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K C. Fouts

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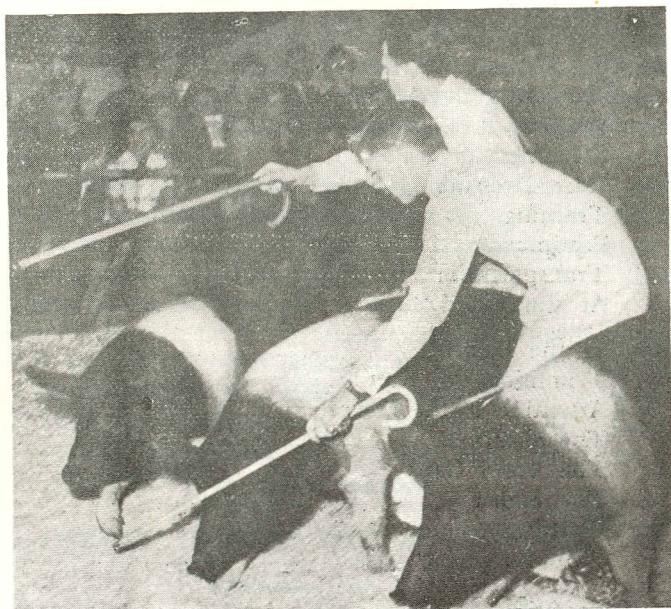
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July 1948

Extension Circular 0-23-2

Fitting and Showing Meat Animals



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Acknowledgment is made by the author for assistance of staff members of the department of animal husbandry of the College of Agriculture.

Fitting and Showing Meat Animals

K. C. Fouts

FITTING AND SHOWING 4-H livestock is an art learned best by experience. Certain customs have developed in the 4-H show ring. Some of these customs have been copied from professional exhibitors, and some have developed during past performances of 4-H club members in keen competition.

Alert 4-H members can become skillful showmen if they watch each other, as well as other showmen. Good showmanship displays their own personal ability as well as the excellence of their animals. Older club members who are successful showmen get much satisfaction out of winning.

Leaders, parents and friends who make up the ringside audience will enjoy the competition and the work of the judge if they understand more of the fine points of fitting and showing an animal. Leaders and members are urged to discuss and demonstrate at local 4-H meetings many of the different phases of this circular.

The term "fitting" is used in two senses. In one sense it means feeding and care over an extended period to bring an animal to a desired condition. In the other sense it means the grooming, training and care used in preparing an animal for the show ring. It is the object of this circular to present information for 4-H club members to use in preparing and presenting meat animal exhibits.

PREPARATION OF THE 4-H BABY BEEF

Trimming the Feet

THE PURPOSE OF TRIMMING a calf's hoofs is to keep the feet normal in size and shape. Calves kept in a small feed lot for several months do not wear their hoofs off as fast as they grow. The toes may grow so long that the animal's walk becomes unnatural. They may turn up at the tips, giving a "sled-runner" effect. A crack frequently forms across a toe that is too long, causing lameness. Long toes cause the weight to shift toward the heel of the foot, accounting for apparent discomfort. When the feet are kept trimmed the calf has a more graceful carriage at the walk and his balance is improved in standing. Calves with short toes exercise more.

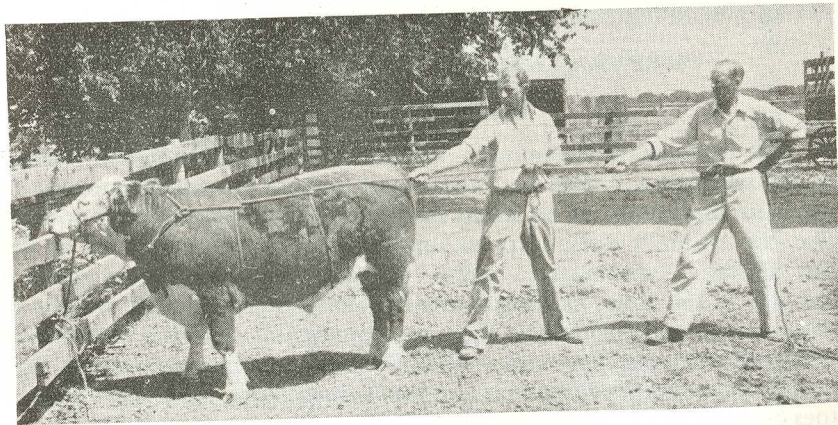
Trim the hoofs for the last time two or three weeks before a show. If put off until show time the feet may be too tender for the gravel or



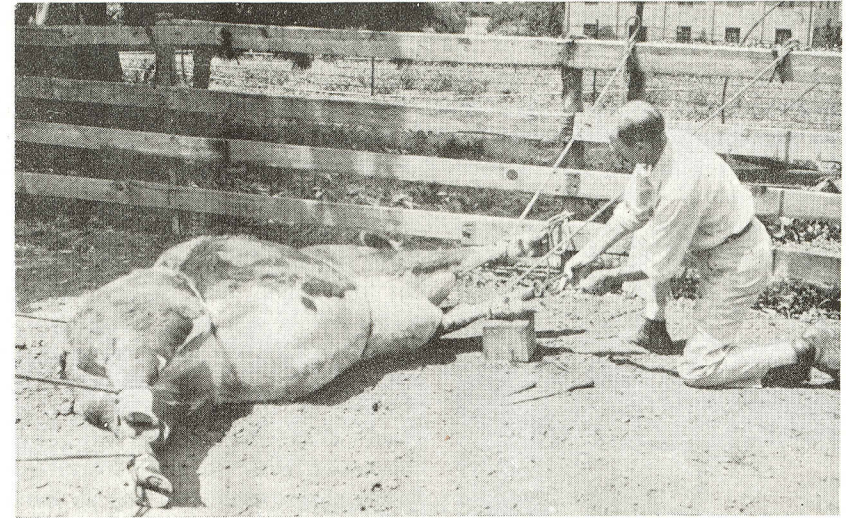
One foot trimmed, and the other showing need of trimming. Note where crack forms when toe is broken.

cinders on the show grounds. Do not trim with tools that simply cut the wall of the hoof as the animal stands. Trim the hoof on the bottom so that it rests level. The wall should reach the ground all around and not show any evidence of trimming. Since very few farms have special equipment for trimming, most club members must cast or throw their calves.

Make thorough preparations for the trimming job. Have a place to work where the ground is even and raked clean of cobs, clods and other rubbish. Tools needed are a hoof parer (a pincer-like tool with one cutting jaw and one blunt jaw), hoof rasp, hoof knife or strong, sharp pocket knife, and a 1½-inch wood chisel. Use a strong rope halter on the calf. Four or five ropes of halter lead length should be handy for tying the feet. These should not be small hard ropes, as they may cause rope burns. A good rope about 30 feet long, which is pliable rather than



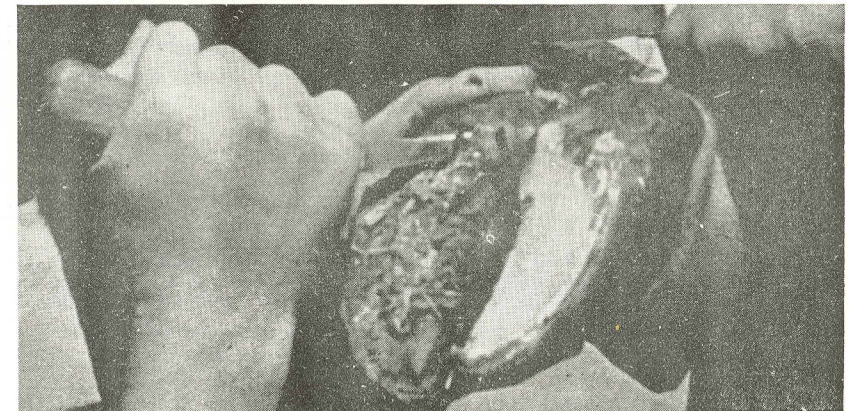
Rope should be carefully placed and adjusted in preparing to cast the calf. The loop on the neck is loose and a bowline knot is used which cannot slip or draw tight. The rope is pulled back directly over the rump.



The calf is cast. Note that halter rope and rope from the feet are tied for easy and quick loosening if necessary. The operator keeps beyond reach of the feet.

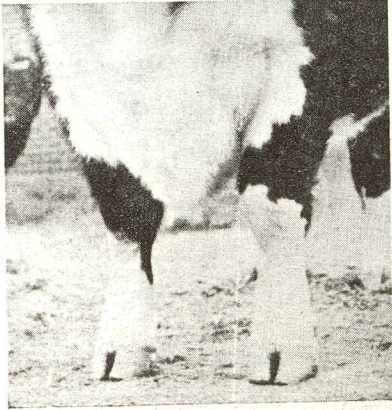
hard and stiff, should be available for casting. If the calf has horns, fill a small, strong sack with about one-half bushel of grain and place it under his head after he is down to keep the low horn from striking the ground, as the horn may easily be broken. Two able helpers are needed for the trimming job.

Lead the calf out and put one end of the long rope around his neck, making a large loose-fitting loop tied with a knot that will not allow



Cleaning the sole of the foot with the hoof knife in preparing the foot for trimming.

the loop to draw tight. Then carry the loose end back and make two half hitches on the middle of the calf—one just back of the shoulders and the other just back of the last rib. Carry the loose end to the rear past the rump, and take up all slack from the neck loop on back. With one person pulling forward on the halter and one or two pulling directly back on the casting rope, the calf should lie down.



A set of feet trimmed to permit the steer to stand well.

stay beyond striking distance of the feet. A block of wood may be placed under the feet and an assistant may steady them.

First clean the bottom of the feet with the farrier's knife. Then use the cutters to bring the wall of the toes to the level of the sole, cutting from the inside of the wall. Use the wood chisel to level off the bottom of the toes inside the wall or hoof. The wall will be properly shortened as it is cut back to the level of the entire bottom. If the toes are long, start by removing a little at a time, watching closely for pink tissue which means nearness to blood. Use the hoof rasp to smooth up the edges.

With the job done, release the forefeet first, then the hind feet, and follow by untying the lead and loosening the casting rope at the same time. If the calf refuses to get up, pull his head around and above his upper side and relax the lead rope. He will usually get up then of his own accord.

Dressing Horns

After the horns have been trained much can be done to add to their appearance. Heavy or long horns can be brought into good proportion and polished. Since horned heads of beef calves are not clipped

and since the root of the horn is very sensitive, some protection should be given while the work is being done. A blowout patch with a hole cut in it may be shoved over the horn and up next to the head.

The tips of long horns may be sawed off. Take off about one-half inch first. If the center of the cut does not show pink, more may be cut off, but not more than one-eighth inch at a time. Then give the horn the desired shape by working around it with the rasp. Horn tissue is made up of bundles of fibers running from the base to the tip of the horn, and held together by a cement. After the horn is shaped, smooth it by working from the base to the tip so as not to work across the fibers. Follow the rasp with a scraper. The scraper may be a section of saw blade, a wood scraper, a piece of glass or a section of a worn piston ring. Next use fine sandpaper (OO) and then emery paper. Follow this with a paste of pumice stone and oil on a wool cloth and polish briskly. Hair dressing may be applied just before showing, finishing off by polishing with a dry cloth.

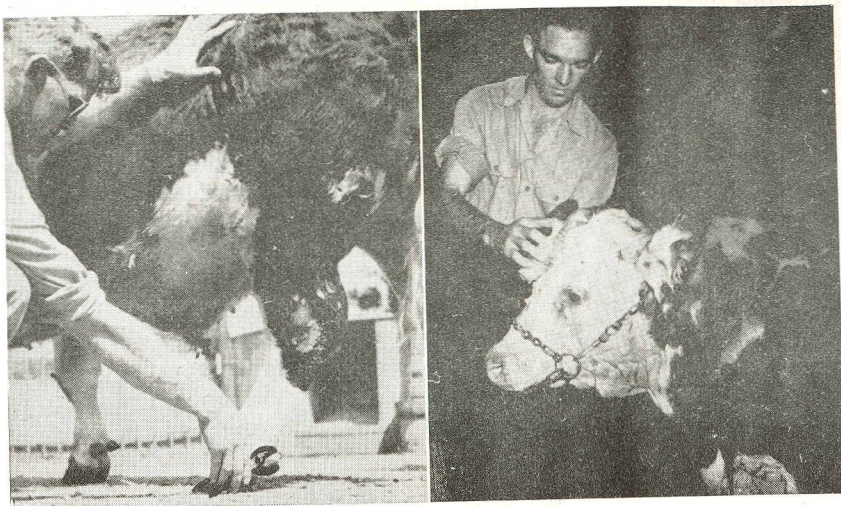
Washing and Curling

Washing encourages hair growth and removes dirt. Two or three washings a week apart before the show will do. Avoid excess washing. Dirt takes up the waxy secretions that soften the skin and hair. The training given hair in brushing dry after washing contributes to that appearance of natural luxuriance, which is the goal in fitting.

In preparing for washing, get the right supplies and equipment. The calf should be tied with a chain, as a rope shrinks when wet. In addition, it may stain white hair if kept on. A neck chain may be made by using one side of a smooth-type auto mud chain and putting a snap in each end. One end then makes a readily adjustable neck chain while the other makes fastening an easy and quick job. For use when the calf is restless at the start, take a cross piece from the tire chain and put a ring in one end-link and a snap in the other. Use this as the nose piece of a halter, and the neck chain as the head piece and lead. Allow about 18 inches of lead chain in tying at the wash rack.

Use a Scotch comb or curry comb and brush to remove all chaff and loose dirt before using water. Do not leave calves on the wash rack too long, particularly if the water is not lukewarm. Cold water may cause the skin to harden if the calf is kept wet until he is trembling. To save time, use soft or liquid soap. Soft soap may be made by dissolving chipped soap or soap powder in hot water, and allowing it to thicken by cooling. Bar soap may be cut up for this. The addition of hot water will make it liquid. Castile soap costs more, but it is fine for that last washing.

Keep the following washing procedure in mind. First, soak up the hair and skin well all over the calf. Start by directing water carefully



(Left.) Crush dried mud balls with the pliers just enough for them to take water easily. Note left hand on the hip. (Right.) Lots of lather makes washing easier. If the calf is quiet the nose piece of the halter may be dropped.

around the head. Never allow water to enter the ears, especially under pressure. Hold the ear down with one hand. Convince the calf that you are trying to protect his ear, and he will soon become quiet. His general confidence in you pays dividends at this time. Hard, dry tags or mud balls on the tail, legs and dewclaws may be crushed with pliers to hasten loosening.

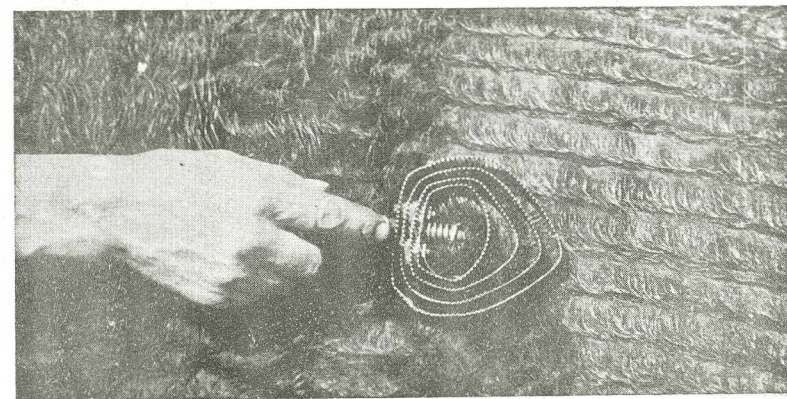
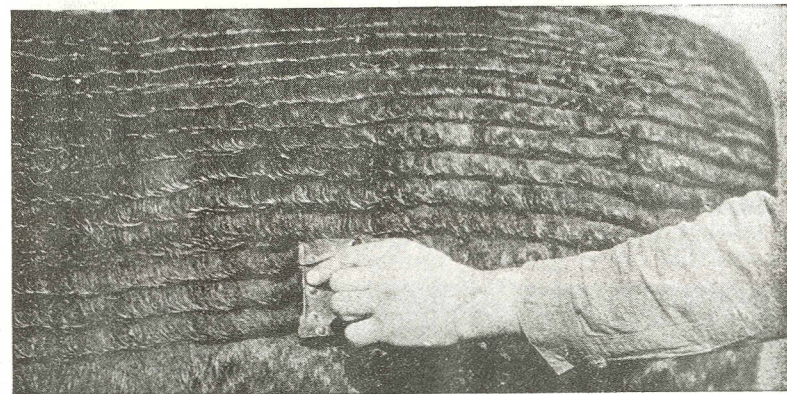
Next, soap the calf well while the hair is soaked with lukewarm water. Put the soap on a stiff brush, and work briskly into the hair. Work up a good lather, and use soap and more water to keep the lather coming. If the first lather is dirty, it should be rinsed off and the procedure repeated until the lather comes up white. Get the head clean, particularly back of the poll.

The third step is rinsing. Use plenty of water to remove all soap. A little bluing added to the last rinse water for animals with white parts will improve the results. A cup of vinegar to two gallons of water in the final rinsing helps remove the last traces of soap. Any soap left when the hair is dry will give it a gummy, stringy appearance and will cause the hair to collect dust. Excess soap also causes dandruff which continues to flake off in brushing. Comb the wet hair straight down. Follow with the back of the Scotch comb as a scraper to press out as much water as possible.

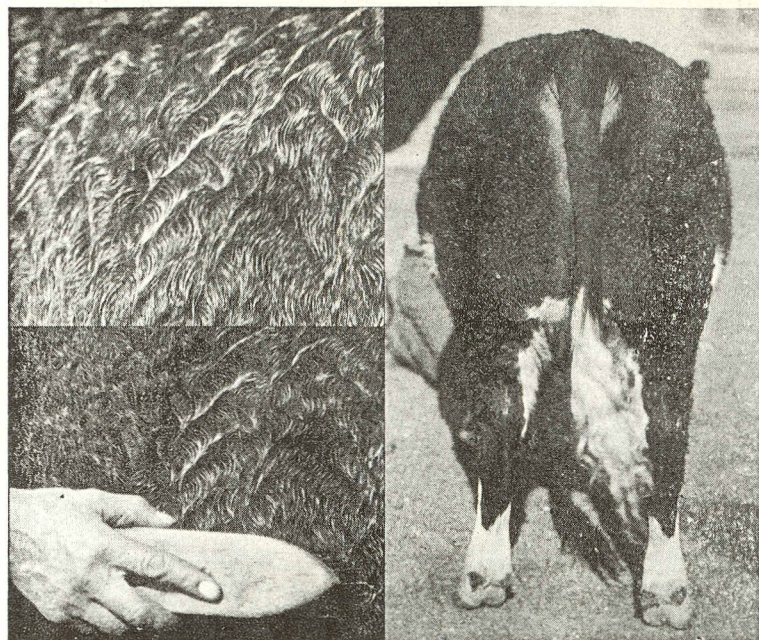
For summer fairs the hair may be too short to curl. In this case allow it to dry smooth and continue grooming with the hair kept smooth.

Sometimes the middles of Angus calves are kept smooth, with the hair combed up or curled on the neck, shoulders and thighs. Herefords and Shorthorns are usually curled or given a fluffy "hair-do" suggesting extreme natural luxuriance. To help "set" the hair the coat may be sprayed with a solution of dip (1 part of an approved stock dip to 50 parts water). The solution is sprayed on the hair without reaching the skin. Then the hair is combed straight down.

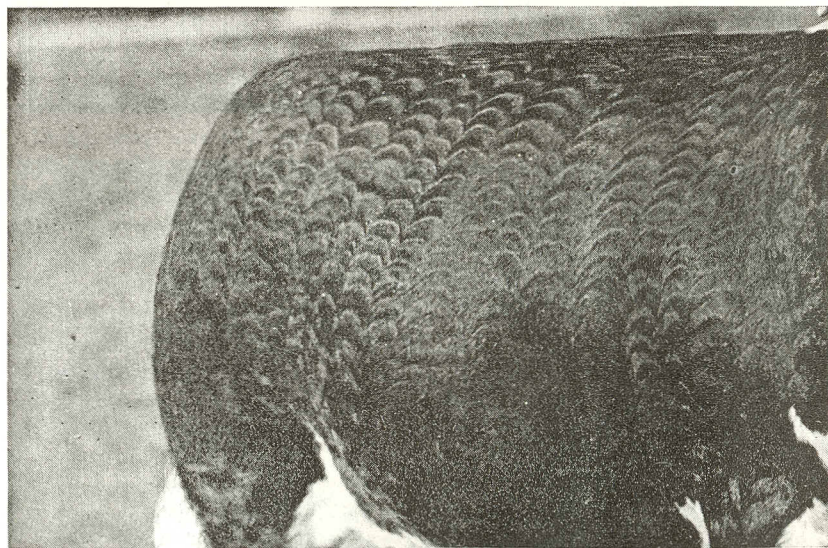
With Shorthorns a "lining comb," a tool resembling a curry comb with parallel rows of teeth, is used. A curry comb with alternate rows of teeth knocked down may be substituted. Make lines starting in front of the shoulder and running to the rear of the thigh, parallel to the top from a line over the hipbone above to the underline below. Then pull the hair upward with a Scotch comb, curry comb or stiff



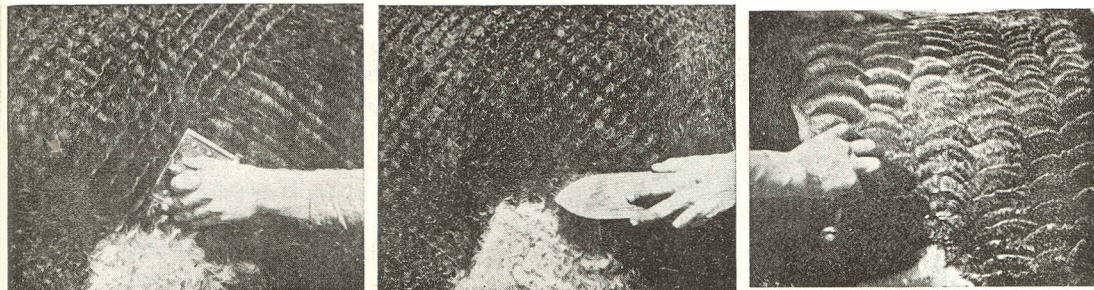
Making the curl with parallel lines.



The curl with the round comb. The tail of the calf is well clipped.



Wave made with a curry comb for short hair.



Making the diamond curl.

Start of the marcel.

brush. Do this in the sun or in a warm, dry place until the hair is dry. With Herefords the liner may be used in making diagonal lines both ways so that in crossing diamond-shaped markings result. The diamond curl is made by combing or brushing up. The hair is put in parallel waves, or marcelled, by using a round, spring curry comb. The outer two springs are bent to form an angle opposite the handle. The comb is then drawn from the topline to the underline with a wavy or zig-zag motion, after which the tips of the hair may be turned up as with other styles of combing. Sometimes, usually when the hair is short, the hair is waved but not turned up.

In training the hair it is well to spray and comb it up every day for a week or two before a show. Vigorous brushing of the hair upward adds to the effect. Some calves, particularly Shorthorns, show well with coats not curled but brushed up well. With all methods, the hair is brushed out smooth from the middle to the sides at the back of the thighs.

Wash the switch well. An attractive switch adds to balance, as well as to general appearance. White switches and white hair elsewhere should be clean and free from stain. If stained hair continues to show after soap has been used, a bleaching agent may be used. Common household washday procedures usually bring results. After washing, comb the switch out carefully. Grasp the switch in one hand with short ends of the hair exposed at the tip. Comb carefully, taking more hair as snarls are removed. When combing is started at the top of the switch, too much hair is lost in removing snarls and the calf usually objects to the rough treatment that goes with this procedure. Allow the switch to dry after combing.

The night before show day, the switch may be braided. In starting to braid, leave the hair loose next to the tail. If drawn tight, it is painful and the animal becomes restless. A few inches away from the tail draw the hair in securely. One or more braids may be made. Tie the end of each braid securely with a string or rubber band.

Whether the switch is braided or not, a full, fluffy switch is desired when it is combed out. After braiding, or when dry after washing, this fluffy quality may be attained more satisfactorily by dipping the switch in one or two quarts of water in which a few spoonfuls of powdered alum has been dissolved. The next morning the switch is combed and brushed out. The end of the tail is held up while the hair of the switch is brushed down and out. Start with the hair that forms the top of the switch as it hangs naturally, and gradually work to the tip of the upheld tail.

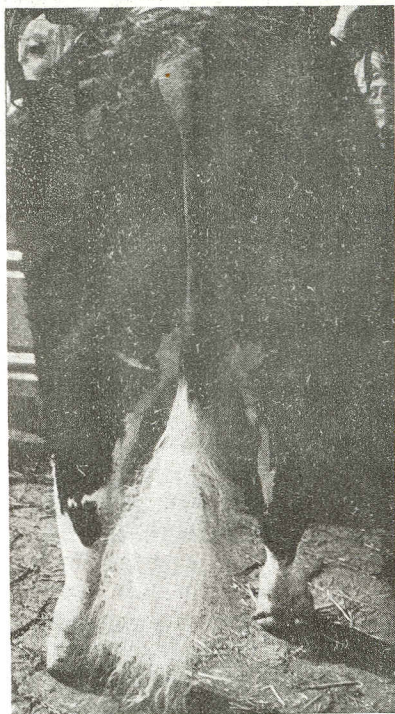
When several calves from one club or county are shown together, a crew may be organized to do the whole job. Since washing sometimes causes animals to fill more slowly, give the calf his last washing not later than the day before going into the ring. Once a place is secured on the wash rack, hold it by keeping it busy.

Two club members who can work together with the same procedure should stay at the rack, one working on each side of the calf. Other club members are assigned by leaders to brushing and currying before animals are led to the rack. Some should be assigned to lead

calves to and from the rack while others attend to the hair dressing of the washed calves. At the wind-up all members, except those who did the washing, work with brushes until the hair is dry. If the weather is cold and the members of the washing crew are wet, they should go promptly to their quarters for a hot bath and a brisk rub with a towel. Then they should go to bed and stay there until they are rested.

Clipping

Heads of calves with horns are never clipped. Those of dehorned animals may or may not be clipped. Heads with stubs or scurs usually are classed as dehorned. Polled heads on steers are usually clipped and with Angus calves, the head is always clipped. Sometimes the whole



A clean, fluffy tail. It is not clipped too far at the tail setting and blending is neatly done.

head, including inside and outside of ears and under the jaw, is clipped but this method is being used less each year. The hair is left on the ears of animals pictured at British shows. Clipping the ears and under part of the head makes the head appear neat and small, but usually makes it appear weak, particularly through the jaw.

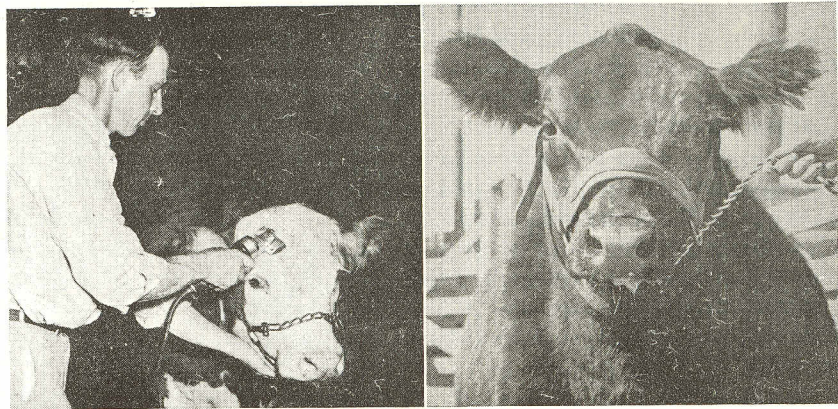
The most generally approved method is to clip the face and poll on top of the head back to and including where the head piece of the halter rests. From the face to the side of the head, clip to an imaginary line running from the nostril up just under the eye and around just below the ear. The hair should always be blended in smoothly, from clipped to non-clipped areas. Do not clip back of the ears. Cattle bred for hustling on ranges should show luxuriant hair growth in and on the ear.

Tails on fat steers or market beef cattle are clipped. An occasional animal may be shown without the tail clipped but never if the head is clipped. In clipping the tail, start up from a point on the level of or above the union of the two sides of the twist. Starting below the twist gives the animal the appearance of being poorly filled in the twist. In extremely cold weather, start clipping even farther up. Once started up with the clippers, most beginners have trouble in determining when and where to stop. It is better to keep the clipper head going straight up, giving a blended effect as the clipper is lifted gradually.

The long hair in the middle of the tailhead and rump is sometimes called the "coxcorn." It may be pulled up with a comb and clipped carefully so that it blends in with the hair on either side. But the region of the tailhead, particularly when the tail setting is high, should never be clipped so that it presents a naked appearance. This makes the tailhead appear higher and gives the impression that the tail is attached high and forward. The tail attachment should appear to be clear back to the rear, and the tail should appear to carry down rather freely. When the clippers are started forward, except for blending, they are usually headed for trouble. There is no remedy for a low place that is clipped out smoothly.

Good light and plenty of room for freedom of action are needed in clipping. Calves should have been washed as well as brushed free of manure and chaff. It is expensive to clip through dead skin and dirt. The calf usually yields better if the tail is clipped first. Let him feel the vibration of the clipper head by first resting it on the tailhead a moment before starting to clip.

Calves usually stand for clipping but they may be held against a rail by a panel or held between two helpers, each of whom places a thigh firmly in the calf's rear flank and holds to the other across the rump of the calf.



(Left.) Allow the clippers to idle against the forehead for a moment. Permit the calf to become familiar with the sensation before starting to clip. (Right.) This polled or dehorned head has been neatly clipped. The ears were not clipped.

In clipping the head, a strong, readily adjustable halter is used. Not many calves stand quietly for head clipping. But do not tie to a post as there is danger of injury or damage if the calf crowds the clipper. Snub the calf to a pole secured across the stall or gate about three feet from the ground. Adjust the nose piece of the halter low at first. Allow the calf to get the feel of the clipper in operation by resting it gently on his forehead. The vibration appears to soothe him. Take it easy. Start on the forehead and work over the poll, then down to the nose piece of the halter. Then the halter can be adjusted to put the nose piece on clipped space, permitting the nose to be clipped to the muzzle.

Do not clip too close to the muzzle or the eye lashes. Move the clipper downward in blending into the long hair on the side of the head. If the animal is unruly, use a nose lead promptly. Use the heavier type nose lead as there is less chance of tearing it from the nostrils. Always pull directly ahead and up with a nose lead and never to one side.

Preparation at Home for Show

The final month of the feeding period is very important in a well-managed feeding project. The good feeder seeks to finish his animals so that they reach the "pink of bloom" at the desired time. This is a goal worthy of the efforts of an expert. It is needless to say that gains that should have been put on months past cannot be made up in a short time.

Keep records up to date. Plan the feeding program carefully. Assemble equipment needed, give the calf final training, and arrange transportation.

Calves cannot stand in the hot sun and dust and have a soft coat of hair and pliable skin. If calves are blanketed, they must be kept tied. Since a good coat is desired and blanketing retards rather than helps in this respect, most beef calves are not blanketed. At shows, blankets are used mostly in softening the skin after washing and for keeping dust off.

Calves usually take less feed in hot weather. Since they are ruminants and chew their "cud," they need a reasonable amount of bulk but at the same time the middle should be reduced until the lines are fairly straight. The addition of oats to the ration is usually helpful. It also helps prevent the droppings from becoming "sour," a condition that may be noted on extremely hot days.

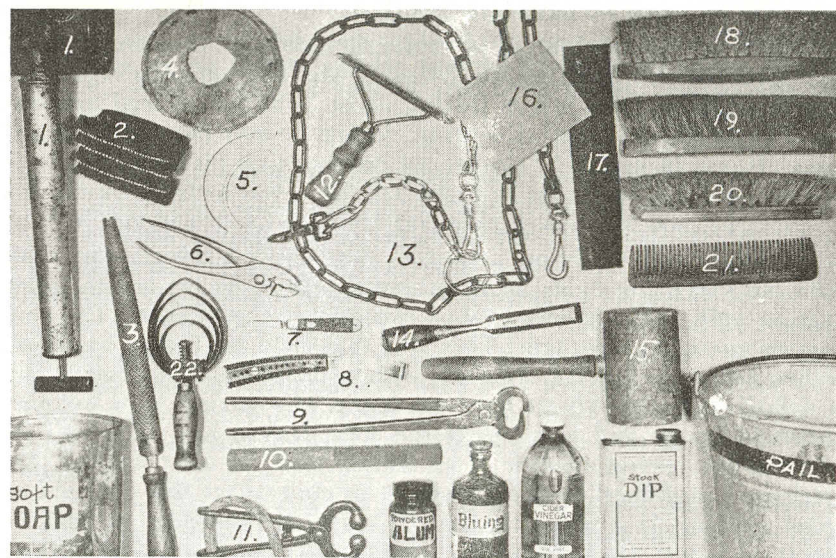
After the calf leads well, his training should be broadened. Lead him some distance from his lot so that he sees new surroundings. Start this ten days or more before leaving home. It is best to lead him out early in the morning before feeding. At first he may show some excitement. It may be noted, by placing the hand against his body, that he is trembling. Soon he begins to scour. He may want to lead close to his handler, or crowd against him, especially if he has confidence in him.

Handle him quietly and give him time to look things over. Lead him out every day or so. If he persists in crowding his leader, allow him to walk with his neck against two outstretched fingers. The contact seems to reassure him. This idea may help on future occasions. When he can be led out regularly without becoming loose (scouring), a definite accomplishment has been made. His carriage now becomes more deliberate and he acquires the style desired in a show calf instead of the restless attitude of an animal ready to meet surprise. Experienced cattlemen quickly recognize in club calves this evidence of good training. It is very noticeable as calves are unloaded at fairs.

If the calf has horns, they are now dressed. The feet have had their final trimming and by a week before show day the clipping has been done so that new hair growth may add neatness to the job. It is time to train the calf to eat his grain from a loose box and to drink from a pail. The first time the feed box is used, place it in his regular bunk. For the following feeds move it to different places and end up with it on the ground. Take this box along to the fair. Close off his water tank and place a large pail of water before him after each meal, and leave a full pail for overnight if the calf is not tied. Leave the pail in a different place each day. This teaches the calf to take feed and water where he finds them rather than only from one place. At this time his roughage should be reduced to prairie hay, or at least to all-grass hay.

Give the calf some training in show ring posing as soon as he leads well on strange ground. In leading, stop the calf often. Carry a show stick and acquaint him with its use in placing the feet. Teach him to assume the desired placement of the feet as soon as he is required to "stand up." Then back him a few steps, or lead to one side. In either case, promptly lead him on again. Repeat this procedure several times at each leading. It is a definite part of his training.

In leading and posing, use a halter with a chain under the jaw. This may be made from the nose piece and head stall of an old horse halter with a tire cross-chain attached in the right ring of the nose-piece and leading through the ring at the left. A ring may be attached at this loose end and a lead strap snapped into it. This chain prepares the calf for the use of the show halter later.



CATTLE GROOMING EQUIPMENT

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Sprayer. | 12. Scotch comb. |
| 2. Lining comb. | 13. Chain and nose piece form a halter. |
| 3. Quarter-round cabinet rasp. | 14. Hoof chisel. |
| 4. Protector for base of horn. | 15. Mallet. |
| 5. Sections of piston rings for scrap-
ing horns. | 16. One-fourth sheet of sand paper. |
| 6. Pliers. | 17. 2-inch strip of emery paper. |
| 7. Pocket knife. | 18. Rice-root fiber Dandy brush. |
| 8. Hoof knife. | 19. Soft fiber Dandy brush. |
| 9. Hoof cutters. | 20. Scrub brush. |
| 10. Quarter-round shoe rasp. | 21. Dressing comb. |
| 11. Cattle lead. | 22. Curry comb. |

Equipment

Some clubs or counties have boxes with equipment which is shared by all members at shows, while other clubs carry individual equipment. A box the size of a bale of hay meets most needs, although it cannot easily be placed in the family auto. When this feature is desired, a smaller box is used. Equipment needed for the calf includes feed box, water pail, scrub brush, a rice-root brush for grooming, curry comb, Scotch comb, short-handled fork, neck chain, soap, hair dressing, several soft cloths two feet square, blanket, show halter and show stick. Overshoes and rubber apron for wearing at the wash rack may be included.

Rice-root brushes withstand water well but must not be abused if a good brushing face is to be preserved. Scotch combs with at least three kinds of teeth are on the market. One type has short teeth which work well with summer coats but not with long hair. Both of the others have long teeth, but the teeth of one are round while the other has square teeth about three-fourths inch long. With winter coats the long square teeth are most satisfactory. A flat composition comb with long, uniform teeth, may be carried in the pocket for use in the show ring.

The show stick may be of tough wood, bamboo or light metal. It should be about 4½ feet long in order to reach the hind feet as the showman stands at the head of his calf when in line.

Shipping

Calves should be prepared for shipping to the show in much the same manner that livestock is prepared for shipping to market. It helps calves to ship well if all legume hay in the digestive tract is replaced with grass hay the last two or three days before loading out. The last feed may be reduced, but do not withhold water.

In loading do not allow tail twisting; an ugly kink in a smoothly clipped tail may result. Bed the truck well at the farm. Tie the calves with about 1½ feet of lead at manger height. Heads may be alternated in cross tying but should face the front if the calves stand lengthwise.

Particular emphasis should be given to driving the truck with consideration for the calves riding in that part of the truck that extends behind the rear wheels. Take curves carefully, avoiding a swinging motion. Do not "make a run" going down hills, but take the dip between hills under control even though it means a slow climb up the next. Avoid the pitching sensation that goes with taking the short peaks too fast. This sort of thoughtlessness means car-sick calves on arrival. They take to feed much more slowly than calves hauled carefully. Calves should be hauled with the idea of getting recovery of fill before show day.

After Arrival at the Fair

Upon arrival at the fair, stalls should be located and bedded before calves are led in. It pays to bed deeply and well at the start. Since bedding usually is baled, tear all lumps apart carefully and loosen up by shaking with the fork. Place it over the stall evenly and pack it well by patting it with the back of the fork. This causes interlacing of the straws. Loose bedding does not stay under the calves well.

As the calves are unloaded, lead them to the stall and allow undisturbed rest. First, feed some grass hay. After they have eaten hay a short time, offer them water. Place grain before the calves at feeding time only and remove any which is not eaten in 30 to 40 minutes. Use fresh feed each time.

Every consideration should be shown calves so that they will feel at home and take on a normal fill as soon as possible. After washing, attention is given to cleaning the feet, horns and training the hair. On show day the fill is watched closely to see that the calf gets the right amount to give him balance without an appearance of wastiness about the middle. He should show balance on both sides when viewed from the rear. Keep the calf's bed clean of any droppings. Comb out the switch, starting first at the tips with the long hair held firmly by one hand. Follow by brushing the hair away from the end of the tail. This, with the help of the alum, makes the switch fluffy.

In training the hair, a so-called "hair set" may be used. Due to the presence of carbolic acid in most hair sets, the hair feels stiff and harsh even though attempts are made to overcome it by spraying with oils before the final grooming. Apply a hair dressing with a soft cloth to remove dust and to give the hair luster. A good dressing may be made of 4 parts bay rum, 4 parts rubbing alcohol and 2 parts olive oil, or sweet oil. If necessary, 1 part castor oil may replace the 2 parts olive oil. In cold weather, warm the dressing. Shake it as used. Apply for complete coverage but thinly so that hairs do not stick together. Brush short hair down smooth and brush heavy hair up. Brush until the dressing is dry. Fluff hair up in the flanks and in any depression about the tail setting. When the class is called, check the details of grooming, adjust the halter and lead out promptly.

GETTING PIGS READY

Trimming the Feet

LOOK OVER THE FEET of pigs three or four weeks before the show. Of our meat animals, swine have the smallest feet in proportion to body weight. Animals being fitted do not wear off the feet as do animals on range. Trimming the feet can best be done a few hours after a rain or after the pigs come off pasture wet with dew. The hoof



A little foot trimming may be done easily now and then.

tissue is much softer then. Usually one person can hold a spring pig while another does the trimming with a hoof parer, pruning shears, or pocket knife.

Do all the trimming on the bottom of the foot by removing what might have worn off in travel over a rough, hard surface. Cut from the inside through the outer wall and work from the heel of the foot, or cushion, forward to the tip of the toe. Treat the dewclaws in the same way to give them the appearance of good proportion.

If done not too long before the show there will be no need to repeat the trimming, and there will be no danger of lameness due to sore feet. Neglected feet increase the strain on the pasterns. Long toes break easily, causing lameness. The carriage of pigs on well-shaped feet is much more graceful.

Washing

The skin should be sound and healthy. Mange causes thickened areas on the skin, while lice may cause injuries due to the pig's severe scratching. When mangy pigs are washed, rough, reddened, sore patches show up on white skin. This is very noticeable and objectionable. A good washing is desirable two or three weeks before the show. White and colored skins are treated differently. With white-skinned

pigs, or large white areas on pigs of some breeds, a good washing with soap and water does the job. With colored skins, vegetable or mineral oil may be used generously a day or so before washing to soften the scurf.

Vegetable oils are usually high in price; castor oil is too heavy and cottonseed oil too gummy. Mineral oils cause white hair to become yellowish, but for colored skins the mineral oils such as paraffin oil or engine oil are satisfactory. Crank case or drain oil may be poisonous if it comes from a motor burning leaded gas.

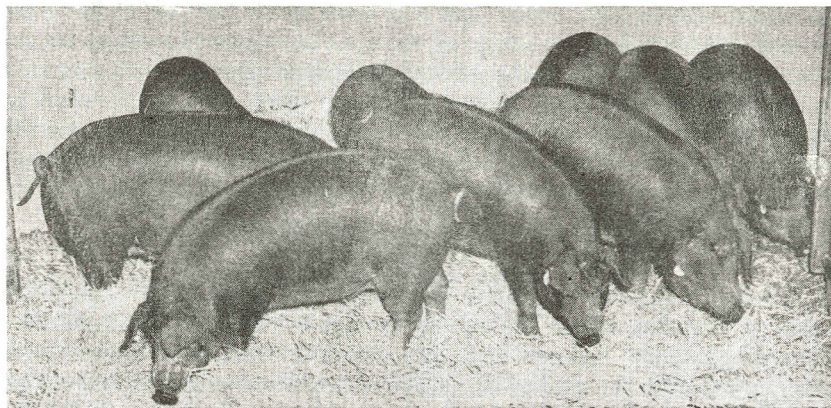
In washing use a stiff brush and enough soap to get a good lather. In finishing, rinse well to remove all soap. Keep the pigs on a clean surface after leaving the wash rack and have clean, dry bedding in their pen to receive them. Prairie hay makes the most satisfactory bedding for it is usually clean and quite free from chaff.

Clipping

The hair from the ears and tail of a pig may be trimmed, although this is not done as much as formerly. Clip the ear inside and out, and the tail except for the switch. Some showmen start clipping about one-third of the length of the tail above the switch. Blend carefully into the body.

Hair Dressing

The skin of a hog is naturally dull but the hair should have a gloss, suggesting natural luxuriance. The dullness of the skin should be preserved unless hot weather makes use of the water sprinkler necessary. A soft cloth oiled just enough that oil cannot be squeezed out, is used in preparing pigs with colored skins. After all chaff has



A uniform and well groomed market litter.

been removed by brushing, use the cloth in going over the pig, stroking with the hair to remove dust and to give the coat luster. There should never be enough oil to cause two hairs to stick together. Alcohol may be used to thin the oil. Sometimes kerosene is used but there is some danger of blistering where the skin is thin. The old practice of putting lamp black in oil is outmoded, as lamp black comes off on everything a pig comes in contact with.

Pigs should be shown clean and free from surplus oil. In inter-breed contests it is unfair to soil the neat appearance of another exhibit.

White skin on swine calls for different treatment. Assuming the pig is in a clean pen and clean at show time, he may be dusted with powdered soapstone or talcum powder (a very little marine blue may be added). Brush well to distribute the powder evenly, and avoid using too much powder.

Training

Training a pig is interesting if the pig is studied. Self-fed pigs do not show much interest in herdsman, but hand-fed pigs become pets to the point of being a nuisance. Do not abuse pigs. Some men drive live-stock through the exercise of fear. The individual who communicates his wishes to his animals and receives their response through the result of training is altogether too rare. Yet this is what is sought.

Begin by driving pigs slowly, or rather by herding them, in morning or evening before feeding. When a single pig is taken out to train, that pig should be familiar with the herdsman and have no fear of abuse. Work with the pig before feeding time. A hungry pig expects some reward for yielding—a satisfied pig expects none. Turn the pig out on strange ground where the pig sees nothing familiar but the herdsman. Use the same methods in handling pigs that are to be used later in the show ring.

Equipment

Since clipping and hoof trimming probably have been done, equipment for these jobs may be left at home when going to the fair. But plan to take panels for a feed pen, feed trough, water pail, feed pail, cane, soap, brush and cloth, hair dressing and short-handled fork or shovel, feed and bedding.

Transportation

Consider season, length of trip and roads in planning and providing transportation. Handle pigs to prevent injury. Avoid crowding. In hot weather take every precaution to avoid over-heating. Provide shade, ventilation, and wet sand for bedding.

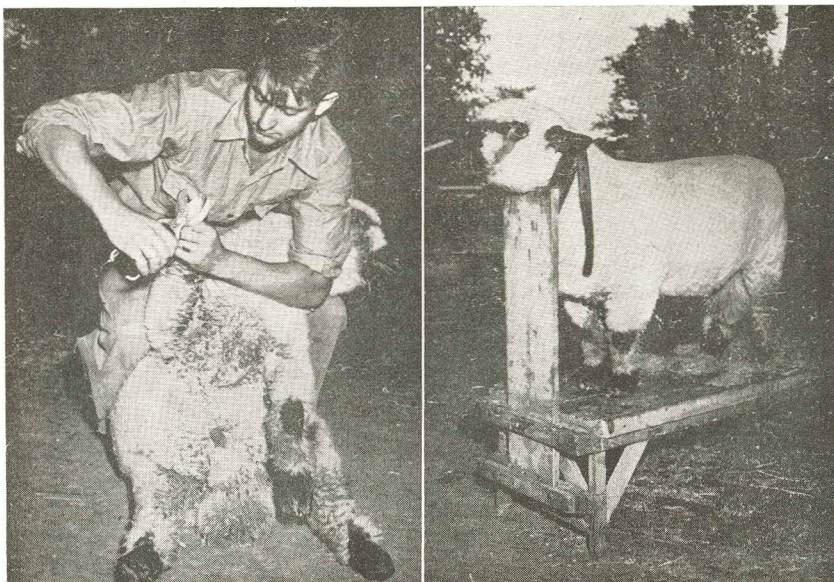
At the Fair

Swine pens at the fair are for exhibition of swine. Take pigs outside some distance away for feed and water. Exercise pigs morning and evening at the fair. Keep the pens well bedded, dry and clean. Feed regularly and on time so that the pigs will not squeal every time someone rattles a pail. Pigs fed and watered regularly outside, and exercised afterward, will keep their pens surprisingly clean. Keep the whole area of the pens clean and attractive to fair patrons. The pigs are on exhibition—not simply kept there.

FITTING THE LAMB

Trimming the Feet

LAMBS KEPT UP and on feed will do little to wear the feet. The horny tissue of the walls of the toes grows rapidly, usually making it necessary to trim the feet more than once during the feeding period. If the wall is allowed to grow it folds over, usually under the foot. Dirt packs in and, in the case of manure, sometimes heats. Lameness frequently results. Regardless of lameness, long toes cause the lamb to assume an unusual gait in moving and an awkward position when standing. Undue pressure is thrown back on the pasterns so that they



(Left.) Trimming the lamb's feet with pruning shears. (Right.) Sheep held by stanchion on blocking stand.



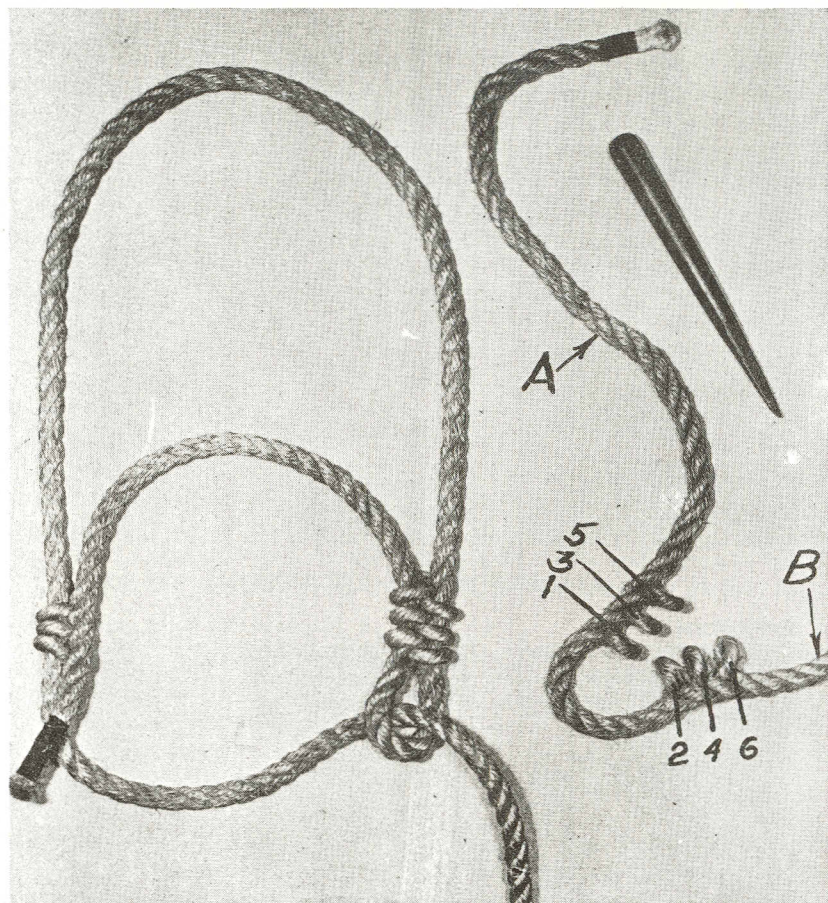
SHEEP GROOMING EQUIPMENT

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Sheep shears. | 6. Rice-root fiber Dandy brush. |
| 2. Keeper to hold shears closed. | 7. Rope halter. |
| 3. Combination sharpening stone. | 8. Curry comb. |
| 4. Fork for removing wool from wool card. | 9. Pocket knife. |
| 5. Wool card. | 10. Pruning shears. |
| | 11. Pail. |

appear "broken down," the feet appear crooked, and the set of the legs may appear crooked.

To trim the feet, place the lamb on his rump with his head held against the thigh by the left arm. Use pruning shears or a pocket knife for the job. Trimming is easier when the feet are soft from being in mud or on wet grass. Trim from the bottom or sole of the toe through the outside wall. Do not try to remove all that is necessary with the first cut. Stop when pink tissue indicates that further paring may draw blood. Work from the cushion forward to the tip of the toe.

A rope halter is useful in restraining a lamb at times during the training period. This may be made from eight feet of one-fourth or three-eighths inch, three-strand hemp or cotton rope. The nose piece should be about eight inches long. The picture on page 24 shows an attractive loop, with three inches between strand loops, 1 and 2, for a sheep halter.



A smooth halter loop. Prepare ends as shown in the 4-H club beef manual, Extension Circular 2-61-2. Lay off 18 inches on the short end (A). Throw out strand loops 5, 3 and 1. Lay off 5 inches and throw out strand loops 2, 4 and 6. Open these loops with the marlinspike for easier work. Pick up the long end (B) of the rope and put it through loop 1, going toward loop 3. Then put the short end through loop 2, going toward loop 4. Follow with the long end through loop 3, the short end through 4, the long end through 5, and finish with the short end through loop 6. Work the loops down to fit.

Attention to the Fleece

The fleece comes in for a good deal of attention in preparing sheep for show. Trimming the fleece with a wool card and shears as is done with the medium wool or mutton breeds is called "blocking." While this method of trimming is widely accepted because well-prepared

animals are attractive, any one determining conformation of sheep still relies on what he finds by handling.

The long wool and fine wool breeds, called wool breeds, are not blocked. They are never washed, nor is the card used on them. They are smoothed up by a light trimming to show the body lines. They should be kept clean.

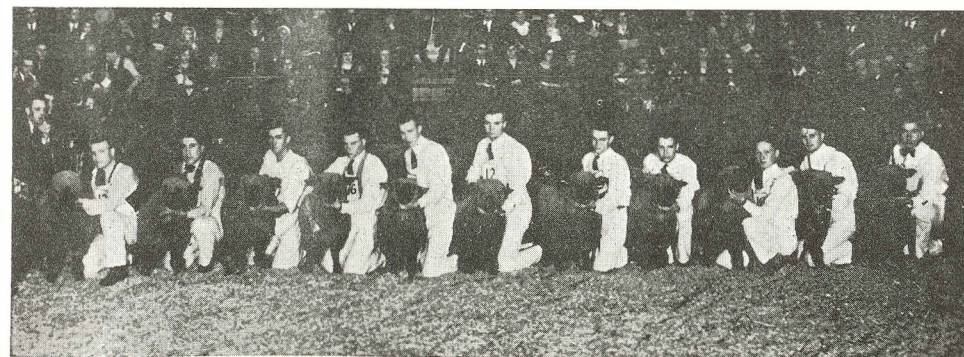
Further attention here will be confined to the medium wool breeds. Most club members in meat projects use the Hampshire, Shropshire and Southdown breeds.

The Shears

Learn to adjust and sharpen shears for easy handling and smooth cutting. It is not necessary for the points of the blades to come entirely together in blocking. The position of the points when the shears are closed may be adjusted by placing the handle of a blade in a vice and pressing or spreading the sides as needed. The shoulders of new shears come together with a noisy and monotonous click. To overcome this and to protect the hands from cuts, place wood or cork buffers in the grooves inside the handles and make them secure with friction tape. Adjust the blades so that the cutting edge at the butt of one blade cannot pass the back of the opposite blade. This prevents cutting the hand and overcomes the metallic click.

A good carborundum stone and hone are needed for sharpening shears. In placing the blades in position for grinding, pull them apart enough to permit one handle to be brought close to the other. Tape them securely in this position. This brings each cutting edge clearly beyond the back of the opposite blade so that the bevel may be put on the stone in grinding.

Use the coarse grinding stone first and finish on the hone or smooth stone. Grind the bevel on the outside of the blades only. The inside of



Junior Ak-Sar-Ben.

each blade must be kept flat to enable the blades to shear as the cutting edges pass each other. Blades nick each other when not properly handled. To help prevent nicking, make the bevel narrow and somewhat steep at the butt of the blade, and wider but less steep toward the tip. Do not "play" with shears, as this is likely to result in nicking. When the shears are not in use, wrap them firmly in a closed position or place the blades in a slit in a piece of leather to keep them firmly closed.

When blocking, hold one blade of the shears firmly with the hand and thumb, holding this blade still while all four fingers cause the other blade to make the cut as the shears are closed. This requires patience to master but it is the best method for preventing nicks in the fleece. In trimming, the shears are moved away from the operator as the work progresses. Hold the bottom blade of the shears still with the top blade moving to close the shears in making the cut. Tilt the shears slightly with the bottom blade held down firmly in moving forward for the next cut. Open the shears for the next cut and at the same time make the move forward.

The Wool Card

Use the wool card to straighten uneven wool and to remove dirt and foreign material. Grasp the card handle with the fingers, with the thumb beside the first finger. Contact is made with a firm slapping motion in which the whole card face meets the fleece evenly at the same time. Use an upward and backward motion of the hand with a "loose" wrist in lifting the card. This lifts and straightens the fibers. A table fork with about one inch of the tines bent at right angles makes a good tool to use in cleaning the wool card.

The Brush

Use a brush of stiff fiber to straighten wool fibers. Moisten the outer part of the fleece with a solution made of one ounce (two tablespoonfuls) of common stock dip to one gallon of water. Dip the brush into the water-dip solution and allow it to retain enough of the solution so that a spray effect results when the brush is shaken sharply over the fleece. Use the moistened brush in the usual way to straighten fibers, particularly in the final smoothing-up procedure.

Washing

Washing lambs is not usually necessary, although when the fleece is dirty, sheep are sometimes washed. Do this two months before show time. If done less than two weeks before the show, the loss of yolk (natural oil) offsets any advantage. Use soft water. Soft soap in water-dip solution removes yolk as well as dirt while water-dip alone makes

possible a fair job, but the job of handling a washed fleece is a more difficult one.

Preparation for trimming may require washing the legs, underline, and twist to soften and remove dirt and dung which becomes matted with the yolk of these parts and forms unsightly locks called tags. Do not remove these tags by cutting them off. Cutting may remove wool which will be needed for a good job of trimming. Allow to dry thoroughly before trimming.

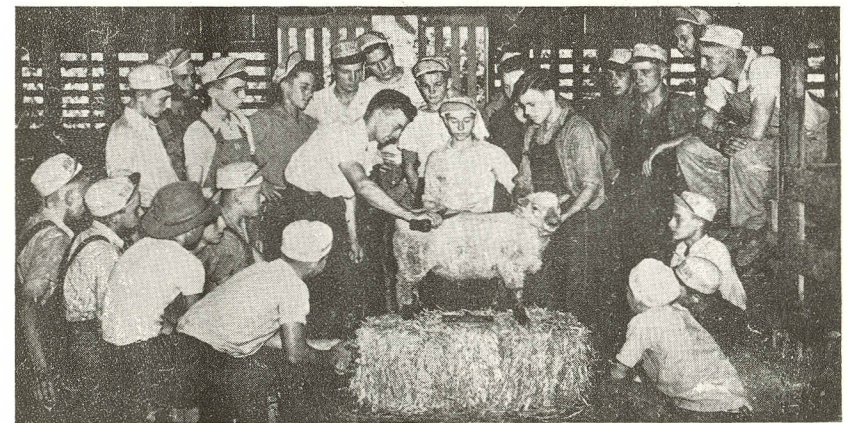
Trimming

Stand the sheep squarely on all four feet with the head upright. It may be held or placed on a blocking stand or platform fitted with an adjustable stanchion.

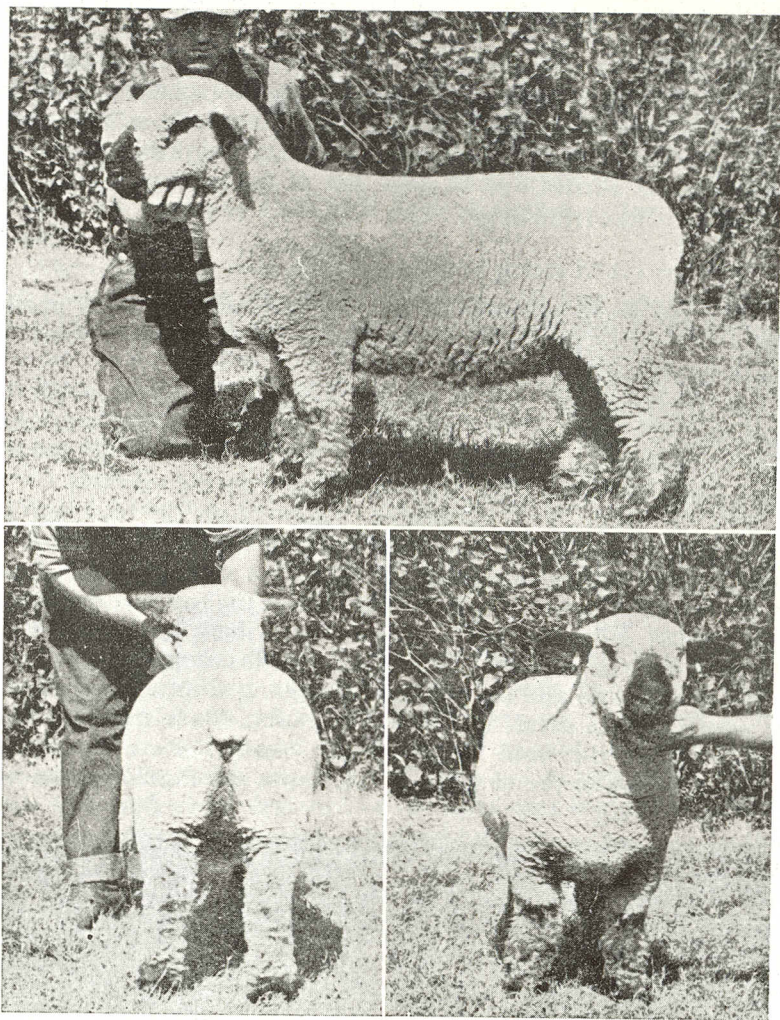
Use the comb and card to remove any foreign material. After the fleece has been stroked up, moisten it with the water-dip solution. A moist fleece is easier to trim and the dip "tightens the crimp." Keep the shears moist by dipping the blades frequently in the solution.

With the shears in a horizontal position, trim the back and loin first to give a smooth topline. Some operators start at the rump and work forward; others begin over the shoulders and work back. Lambs for the market classes are trimmed short over the top, but the fleece of the breeding classes is not trimmed to less than three-fourths inch. The short trim on top adds to the feeling of firmness.

Always moisten and card before proceeding with another part. On the sides, hold the shears in a vertical position. Make the sides appear straight. Leave the wool longer on the "corners" between the back and sides to add to the effect of width. Leave the shoulder vein, neck,



The club leader demonstrates.



Three views of a Hampshire ewe lamb after being trimmed.

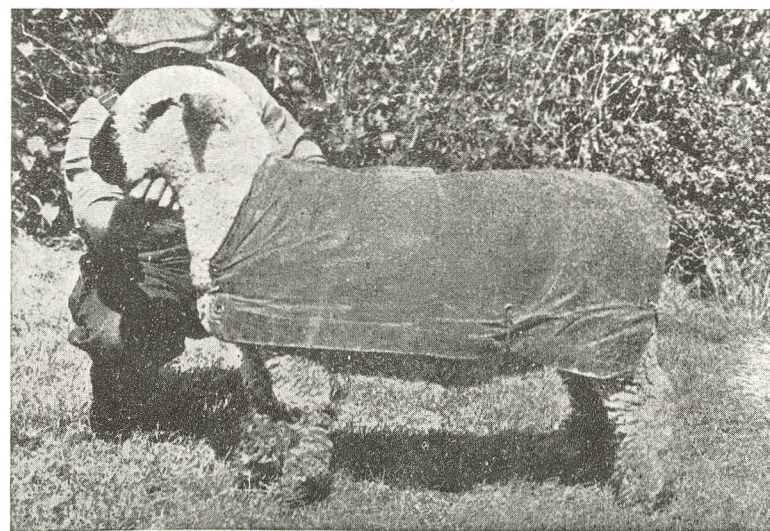
and brisket plump and full, trimming only the outer fibers. Flatten the brisket somewhat to add to the effect of width. Make uneven wool on the neck appear smooth.

Clip only the long fibers from the lower legs and the thighs. This gives the appearance of depth and thickness. Trim the rump to carry back nearly level, and round it neatly. A line just below the dock, partly across the rear end, helps to show width and plumpness. Card



Trimming about the front has been correctly done.

the legs well and remove as little wool as possible. Leave the underline smooth.



A lamb properly blanketed.

Breed character must be considered in trimming about the head and ears, but usually the wool between the ears is trimmed to show width. The cheeks and forehead of Hampshires and Shropshires should be round and full. Southdowns are trimmed and blocked to give a finished appearance of tidiness and compactness. Trim excess wool away from the eyes.

Begin blocking a few weeks before the show. Once blocking is started, keep the sheep clean and preferably blanketed. This leaves only a small trimming job at show time. If the fleece lacks yolk, olive oil may be rubbed on the hands and the hands rubbed over the fleece. It must be applied thinly and evenly. The fleece may be made to show increased density by "packing." This is done by patting the fleece with the back of the wool card.

In addition to keeping the fleece clean, the blanket helps to keep it compact. Blanket ties should be at the brisket, under the belly and around each hind leg. Avoid depressions in the fleece which may be caused by the blanket, particularly on the neck.

Place identification tags on show sheep in the lower middle part of the ear.

Sheep need a little succulent feed each day. Grass, cabbage, and roots are good.

SHOWMANSHIP

SHOWMANSHIP consists in having one's animal make the best possible appearance. Showmanship is keenly felt because it affords suppressed excitement. For the participant who does well it means study, preparation, and training in the basic principles of salesmanship. A study of the animal shown brings recognition of the points of excellence and also recognition of lack of excellence. Grooming indicates showmanship, while breed or individual excellence of the animal does not. The ability of the showman in "selling" his animal to the judge is the measure of his skill. Courtesies of the show ring must be observed and the showman must know what to do in showing—how easiest and best to secure response in handling the animal. There is a wide variation of practice and little available information. In the absence of authority on the correctness of any practice or method, the following suggestions are made to assist club members in gaining a more nearly uniform conception of showmanship and show-ring courtesies.

The Showman

The showman himself should be neat and clean. The clothing worn while caring for animals should be replaced by garments consistent with the aims of the show management in striving to place attractive events before patrons. The uniform is increasingly popular.

It should be worn with good taste; properly put on, all fastenings made, and *clean*. If it is neatly pressed, so much the better. The shirt is preferably fastened and worn with a tie. Official 4-H caps are commonly used. Most 4-H caps are fashioned after the "overseas" cap worn during the war. A cap of this type should be worn jauntily—that is, low in front and low on the right side.

If usual clothing is worn, cleanliness and neatness are still essential. Freakish garments have a tendency to attract attention away from the animal being shown and to discredit the showman.

An attitude of courtesy and respect for the rights of others in the ring is paramount. Occasionally the zeal of a contestant is construed as discourtesy. The master showman displays, noticeably, very little zeal. In overdoing the job the showman attracts to himself the attention he seeks for his animal. The able showman has his entry make the best possible appearance with the least apparent effort. His animal appears well, but it also appears that he is naturally that way.

Procedure

Entries should always be carefully made in detail and checked to be sure they have been properly recorded. When the time for the class draws near, a competitor should keep himself in readiness and be promptly on the way to the arena when the class is called. Upon entering the arena, the club member should be prepared to do all that is expected of him until he leaves the arena and to do it without assistance of any kind from others.

When the exhibitor enters the show ring, the ringmaster or superintendent will direct him to his proper place. This official should be recognized promptly. The clerk should check the entry on his books. The officials are the only persons with whom a showman has time to talk. From the time he is directed to go to work the exhibitor should pay close attention to the judge. Any directions given or requests made by the judge should be met with a ready response. When the judge is looking over the animal being shown, avoid working with him. Animals should not be permitted to come in contact with those of competitors nor should exhibitors encroach upon space rightfully in the possession of another.

Showing the Beef Calf

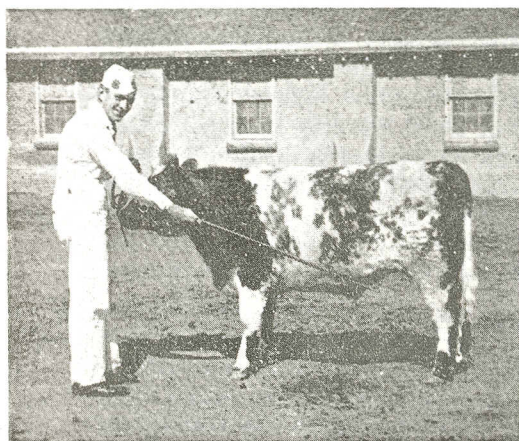
A showman about to enter the ring with a beef calf supposedly has his calf groomed. The calf is clean. His coat is dry. A dry coat of hair is much easier kept up in the ring in a show lasting 45 minutes than a wet coat of hair which becomes disarranged upon each contact with the showman or with other animals. No judge enjoys the feeling experienced in handling a wet hide. A coat that appears natural is pre-

ferred. Also, since early morning, the fill from feed and drink has been watched. The lines of the middle should give the impression of straightness, and the fullness should be the same on each side. Undue filling will cause the middle to appear "wasty."

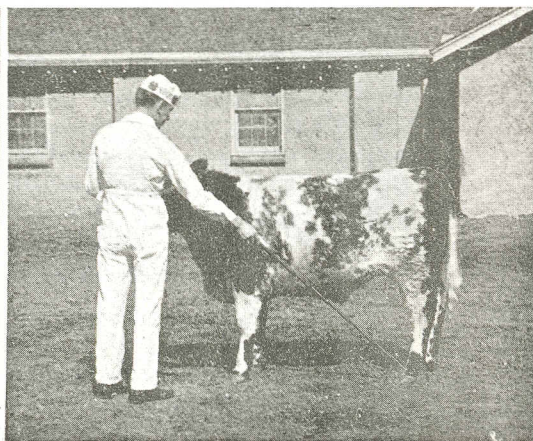
The halter is preferably one with a chain under the jaw. It should be clean. The nose piece should be halfway between the nostril and the corner of the eye. No loose ends should be left outside of loops. Be sure the head-piece is behind the ears. A calf is led from the left side, with the lead strap held about one foot from the head and the hand at the height of the top of the calf's head. A Scotch comb or long, hard rubber comb should be kept in the pocket ready when needed. While not required, most beef showmen use a show stick. This should be about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, or long enough to enable the showman to stand at the head of his calf and reach the hind feet. A light hickory or bamboo piece is suitable. About a half inch from the lower end a nail is put through, protruding about an inch. Friction tape may be wrapped about the lower end for strengthening the stick. Keep the end of the stick down—never point it up.

When the class is called, the showman leads out for the arena. The ringmaster, superintendent, judge, or clerk will usually indicate one end of the arena for the head of the line. All calves should be led in and lined up on the same side of the first calf in. While it is not necessary to begin showing before the judge starts work, the animal should not be permitted to assume any position that may leave a poor impression at any time.

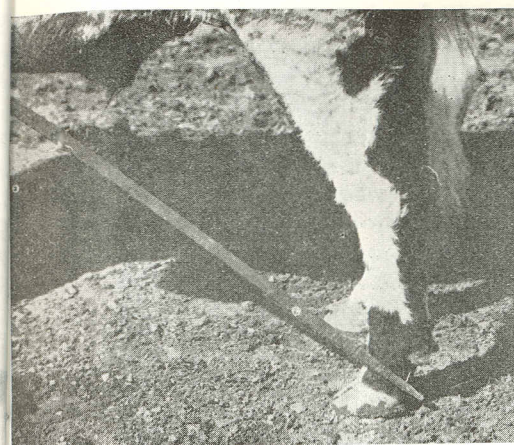
In a large class, where there is not room for the showman to remain at the left side of his calf, the exhibitor will be required to stand



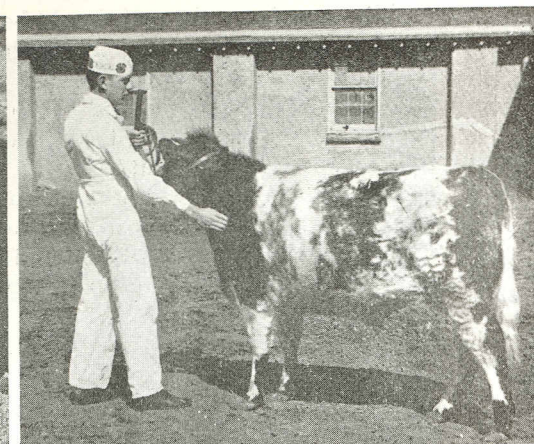
Keeping the topline straight.



Placing the feet.



Note nail in the show stick.



Teaching to back up is easily done.

directly in front of him. In either case he desires an apparently natural position for his calf—one that is pleasing to the eye. This means back level, head up, with eyes and ears indicating alertness and a foot "under each corner."

This requires skill in the showman and training in the calf. The calf must have been studied and his defects and good points recognized. The best position for each calf must be learned by trial and the calf should be trained to yield easily to handling in assuming it. This comes readily once a calf learns that his showman is his master and is to be trusted. This calls for consistency in treatment. A calf may be somewhat unruly at home, but away among strangers and with his showman the only familiar object in his surroundings, he usually responds readily.

Before getting a calf into show position the slope of the ground must be watched. Always seek level ground, or preferably slightly higher ground on which to stand the forefeet. Head the calf up hill. Never allow the calf to be placed with the hind feet on higher ground than the forefeet. An alert appearance may be secured sometimes by moving the calf a trifle, and, only upon occasion, playing the lead chain back and forth through the halter ring. Place the hind feet first. If the back is high the calf may be "stretched." Bring the forefeet forward in order to place the fore and hind feet farther apart. This does not mean that a calf low in the back can be placed in position by the opposite tactics, however. Having learned the distance to place the hind feet from the forefeet, teach the calf by experience that this position is to be retained. With some calves it will be necessary to move a forefoot occasionally, causing the calf to make his muscles tense which prevents him from assuming a slovenly position.

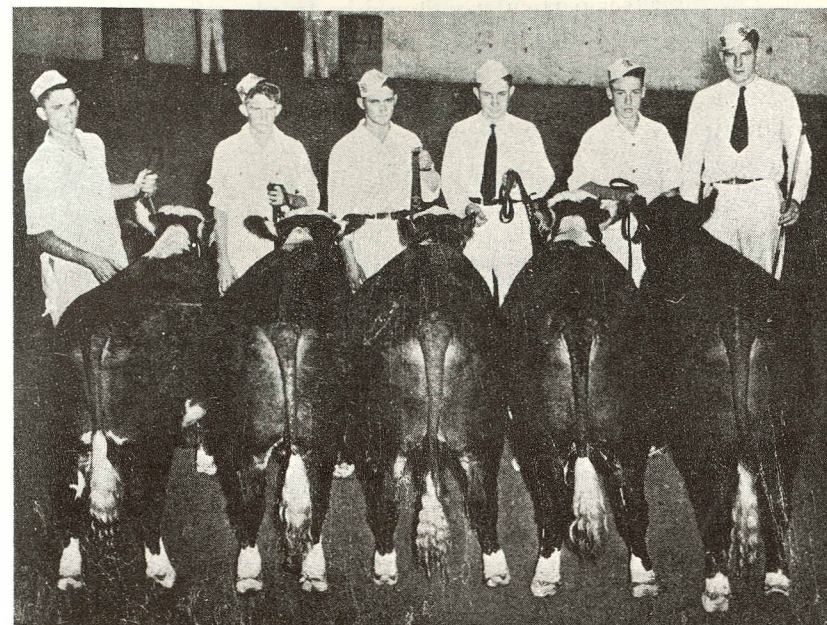
The muscles of the calf should be tense when in position and not relaxed. The hind feet particularly should be far enough apart to avoid the appearance of narrowness. To get a calf to lift a foot, press just above the cleft with the end of the show stick. Place the stick inside against the foot as it is replaced, should the feet be spread. To bring a foot forward, hook the nail in the stick under the dewclaw and pull gently. Calves can be taught to leave the feet where they are placed with the stick. Sometimes a tired calf may be brought back into position by moving him out of line and bringing him back. Wait until the judge is down the line to do it, however. These movements are done with the idea of training and serve as a guide for the calf in fulfilling the showman's desires. Response through fear is very uncertain.

The judge will usually look the class over from some distance first and then come along to feel the hide and note the covering. When he feels over the ribs, draw the head of the calf to that side gently. This loosens the hide somewhat to make handling easier. When the judge comes to look at the calf's face, the showman steps aside to permit a good view of the head and then steps back as the judge moves on. When the judge sends a calf up near the top, number one calf always stands fast and all the rest move over to make room. Courtesy demands ready response. Since calves usually face the wall of the arena closely, individuals are backed out. Calves should be taught to back when the extended finger tips are pressed against the shoulder vein. Teaching them to respond to this is easier when other calves stand close on each side.

Parading calves requires proper training in leading. Fat calves are not speed animals. A walk somewhat like a strut is desired. If the calf lags, a few short gentle pulls (not jerks) on the lead strap will usually bring him along. Lead from the left side of the calf, strap in the right hand, when parading. Should the judge ask a showman to parade his calf alone or with one or two others, in order to make careful observations, it may be permissible to hold the strap in the left hand, walk backward, and with show stick in the right hand pay close attention to business. In backing the calf out, back him far enough that he may be led off without crowding the line. The judge usually will direct the showman to lead away from him.

When the judge is viewing the calf from the left side, it may be necessary for the showman to walk backward in order to keep from being between the judge and the calf. This enables the showman to watch both judge and calf more closely.

Without definite instructions from the judge or ring steward in change of direction, the leader moves to the right while staying at the left side of his calf. Do not change direction by moving to the left, causing the calf to follow around outside the leader.



Uniformity is desired in presenting groups.

After the judge has made his placings the showman's attitude should reflect his good sportsmanship regardless of the placing, whether it be high, medium, or low. In any case he should remain in line until records are made and he or the class is dismissed. Then retire in order, never leading out ahead of a calf placing higher in the class.

Showing Groups

The group exhibit encourages club and county interest in 4-H club classes. An entry of three, five, or ten calves usually constitutes a group. In making up the group, animals should be selected for excellence of individuals and uniformity of type. In order to achieve uniformity a high-placing individual may not be the best available for the group.

Animals are usually lined up within the group according to size, with the largest at the left. However, by trial, the arrangement enabling the group to present the most uniformity as a unit may be found.

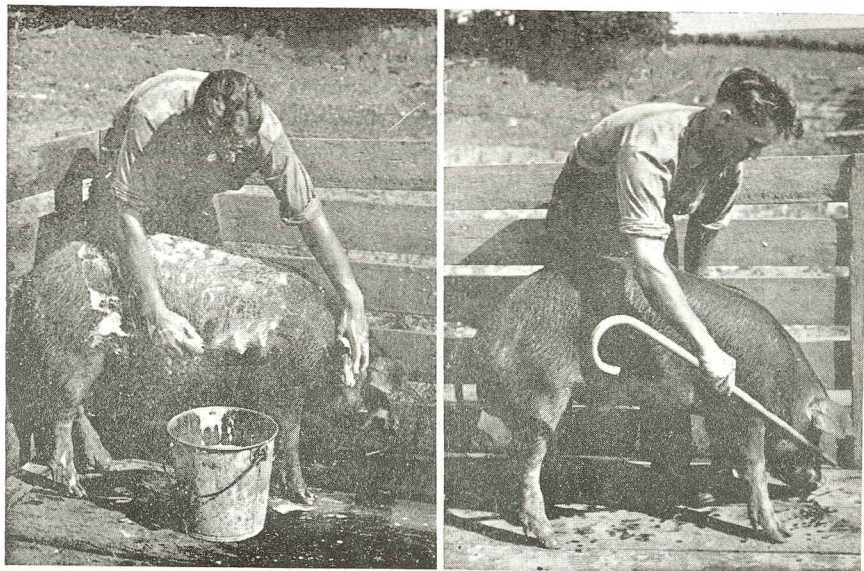
Each animal within the group should have a showman. An additional showman should be in charge of each group. He is commonly called the "heeler." The heeler is the contact man for the group with judges, clerks, and ring superintendents. He is the only showman with a group that uses a show stick. Showmen of animals take their instruc-

tions from the heeler. He assists showmen to place the hind feet of calves as nearly as possible in a line and to help keep animals standing close together and in proper position. The heeler has an unusual opportunity to display skill but his responsibility is commensurate with the opportunity.

In the Ring with a Pig

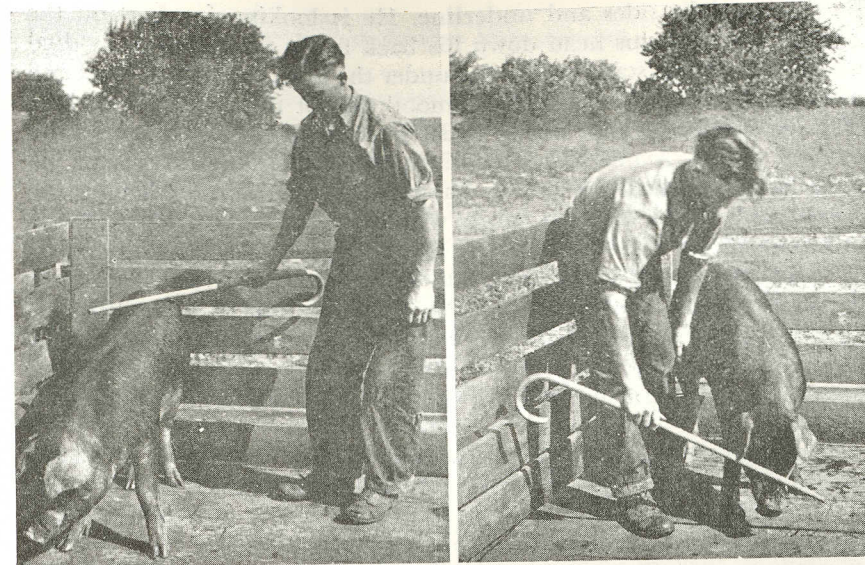
In showing pigs in the six-months class some showmen use a whip, some a hurdle, some a cane or stick, while some use only the hands. Those who hold pigs in little pens don't show—they just exhibit. The whip is not very satisfactory as an instrument with which to communicate; its use is rather to stimulate. The hurdle is of little use in training; it is simply a small section of fence and used as such. The cane fits in very well and the hands are used in much the same way. A pig is easily taught that when lying down a few gentle taps on the middle of the back mean for him to get up or when standing, to go forward. A slight pressure against the side of the jaw turns the pig away, while resting the cane across the snout means to stop.

The cane is of particular use in training pigs with broken ears. The pig is taught to watch the end of the cane carried low. By holding the cane still the hog retains his position while a circular movement starts the pig. Thoughtful use of the cane with the tip kept within the pig's field of vision gets results.



A good bath does the job.

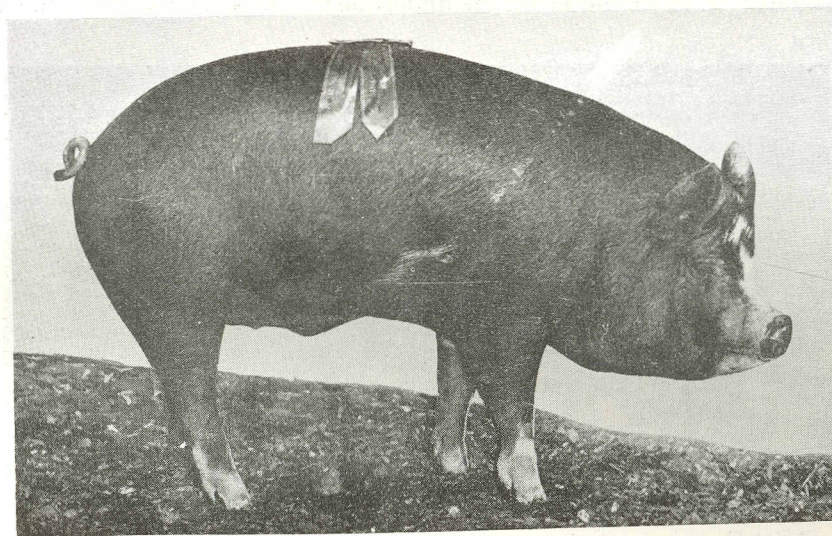
Turning the pig with side pressure.



A tap on the back is a signal for the pig to rise or move forward.

Stopping the pig.

Usually, pigs with backs carried well up and without big middles are desired. Watching the amount of feed takes care of this. A hungry



A pig with his nose off the ground usually shows a smooth shoulder.

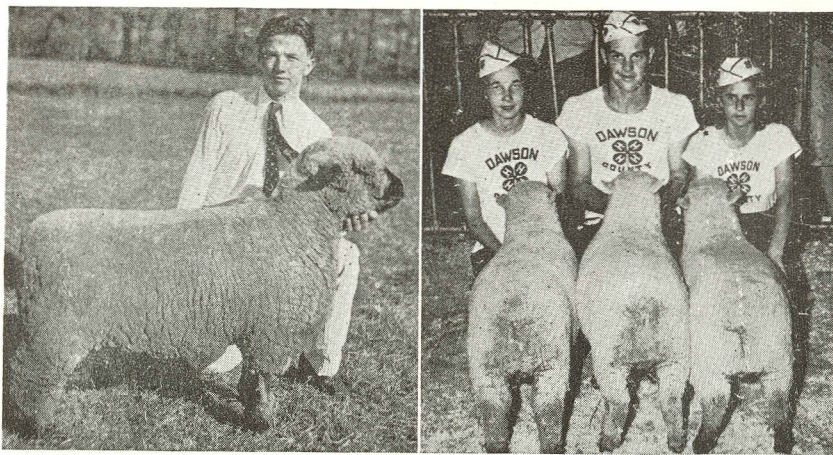
pig has straight sides and underline. He is looking for feed on the ground and with his head down his back is up. Study the individual to avoid hind legs standing too far under the body. Height of head and placing of forefeet influence the smoothness of the shoulders on top. The pig should be kept out of twists in showing. Allow him freedom straight ahead. Avoid sharp turns. In using the hands, slapping the hams usually causes the tail to hang down and the hind legs to be placed with hocks together, while with a gentle slap on the back the tail snaps into a tight curl and the legs straighten out under the hams.

Study the judge. Study the ground and light in the show ring. Seek the high ground and the good light. Avoid "hounding" the judge. If he is the kind that looks for the exhibitor, get a spot and keep it. If he must be hunted, get into his view, but do not overdo it. By all means the showman should keep from getting between the judge and the pig.

Pigs presented in groups should be restrained by hurdles or placed in pens. Within the enclosure, the pigs should be headed in one direction and the alignment should give the appearance of uniformity between individuals and for the group as a whole.

Sheep Respond Well

Preparing sheep for the show ring is a task that often tries the courage of the 4-H club member. The club member blocks his own lamb for a showman's contest as he should for other classes. The sheep or lamb should be brought into the ring with the fleece free from chaff and dirt. Tags should be off the underline and legs. The feet should be

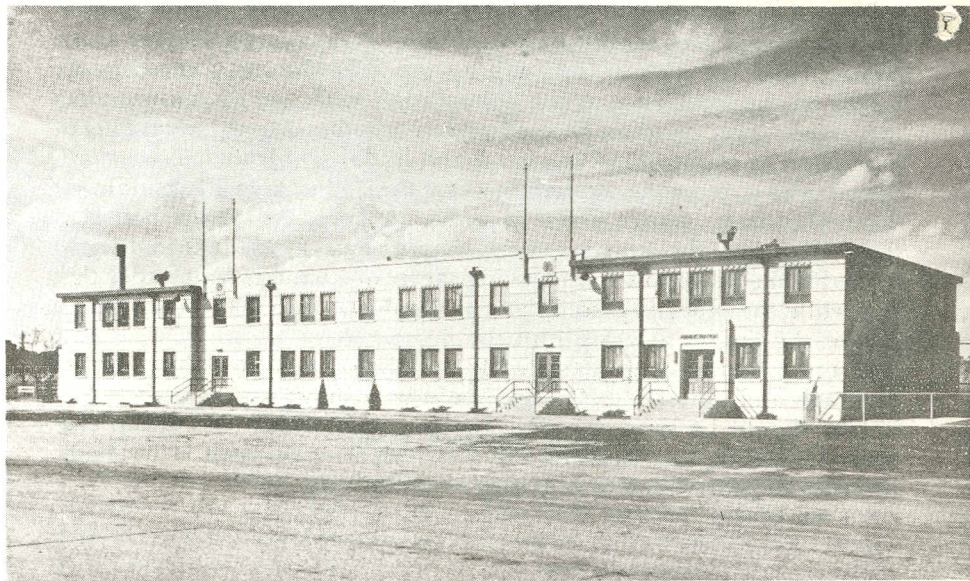


(Left.) Sheep respond nicely to training. (Right.) Line up a pen of lambs for uniformity.

trimmed to be short and symmetrical. And the fleece over the head and body should be trimmed—"blocked"—to give the idea of type and symmetry one would like to see in an ideal animal.

The sheep's feet should be placed with one squarely "under each corner," with the nose in line with his top. The showman crouches or kneels on the right knee at the animal's left with his left hand under the sheep's jaw. Neither knee should touch the sheep's body. Sheep soon learn to push against the hand and in doing this their bodies are drawn into a tenseness desirable when the judge does his handling. Some showmen change sides in order to keep the sheep between themselves and the judge. Others simply draw away at arm length to enable the judge to see. In moving sheep, one hand is kept under the jaw while the other is placed back at the dock. Care is taken never to permit the fingers to grasp into the fleece.

Lambs shown in groups should be chosen for excellence of individuals and uniformity. There should be a showman for each lamb. Lambs should be lined up close together and within the group the order should be that showing the least disparity between individuals in order to achieve the appearance of uniformity.



Ak-Sar Ben's 4-H Club Activities Building at Ak-Sar-Ben Field, Omaha. This ultra-modern dormitory and headquarters building is a part of Ak-Sar-Ben's 4-H Market Stock Show facilities. Here the exhibitors can keep themselves fit while preparing and showing project animals.