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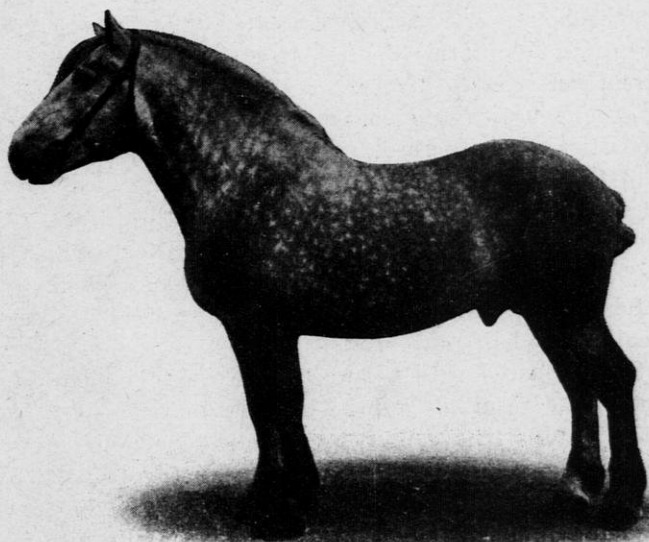
WISCONSIN BANKERS' FARM BULLETIN

**"USE ONLY PURE BRED
SIRES"**

DR. A. S. ALEXANDER

OF THE

WISCONSIN COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE



COMPLIMENTS OF

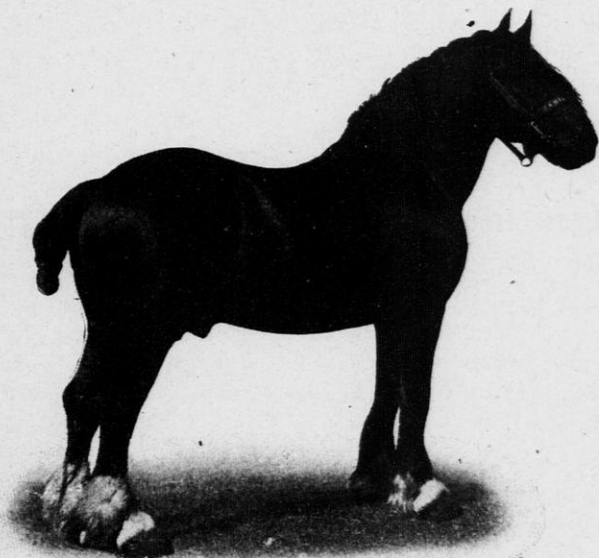
**FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WAUWATOSA
WAUWATOSA, WIS.**

The pure bred sire represents a continuous line of pure bred animals. His sire and his dam were pure bred. His ancestors, for many generations back, were pure bred and of the same breed. The individual pure bred sire represents that breed and the pure bred animals from which the breed was formed. He possesses, therefore, the power to stamp upon his get the characteristics of the breed he represents. He can only transmit the characteristics of that breed and he does this with certainty. If he is a pure bred draft stallion he may be depended upon to transmit the draft characteristics, qualities, and capabilities of the breed he represents. If his ancestors were fine individuals as well as pure bred members of the breed, he should transmit fine individuality, as well as pure bred characters. It may happen, however, that although he is not individually perfect he may beget high class stock, individually better than himself, because his ancestors were of that sort. A combination of both pure breeding and fine individual character is, however, greatly to be preferred in the sire chosen for breeding. We term the list of his sires and dams, his "pedigree" and that pedigree is a guaranty of pure bred ancestry, of one breed, and consequent power to transmit the characteristics of that breed. These truths apply to all pure breeds of animals.

When mated with a pure bred female of his own breed, the pure bred sire begets a pure bred animal; and in that way the purity of a breed is maintained and perpetuated. When mated with a female that is not pure bred, the pure bred sire begets an animal that is half pure bred. If that half bred is a female and in turn is mated with a pure bred sire of the same breed as her sire, the resultant animal is three-quarters pure bred. Two "top crosses" have now been made. Such breeding is called "grading up". It gradually increases the proportion of pure blood and decreases the proportion of impure blood. If continued for a sufficient length of time practically all of the impure blood will be "bred out"; the offspring will become practically pure bred. When six successive top crosses of the same sort of pure blood have been made the offspring will possess 98.5% of pure blood and only 1.5% of impure blood.

"Grading up" can be accomplished only by the persistent, consecutive use of pure bred sires of the same breed. It never can be done by employing pure bred sires of different breeds. It cannot be done by using "cross bred", "grade", or "mongrel or scrub" sires. Such animals are of mixed breeding hence they transmit mixed characters. A "grade" stallion is

one that has a pure bred sire, but not a pure bred dam. He cannot beget a "grade" foal. He begets a mongrel. A "mongrel or scrub" stallion has neither sire nor dam of pure breeding and his breeding is practically unknown. Such a stallion begets a "scrub" foal. If a pure bred mare is mated with a "grade" or "mongrel or scrub" stallion, such mating is "degrading". It breaks down an established breed and the foal is not a true "grade". Few men, however, would be so foolish as to mate a



pure bred mare with a grade or scrub stallion. To do so would be ruinous. Grade or scrub stallions, therefore, are useless for advanced horse breeding. They cannot produce pure bred animals, or grade animals. They can produce stock only of non-descript breeding and character; and there is no profitable market demand for such animals.

Farmers as a general rule are now seeking and using the best seed grain procurable. It does not pay them to sow grade or scrub seed grain on high priced land. To improve dairy cattle, pure bred dairy bulls are now being used and they are filling our fields and stalls with profitable cows. The use of grade or scrub bulls would stop all progress and destroy the advance already made. Who that has improved his farm crops, or cattle, or sheep, or swine, or poultry would be willing again to use grade or scrub seed, or grade or scrub sires? Not one that we have heard of; yet in Wisconsin 1650 grade and mongrel or scrub stallion had licenses for public service in 1912, as against 1554 licensed pure bred stallions. The true breeding

of each public service stallion is now made plainly manifest to Wisconsin owners of mares. Copies of the license certificates provided by law for such stallions must be conspicuously posted during the breeding season. The law correctly "labels" each stallion, as regards its breeding. Of the 1650 stallions mentioned, 568 have "mongrel or scrub" labels.

Lower service fees and the woeful indifference of owners of mares alone explain the prevalence of such undesirable sires. It does not pay to use them. No progress can be made while they are used. In pays best, in the end, to pay the higher fee of the pure bred stallion.

The above statements apply with equal force to the breeding of cattle, sheep and swine. Only pure bred sires should be used in the production of all classes of farm animals.

Udder Troubles of Cows and How to Prevent Them

"Dairymen would save themselves an immense amount of worry, work and loss if they instantly isolated a cow when anything is seen to be wrong with her udder," says Dr. A. S. Alexander of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. "Infection from germs is present in nearly all cases of mammitis (garget) of the udder. The infection is often carried from the diseased cow to other cows by the milker's hands; or the infection spreads from stall, floors and gutters contaminated by milk, or pus from a caked udder. The contents of a diseased udder should never be milked onto the stall floor. The affected cow should be milked last, or by someone who does not milk the other cows. All milkers should be careful to wash their hands frequently and to keep their finger nails short and clean.

"Stall floors should be kept clean, disinfected and adequately covered with fresh, clean bedding material. If cement stall floors are used, the rear third of each should be boarded over, else chronic congestion and garget may result from chilling or bruising of the udder.

"Beware of the non-sterilized milking tube. It carries infective matter and leads to loss of the quarter or udder. The milking tube is a most dangerous instrument unless cleansed by boiling for 20 minutes before use.

"Lastly, remember that immediate, intelligent, persistent treatment must be given to the diseased udder; that the most good is accomplished in the first twenty-four hours of treatment; that delayed treatment usually proves futile, and that the cow should not be stabled or pastured with other cows before her udder has become perfectly sound."