



AN UNSOUND STALLION. NOTE CROOKED HIND LEGS.

# THE SCRUB SIRE must go



IT PAYS TO BREED FOR QUALITY AND SUBSTANCE

## He is the Great Menace to the Development of Ontario's Live Stock Industry To-day

Look at the market toppers in beef classes. Study the prize-winning bacon pigs, and the high-producing dairy cows. Consider the horses with clean, strong limbs, and strongly muscled bodies. Are they the progeny of scrub sires? If not, then why tolerate the scrub sire?

Throughout North America, stallions are inspected and licensed to give preference and to emphasize the value of the pure-bred. If America places a high value on the pure-bred horse, and the same natural law prevails in all classes of stock, should not similar emphasis be placed on all classes by the owners, without legal restrictions?

Ontario has 775,732 horses, 2,734,767 cattle, 908,066 sheep, and 1,735,254 swine. Their numbers might be larger, but if every animal were the product of a good, pure-bred sire their value would be much greater.

### The Scrub Sire is Easily Recognized.

He may be an animal which lacks breeding, has faulty conformation and no individuality.

Or an animal which has good conformation but no breeding. He is not a sure getter. The progeny will lack uniformity.

Or he may have a pedigree but may lack in vigor and in conformation.

### Why are British Sires Imported?

Why do Ontario stockmen and Argentine ranchers buy large numbers of pure-bred stock in Great Britain? Because:—

They are shrewd business men.

They understand the natural law "Like tends to produce like."

They know great Britain has the best, because the British stockmen have for generations used the best pure-bred sires obtainable.

They know that stock from sires which have a line of pure-bred ancestry for generations will be uniform in size, of good quality, and true to type.

### Some of the Results of Good Breeding.

The milk records of 55 grade cows in a certain Ontario herd were kept from 1895 until 1907, and a pure-bred bull only was used during the period.



ONTARIO

## ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



THE MENACE TO ONTARIO'S CATTLE INDUSTRY. DON'T USE HIM

Parliament Buildings,  
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SIR WM. H. HEARST  
Minister of Agriculture.

G. C. CREELMAN  
Commissioner of Agriculture



LIKE BEGETS LIKE. THIS KIND PAYS.

Very few cows were purchased, the females being reared and retained in the herd. In 1895 the herd average was 3,600 lbs. per cow per year. In 1907 this average had risen to 8,006 lbs. The records show a gradual increase year by year. What others have done, you can do.

The average production per cow in Ontario is about 4,000 lbs. annually. Many give more, but the scrub cows which are the progeny of scrub sires reduce the average; if the scrub cows were reduced in number, then the average production would soon reach 6,000 lbs. or 8,000 lbs. per annum.

### Here's Another Result.

In one section 12 pure-bred rams were purchased, but several grades were also used. Careful comparisons were made. When the lambs were sold 12 lbs. per lamb extra was credited to the use of the pure-breds. The rams cost \$15 each. Ask yourself: Was it a good investment?

Is it any wonder that successful stock raisers insistently demand pedigree, type, vigor and individuality in stock sires? They know that "Like tends to produce like." They have realized that immense losses are incurred yearly because scrub sires are retained upon a large percentage of Ontario farms. The labor is just as great, the food consumed is the same, but the returns are much less.

### Sell the Scrub.

If you own a scrub sire, sell him while the price for meat is high. Buy a good pure-bred. An animal which looks cheap and has a cheap pedigree is dear at any price. The real value of an animal is estimated by its earning power, either as a producer of dairy products or meat, or as a breeder of stock.

Successful co-operation with natural laws is vital in agriculture. They are infallible and beyond our control, except as we offer opportunities for them to become a part of our every-day operations. Nature makes no charge for services rendered but collects toll when her laws are ignored.

Every farmer should co-operate with nature by eliminating the scrub. Buy a good animal and give nature an opportunity to assist him rather than retard his progress.

Aim for Quality and Quantity, "Feed, Breed and Weed".