

Your 4-H Beef Calf

By
Walter Armer

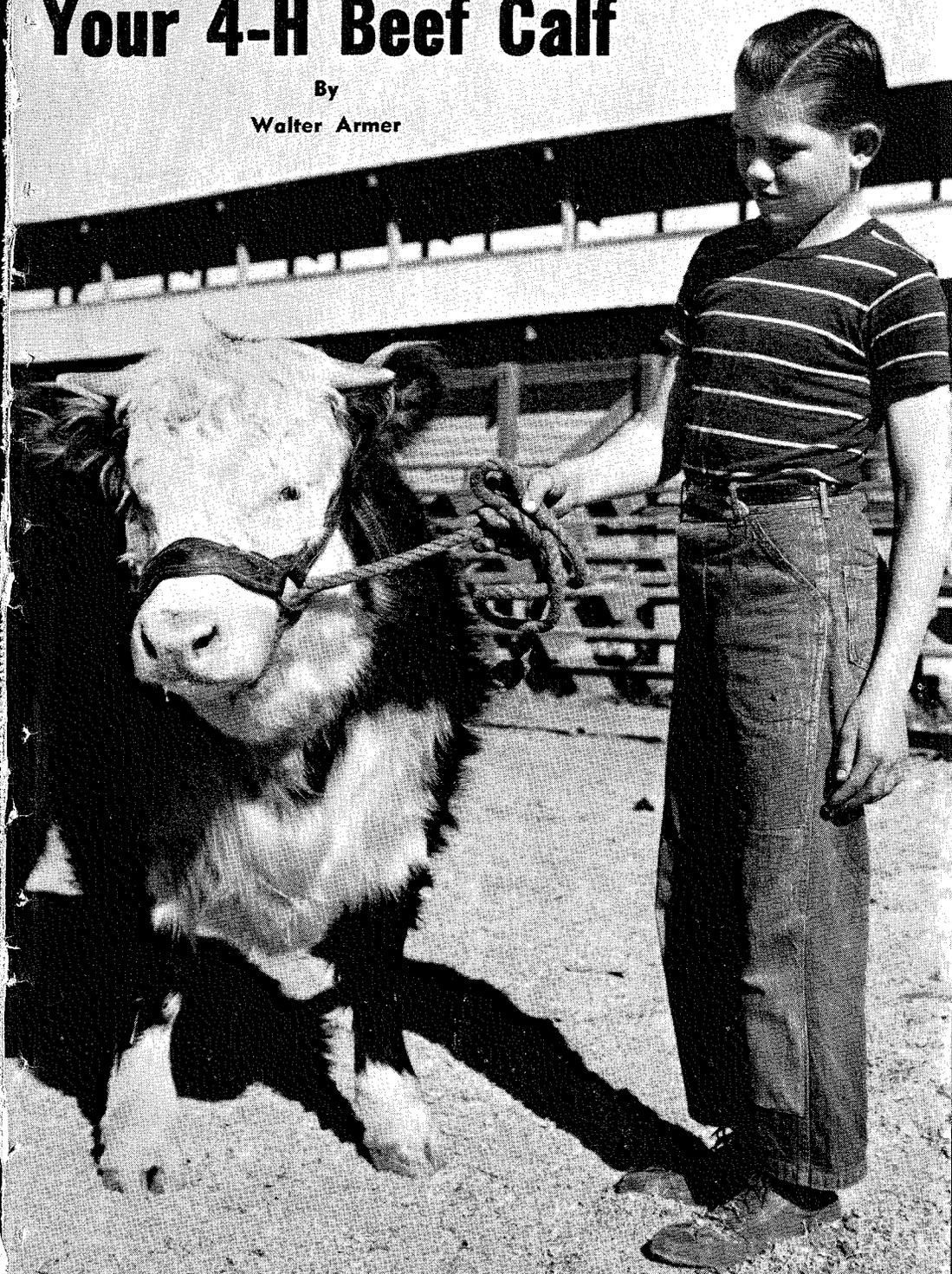


Table of Contents

Choosing Your Beef Breed	4
Selecting Your Animal	5
Feeding the Show Calf	10
Equipment	13
Care and Handling	13
Beef Projects	18
Definition of Terms	20
Points of the Beef Animal	21

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

College of Agriculture, Agricultural Extension Service
Chas. U. Pickrell, Director

Co-operative extension work in agriculture and home economics, the University of Arizona College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture co-operating. Distributed in the furtherance of the acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

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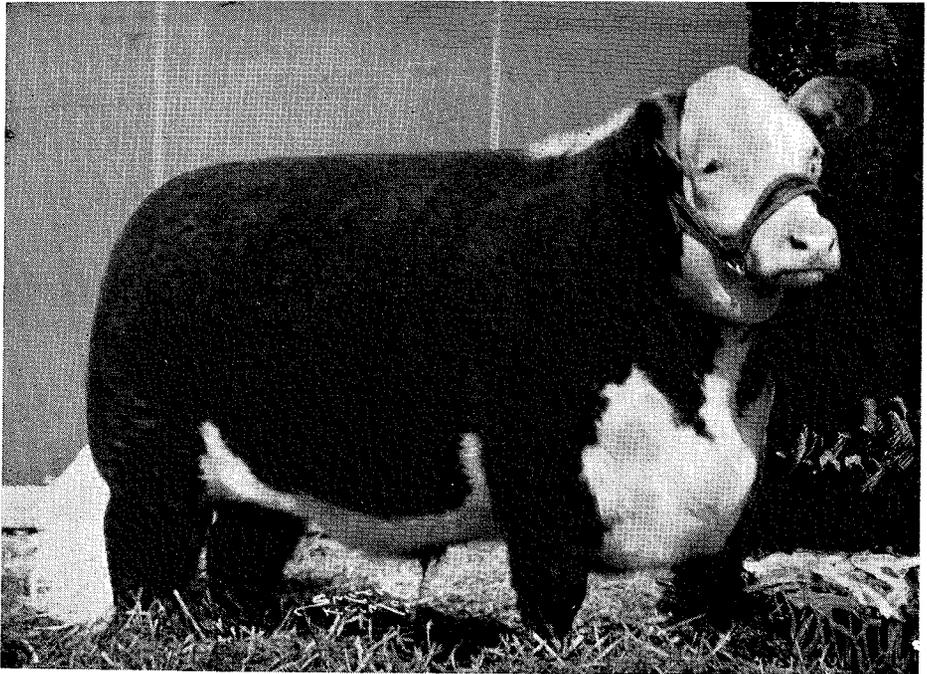
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Extension Animal Husbandman

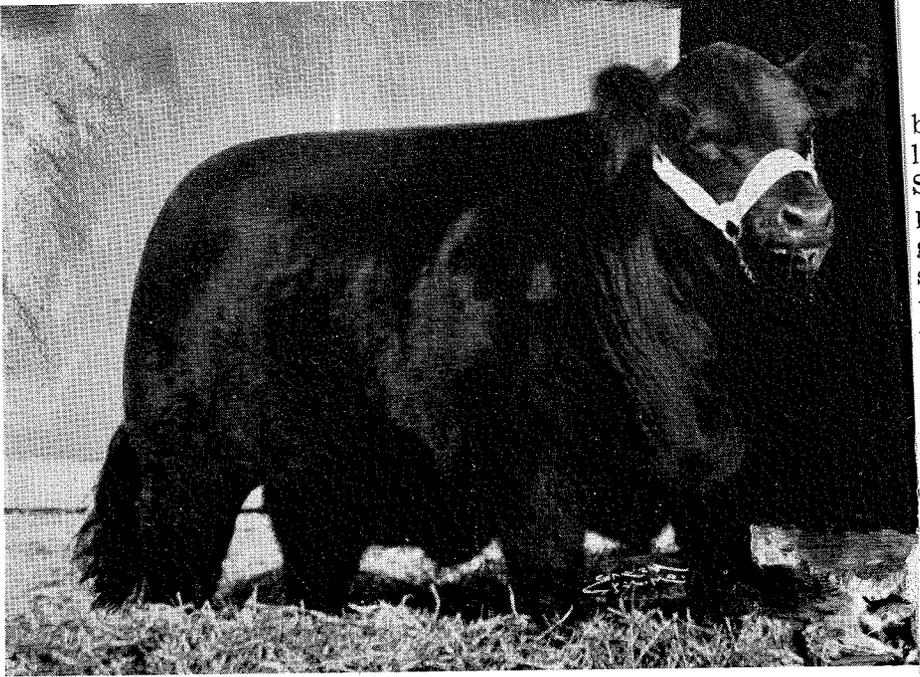
Introduction

The purpose of this circular is to present information about the general problems involved in a beef club project—the selection, feeding, care, and showing of a

beef calf. You and other 4-H Club members are the coming farmers and ranchers, who will soon take hold of the agricultural problems in the state. What you learn today, both through study and experience, you can use to-



An ideal type Hereford steer. Notice the bloom, compactness and smoothness of this animal.



An ideal type Aberdeen Angus steer. Notice the strength of back and depth of body.

morrow toward a better agricultural and business world.

Cattle feeding involves extra work. But in return you get more income through added fertility to your land by returning many of the necessary fertilization factors to the soil. Cattle feeding also makes use of roughages such as coarse hay, pasture, and other waste feeds that would otherwise have little, if any, value.

These advantages, and the pleasure gained from working with livestock, makes this one of the most interesting and profitable enterprises in which you as a 4-H member can take part.

Choosing Your Beef Breed

The three most popular breeds of beef cattle in the United States are Hereford, Shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus. Herefords are the most popular breed in Arizona. All three of these breeds have excellent beef qualities. In the feed lot it depends more on the individual animal than the breed, as to which will show the best results. In recent years Brahman and Brahman crosses have been introduced in Arizona and their feed-lot gains are being compared with the other established breeds.

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Selecting Your Animal

In Arizona, show calves should be selected in late summer or early fall but in no case later than September. Selecting a 400 to 450 pound calf at this time should give you an 800 to 850 pound steer in top shape by the time of the 4-H Club fairs in the spring of the year.

Many feeders prefer to feed purebred animals. This is a good idea, but often excellent calves may be obtained from good commercial cattle at less cost. The price paid for a show calf cannot be overlooked. A feeder wants to make a profit as well as gain experience from a feeding enterprise. When buying a calf from a registered herd, you cannot afford to pay registered breeding prices for a steer calf.

So consider carefully your initial cost plus feeding cost and expected selling price when purchasing your calf. At any show, the champion calf will sell at a good premium. However, some calves can be expected to bring a price only a little above cost. Or they may even show a loss.

GET A GOOD CALF

The success or failure of a beef enterprise depends in a large part upon the cattle you have to feed. Knowing how to feed is very important, but equally valuable is the ability to select an animal that is worthy of, and equal to, your skill in feeding. This is

where your ability in judging comes into use.

The term, "beef type", means a low-set, blocky, compact, beefy animal showing "substance" and quality. In describing these terms a brick is often used as an illustration. The beef animal must be rectangular and square in form similar to a brick standing on edge.

The neck should be only long enough to support the head and blend smoothly with the shoulders. The legs should be placed at the corners of this brick for support but still close to the ground. The top and bottom lines should be parallel with a broad, level back, a well-rounded and well-filled rump carrying straight down to full quarters in the rear, with all of these points shown together in a smooth compact manner.

LOOK FOR "QUALITY"

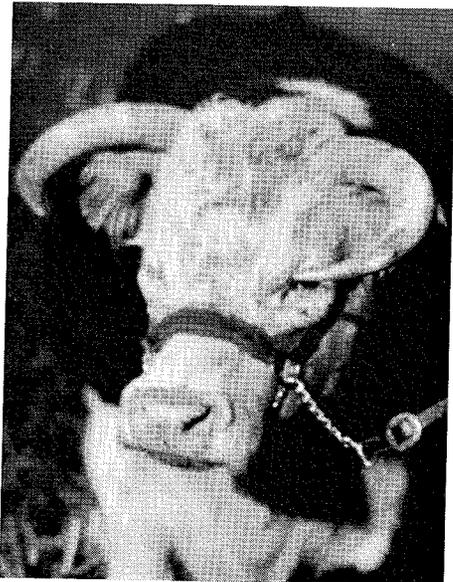
Quality in an animal means that it does not have coarse bones, but does have sufficient bone to support its weight; the meat or flesh is smooth and not patchy over the body; the hide is mellow and pliable, the hair is fine in texture; and in general the animal has a smooth, even appearance.

In selecting a feeder animal whether for show or commercial purposes, there are several general points to look for. If these are followed you are reasonably sure of bringing home good animals to feed.

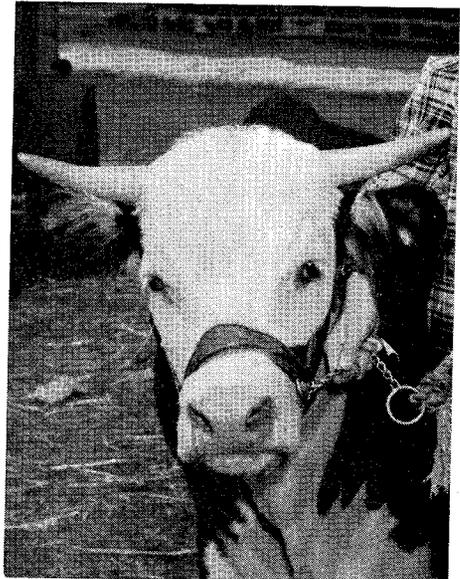
1. General appearance—When you first go to look at your animal or animals, stand off and get a general picture of the group or the individual. See if they tend to be full and deep throughout, blocky and close to the ground, and have the correct markings. When you are satisfied that the animals meet your approval in general appearance—that is, if they look like the above-mentioned brick with parallel top and bottom lines; smooth along the sides; good spring of ribs; well filled in the rump, the sides, and the twist; short legged, and short necked — then examine them closely, usually starting from front to rear, and take up each of the following points.

2. The Head—The head should be broad between the eyes, short in length, and broad over the muzzle. If it is a female animal, the characteristics should show femininity, and if a male, should show masculinity. On the Hereford, of course, the face should be white. Red eyes and spots are not disqualifications but are objectionable. The short, broad head, wide between the eyes, and wide over the muzzle, usually indicates that the body will be of the same type.

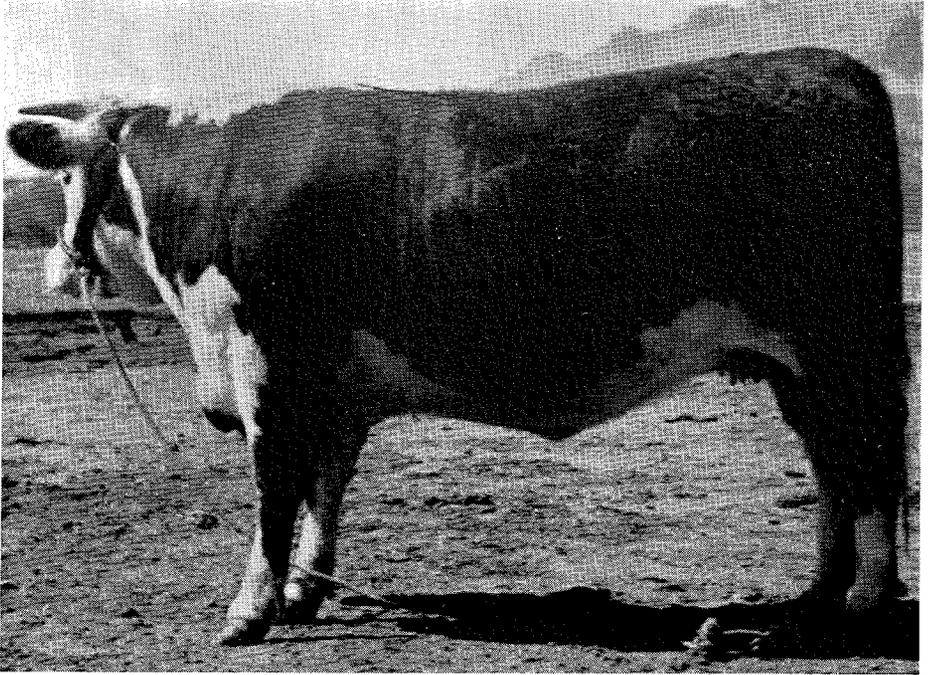
3. The Neck—The neck should be just long enough to hold the head to the body. It should be smooth and tight under the throat and blend smoothly into



An excellent Hereford cow head. Note width, shortness and definite femininity.



A common type head. Properly trained horns would greatly improve appearance.



A heifer showing a weak heart girth and cut up in both flanks.

the shoulders. A straight-edge ruler should be able to lie nearly flat from the center of the neck, past the shoulders, to the rear quarters.

4. The Shoulders—The shoulders should blend in smoothly with the neck, the foreribs, and the top line of the body. Animals are often criticized for being coarse shouldered; that is, rough over the shoulders with prominent shoulder blades.

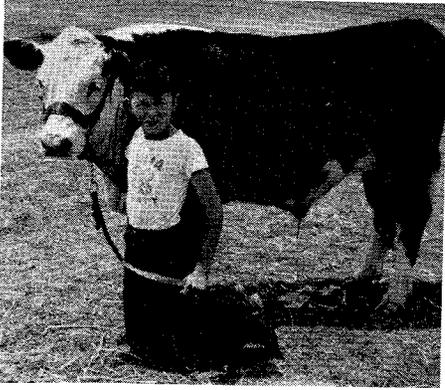
5. The Front Legs—The front legs should be placed well under the animal, straight, with a bone that has a tendency to be flat instead of strictly round. This flat-

ness is a good indication of quality in bone.

6. The Chest—Width between the forelegs is a quality looked for in a beef animal. This is an indication of good constitution.

7. The Ribs—The animal should have a good “spring” or well-arched ribs. “Flat-sidedness,” a term often used in describing inferior animals, is an objectionable fault. A wide spring of ribs gives width to the back and loin.

8. The Back—The back of a beef animal should be straight and wide. Undue length often



A nice headed typy steer but very weak in the back causing him to look cut-up in the rear flank and high in the tail-head.

causes weakness in the center of the back. Width and strength is wanted over the loins, as the loins produce the highest-priced cuts of the beef carcass.

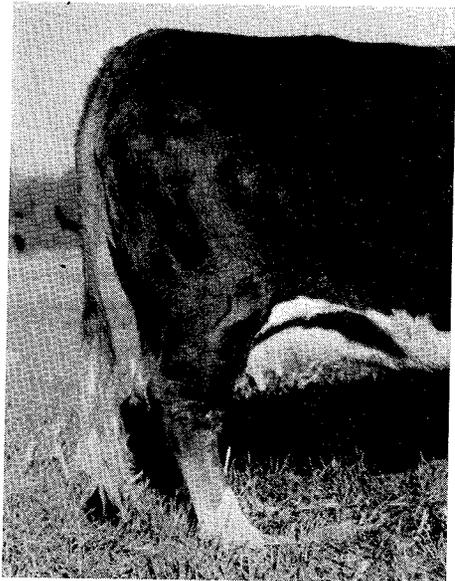


Note strong level back, smooth tailhead, and level well filled rump of cow on the left. The cow on the right tends to be slack between the hook bones and the pinbone and pointed at the tailhead.

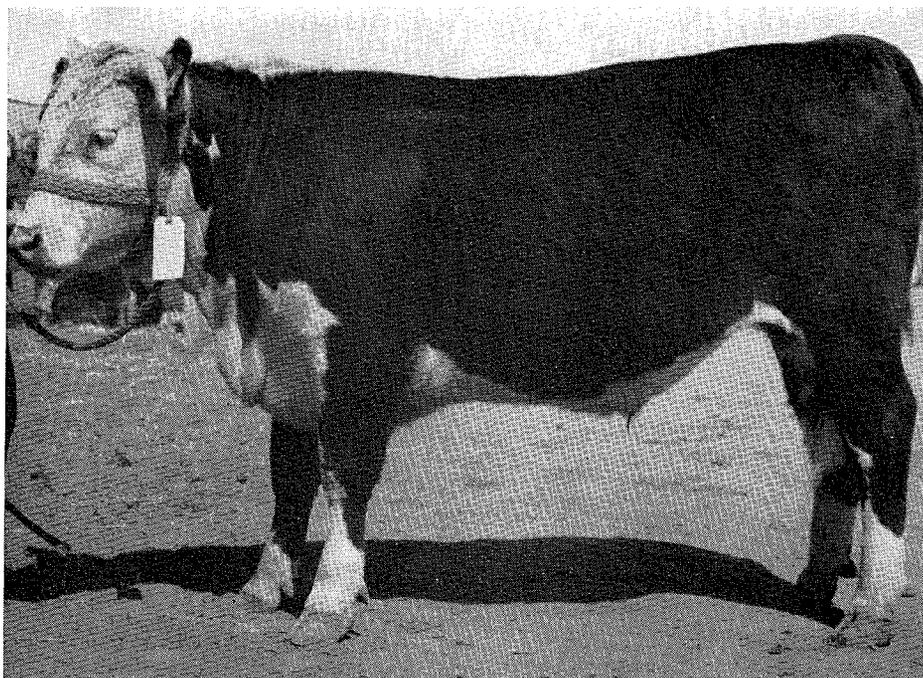
9. The Rump—Here, length as well as width is very desirable. The animal should be long and level between the hook bone and the pin-bone. Animals that are slack on either side of the tail head would be criticized. The rump should be long, wide, and full, rounding off gradually to the round. High tail-heads and droopy rumps are among the more common faults.

10. The Round—The round should blend smoothly with the rump, showing thickness of meat well down toward the hocks, combined with fullness of twist.

11. The Top and Bottom Lines—These two extremes should be parallel from front to rear show-



A sickle-hocked cow; also slightly cow hocked.



A fairly typy steer that stands straight on his legs, but is cut up in the rear flanks. Shows a high tail head and is rather plain headed.

ing depth both in front and rear flanks. One of the most serious objections found in animals is a tendency to be paunchy and cut up in both the front and rear flanks. The animal should be low set and close to the ground. This low setness comes not only from having short legs but also from having a deep body.

12. The Rear Legs—The rear legs of an animal should be thick and straight. In breeding types, two serious faults are found: first, "sickle hocked," which is a tendency for the legs to turn under the animal; and, second,

"cow hocked," which is a tendency for the legs to be set too close together, especially at the hocks. Crooked legs, especially the sickle-hocked types, are not so objectional on the steer; however, they should be avoided in selecting breeding animals.

13. Disposition—Select a calf that is quiet. The purpose of a baby beef is to put on pounds of beef for his owner. A nervous or wild calf will not put on weight as fast or finish as soon as a quiet one. Therefore you should get a calf with a quiet disposition and start gentling him at once.

14. Sex—For show purposes it is recommended that 4-H Club members select steer calves. Commercial feeders feed both steers and heifers. In nearly all cases, the heifers are cheaper to buy, use somewhat less feed, and reach the desired degree of finish twenty to thirty days sooner than steers. On the other hand, their dressing percentage is slightly lower and they sell for a lower price on the open market. So for a show calf it is best to stick with a steer whenever possible.

Feeding the Show Calf

A calf will grow on most any feed, but to put on fat and a show finish requires more exact feeding. In feeding an animal, we speak of a ration. This is the feed given an animal in a twenty-four hour period. The ration for a calf must be balanced to get results. That is, it must contain the right kinds and amounts of proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, and vitamins.

As a rule, additional mineral supplements other than salt are

not necessary in a feeding program when good legume hay is fed with a properly balanced ration.

Feedstuffs are spoken of as concentrates and roughages. Corn, barley, other grains, meal, and milk are considered concentrates. Hay, silage, beet pulp, pasture, etc., are considered roughages. Concentrates are the feeds that contain the greatest food values and the ones that put the rapid gains on an animal. But for proper digestion an animal must have a certain amount of roughage. It is the roughage also that furnishes the greater part of the required vitamins.

Milk is one of the best feeds for younger calves, but you can feed successfully without a nurse cow. When milk is not available, supplement the ration with more protein-rich feeds such as bran, cottonseed meal, or prepared calf feeds. Commercial calf feeds are a good source of protein and sometimes may be used, but they are expensive. Nurse cows are not recommended for 4-H projects where weaner calves are used be-

FEEDS THAT MAY BE USED IN A BALANCED RATION

Proteins	Carbohydrates and Fats	Minerals
1. Cottonseed Meal	1. Corn	1. Pasture
2. Linseed Meal	2. Barley	2. Legume hay
3. Wheat Bran	3. Hegari	3. Cottonseed Meal
4. Legume hay	4. Oats	4. Bone Meal
5. Milk	5. Wheat	5. Salt
6. Commercial calf feeds	6. Other grains	
	7. Silage	

cause of the additional expense involved.

A good general rule to use on feeding concentrates when pushing a calf for show finish, is to start out feeding about $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of concentrates per 100 pounds of live weight, increasing this to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds at 1

month and to 2 pounds from 6 weeks or 2 months, on through the feeding period.

Below are some suggested rations **to be used only as a guide**. Adjust your ration to fit the feed you have available and consult your club leader and county agricultural agent for advice.

RATION	POUNDS TO FEED PER DAY†		
	400 lbs. Beef	600 lbs. Beef	800 lbs. Beef
No. I			
Barley, rolled or ground	3	5	7
Hegari, rolled or ground	2	4	5
*Cottonseed meal	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1
Wheat bran	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Alfalfa hay	6	6	6
No. II			
Oats, whole	3		
Corn, ground		3	4
Barley, rolled or ground	3	6	8
*Cottonseed Meal	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1
Alfalfa hay	6	6	6
No. III			
Hegari, rolled or ground	2	4	6
Barley, rolled or ground	2	4	6
*Cottonseed meal	1	1	1
Beet pulp	1	1	1
Alfalfa hay	6	6	5
No. IV			
Barley, rolled or ground	2	5	7
Hegari, rolled or ground	2	3	5
*Cottonseed meal	1	1	1
Alfalfa Hay	3	3	3
Hegari silage	10	10	10

*Linseed meal can be substituted for Cottonseed meal, especially near the end of the feeding period to add bloom.

† In the above rations the amount of hay is shown to give the approximate amount necessary to balance the ration. **Do not limit your calf to this amount.** Give him all the hay he will clean up and still eat his grain.

KNOW HOW

What you feed is not as important as **how** you feed. As long as you remember that an animal requires about two pounds of concentrates per one hundred pounds of live weight per day, and that the concentrates have enough protein, the calf will make the required gains.

No exact program can be made that will fit every calf. A few general rules and suggestions can be made, then the feeder must use his or her own judgment. A calf must be fed a feed it likes and will eat readily. Slight changes in kind of feed may increase his appetite.

DO NOT OVERFEED

One important bit of advice is "Do not overfeed". Start your calf on small amounts of concentrates and more roughage, then increase your concentrates at a rate he will readily clean up but not over one-fourth pound per day until the calf is on full feed. At the same time it will probably be necessary to cut down on the hay allowance.

Oats are a good grain for a beginning ration but should gradually be replaced with barley, hegari, or corn as the feeding progresses. Oats are a rather bulky grain but are very good for the young, rapidly growing animal. As it becomes necessary to increase fat as well as growth, the other grains should take the place of oats in the ration.

CHANGE GRADUALLY

As your calf grows and you increase the feed, or if you find it necessary to change feeds, do so gradually. Any sudden change may cause serious trouble.

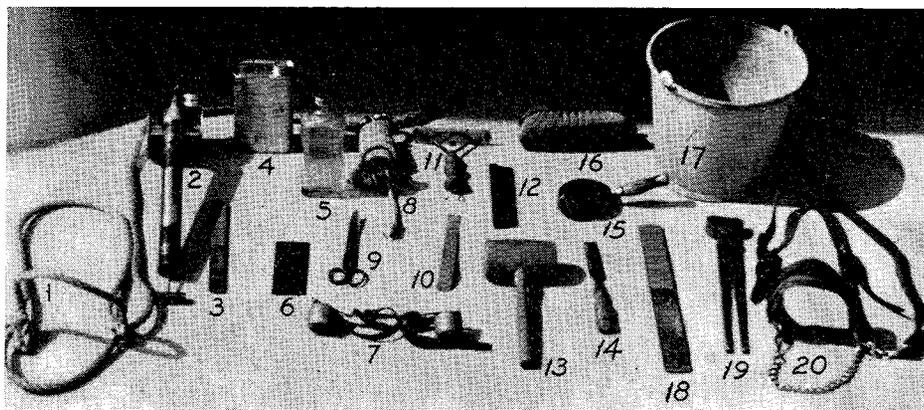
Calves like pasture and many feeders suggest letting them run out. This slows down the fattening process, as the calf will fill up on pasture and refuse his grain allowance. Occasionally a few hours on pasture will stimulate an appetite, but calves should never be allowed to gorge on fresh green feed when being pushed for prime show finish.

Feeding three times daily will force the calf to eat slightly more grain per day. If this isn't possible, feed twice a day; but, whether fed two or three times, feed at the same time each day. Regularity will do much to keep your calf on feed. Always give fresh feed and clean out any left over from the previous feeding. Skipping one feed period once a week may help to stimulate the appetite, but **do not** feed double the next feeding time.

KEEP WATER FRESH

Clean fresh water and salt should be available at all times. Good bedding and cool, clean quarters free from flies, all help in keeping the calf on feed and in a thrifty condition.

Variety adds to the palatability and relish of a ration. Corn, barley, and hegari can all be mixed and fed in a ration. These



Equipment needed for showing and grooming: (1) Rope halter; (2) Fly spray; (3) Horn rasp; (4) Creosote dip; (5) Glycerine; (6) Horn scraper; (7) Horn weights; (8) Nose Ring with rope; (9) Scissors; (10) Emery cloth; (11) Scotch comb; (12) Comb; (13) Mallet; (14) Chisel; (15) Spring curry comb; (16) Brush; (17) Water bucket; (18) Hoof rasp; (19) Hoof nippers; (20) Show halter.

grains have about the same feed value.

by the individual but can be used by a club.

Equipment You Will Need

The equipment necessary for a show calf need not be "fancy". A possible list of equipment is as follows: rope halter, good leather show halter with strap, circular spring curry comb, Scotch comb, ordinary comb, brush, soap flakes or cake of Ivory Soap, small quantity of sheep dip, feed trough, water bucket, extra bucket for washing, horn weights, rasp, small amount of emery cloth, sandpaper, wood chisel, mallet, hoof knife and hoof nippers, and, of course, the usual amount of feed. Some of this equipment need not be purchased

Care and Handling

It is very important that your calf be gentle and properly trained to make a good showing when on exhibit. One of the first things you must do when you purchase a young calf is to get it gentle. Any calf will fight and object to being tied up and led at first, so it is best to get this over with before the calf starts on his fattening process.

When you first receive your young calf, make a small rope halter. Put the halter on the calf and tie him up to a rail fence or corral, tying his head rather high and giving him four or five feet

of slack. Do not have the rope so loose that the calf can step over it and get tangled up. Tie the calf up in this manner for a few hours each day, and he will soon stand gently and not pull back on the rope.

TEACH CALF TO LEAD

After the calf has learned to stand while being tied up, the next process is to break him to lead. Untie your calf and work with him in a small corral, getting him to come toward you, or lead, a few steps at a time. Do not work at it so long that the calf becomes tired, but practice for a short time each day and you will soon have the calf leading like a horse.

Calves that hold back in the show ring and have to be pulled or dragged along detract from themselves and the show. They are out of position and do not show themselves well before the judge and cause much confusion when there is a long line of calves in the ring. Most judges will disqualify a calf that has not been broken to lead and perform properly in the show ring.

USE SMALL PEN

To make the best use of feed, the calf should be kept in a small pen where it is cool and free from flies. This pen should be small enough so that the calf will not have room to exercise. If the calf is turned out in a large corral, he will romp and play too much and thus lose some of the pounds you are trying to put on. It is best,

therefore, to keep the calf in the small pen at all times and take him out on the halter to exercise by hand. The calf should walk a half a mile a day. This not only gives the necessary exercise, but also is excellent training in leading and a good chance to practice showmanship.

While you are breaking the calf to lead and stand tied up, it is well to start grooming, that is, brushing and combing his hair and getting the animal used to being handled all over. You should wash him occasionally with good soap and water to keep his hair and skin clean. Do not wash every day as too much washing will tend to drag out some of the hair; but the calf should be washed enough so that it becomes used to the process and will not fight when you put the water on for the final cleanup at show time.

Showmen try to have as much hair as possible on their cattle at show time. They can then fluff the hair up, curl it, and make the animal show to its best advantage.

TAKE CARE OF HORNS

Other important points in grooming the animal are care of the horns and care of the feet. Horns that come out with a downward slope are most desirable. This may not be natural with some calves and it will be necessary to put horn weights on them when the horns are two to three inches long. This is done to bring the horns downward and

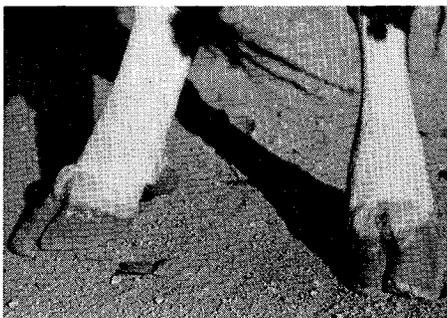
forward in a symmetrical manner.

Horn weights should not be left on too long at a time or they will cause the horn to break down sharply. They may be left on for a week to ten days then removed for four or five days.

Little work need be done on the horns in the way of polishing and scraping until a few weeks before the show. Then it is well to scrape the horns, rasp off the rough places, sandpaper them smooth, and polish with emery cloth and glycerine. If the horns are properly smoothed and worked over at this time, it will be a simple matter at the show time to put a little oil or glycerine on them and polish.

TRIM THE FEET

One of the simplest methods in trimming a calf's feet is to stand the calf on a board or solid board platform, and cut his feet down with an ordinary wood chisel and



Results of uncared-for feet. This cow can't possibly stand straight on these feet.

light mallet or hammer. Care must be taken to take off only a small amount of the hoof at a time and not to get into the quick and cause bleeding and lameness. The chisel can be used on the outside to cut off the wall of the foot and trim it down to the proper shape and can be used underneath to cut down the sole to some extent.

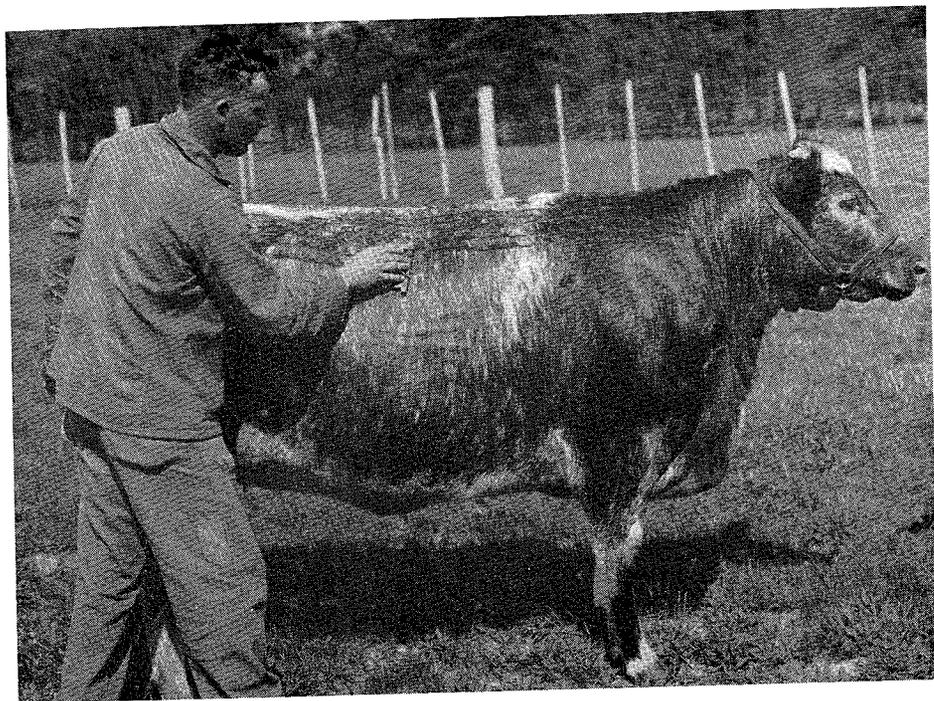
In trimming the calf's hoof, it should be flat across the bottom so he steps evenly on all parts. It is best to leave the wall of the hoof just slightly longer than the inside as this part supports most of the weight. After using the chisel and bringing the hoof down to the desired shape, a rasp may be used to put on the finishing touches, round the hoof off, and level the rough corners.

The feet of the animal should be properly cared for several weeks before you expect to show the animal. This will eliminate any danger of having the animal lame when you bring him to the show.

CLIP THE TAIL

On the Hereford animal, the tail is the only part that is clipped. Either hand or power clippers may be used. The idea of clipping the tail is to make the animal appear neat and to show off the fullness in its twist to the best advantage.

All tails cannot be clipped alike. The tail should be clipped from the fullest part of the twist on up to the tail head, blending



Demonstrating the line method of waving the hair on a Shorthorn heifer.

smoothly in with the rump. This clipping should be done at least two or three weeks before the show, thus giving the hairs time to grow out and give a smooth appearance when the animal is shown.

It adds much to the appearance of the calf if he is thoroughly cleaned. It is well to wash the switch of the tail in strong, soapy water occasionally; rinse it out with water containing a slight amount of blueing. After washing, the switch should be split four or five ways, tightly braided, and tied up with string overnight. Use a brush out to give

a white, fluffy appearance but do not overemphasize the fluffiness; have it as natural looking as possible, but still clean and white.

FIX UP HAIR

There are several methods of curling or fixing the calf's hair for show, but the one known as the wave method is most popular for Hereford cattle. In this method the animal is wet down with water containing creosote dip, one-quarter of a cup to three gallons of water. Have the hair quite wet, then brush it off until it is partially dry.

Using an ordinary comb, the hair is parted down the crest of the neck and back along its natural lines. Then with a circular spring curry comb the hair is waved in a zigzag motion. This is done vertically along the sides and horizontally along the top of the back to give the animal a natural appearance.

After the hair has been roughed with a spring curry comb it is then brushed upward with an ordinary brush, or combed with a Scotch comb in such a manner as to give it a wavy appearance.

If the animal has any defects the hair should be worked in such a way as to make the defects the least obvious. That is, it might be advisable to clip the hair shorter on high places or bumps that stick out, such as the tailhead, or make the animal appear smoother by combing the hair up long in weaker places such as a low back.

These are all tricks in fitting. They do not get by the eye of a good judge, but when properly shown and taken care of, an animal may stand several places higher than he ordinarily would.

TRAIN TO STAND

To look well in the show ring an animal must be trained to stand in the proper position. This is one of the most important points to remember. An animal that is half asleep and slouchy may be very good, but look at his worst just when the judge approaches him.

Teach your animal to stand squarely with legs about the same distance apart and placed well under him so that he shows straight lines whenever you are looking at him. Make him stand with his back straight and level and with his head up. This makes the neck appear smooth and well-blended with the shoulders.

USE A CANE

It is best to carry a cane or stick with you when leading and working with your animal. Tie a piece of baling wire around the end of your stick with a short loop sticking out, not enough to hurt the animal but something that he can feel slightly. By the use of this stick you can make the animal put his feet back or pull them up in the position you want by putting pressure at the top of the hoof either front or rear.

If you insist that every time your calf stops he puts his feet in the right position, he soon will come to do it naturally. The animal should stand with his underline straight and not sagged down, and by use of the stick you can wake the animal up and have him stand erect and drawn together in a compact manner.

An animal should not be wild and flighty nor should he be a pet. Many boys and girls make the mistake of having their animal too much of a pet. In this case, every time you come near him, he will want to be rubbed, petted, or scratched. It is advisable to have your calf learn that



Off type, poor quality steer. No amount of feed or care would ever make this a show animal.

when he is in the show ring his one job is to stand more or less at attention. The animal should be trained so that when anyone comes up to it when it is being held at the halter it will not flinch, kick, or try to get away. It is permissible for a judge in any show to disregard any animal that is unruly and hard to examine, and to throw it out of the class.

NEVER FIGHT YOUR CALF

Never fight your animal to keep it in place in the show ring. If he becomes unruly or hard to make stand in the right position, take him out of line, turn him around, and lead him back into the proper place. Stand close, holding the halter at the left side of the head, and keep your animal at attention. You never know when the judge will be looking

at him, and in a show ring every point counts.

The purpose of any show is to advertise livestock and agricultural products. Therefore, it is up to the exhibitor of each animal to keep that animal looking its best at all times. Keep your stalls clean, the surroundings of the animal clean, and have the bedding well placed and neatly arranged so as to make a pleasing exhibit for people who are going through to look at your products. Your standing as a club member depends partly on the way you care for your exhibit and the manner in which you conduct yourself while at the show.

Beef Projects

The beef projects that a 4-H member may participate in are as follows:

1. Fat-beef project.

With this project a member may have from 1 to 3 fat-beef animals. These animals are to be owned and pen fed by the 4-H member for a minimum of 150 days. This is about the least time possible to get a 400 to 450 pound calf into show condition. If you start with a smaller calf plan on a longer feeding period.

This project is ideal for the boy or girl who is interested in beef to start with, having just one calf the first year. If you are successful with the one calf the first year, you may want to have 2 or 3 fat beef animals the next year

or else go into a feeding or breeding project.

2. Feeding Project.

This project is similar to the fat-beef project except you are using the experiences you have gained from feeding individual fat animals to feed out a pen of 4 or more animals. This project is more in line with practices of your commercial cattle feeders. It should be limited to boys and girls who live on a farm where they raise most of their feed, and have adequate facilities for handling a pen of feeders.

3. Breeding Project.

This project is for the boy or girl who is interested in building up a breeding herd of registered cattle for the future. The requirements are to start with 1 or more registered animals and keep complete records on their keep and registrations. This is more of a long-range project with

very little return the first few years. But if you are conscientious and successful with it, it may be an enterprise for life.

4. Range Beef Project.

This project is for the ranch boy or girl who does not have an opportunity to participate in the other beef projects. It is mainly a record keeping project and if proper records are kept, you can learn a great deal about the costs and management of range cattle.

Keeping proper records is a very important part of all these projects. It will be left up to you to a great extent as to whether you are sincere in your efforts in keeping accurate records and gain a lot of knowledge from your project, or whether you just fill out the forms and will never know for sure whether you really made a profit or just converted some of your Dad's hay and grain to your account.

Definition of Terms

Balance—Depth and width from front to rear with all parts blending smoothly, giving a pleasing appearance to the eye.

Blocky—Deep, wide, low set and compact.

Bloom—Usually refers to hair that is clean, fluffy and of a healthy, fine texture.

Characteristics—Identifying or distinguishing points or parts.

Coarse—Rough, harsh appearance, lacking in refinement.

Compact—Shortness between crops and hook bones along with body depth.

Conformation—Body shape or form.

Constitution—General body vigor indicated by rugged bone, large heart girth and roomy middle.

Mellow Hide—Soft, pliable and easy to handle.

Open Shoulders—Shoulder blades held loosely together and not filled in over the top.

Palatable—Agreeable, pleasing to the taste.

Patchy—Rough, uneven distribution of fat.

Paunchy—Applied to an animal which carries too much belly.

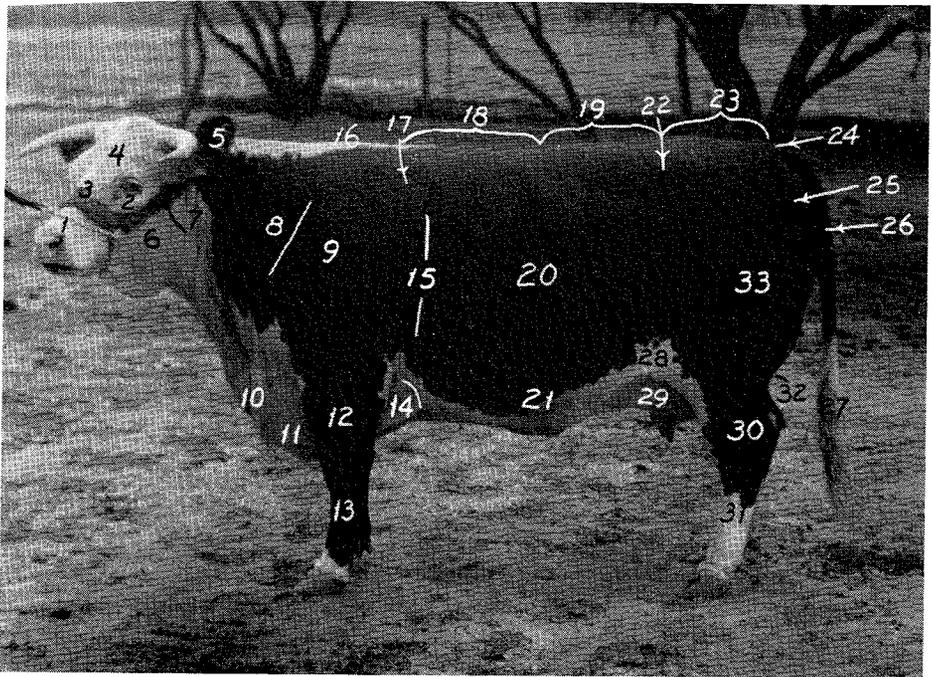
Quality—Fineness of texture; freedom from coarseness.

Stylish—Having a pleasing, graceful, alert, general appearance.

Substance—The foundation or structure that underlies all outward appearance.

Symmetrical—Proper balance or relationship of all parts.

Thrifty Condition—Healthy, active and vigorous.



Points of the Beef Animal: (1) Muzzle; (2) Eyes; (3) Face; (4) Forehead; (5) Ears; (6) Jaw; (7) Neck; (8) Shoulder Vein; (9) Shoulder; (10) Dewlap; (11) Brisket; (12) Arm; (13) Shank; (14) Fore Flank; (15) Heart Girth; (16) Top of Shoulder; (17) Crops; (18) Back; (19) Loin; (20) Ribs; (21) Belly; (22) Hip or Hook; (23) Rump; (24) Tailhead; (25) Pin Bone; (26) Tail; (27) Switch; (28) Rear Flank; (29) Udder; (30) Hock; (31) Shank; (32) Twist; (33) Thigh.

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Acknowledgment

The author wishes to acknowledge the helpful material found in Extension Circular No. 111, 4-H Beef Production Handbook, written by J. T. Rigden, former Extension Animal Husbandman.

Picture of Hereford steer on page 3 courtesy of American Hereford Association.

Picture of Aberdeen Angus steer on page 4 courtesy of American Aberdeen Angus Breeders Association.

Picture on page 16 courtesy of United States Department of Agriculture.

Pictured on the cover is 4-H club member Charles Woods of Tucson.

NOTES