SCALES OF POINTS

OF

BREEDS OF CATTLE.

ARRANGED BY

C. L. INGERSOLL.
POINTS OF EXCELLENCE IN CATTLE.

These points are arranged for the use of those who wish to study the characteristics of the various breeds of cattle, either alone or comparatively.

The majority, perhaps, look at the animal as a whole, and in this way decide on the merit or demerit of a certain animal.

This is not the way in which an artist studies the productions of the great masters, or a sculptor the work of his tutor.

They each take up a point at a time and study that critically, and after going over the work in that way, are prepared to look at it as a whole, and decide upon its merits.

The judgment of an individual is ever varying, because being better educated each day.

The animal which is perfection to us to-day, next year may fall far short of it. Our standard of excellence is raised as we study and look at more animals, some of which are better than any we may have seen before.

There has arisen, then, a necessity for a guide for different associations of breeders, and each has adopted a scale of points by which they are guided in breeding, or in judging of the value of stock.

Different breeds have different scales of points, as they may have been bred for milk or beef.

Points that are common or characteristic in a breed are not marked high, while those that are more artificial, or obtained only by care in breeding, are marked higher.

An animal that is pure bred and possesses but few of the points or characteristics of that particular breed must be comparatively worthless.

For example, if in breeding we have a Short-Horn that shows much of the build and form of a Jersey, we should rank it very low as a Short-Horn when comparing it with the scale for Short-Horns.

The number of points usually taken for perfection is 100; we take 1,000, and do this in order to give greater range of judgment on any given point.
Scale of Points of a Short-Horn Cow.

30 The Head—Small, lean, and bony, tapering to the muzzle.
20 The Face—Somewhat long, the fleshy portion of the nose of a light, delicate color.
20 The Eye—is of great significance, and should be prominent, bright, and clear—"prominent," from an accumulation of "adeps" in the back part of its socket, which indicates a tendency to lay on fat—"bright," as an evidence of a good disposition—"clear," as a guaranty of the animal's health; whereas, a dull, sluggish eye belongs to a slow feeder, and a wild, restless eye betrays an unquiet, fitful temper.
10 The Horns—Light in substance, waxy in color, and symmetrically set on the head; the ear large, thin, and with considerable action.
20 The Neck—Rather short than long, tapering to the head; clean in the throat, and full at its base, thus covering and filling out the points of the shoulders.
140 The Chest—Broad from point to point of the shoulders; deep from the anterior dorsal vertebra to the floor of the sternum, and both round and full just back of the elbows; sometimes designated by the phrase, "thick through the heart." These are unquestionably the most important points in every animal, as constitution must depend on their perfect development, and the ample room thus afforded for the free action of the heart and lungs.
53 The Brisket—However deep or projecting, must not be confounded with capacity of chest; for, though a very attractive and selling point, it in reality adds nothing to the space within, however it may increase the girth without. It is, in fact, nothing more nor less than a muscular adipose substance, attached to the anterior portion of the sternum, or breast bone, and thence extending itself back. This form, however, of the brisket indicates a disposition to lay on fat generally throughout the frame, and in this point of view is valuable.
40 The Shoulder—Where weight, as in the Short-Horn, is the object, should be somewhat upright and of good width at the points, with the blade-bone just sufficiently curved to blend its upper portion smoothly with the crops.
80 The Crops—Must be full, and level with the shoulders and back; and is, perhaps, one of the most difficult points to breed right in the Short-Horn.
80 The Back, Loix, and Hips—Should be broad and wide, forming a straight and even line from the neck to the setting on of the tail, the hips or hocks round and well covered.
50 The Rumps—Laid up high, with plenty of flesh on their extremities.
20 The Pelvis—Should be large, as indicated by the width of the hips (as already mentioned), and the breadth of the twist.
30 The Twist—Should be so well filled out in its "seam" as to form nearly an even and wide plain between the thighs.
50 The Quarters—Long, straight, and well developed downwards.
40 The Carcass—Round, the ribs nearly circular, and extending well back.
30 The Flanks—Deep, wide, and full, in proportion to condition.
20 The Leg—Short, straight, and standing square with the body.
30 The Plates—Of the belly strong, and thus preserving nearly a straight
under line.
20 The Tail—Flat and broad at its root, but fine in its cord, and placed
high up, and on a level with the rumps.
20 The Carriage—Of an animal gives style and beauty; the walk should
be square and the step quick; the head up.
150 Quality—On this the thriftiness, the feeding properties, and the value
of the animal, depend; and upon the touch of this quality rests, in a
good measure, the grazier's and butcher's judgment. If the “touch”
be good, some deficiency of form may be excused; but if it be hard
and stiff, nothing can compensate for so unpromising a feature. In
raising the skin from the body, between the thumb and finger, it
should have a soft, flexible, and substantial feel, and when beneath
the outspread hand, it should move easily with it, and under it, as
though resting on a soft, elastic, cellular substance, which, however,
becomes firmer as the animal “ripen.” A thin, papery skin is
objectionable, more especially in a cold climate.
20 The Coat—Should be thick, short, and mossy, with longer hair in
winter, fine, soft, and glossy in summer.
30 The Udder—Pliable and thin in its texture, reaching well forward,
roomy behind, and the teats standing wide apart, and of convenient
size.

Short-Horn Bulls.

As regards the points of bulls, they may be, and usually are, larger,
heavier, and coarser than in the female. They should be such as mark the
sex, and show vigor and strength of constitution, without which no bull is
valuable.

In judging a bull, or marking by scale of points, 970 is considered perfect,
as 30 for udder is discarded.

Scale of Points of a Devon Cow.

40 The Head—Should be small, lean, and bony, the forehead wide, flat,
or, from a fullness of the frontal bone over the eyes, somewhat dish-
ing; the face straight; the muzzle fine; the nostrils open; the lips
thin and rather flat.
40 The Nose—Of a light, delicate orange color.
40 The Eye—Should be bright, prominent, and clear, but mild and gentle
in its expression, as indicative of that spirited but tractable disposi-
tion so necessary to cattle that must bear the yoke; a beautiful,
orange-colored ring should invariably surround the eye.
20 The Ear—Thin; of a rich orange color within, of medium size, with
a quick and ready movement, expressive of attention.
20 The Horns—Light, tapering; of a waxy color toward the extremity,
and gaily as well as symmetrically placed on the head; the occipital
bone narrow, thus bringing the base of the horns nearer together.
20 The Neck—Of medium length, somewhat light in substance, very
clean, and well set up on the shoulder.
140 The Chest—Deep and round, carrying its fullness well back of the elbows, thus affording, by the aid of a springing rib, abundant internal room for the action of thoracic viscera, the heart and lungs, and that, too, without an extreme width forward, and between the points of the shoulders, which might interfere with the action of the animal.

40 The Brisket—It being assumed that it adds nothing to the internal capacity of the chest must not overload the breast, but be sufficiently developed to guaranty a feeding property, attended with a full proportion of fatty secretion.

40 The Shoulder is, in this breed, a very beautiful and important point, and should, in a degree, approximate in form to that of the horse. It should take a more sloping position than is found in most other breeds, with its points less projecting and angular, and the blade bone more curved, thus blending with and forming a fine wither, rising a little above the level line of the back.

30 The Crops—Full and even, forming a true line with the somewhat rising shoulder, and level back, without either drop or hollow.

90 Back, Loin, and Hips—Broad and wide, running on a level with the setting on of the tail.

50 The Rumps—Lying broad apart, high, and well covered.

20 The Pelvis—Wide.

30 The Twist—Full and broad.

60 The Quarters—Long and thoroughly filled up between the hooks or hip bones, and the rumps; with a good muscular development down the thigh to the hocks.

30 The Flank—Moderately deep, full, and mellow, in proportion to condition.

50 The Legs—Not too short, and standing as square and straight behind as may be compatible with activity. The bone quite small below the hock and knee; the sinews large and clean, with the fore-arm well developed.

20 The Carcass—Round and straight; its posterior ribs almost circular, extending well back, and springing nearly horizontally from the vertebra, giving, in fact, much greater capacity than would at first appear.

10 The Tail—At its junction, level, with the back, long, very slender in its cord, and finishing with a tassel of white hair.

10 The Color—In its shades and degrees, is more or less governed by fashion; but in the Devon is always red. Formerly, a rich blood-red was the favorite color, and a test of purity; and now a somewhat lighter color is in vogue, approaching rather nearer to that of the South Devon, which is a larger, coarser, stronger animal. In all cases the color grows lighter round the muzzle, while a dark mahogany color, verging almost to a black, and growing yet darker about the head, always was a very questionable color for a true North Devon, more especially when accompanied by a dark nose.

10 The Coat—Should be short, thick, and fine; and if showing on its surface a fine curl, or ripple, it looks richer in color, and is supposed to indicate a hardier and more thrifty animal.

10 The Udder—Should be such as will afford the best promise of capacity and product.
POINTS OF EXCELLENCE IN CATTLE.

30 Carriage—The Devons having, from their excellence in the yoke, another destiny besides that of the butcher's block, it is all-important that the animal's carriage should indicate as much; but to obtain this, something of the heavy, inert, squarely moulded frame of the merely beefing animal must be relinquished for a lighter and more active frame.

150 Quality—On this the thriftiness, the feeding properties, and the value of the animal depend; and upon the touch of this quality rests, in a good measure, the grazier's and butcher's judgment. If the "touch" be good, some deficiency of form may be excused; but if it be hard and stiff, nothing can compensate for so unpromising a feature. In raising the skin from the body, between the thumb and finger, it should have a soft, flexible, and substantial feel, and when beneath the outspread hand, it should move easily with it, and under it, as though resting on a soft, elastic, cellular substance, which, however, becomes firmer as the animal "ripen." A thin, papery skin is objectionable, more especially in a cold climate.

Scale of Points of a Hereford Cow.

30 The Head—Moderately small, with a good width of forehead, tapering to the muzzle; the cheek-bone rather deep, but clean in the jaw.

20 The Nose—Light in its color, and the whole head free from fleshiness.

20 The Eye—Full, mild, and cheerful in its expression.

10 The Ear—Of medium size.

20 The Horns—Light and tapering, long and spreading, with an outward and upward turn, giving a gay and lofty expression to the whole head.

20 The Neck—Of a medium length, full in its junction with the shoulders, spreading well over the shoulder points, and tapering finely to the head.

140 The Chest—Broad, round, and deep; its floor running well back of the elbows, which, with a springing fore-rib, gives great interior capacity to this all-important portion of the body.

40 The Brisket—When in flesh, largely developed, descending low between the legs, and deep, by covering the anterior portion of the sternum, or breast bone, but never interfering with the action of the animal when in working condition.

30 The Shoulder—Lying snugly and closely in towards the top, and spreading towards the points; the blade sloping somewhat back, and running pretty well up into the withers, which, by rising a very trifle above the level line of the back, gives to the ox a very upstanding and beautiful fore-end. The whole shoulder well clothed with muscle.

30 The Crops—Filling all up evenly behind the shoulders, and blending them smoothly in with the muscles of the back.

80 The Back, Loins, and Hips—Should be broad, wide, and level.

40 The Rumps—Should lie nearly or quite level with the back, and their covering should be abundant, mellow, loose, and freely moving under the hand, thus showing great aptitude to fatten.

30 The Pelvis—Roomy; indicated by wide hips (as already mentioned), and the space between the rumps, which should stand well apart, giving a general breadth to the posterior portion of the animal.
POINTS OF EXCELLENCE IN CATTLE.

50 The Twist—Broad and full, extending well down on each side of the thigh, with corresponding width—a broad twist as a good indication of a butcher’s animal.

60 The Quarters—Large, and thoroughly developed in its upper and more valuable portions, as beef. The thigh gradually tapering to the hock, but muscular.

30 The Carcass—Round throughout; full and capacious, with the under line of the belly level, or nearly so.

30 The Flank—Full and wide.

30 The Legs—Straight, upright; firmly placed to support the superincumbent weight; a strong back sinew, but by no means a large, coarse cannon bone.

30 The Plates—Of the belly strong, and thus preserving nearly a straight under line.

20 The Tail—Large and full at its point of attachment, but fine in its cord.

30 The Carriage—Prompt, resolute, and cheerful; and, in the ox, gay and lively.

30 The Coat—Thick, close, and furry, and if accompanied with a long growth, and a disposition to curl moderately, is more in estimation, but that which has a harsh and wiry feel is objectionable.

20 The Udder—Should be such as will afford the best promise of capacity and product.

10 Color—Reds, or rich browns, oftentimes very dark, with a white or “brockeled” face, are now the colors and marking of the Herefords, though grey Herefords, or cream-colored, are not uncommon.

150 Quality—On this the thriftiness, the feeding properties, and the value of the animal depend; and upon the touch of this quality rests, in a good measure, the grazier’s and the butcher’s judgment. If the “touch” be good, some deficiency of form may be excused; but if it be hard and stiff, nothing can compensate for so unpromising a feature. In raising the skin from the body, between the thumb and finger, it should have a soft, flexible, and substantial feel, and when beneath the outspread hand, it should move easily with it, and under it, as though resting on a soft, elastic, cellular substance; which, however, becomes firmer as the animal “rippens.” A thin, papery skin is objectionable, more especially in a cold climate.

HEREFORD BULLS.

The remarks in regard to points of Short-Horn bulls apply to Herefords.

Scale of Points of an Ayrshire Cow.

40 The Head—As in other breeds, small; the face long and narrow; the muzzle and nose variable in color.

20 The Eye—Placid and not strikingly large.

40 The Ear—Of full size, and of an orange color within.

20 The Horns—Small, tapering, with an outward and upward turn, and set on wide apart; the face somewhat dishing.

40 The Neck—Of medium length, clean in the throat, very light throughout, and tapering to the head.
60 The Shoulders—Lying snugly to the body, thin at their top, small at their points, not long in the blade, nor loaded with muscle.

120 The Chest—Must retain sufficient width and roundness to insure constitution. The lightness of the fore-quarter, and the "wedge-shape" of the animal, from the hind quarter forward, arising more from a small, flat, and thin shoulder, than from any undue narrowness of the chest.

40 The Crops—Easily blend in with so thin a shoulder and prevent all hollowness behind.

40 The Brisket—Not overloading the fore-end, but light.

80 The Back, Loin, and Hips—Back should be straight, the loin wide, and the hips high and rather well spread.

40 The Pelvis—Roomy, causing a good breadth at what is termed the "thurl," or "round-bone," and between the points of the rumps.

60 The Quarters—Long, tolerably muscular, and full in their upper portion, but moulding into the thighs below, which should have a degree of flatness, affording thus more space for a full udder. The flank well let down, but not heavy.

80 The Carcass—Ribs behind springing out very round and full, affording space for a large udder, which, by Ayrshire breeders, is considered very essential to secure the milking property; the whole carcass thus acquiring increased volume toward its posterior portion.

40 The Rumps—Nearly level with the back, projecting but little.

10 The Tail—Thin in its cord, of full length, light in its hair, and set somewhat further into the back than would be admissible with some other breeds.

30 The Legs—Delicate and fine in the bone, inclining to be short, and well knit together at the joints.

120 The Udder—In this breed is of more especial importance, as the Ayrshires have been bred almost exclusively with reference to their milking properties. The great feature of the udder should be capacity, without being fleshy. It should be carried squarely and broadly forward, and show itself largely behind. As it rises upwards it should not mingle too immediately with the muscle of the thighs, but continue to preserve its own peculiar texture of skin—thin, delicate, and ample in its folds. The teats should stand wide apart, and be lengthy, but not large and coarse.

60 The Quality—Will show the skin to be of medium thickness only, moving freely under the hand and evincing a readiness in the animal to take on flesh, when a drain on the constitution is no longer made by the milk-pail.

40 The Coat—Soft and thick; in the phraseology of the country, wooly.

10 Color, varies—A dark red—a rich brown—a liver color, or mahogany, running into almost a black; those very much broken and spotty at the edges, on a white ground, are the favorite colors at the present time. The light yellow is, however, a color sometimes found on very good cows; but these pale colors are objected to from an impression that such belong to animals of less constitution.

10 Carriage—Should be light, active, and even gay; this latter appearance is much promoted by the upward turn of the horn.
POINTS OF EXCELLENCE IN CATTLE.

POINTS OF THE AYRSHIRE BULL.

As regards the male animal, it is only necessary to remark that the points desirable in the female are generally so in the male, but must, of course, be attended by that masculine character which is inseparable from a strong, vigorous constitution. Even a certain degree of coarseness is admissible, but then it must be exclusively of a masculine description.

In contra distinction to the cows, the head of the bull may be shorter, the frontal bone broader, and the occipital flat and stronger, that it may receive and sustain the horn—and this latter may be excused if a little heavy at the base, so its upward form, its quality and color be right. Neither is the looseness of the skin attached to, and depending from the under jaw, to be deemed other than a feature of the sex, provided it is not extended beyond the bone, but leaves the gullet and throat clean and free from dewlap.

The upper portion of the neck should be full and muscular, for it is an indication of strength, power, and constitution. The spine should be strong, the bones of the loin long and broad, and the whole muscular system wide and thoroughly developed over the entire frame.

Eight hundred and eighty will be considered perfection for an Ayrshire bull.

Scale of Points for a Jersey Cow.

[Adopted by American Jersey Cattle Club.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Counts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 HEAD—Small, lean, and rather long...............</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 FACE—Dished, broad between the eyes, and narrow between the horns</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 MUZZLE—Dark, and encircled by a light color</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 EYES—Full and placid</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 HORNS—Small, crumpled, and amber color</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 EARS—Small and thin</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 NECK—Straight, thin, rather long, with clean throat, and not heavy at the shoulders</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 SHOULDERS—Sloping and lean; withers, thin; breast, neither deficient nor beefy</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 BACK—Level to the setting-on of tail, and broad across the loin</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 BARREL—Hooped, broad, and deep at the flank</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 HIPS—Wide apart, and fine in the bowl; rump, long and broad</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 THIGHS—Long, thin, and wide apart, with legs standing square, and not to cross in walking</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 LEGS—Short, small blow the knees, with small hoofs</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 TAIL—Fine, reaching the hocks, with good switch</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 HIDE—Thin and mellow, with fine, soft hair</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 COLOR—Of hide, where the hair is white, on the udder and inside of ears, yellow</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 FORE-udder—Full in form, and running well forward</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 HIND-udder—Full in form, and well up behind</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 UDDER—Free from long hair, and not fleshy</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 TEATS—Rather large, wide apart, and squarely placed</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
POINTS OF EXCELLENCE IN CATTLE.

Points.  
21 Milk Veins—Prominent.  
22 Escutcheon—High and broad, and full on thighs.  
23 Disposition—Quiet and good-natured.  
24 General Appearance—Rather bony than fleshy.  

Counts.  
50  
80  
30  
60

Perfection. 1,000

In judging heifers, omit Nos. 17, 18, and 21. In judging bulls, omit Nos. 17, 18, 19, and 21. The heifers would be perfect at 790, bulls perfect at 740, making moderate allowance for masculinity.

At fairs, prizes should not be awarded to cows scaling less than 700 counts; heifers with less than 550, and bulls with less than 500 counts.

In judging or scaling cattle, blanks should be ruled like the following form:

POINTS OF CATTLE.—(Breed.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POINTS.</th>
<th>Perfection.</th>
<th>Name of Animal.</th>
<th>Name of Animal.</th>
<th>REMARKS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Head</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Face</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Neck</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If only one animal is scaled, then one column headed, "Name of Animal," may be left blank.

OTHER BREEDS.

The Galloways and Holsteins have no Herd Book that I am aware of in this country, and no scale of points arranged by association of breeders.

The following Table of Comparison of Points in different breeds, and the values attached to them, may be of interest as showing that the value of a point depends very much upon what particular use the animal is put to, or bred for.

We never can tell of what value a thing may be until we inquire its use.
### POINTS OF EXCELLENCE IN CATTLE.

*Scales of Points of Various Breeds Compared.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muzzle or Nose</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Face</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horns</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chest</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brisket</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoulder</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loins</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hips</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumps</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thighs or Twist</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarters</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribs or Carcass</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planks</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leg</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plates</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coat or Hair</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fore-udder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hind-udder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udder</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk-veins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escutcheon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Appearance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfection</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>