
openness throughout. Cow B's very tight ribs that prevent her from showing any openness and depth.

The next thing to take a look at are the cow's **THIGHS**. A cow with a lot of dairy character will have very clean and in-curving thighs, meaning that she is not carrying a lot of extra flesh in this area. If cows and heifers are carrying a lot of extra flesh over their thighs, it is a good clue that they lack dairy character. The thighs should also be wide apart when viewing the cow from the rear. Like the ribs, this means that she is very open and able to eat a lot of feed and ultimately produce a lot of milk.

Cow A has a clean, in-curving thigh when compared to Cow B which is carrying a lot of flesh in this area.

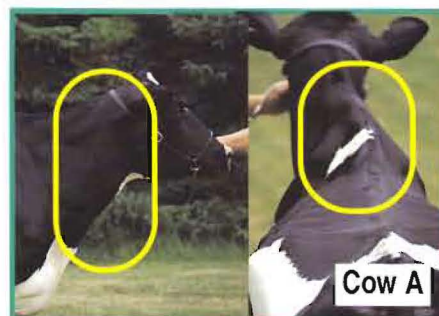


Cow A



Cow B

Angularity over her **WITHERS** and a long, clean **NECK** are important. Withers should be sharp, and the chine of the cow should be clean and prominent. The long, lean neck must blend smoothly into the shoulders and front end. The throat, dewlap, and brisket should be clean without extra flesh. Think about "pulling throat" on a heifer: You are trying to make her throat and neck look cleaner. Cow A is much sharper and cleaner over the chine and



Cow A



Cow B

through the neck. Cow B is coarse and appears to carry extra flesh. Finally, a cow's skin should be loose, thin and

pliable, not thick and meaty. A cow with thin skin appears more silky and angular throughout.

Although udder and dairy character make up 60 percent of the cow's final score, it's still vital for her to get around on

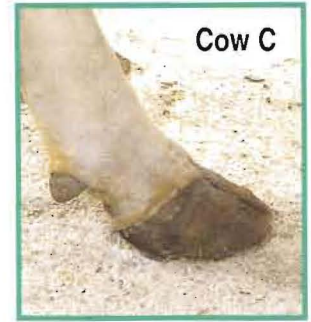
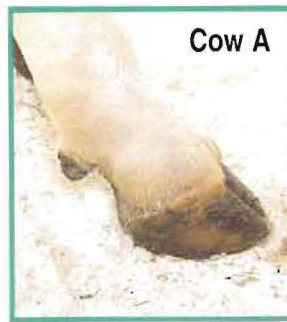
functional, healthy **FEET AND LEGS**. Cows that have trouble walking won't go to the feed bunk as much, leading to lower production.

A correct set of feet and legs means a healthy, mobile cow which leads a long, productive and profitable life.

First, look at a cow's **FEET**. They should have a steep angle and a deep heel. The angle of a cow's foot is often difficult for young judges to understand, so be sure to refer to the pictures for some extra help. Look at the angle the toes of the foot make with the ground.

The angle seen in Cow A is most desirable. Cow B has an intermediate angle. Cow C is an example of a cow with a poor foot angle, as her toes are very flat and make it difficult for her to get around.

Another trait to look for when judging the feet is short, well-round-



ed, closed toes. Some cows tend to have a lot of space between their two "toes." This is undesirable as it may become uncomfortable for the cow and prevent her from walking as

much as she needs to. Check the front toes to be sure that they don't toe out. This isn't a serious problem, but it may become a factor in a very close placing.

After you have looked at the feet, it is time to start looking at the entire leg. Analyzing **REAR LEGS-SIDE VIEW** will give you a pretty good idea of how long a cow will last in a herd. Cows that are extremely straight in the hock often have a shorter herd life because they lack the ability to absorb the shock of day-to-day walking. On the other hand, cows with too much set, or angle, to the hock will not fair much better. They often place their weight too far back on their legs which also invites problems and leads to crampy, immobile cows.

In addition to the set of the leg, you should make sure that the leg is placed squarely beneath the thurl of the cow. Some cows have their legs placed too far back, leading many of these cows to stand with their legs out too far behind them. This is another fault that will often lead to a



shorter stay in any herd, and a cow that stands with her hind legs too far behind her should be criticized quite heavily. In the pictures, Cow A is extremely sickled and has too much

set to the hock. Cow B has a very correct set to the hock, being neither too sickled nor too posty. Cow C, however, is an example of a cow that has very straight legs.

You can now move behind the cow to evaluate her **REAR LEGS-REAR VIEW**. This tends to be a little more clear-cut than the side-view. To analyze this trait, you simply need to evaluate how straight a cow tracks on her hind legs when viewed from behind the cow. You will notice that it is natural for some cows to hock in slightly but the straighter ahead, the better.

Looking at the direction a cow's toes are pointing will also help you determine how straight ahead she tracks. If her toes are pointed out, rather than straight ahead, she probably tends to hock in as well. The rear legs should also be wide apart, again allowing more room and capacity for



the udder so the cow can make a lot of milk.

When looking at the pictures, you will see that Cow A tracks extremely

straight. Cow B hocks in slightly while Cow C would be criticized quite heavily for how much she hocks in and toes out.

While still looking at the rear legs, you should now take a look at the cow's **HOCKS**. The hocks should be clean and refined. They should be free of coarseness and puffiness with adequate flexibility to make the cow as mobile as possible. Notice the clean, refined hock on Cow A compared to the coarse, puffy hock on Cow B.



Finally, take a look at the cow's **PASTERNS**, or the area between the dewclaw and the hoof on the rear legs. They should be short and strong while allowing some flexibility. Weak pasterns will often lead to legs that have too much set. A strong pastern will keep the feet and legs healthy and maintain a cow's ability to get around without much trouble. Look at Cow A; she has a strong pastern, while Cow B is weak and long.



frame

The cow's **FRAME** is more than her height or overall size. Though her height, or stature, is part of this breakdown, there are many other important traits to analyze. These traits play an important role in a cow's longevity and long-term profitability. Frame accounts for just 15 percent of a cow's final score. So don't be too overwhelmed by a really tall cow in a class.

A cow with a good frame will often catch your eye right away when you are placing a class. She will be tall, long, and wide with a straight topline and correct rump structure.

Let's start by looking the rear of the cow to analyze the **RUMP**. The rump includes the hip and pin bones, and the entire area in between. The cow should be long and wide throughout, and the pin bones should be just slightly lower than the hip bones. Remember that it is undesirable for a cow to have very high pins. Why? This could lead to reproductive problems as she gets older. Extremely sloped pins are just as undesirable as they may lead to mobility and feet and leg challenges as well. The tail-head should sit just slightly above and neatly between the pin bones, and it should be free of coarseness. Many times, the most desirable tail-head is one that you don't even notice since it naturally sits in the correct place.

Cow A has the most correct rump with a slight slope from hips to pins which is most desirable. Cow B has a rump with extreme slope from hips to pins, while Cow C has very high pins. Remember, this is one of the few traits where being neither too high nor too low but rather somewhere in the middle is best.

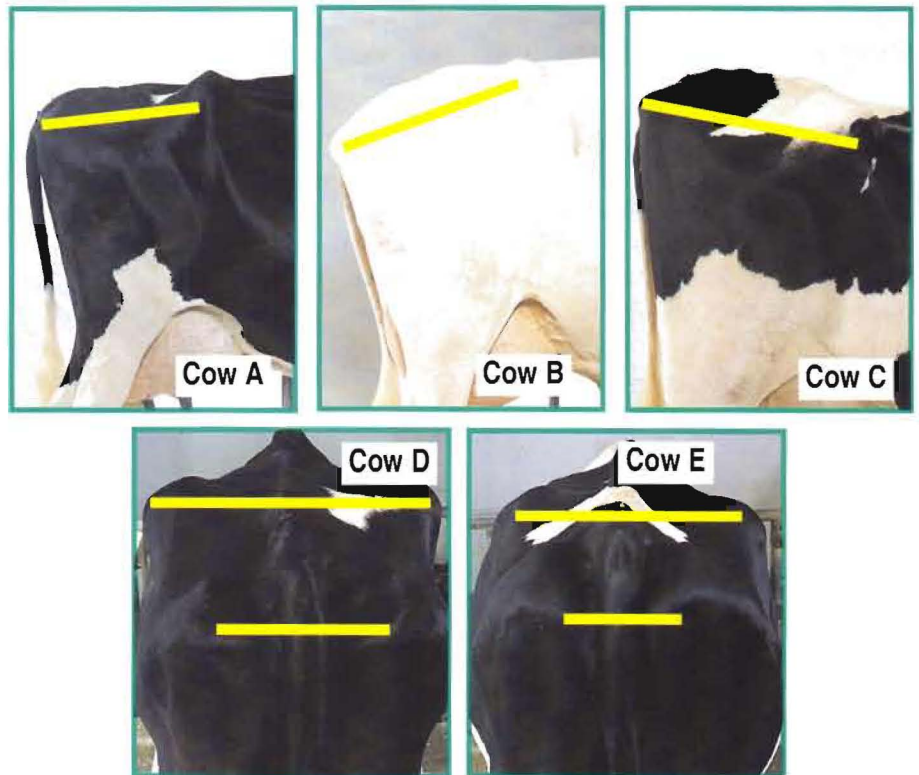
Meanwhile, Cow D has more width between her hips and pins compared to Cow E.

When looking at the frame, we are actually analyzing the skeletal parts of the cow with the exception of the feet and legs. The parts under the frame breakdown include: rump, back, stature, front end, back, and breed character.

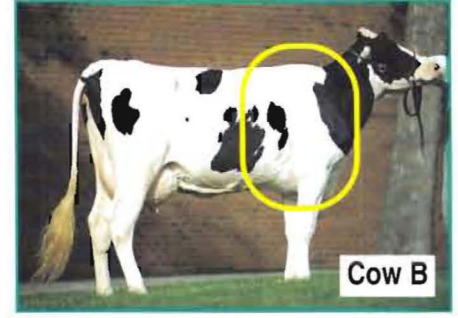
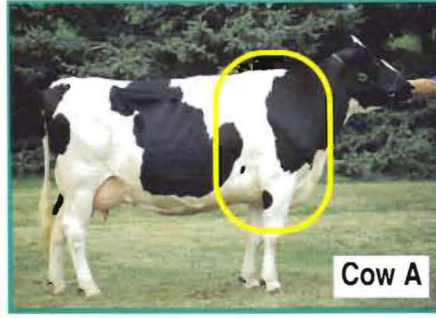
The height of a cow can be misleading when you are standing right next to her, so take a look at the class from a little farther away to judge stature. In addition to the actual height of the animal, stature also includes the length in the leg bones. A long bone pattern throughout the entire body structure is most desirable.

The final frame characteristic to consider is breed character which includes overall style and balance. Take a look at the cow's head. It should be feminine, clean-cut, and slightly dished. The muzzle should be broad with large open nostrils and a strong jaw.

In addition, each breed of dairy cattle has its own unique characteristics. You will learn more about them as you learn more about the details of judging. We are going to stick to the basics and leave that discussion up to your coaches.



When you get to the **FRONT END**, take a look at the front legs. They should be set fairly wide apart while being straight and squarely placed. The shoulder blades and elbows of the cow should also blend smoothly into the body wall. A cow with “wing-shoulders” is a sure sign of a cow with a weak front end. The chest floor should be wide, and the crops should have adequate fullness. A cow should also appear to “walk uphill” when viewed from a little



farther away. This means that she is slightly taller in her front end than her rear. Cow A is much stronger in

her front end and appears to walk more uphill than Cow B that is weak in her front end.

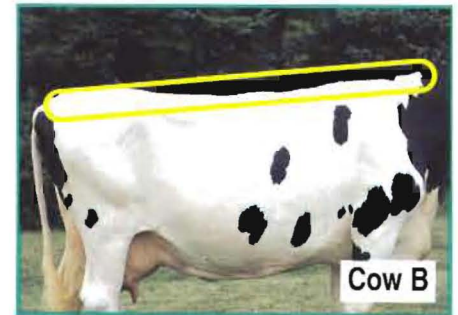
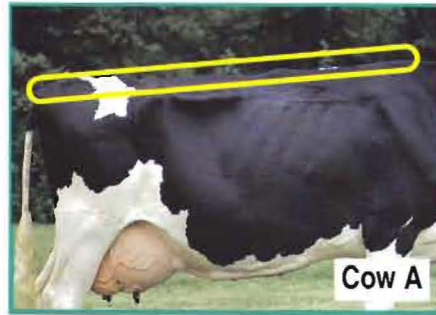
Looking at the front end, **STRENGTH** is also evaluated. Strength is a trait that plays into the body capacity and dairy character breakdowns, as well as the frame, but it is officially analyzed under the frame category. A strong cow will show strength in her bone structure and be very wide in her rump, pins, chest floor and muzzle.

Cow A is an extremely strong cow, while Cow B has average to slightly above average strength while C is very narrow and frail. Which cow would you prefer to have working for you in the milking string?



Now analyze the **BACK** of the cow. This would include her withers as well as her chine and loin. The cow should be straight and strong over her entire “topline” without showing signs of being dipped or “easy” in her loin. At times, cows and heifers that are close to calving may dip slightly in the loin, but broad, strong, and straight is always better regardless of condition.

Cow A is extremely strong and straight over her topline, while Cow B is a bit weak in her loin.



body capacity

Now we'll focus on the final breakdown, **BODY CAPACITY**, which accounts for 10 percent of the final score. Although body capacity receives the least weight on the PDCA scorecard, it is

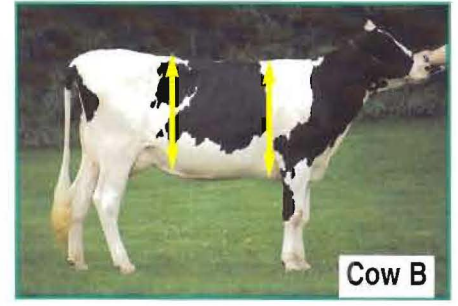
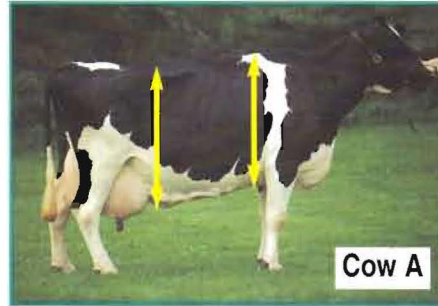
still a very important trait when it comes to the cow's milking ability and profitability.

The easiest way to think about body capacity is the length x width x depth, or the total volume of a cow. Why is

this important? Remember that in order to produce a lot of milk, a cow needs to consume a lot of feed. She has to have a place to send all of that feed before it is made into milk, and that is where body capacity fits in.

When analyzing body capacity, first look at the **BARREL**. The barrel is evaluated by body depth and spring of rib. Body depth simply measures a cow's depth of rib, or how much room a cow has from the top of her back to the bottom of her barrel.

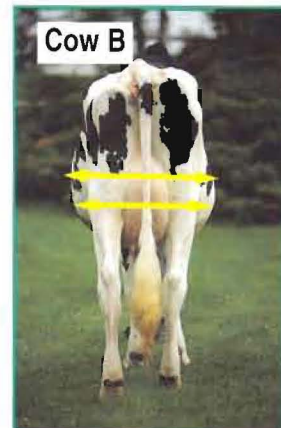
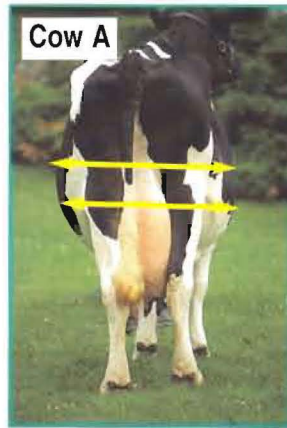
Compare Cow A to Cow B. Cow A has much more depth of rib than Cow B, and will be able to consume a lot more feed and most likely produce a lot more milk.



SPRING OF RIB is another trait that falls under body capacity. It is best to measure spring of rib by standing behind the cow. This way, you can get a good look at how much the ribs "spring out" from the side of the cow. The more rib you can see from behind, the better.

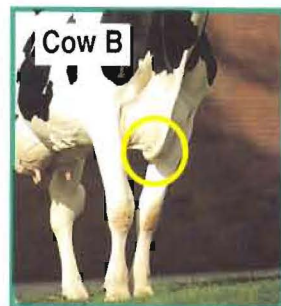
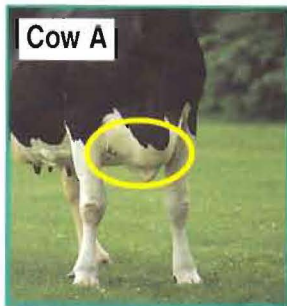
When looking at the pictures, you can see that Cow A has much more spring of rib than Cow B.

One other point to remember is that a cow's body capacity will gradually increase with age, so don't be too worried about younger cows that seem to lack a little capacity.



The final trait to look at when analyzing body capacity is **CHEST WIDTH**. This naturally goes hand in hand with spring and depth of rib. A cow with a wide chest floor and strong front end will most likely have more depth and openness throughout, allowing for more body capacity and ultimately more room for feed.

You can compare the cows in the two pictures and see how much wider Cow A is than Cow B at the chest floor.



How about heifers? Judging a class of heifers is very similar to judging a class of cows. Since you don't have to analyze the udders, try to keep in mind that there is actually less to think about when placing heifers. Although easier said than done, you simply have to analyze them based on the remaining four breakdowns that we have discussed: form, dairy character, feet and legs, and size and body capacity.

Since the udder accounts for 40 percent of a cow's final score, we have to juggle the values of these four breakdowns and decide which traits are most important when looking at a class of heifers. We'll apply a proposed card used at the University of Wisconsin. That card uses the following breakdowns: **form, 35 percent; dairy character, 25 percent; feet and legs, 20 percent; and size and body capacity, 20 percent.**

Since all of these four breakdowns are very similar to those discussed earlier, refer back to those pictures if you need any further clarification on the four heifer breakdowns.

When you are judging heifers, the most important traits to analyze fall under the form category. This is a combination of the attractiveness of a heifer's frame and her overall style and balance. This breakdown should account for about 35 percent of your final decision.

You can think of this as how "eye-catching" a heifer is when she is in

the show-ring. The traits we evaluate in heifers are almost identical to those of mature cows. The rump should be long and wide and the pins should be slightly lower than the hips. The back should be straight and strong, especially through the loin, and a slight arch is preferred. The front end should be strong with the shoulder blades and elbows set firmly against the body wall. She should also display breed character about the head and neck, having a clean-cut head and broad muzzle.

Next in terms of importance is dairy character, which holds 25 percent of the weight. Since the heifers are not yet milking, the evidence of potential milking ability is evaluated. A heifer should be open and angular and have a flat bone free of coarseness. At the top of the priority list under dairy character are the ribs. They should be deep and wide apart and slanted to the rear. Next, the thighs should be lean and in-curving and wide apart from the rear. The withers should be sharp, and the chine should be clean and prominent. The neck should be long and lean, and the skin should be loose and pliable. Keep in mind that winter and fall yearlings should be allowed to carry a little extra condition since they are getting ready to calve.

Feet and legs account for 20 percent, and they are evaluated the same as a mature cow. A calf's mobility, or her ability to get around without any trouble, is very important. A calf or heifer without functional feet and

legs will have a difficult uphill battle to fight once she reaches the milking string. The feet are very important, and they should have a steep angle and a deep heel. Heifers should have closed toes that are short and well-rounded, and the pasterns should be steep and strong. When viewing the rear legs from the rear, they should be straight and wide apart with the feet squarely placed. From the side, there should be moderate set to the hock, and the hocks should be free from coarseness and puffiness.

Finally, size and capacity account for the last 20 percent. Just like judging cows, don't be fooled by a very large calf or heifer. Although it is very important for a calf to be well-grown and healthy, a stylish, correct calf should always place over a bigger calf that is not as correct in the other breakdowns. However, if two calves are equal in terms of style and correctness, you should almost always give the nod to the bigger calf. Stature refers to a heifer's height. The height at the withers and the hips should be almost equal. Just like mature cows, the barrel should be long, deep and wide, with plenty of depth and spring of rib. The chest should be deep and wide with a lot of spring to the fore ribs so they blend smoothly into the shoulders.

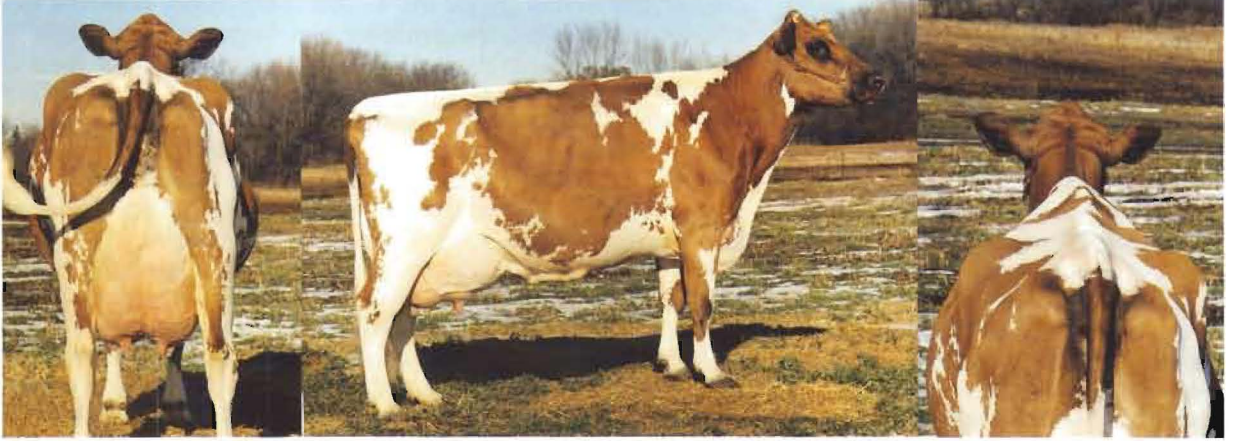
Now try your hand at the following 15 practice judging classes. Try to get in plenty of practice with live animals, too, because the more cows you see, the easier judging becomes. Good luck!

Ayrshire Class No. 1

A



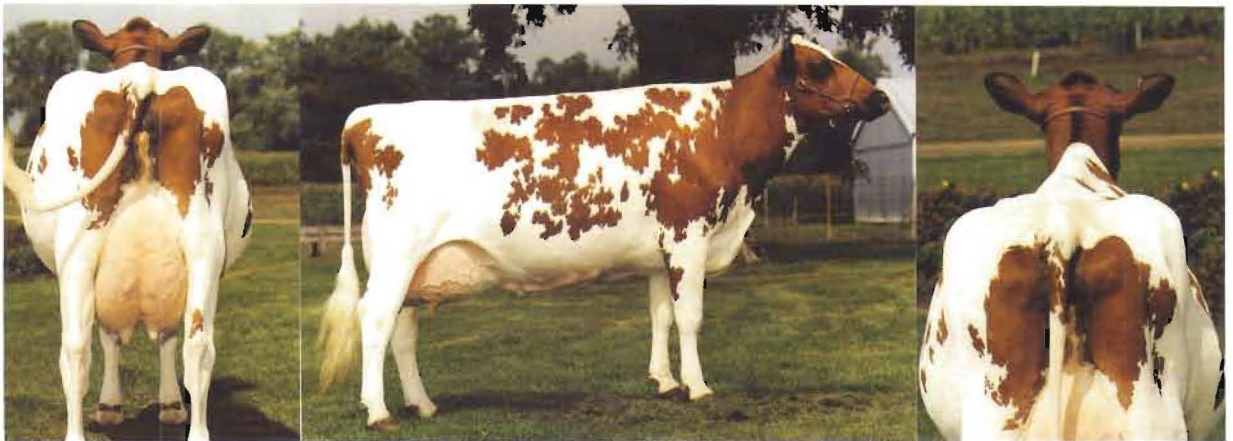
B



C

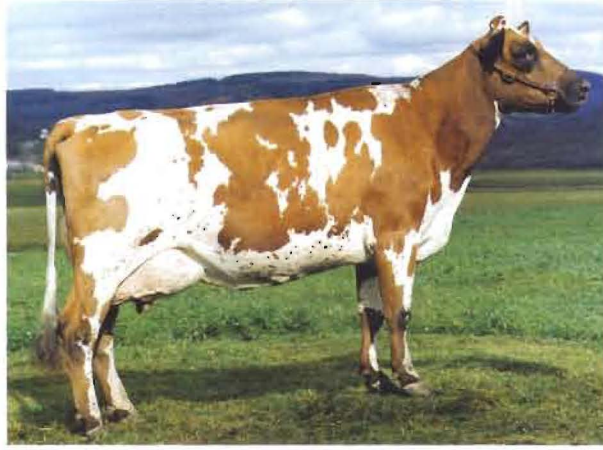


D



Ayrshire Class No. 2

A



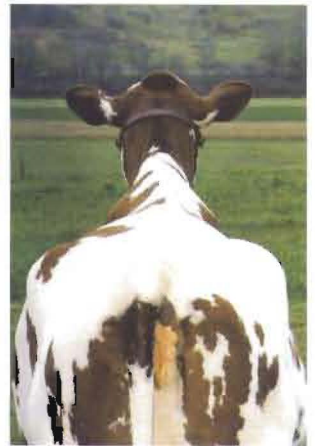
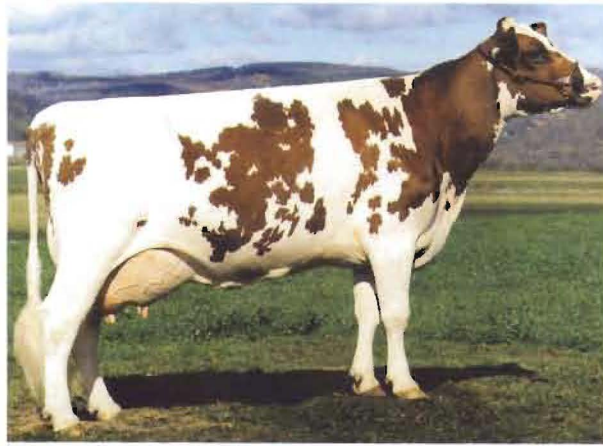
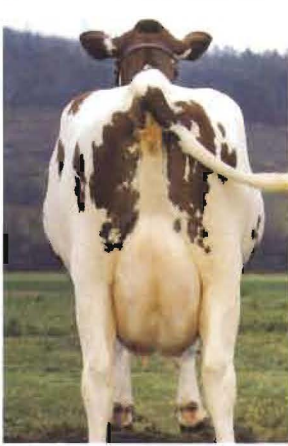
B



C

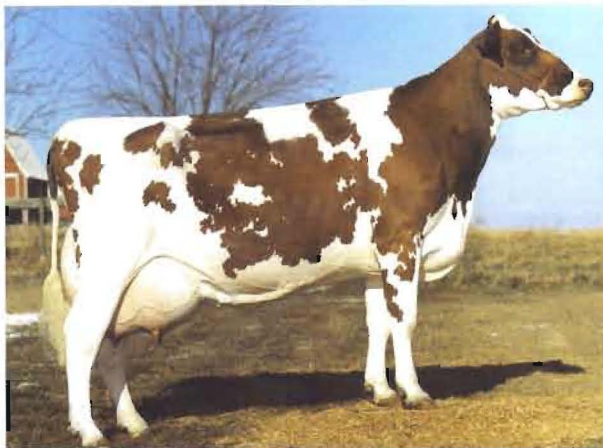
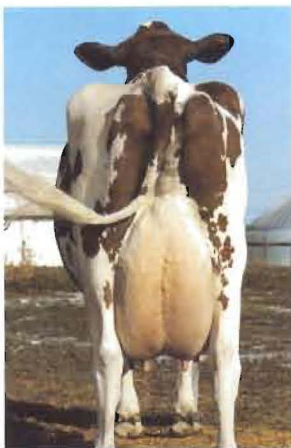


D



Ayrshire Class No. 3

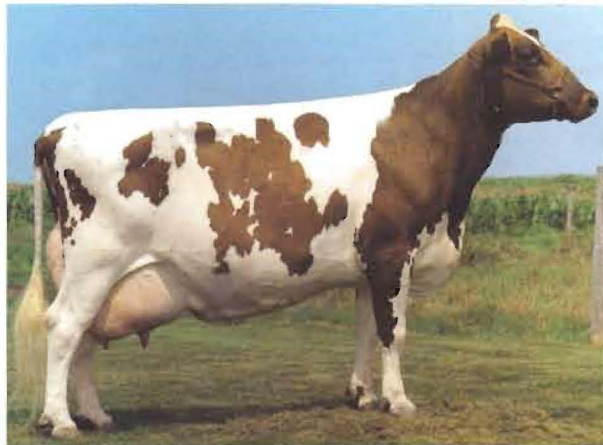
A



B



C



D

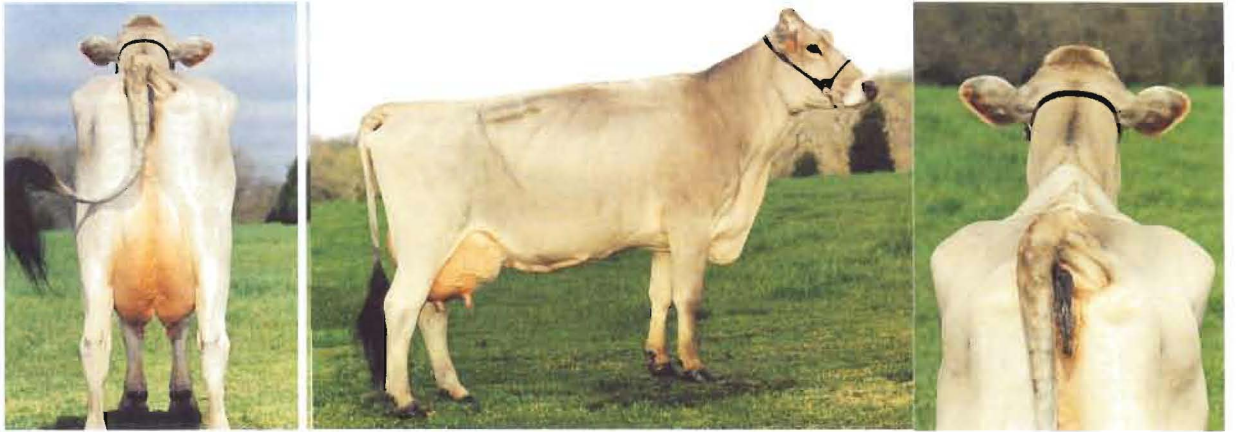


Brown Swiss Class No. 1

A



B



C

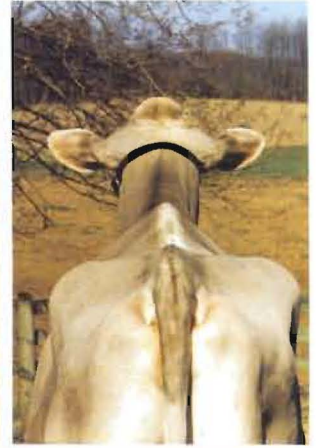


D

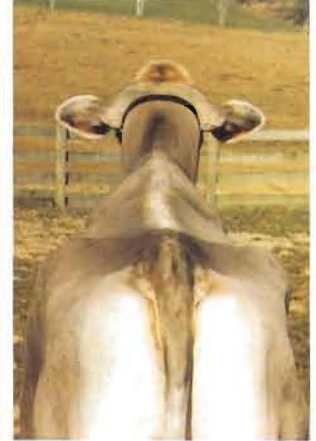


Brown Swiss Class No. 2

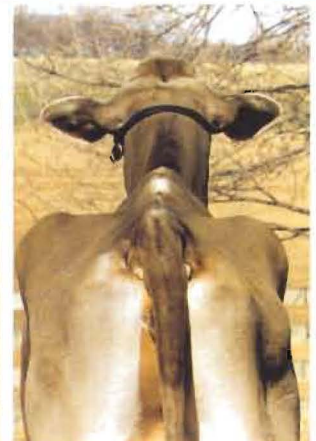
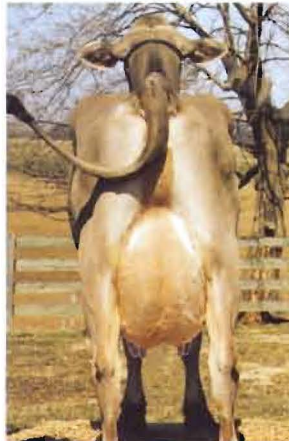
A



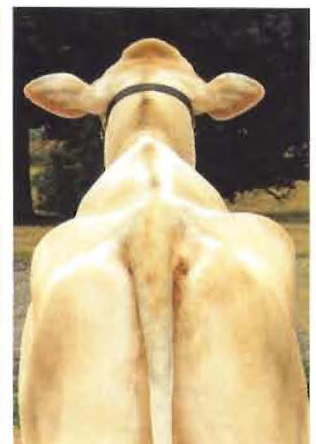
B



C



D

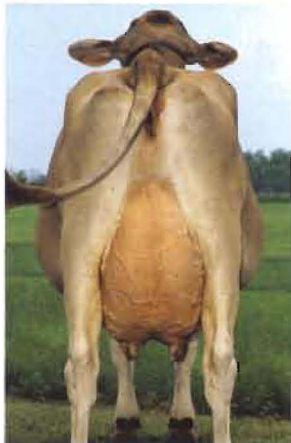


Brown Swiss Class No. 3

A



B



C



D

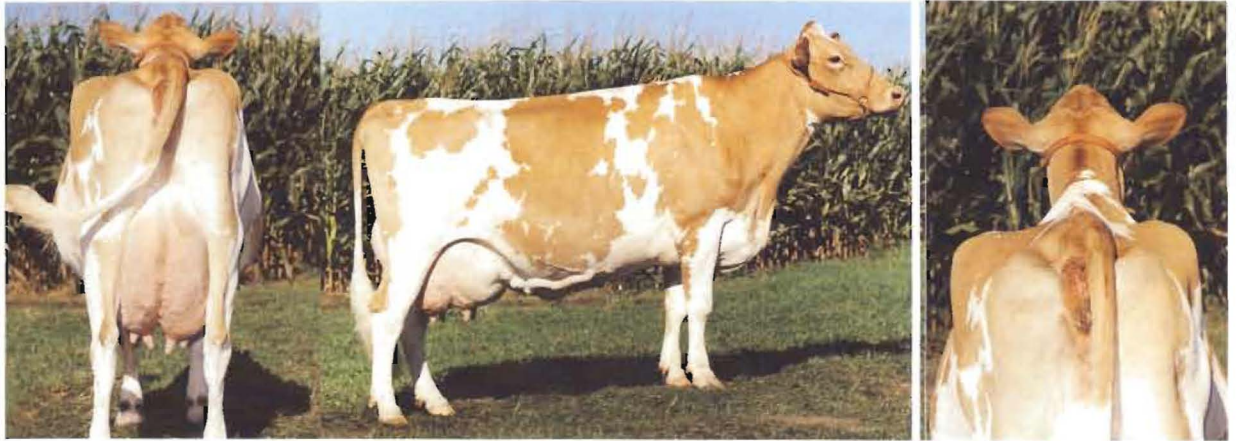


Guernsey Class No. 1

A



B



C



D

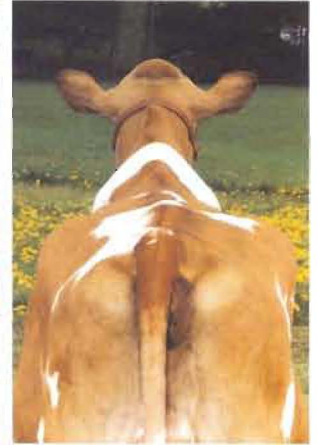


Guernsey Class No. 2

A



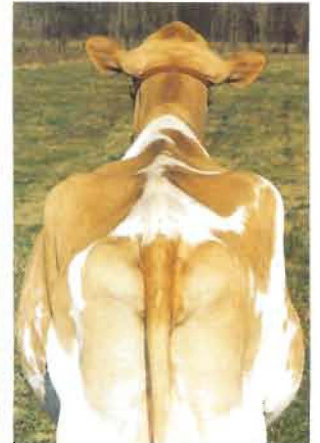
B



C



D



Guernsey Class No. 3

A



B



C

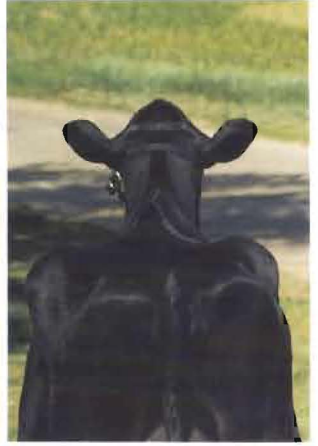


D



Holstein Class No. 1

A



B



C



D

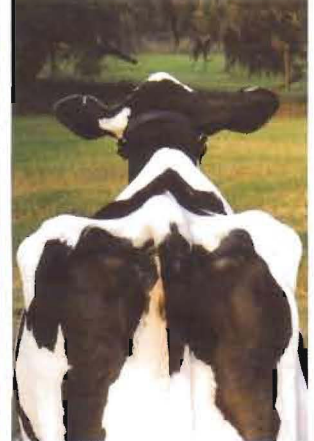
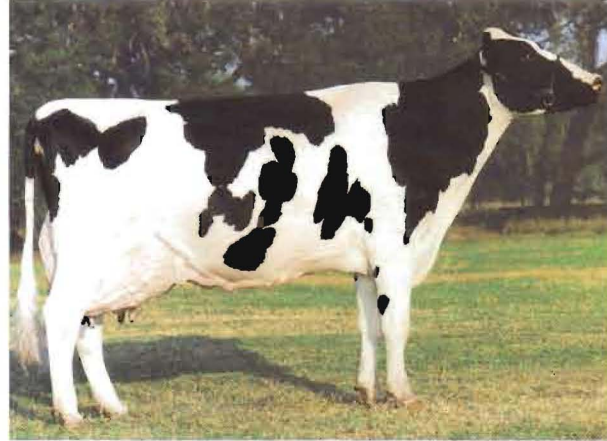


Holstein Class No. 2

A



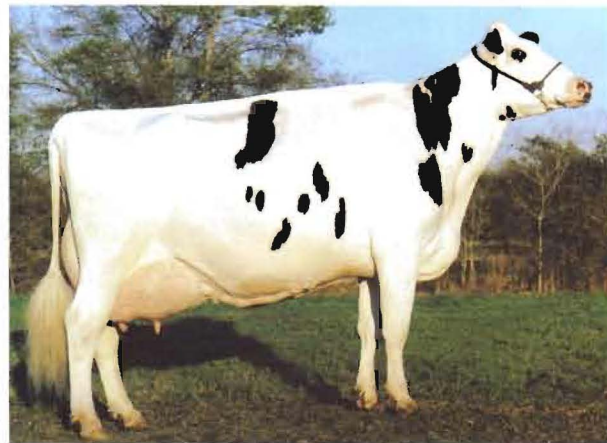
B



C



D

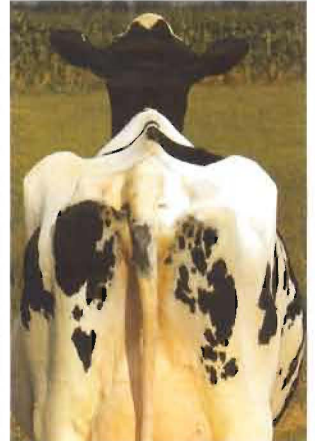


Holstein Class No. 3

A



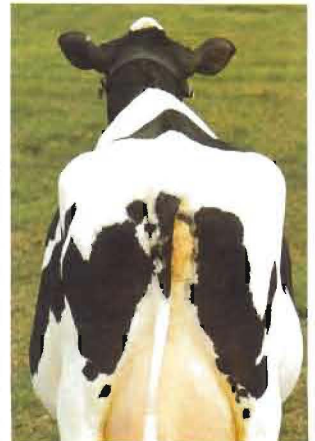
B



C



D



Jersey Class No. 1

A



B



C



D



Jersey Class No. 2

A



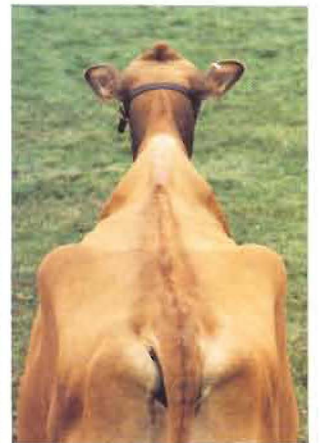
B



C



D



Jersey Class No. 3

A



B



C



D



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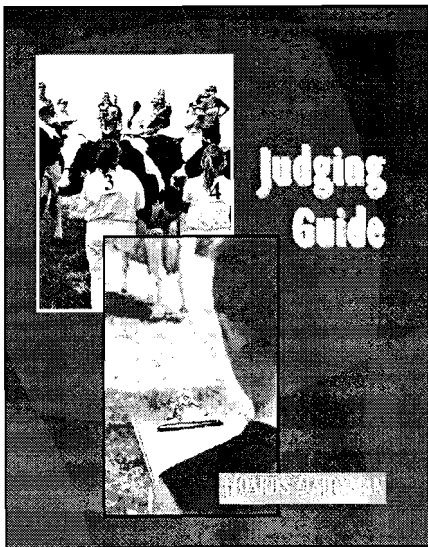
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Here are the official placings and reasons on 15 classes presented in the Judging Guide. Nationally-known judges made the placings and wrote the reasons from the pictures as they originally appeared in Hoard's Dairyman.

AYRSHIRE CLASS NO. 1 — D C B A			
DCBA—100	CDBA—90	BDCA—74	ADCB—38
DCAB— 88	CDAB—78	BDAC—54	ADBC—30
DBCA— 92	CBDA—72	BCDA—64	ACDB—28
DBAC— 72	CBAD—42	BCAD—34	ACBD—10
DACB— 68	CADB—48	BADC—24	ABDC—12

I placed this class of Ayrshires **D C B A**. **D** heads the class with her advantages in dairy, udder, and frame over **C**. She is more angular through the front end and cleaner down her top and through her thighs. **D** has more fullness to her udder with more balance from front to rear quarters. **D** is smoother blending through her shoulder, stronger through the loin, and more desirable in the slope from hooks to pins. Admittedly, **C** is cleaner about her throat and wider at the top of her rear udder.

C follows **D** in her apparent size, scale, and strength. She appears to be a taller, longer cow, with more depth and spring of rib and a stronger front end than **B**. **C** has a great advantage in feet and legs with stronger pasterns, deeper heel and more desirable set to her hock. **C** is more youthful about her udder with more udder cleft. However, **B** has more apparent udder quality and is cleaner throughout.

B easily places over **A** with her advantages in udder and frame. She has a more tightly attached fore udder that blends more smoothly to the body wall. Her udder carries higher in the rear. **B** has an advantage in style and balance, with more straightness of top. **B** has more strength through her front end with her deeper chest and greater fullness behind her elbow. She also is deeper in her rear rib.

While **A** is a clean cut individual, she has the least desirable udder attachments and frame.

AYRSHIRE CLASS NO. 2— BCAD			
BCAD—100	CBAD—88	ABCD—72	DBCA—42
BCDA— 90	CBDA—78	ABDC—54	DBAC—34
BACD— 92	CABD—68	ACBD—60	DCBA—30
BADC— 74	CADB—38	ACDB—30	DCAB—10
BDCA— 72	CDBA—48	ADBC—24	DABC—14
BDAC— 64	CDAB—28	ADCB—12	DACB— 2

I placed this class of Ayrshire cows **BCAD**. **B** places handily at the top because she possesses the most balance of dairy character and body capacity in this class of quality Ayrshire cows.

B places over **C** because of her advantage in udder capacity and balance, possessing more length of udder, and distance between front and rear teats. In addition, she is deeper in her rear rib and more prominent in her mammary vein. I admit **C** has more style and breed character about the head.

C places over **A** because of her style and distinct advantage in

fore rib depth, cleanness, and flatness of bone. I grant **A** an advantage in fore udder length. However, **C** has an advantage in rear udder width and has more centrally placed rear teats.

A places over **D** because of her advantage in overall dairy character, cleanness of head and neck, and more nearly correct rear leg set. She is also cleaner about the pins and thighs. I do note that she may have a more recessed anus than **D** and grant **D** a more desirable teat length and rear teat placement. However, **D** lacks the dairy character and flatness of bone that the cows above her possess.

AYRSHIRE CLASS NO. 3— DACB			
DACB—100	ADCB—90	CDAB—74	BDAC—62
DABC— 96	ADBC—86	CDBA—62	BDCA—54
DCAB— 92	ACDB—72	CADB—64	BADC—52
DCBA— 80	ACBD—50	CABD—42	BACD—34
DBAC— 84	ABDC—64	CBDA—40	BCDA—36
DBCA— 76	ABCD—46	CBAD—30	BCAD—26

I place this class of Ayrshire cows **D A C B**. **D** wins this fine class with her overall style and balance and advantage in mammary system, particularly fore udder. She places over **A** in the initial pair because of her stronger fore udder attachment, as well as her superior frame, being stronger in her loin and having a more desirable slope from hips to pins. In addition, **D** is sharper over her shoulders, cleaner through her rump, deeper in the heart girth, and standing on a more correct set of feet and legs. However, I admit that **A** has more bloom to her udder and has a higher, wider rear udder attachment. And it is this advantage in rear udder, coupled with a milkier appearance that handily carries **A** over **C** in the intermediate pair. **A** is a taller, longer cow that is cleaner boned. Furthermore, she has a more correct set to her hock that leads down to a stronger pastern, and she shows more veining and quality to her udder. I grant that **C** is stronger in her loin and has more spring of rib when viewed from the rear.

In my final pair, **C** places over **B** because of her definite advantage in udder quality and shape. **C** has a higher rear udder attachment and is particularly deeper in the udder cleft. **C** also has more depth and spring of both fore and rear rib and shows more breed character through her head and neck than the white cow. I admit **B** is longer from end to end and cleaner throughout the rump region. However, she lacks the udder quality and overall style and balance to place any higher.

BROWN SWISS CLASS NO. 1 C D A B

CDAB—100	DCAB—92	ACDB—84	BCDA—48
CDBA—88	DCBA—80	ACBD—68	BCAD—44
CADB—96	DACB—80	ADCB—76	BDCA—40
CABD—80	DABC—56	ADBC—52	BDAC—28
CBDA—72	DBCA—56	ABCD—44	BACD—32
CBAD—68	DBAC—44	ABDC—36	BADC—24

I place this class of Brown Swiss **C D A B**. I am starting with the cow that shows the most style and balance in the class. **C** has an advantage in dairyness, being longer and leaner in her neck, sharper at the withers, and cleaner about the pins and down through the thighs. **C** has an outstanding mammary system that is a bit snugger in her fore attachments. She stands on very correct rear legs and is stronger on her pasterns than **D**. I grant that **D** has an advantage in depth of body and fore rib.

In a close placing, **D** places over **A** on her tremendous depth of body, spring of rib, and dairy character. Her mammary is longer with a wider rear udder that is higher in its attachments. I grant that **A** is stronger in her loin and deeper on her heel.

A stands above **B** on her advantage in strength, being wider in the chest and deeper in the body. She is longer and more smoothly attached in her fore udder. Her tail head sets more correctly between her pins, making her rump structure more desirable. **A** also is standing on a stronger pastern with a more correct foot angle. One must admire **B** for her angular look and bloom of udder. However, she lacks the balance and strength to place higher in this fine class.

BROWN SWISS CLASS NO. 2 B C A D

BCAD—100	CBAD—88	ABCD—76	DBCA—58
BCDA—94	CBDA—82	ABDC—64	DBAC—52
BACD—94	CABD—70	ACBD—64	DCBA—46
BADC—82	CADB—46	ACDB—40	DCAB—28
BDCA—82	CDBA—58	ADBC—40	DABC—34
BDAC—76	CDAB—40	ADCB—28	DACB—22

After analyzing this class, I came to a logical placing of **BCAD**. The functional **B** starts the class and places over **C** because she excels in frame. **B** is stronger in front end with more width of chest and depth of heart. She is stronger down the top and has the best rump in the class with the width in the hips, pins, and thurls and the way the tail lays between the pin bones. Additionally, **B** exhibits the best udder with a more correct teat placement and a more level udder floor that is carried higher above the hock. I grant that **C** is cleaner throughout.

C uses this dairyness and quality to place over **A** in my middle pair. **C** is longer, leaner in her neck, sharper at the point of withers, and cleaner over the hips, pins, and thighs. **C** shows more width at the top of her rear attachment and has an udder that is more firmly attached to the body wall. Furthermore, **C** stands on the best feet and legs in the class with more depth of heel and strength of pasterns than **A**. I admit that **A** shows a deeper cleft in the udder floor.

In my final pair, **A** follows the dairyness and correctness of leg to place over **D**. **A** is longer, cleaner in the neck and shoulder with sharper withers and a more incurving thigh. Also, she stands on a more correct leg that shows a flatter bone, cleaner hock, and stronger pastern. **A** carries her udder higher above the hock with a higher rear attachment and stronger center ligament. I grant **D** shows more stature, depth of body, and a smoother fore udder attachment.

D is a strong, deep-bodied cow with a strong fore attachment. However, this does not compensate for her overall thickness and lack of correctness in feet and legs.

BROWN SWISS CLASS NO. 3 B A C D

BACD—100	ABCD—84	CBAD—72	DBAC—60
BADC—96	ABDC—80	CBDA—62	DBCA—54
BCAD—94	ACBD—62	CABD—56	DABC—44
BCDA—84	ACDB—36	CADB—30	DACB—22
BDAC—86	ADBC—54	CDBA—36	DCBA—32
BDCA—80	ADCB—32	CDAB—20	DCAB—16

In placing this class of outstanding Brown Swiss cows **B A C D**, I found **B** to be quite a handy winner. She excels in style and balance and easily has the best udder in the class. She places over **A** because she is deeper in both fore and rear rib and has more spring to her rib. **B** also has a higher, wider rear udder, and her fore udder blends into her body smoother with a more capacious udder. I admit that **A** has a more definite crease in her rear udder.

A places over **C** primarily because when you view her legs from the side, she stands much straighter, criticizing **C** for having too much set to her legs. In addition, **A**'s fore udder blends into her body more smoothly. She is also more level on the floor of the udder, and her teats hang more perpendicular to the ground. On the other hand, **C** shows more dairy character in her rib structure being more open.

In a close placing, **C** goes over **D** because she has a more desirable teat size and shape. Her teats hang more plum to the ground. **C** also shows more openness in her rib structure. She is deeper in both fore and rear rib and has more spring to her rib structure. Although I must confess, **D** is higher, wider, and fuller at the top of her rear udder. In putting **D** on the bottom, this dairy cow lacks the style and balance to go any higher. She also has too much set to her legs when viewed from the side and has funnel-shaped front teats.

GUERNSEY CLASS NO. 1 D B A C

DBAC—100	BDAC—94	ADBC—78	CDBA—48
DBCA—90	BDCA—84	ADCB—60	CDAB—40
DABC—92	BADC—80	ABDC—72	CBDA—42
DACB—74	BACD—56	ABCD—48	CBAD—28
DCBA—72	BCDA—60	ACDB—36	CADB—26
DCAB—64	BCAD—46	ACBD—30	CABD—20

I placed this class of Guernsey cows **D B A C**. I started the class with a clean cut, dairy individual that is also showing the most bloom of udder. It is her advantage in dairy character that places **D** over **B**. **D** is longer and leaner about her neck, sharper at the withers and more open in her ribbing. **D** has quite an advantage in mammary system, particularly in the rear udder where she is higher and wider than **B**. **D** also is more evenly balanced in the rear quarters and exhibits a more clearly defined median suspensory ligament. I do grant that **B** exhibits more strength of pastern.

B places over **A** because of her size and scale. **B** is taller at the withers and displays more overall balance. **B** has an advantage in mammary system, being stronger and smoother blending of her fore udder attachment and carrying her udder higher above the hock. **B** also has a distinct advantage in feet and legs in the fact that she is more correct in the set through the hock and much stronger of pastern when compared to **A**.

A places over **C** primarily on dairy character. **A** is cleaner about the head, longer, and leaner in her neck and sharper over the shoulder. She also is cleaner over the pins and leaner in her thighs than **C**. **A** has a more desirable shape and symmetry to her rear udder when viewed from the side, as well as having more balance to the mammary system.

Although **C** is wide-chested and has a good set of feet and legs, she lacks the dairyness and balance of udder.

GUERNSEY CLASS NO. 2 C A D B

CADB—100	ACDB—96	DCAB—72	BCAD—48
CABD—92	ACBD—88	DCBA—52	BCDA—36
CDAB—88	ADCB—80	DACB—68	BACD—44
CDBA—68	ADBC—56	DABC—44	BADC—28
CBAD—72	ABCD—64	DBCA—28	BDCA—20
CBDA—60	ABDC—48	DBAC—24	BDAC—16

I placed this class of Guernsey cows **CADB**. With a close placing at the top, I started with a well-balanced dairy cow that has a long, clean neck. She possesses a deep rear rib with more depth of heart than **A**. **C** also is hard across the top and clean throughout. Granted, **A** has a more desirable fore udder attachment, but **C** has more height and width of rear udder and also stands on a more correct pastern.

I placed **A** over **D** for having a deeper rib and more depth of heart. She also carries an udder that is higher above the hock with a more nearly level floor.

D goes over **B** for being overall cleaner in the thigh and rib and sharper in the chine. **D** also has a stronger suspensory ligament.

GUERNSEY CLASS NO. 3 B D C A

BDCA—100	DBCA—94	CBDA—86	ABDC—62
BDAC—92	DBAC—86	CBAD—74	ABCD—58
BCDA—96	DCBA—84	CDBA—80	ADBC—56
BCAD—84	DCAB—66	CDAB—62	ADCB—46
BADC—80	DABC—68	CABD—56	ACBD—48
BACD—76	DACB—58	CADB—50	ACDB—42

It is a pleasure to judge this class of Guernsey cows, **B D C A**. I started the class with **B** because of her obvious udder qualities. She has a higher, wider rear udder attachment and displays less quartering than **D**. **B** is more balanced in her rear quarters and has more bloom to the udder than **D**. **B** also is wider through the rump. I grant that **D** has a longer, leaner neck and appears to be less coarse shouldered than **B**. **D** also has more sweep to the rear rib.

In a close placing, the dairy-appearing **D** places over **C** because of her smoother, more snugly attached fore udder. She also is higher in her rear udder attachment. **D** also is a deeper bodied and deeper ribbed individual. Admittedly, **C** has more bloom to the udder, is less quartered, and possesses more balance in the rear quarters than **D**.

In my bottom pair, **C** easily places over **A** because she has a stronger, more appealing fore udder attachment. **C** also has a more obvious venation. Furthermore, **C** has a more correct teat size and placement and is more nearly level at the udder floor. **C** has a more correct set to the rear leg and more depth of heel. I grant **A** more height in the rear udder. However, **A** lacks the smoothness of her fore udder attachment and the soundness of feet and legs to merit a higher placing.

HOLSTEIN CLASS NO. 1 D A C B

DACB—100	ADCB—94	CDAB—78	BDAC—42
DABC—88	ADBC—82	CDBA—58	BDCA—34
DCAB—92	ACDB—80	CADB—72	BADC—36
DCBA—72	ACBD—54	CABD—46	BACD—22
DBAC—68	ABDC—56	CBDA—32	BCDA—20
DBCA—60	ABCD—42	CBAD—26	BCAD—14

I place this class of Holstein cows **D A C B**. In a close placing, **D** places over **A** on her overall dairyness and quality throughout. She displays more sharpness and angularity over the shoulders, carrying it back over the rump. **D** also appears to show more correctness in her feet and legs, being stronger in the pastern and deeper in the heel. **D** is more nearly level from hips to pins. **D** and **A** both are fine uddered cows. However, I give **D** the advantage in teat placement, as her front teats sit under the udder a bit nicer than **A**. I do grant

that **A** appears to be deeper in both her fore and rear rib.

A places over **C** for her advantage in the mammary system. **A** is higher and wider at the top of the rear udder and is more desirable in her teat size and shape. I also give **A** the advantage in having a more correct set to her rear legs. She also is a wider-chested, stronger front-ended individual. I do admit **C** is more nearly level from hips to pins, and is stronger in the pastern.

C places over **B** for being so much more open in her rib structure, exhibiting more spring and depth of rib. I give **C** an overall advantage over **B** in the mammary system. She shows a stronger suspensory ligament, more levelness to the udder floor, and appears to have a more appropriate size and length of teat.

Although **B** appears to be a long-bodied, good-legged cow, she places on the bottom of the class due to her lack of strength throughout — lacking the depth of heart, fore, rear, and spring of rib.

HOLSTEIN CLASS NO. 2 D C B A

DCBA—100	CDBA—90	BDCA—62	ADCB—50
DCAB—96	CDAB—86	BDAC—44	ADBC—36
DBCA—86	CBDA—66	BCDA—52	ACDB—40
DBAC—68	CBAD—38	BCAD—24	ACBD—16
DACB—78	CADB—58	BADC—16	ABDC—12
DABC—64	CABD—34	BACD—6	ABCD—2

D handily wins the class which I placed **DCBA** based on her overall style and balance. **D** shows more breed character about the head and neck and has a longer, leaner neck. **D** has an advantage in body capacity in that she is more capacious in the barrel, showing more openness in ribbing and has more spring of rib when viewed from the rear. **D** also has a definite advantage in feet and legs where she is cleaner and flatter in her hock. In the mammary, **D** is longer and more level in the fore udder with the fore udder blending more neatly into the body wall. I grant that **C** has a higher, wider rear udder and is wider at the pins.

C places over **B** quite easily, again on style, balance, and body capacity. **C** is taller, deeper, and wider in the chest floor, as well as deeper in the heart and barrel. **C** also is sharper over the shoulder and fuller in the crops than **B**. **C** also stands on a straighter rear leg, especially at the hock and has a more desirable thurl placement. **C** also carries her udder higher above the hock and shows a more defined halving through the bottom of the rear udder. I grant **B** has a cleaner, longer neck.

B places over **A** in what I would call the closest placing. **B** is cleaner and more refined about the head and throat. **B** has a longer, leaner neck, and cleaner brisket. **B** also stands more correctly on her front feet. **B** has an advantage in the rump region when viewed from the rear in that she is wider in the thurls and wider in the pins. In the mammary system, **B** shows more overall bloom and is higher, wider, and fuller in the rear attachment. **B** also shows more venation than **A**. I do grant that **A** is more nearly level over the topline and carries her udder higher above the hock.

HOLSTEIN CLASS NO. 3 A B D C

ABDC—100	BADC—88	DABC—76	CABD—64
ABCD—96	BACD—84	DACB—66	CADB—58
ADBC—94	BDAC—70	DBAC—64	CBAD—52
ADCB—84	BDCA—48	DBCA—42	CBDA—34
ACBD—86	BCAD—62	DCAB—44	CDAB—40
ACDB—80	BCDA—44	DCBA—32	CDBA—28

A B D C is my placing for this class of Holstein cows. **A** leads out this class and easily places over **B** on her overall balance, depth, and dairy strength throughout. **A** is wider in her front end, deeper in both her fore and rear ribs. **A** also is wider back through her hips and pins than **B**. **A** has definite advantages in the udder, having more height and width of rear udder attachment, is also stronger and smoother in fore udder attachment. **A** excels **B** in leg structure, shows more correct set, strength of pasterns, as well as

positioning of thurls. I do admit **B** is longer in the neck.

B uses her sharpness, angularity, as well as her milky look to place over **D**. **B** is sharper at the withers, longer in her neck and body, giving her a big advantage in overall dairyness. The udders are rather close; however, **B** has more venation and is more correct in rear teat placement. I grant **D** advantages in height and width of rear udder attachment, as well as strength of pasterns and depth of heel.

On a close placing, **D** places over **C**, primarily on her udder. **D** is higher and wider in rear udder attachment; is stronger in fore udder attachment. **D** also has more definition of median suspensory ligament. Furthermore, **D** shows more dairyness through the rump region being sharper and more angular over the tail head. I grant **C** advantages in overall length. **C** is longer in her neck and body, appears sharper over the withers. However, **C** lacks overall sharpness, and udder quality to merit a higher placing.

JERSEY CLASS NO. 1 B C A D

BCAD—100	CBAD—92	ABCD—80	DBCA—44
BCDA—88	CBDA—80	ABDC—62	DBAC—38
BACD—94	CABD—78	ACBD—72	DCBA—36
BADC—76	CADB—52	ACDB—46	DCAB—22
BDCA—70	CDBA—54	ADBC—36	DABC—24
BDAC—64	CDAB—40	ADCB—28	DACB—16

I placed this class of Jersey cows **B C A D**. In this class I found a top cow in the well-balanced, great uddered, and dairy **B**; a middle pair in **C** and **A**, the two very strong and deep-bodied cows; and a definite bottom in **D**.

B places over **C** because she is sharper over the withers, and thinner in the thighs and pins. She further excels **C** in carrying her udder higher above the hocks and having a more firmly attached fore udder and shows more style, symmetry, and balance throughout than does **C**. I grant that **C** shows more depth of rear rib.

C places over **A** because she shows more dairyness throughout and has a longer, leaner neck. I give additional advantage to **C** for standing on a stronger, straighter set of rear legs and having a stronger set of pasterns. **C** also shows more style, symmetry, and balance than does **A**. I grant **A** has a more uniform size of front teats than does **C**.

A places over **D** because she shows more depth, width, and strength of body than does **D**. **A** further excels **D** in having a higher, wider rear udder attachment than **D**. I give additional advantage to **A** for having her teats placed more squarely under her udder. However, I must grant **D** shows more dairyness throughout.

D, a very stylish and well-balanced cow, places last for being the most narrow cow in the class, both in rear udder width and body capacity.

JERSEY CLASS NO. 2 B C D A

BCDA—100	CBDA—94	DBCA—70	ABCD—52
BCAD—94	CBAD—88	DBAC—52	ABDC—40
BDCA—88	CDBA—76	DCBA—64	ACBD—46
BDAC—70	CDAB—52	DCAB—40	ACDB—28
BACD—76	CABD—64	DABC—28	ADBC—22
BADC—64	CADB—46	DACB—22	ADCB—16

I placed this class of Jersey cows **BCDA**. I felt this class divided itself into two distinct pairs. The top pair, **B** and **C**, are two extremely dairy cows that possess better udder quality than did my bottom pair.

B places over **C** in a fairly close placing. **B** obviously has the best frame in the class. She has the most dairyness and angularity. She is deeper in both the fore and rear rib. **B** is sharper in the withers and more prominent in the chine. Further, **B** excels in breed character, particularly about the head and neck. She also exhibits more height and width of rear udder and has a slight advantage in

depth of median suspensory ligament. I do grant, **C** displays more balance in the rear quarters, criticizing **B**, for being slightly light in the right rear quarter.

C easily places over **D** because of her overall dairy refinement and correctness. **C** has an advantage in mammary system, being higher and wider in rear udder attachment, shows more levelness of udder floor from the side, and her teats are placed more correctly on the floor of the udder. In addition, **C** possesses more dairy quality, showing more refinement and cleanness of bone.

D logically places third over **A** because she more closely follows the pattern of my top two cows. She is a taller, more upstanding cow that is longer and cleaner from end to end. She shows more udder quality and depth of ligament than does **A**. **D** also has an advantage in feet and legs, being more correct in the set to her leg, as well as in strength of pastern.

You must admire the depth and strength of our fourth-place cow, **A**. However, she lacks the overall refinement, dairy character, and udder quality to place any higher.

JERSEY CLASS NO. 3 D C A B

DCAB—100	CDAB—92	ADCB—84	BDCA—48
DCBA—88	CDBA—80	ADBC—68	BDAC—44
DACB—96	CADB—80	ACDB—76	BCDA—40
DABC—80	CABD—56	ACBD—52	BCAD—28
DBCA—72	CBDA—56	ABDC—44	BADC—32
DBAC—68	CBAD—44	ABCD—36	BACD—24

JERSEY — D C A B

It is a pleasure to place this fine class of Jersey cows **D C A B**. **D** heads the class in mammary system having greater bloom and capacity of udder with the rear udder attachment being higher and wider and a bit snugger in the fore attachment than **C**. **D** is stronger in the chine and wider chested than **C**. **D** has an advantage in dairyness having a longer and leaner neck and is flatter and more open in the rib. However, I do grant that **C** shows a slight advantage in front teats that are more centrally located on fore quarters.

In my close middle pair, **C** stands straighter as viewed from the side on her rear legs having less set at the hock than **A**. **C** has teats more squarely placed and is more desirable in size and shape of teats. Furthermore, **C** is fuller in the crops and blends smoother from the shoulder to the body. In making it a close pair, I do admire the dairyness of **A** being sharper at the withers, less patchy over the pins, and more incurving in the thighs.

It is this extreme dairyness, size, and depth of body and smoothness of fore udder that places **A** over **B**. **A** is straighter over the topline, being stronger in the loin and carries smoother out over the rump. **A** also shows greater depth of both fore and rear rib. **A** also shows greater quality of udder and a fore udder blending smoother into the body. However, I give **B** the advantage in size, shape, and teat placement. **B** places last because she lacks the correctness through the rump and smoothness of fore udder to justify a higher placing.