

way that the component parts are considered in order, and nothing important is overlooked. This is the chief purpose in practicing with the score-card, to arrange a method of observation. This is unnecessary after one has become familiar with the relative values of "points," and has acquired the faculty of making in his mind the discriminations between animals which he learned to express on the score-card in figures. At the start of a systematic study of horse-judging, the score-card is helpful, but in work in the showing or elsewhere, its use is rarely resorted to. To the expert, score-card judging is cumbersome, and, when the finer points of judging are considered, not always to be relied on.

For the use of the beginner is reproduced here a score-card, the production of Dr. J. H. Reed, V. S., of Guelph, which has found general favor throughout Canada; also a half-tone reproduction from a photograph of a typical heavy-draft stallion, marked to show the "points" of this type of horse. The subject in this case is the world-famous Clydesdale stallion "Oyama," a particularly good specimen of the draft horse, as developed after the ideals of Scotch breeders.

STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE FOR CLYDESDALE AND SHIRE STALLION.

	Stu- dent's Score.	Possible Score.
HEAD —Ear of medium size and pointed; cranium nicely rounded; forehead broad and flat; eye full, prominent and mild; nasal bones straight; nostrils large, firm and flexible; muzzle rather small; mouth of medium depth; lips compact; muscles of cheek well developed and prominent; space between branches of lower jaw wide at angles.....	4	.....
NECK —Of medium length, deep and full where it joins the body, being continuous with the withers without any line of demarcation; crest well developed, well arched, broad and strong, but not so heavy as to turn to either side; the whole neck to be well and prominently muscled, surmounted by a good, full mane of hair of good quality, and attached to the head in a graceful manner, not too thick and heavy at the throat; the general appearance of the head and neck to be strongly masculine.....	5	.....
WITHERS AND BACK —Withers in line with the posterior part of the upper border of the neck tolerably high, rather broad and well muscled; back straight and rather short; loins broad, strong and well muscled.....	8	.....
CROUP —Rather long, well and prominently muscled, not too drooping, dock coming out fairly well up and well clothed with straight and not too coarse hair, and well carried.....	4	.....
CHEST —Ribs long and well sprung, with well marked angles; false ribs long, deep through girth; breast broad and well muscled.....	10	.....

SHOULDER —Moderately oblique from above downwards and forwards and heavily muscled; the muscles covering the blade thoroughly developed and prominent.....	5	.....
ELBOW —Strong and muscular, and fitting closely to the chest.....	2	.....
FOREARM —Large and strong; rather short and well clothed with prominent muscles extending well down the limb.....	4	.....
KNEE —Straight and well developed, and strong in all directions.....	5	.....
KNEE TO FOOT —Canon bone rather short, broad, strong and flat, with an absence of beefiness; ligament and tendons well developed and not too much tied in below the knee; skin lying close to bone and tendon; the posterior border of the limb to be well feathered with a moderate quantity of straight, silky hair, especially in the region of the fetlock (wavy, woolly, or coarse hair very objectionable). Fetlock joint large and strong; pasterns of medium length and well marked obliquely.....	10	.....
FOOT —Of medium size, rather round, with good, strong and moderately deep wall, sole not flat; frog well developed and strong; heels broad and strong and not too deep. There must be an absence of an appearance of hardening or thickening of the lateral cartilages. Must not turn toes either in or out when standing; must stand straight, with feet firmly planted, not too far apart, nor yet very close together. Feet must be of equal size.....	10	.....
HAUNCH —Strong and heavily muscled, thick through ham; quarters broad and strong.....	4	.....
STIFLE —Strong, compact and well muscled.....	2	.....
GASKIN —Muscle strong and prominent, and extending well down the limb; bone large and substantial, hamstring prominent and strong.....	4	.....
HOCK —Large, strong and well developed in all directions; an absence of coarseness and puffiness; point well developed and posterior border straight. Must stand with hocks fairly well together, but straight.....	5	.....
HOCK TO FOOT —Canon bone broad, flat, strong and rather short; ligament and tendons well developed and strong, and not pinched in below hock; an absence of beefiness; skin lying close to bone and tendon; limb must be feathered on the posterior border with hair of good quality, the same as fore limb. Fetlock joint large and strong; pasterns of medium length and well marked obliquely.....	10	.....
COLOR —Bay, chestnut, brown, black, roan; gray with reasonable modifications; reasonable white markings not objectionable.....	3	.....

FOOT —Smaller, narrower and more concave in sole than forefoot; wall strong and moderately deep; frog well developed and strong; heels broad and strong, and not too deep. Feet must be of equal size.....	10	.....
SKIN —Soft, mellow and loose, not like parchment.....	4	.....
TEMPERAMENT —Energetic, docile; not nervous.....	4	.....
STYLE AND ACTION —General appearance attractive; movements firm, smart and elastic; must be a good walker, all joints moving freely; knees and pasterns and hocks and pasterns well flexed, showing the soles of the feet quite plainly; must not roll or paddle with the fore feet, but lift them smartly from the ground, fetch them forward in a straight line and plant them firmly; must not go wide with hocks or hind feet, nor yet close enough with the feet to interfere. In a trot these movements to be carried out in a more marked degree.....	10	.....
WEIGHT —Say 1,700 pounds and upwards.....	6	.....
HEIGHT —Say 16 to 17 hands.....	6	.....
SYMMETRY —All points well proportioned.....	10	.....
Total	145	.....

The desirable points in the mare or gelding of these breeds differ from those of the stallion only in the absence of the masculine appearance noticeable in the head, neck and general physiognomy. The head lacks this appearance, which is more easily recognized than described. The neck is not so massive in general, nor the crest so highly developed, the withers not so broad, nor so heavily muscled. In temperament there is more docility. The weight is usually less and the action not so heavy.

Student's Name.....
Animal Scored.....Date.....

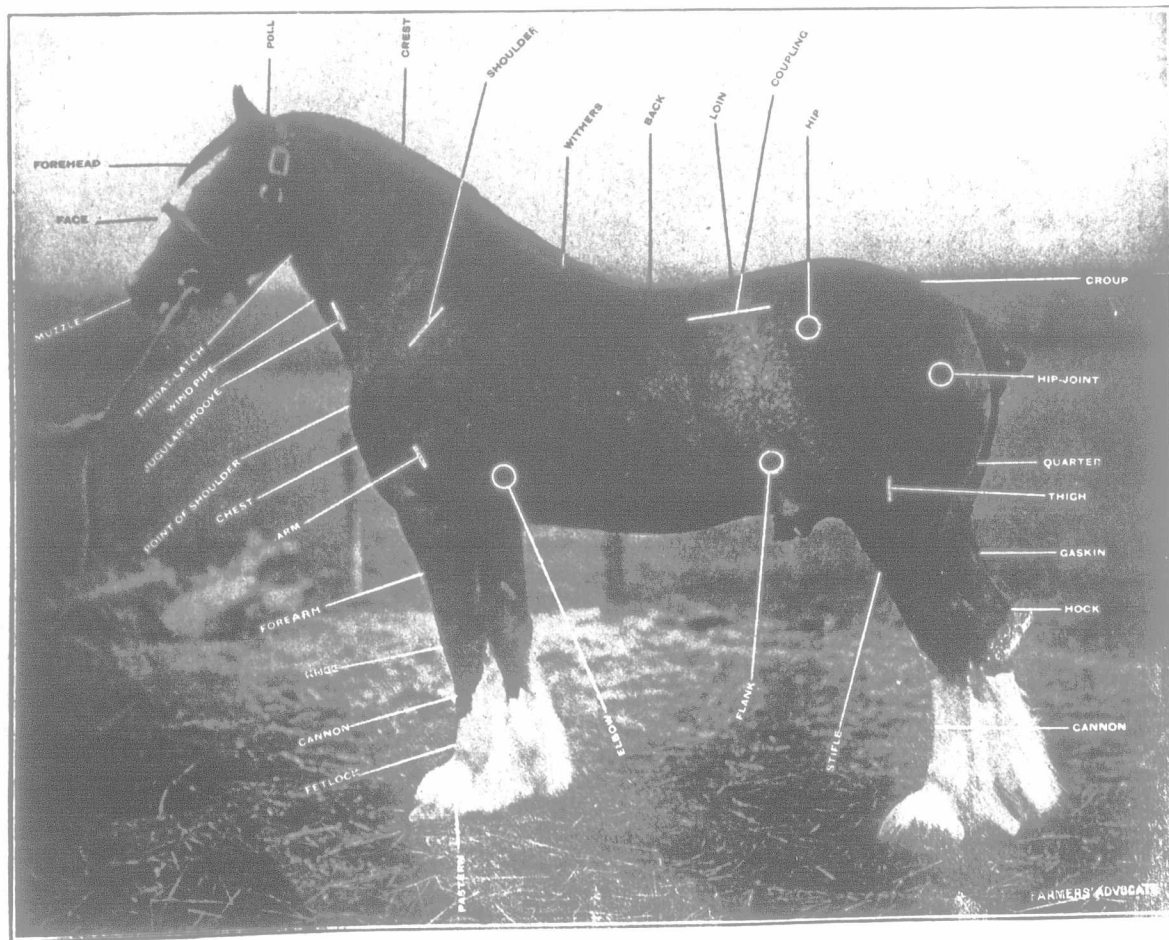
DRAFT TYPE.

The draft horse should be massive in form, compact and blocky in body, and stand on short, strong limbs. There should be a blending of all parts in harmonious proportion. In weight the class may be grouped into two divisions, heavy and light. A heavy-draft horse at maturity should weigh from 1,600 pounds, and a light-draft from 1,500 to 1,600 pounds. The height is not so material, provided there is the necessary weight to go with it. Draft horses usually stand from 16 to 17½ hands. Substance is determined from general appearance, weight and height, and from the size of the bone. Quality is judged from smooth bones, neatly-turned joints, lower limbs free from superfluous fleshiness, and from the texture of the hair and skin. Coarse joints usually go with poor bone and poor feet. Action is not a minor point. Upon the way he propels himself depends a good deal the wearing quality of the horse, not to mention the peace of mind that a clear-away straight-goer produces in his drivers. The limbs should be carried forward true and straight, the feet picked up with snap and energy, whether at the walk or trot. High knee action is not looked for, except by cranks in the matter of a horse's going. Knee and hock action should be free and easy, with no suspicion of stiffness or dragging. The horse should move his limbs forward straight in line, without throwing the front feet out or in, or "sprawling," with the hind limbs too far apart. He should be an active walker. To be sluggish at the walk is a serious defect in an animal that does most of his work at this pace.

MEASUREMENTS OF DRAFT HORSES.

The following draft-horse measurements are taken from a report of the Ohio State College of Agriculture, and show some interesting average results from a study of a considerable number of drafters:

Kind of Measurement.	Class of Draft Horse.	
	Ex. good.	Med. good
Number of horses measured.....	55	17
Weight.....	1613 lb.	1579 lb.
Height at withers.....	16½ hd.	16½ hd.
Height at croup.....	16½ hd.	17 hd.
From point of shoulder to point of buttock.....	67.8 in.	68.85 in.
From lower point of chest to ground.....	33.5 in.	34.12 in.
Circumference of body at girth.....	90 in.	87.8 in.
Circumference of front canon at center of chest.....	9.66 in.	9.75 in.
Depth of head.....	26.66 in.	26.8 in.
Depth of shoulder.....	27.25 in.	27 in.
From point of back to ground.....	25.5 in.	25.9 in.
From point of hip to ground.....	20 in.	19.5 in.
From point of knee to ground.....	25.2 in.	25.12 in.
From point of hock to ground.....	22.5 in.	22.75 in.



The Points of the Draft Horse Clydesdale Stallion, Oyama.