

TABLE 8.—CONSUMPTION OF MINERALS PER STEER FOR EACH 120-DAY TRIAL BY LOTS.

Year	Lot I		Lot II		Lot III		Lot IV	
	Min- eral Mix- ture	Bone Meal	Min- eral Mix- ture	Bone Meal	Min- eral Mix- ture	Bone Meal	Min- eral Mix- ture	Bone Meal
1943	1.70	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.70	1.50	1.80	2.20
194470	.40	.70	.40	.60	.30	1.10	.60
1946	2.50	.70	1.95	.55	2.20	.55	1.70	.45
Average..	1.63	1.03	1.38	.82	1.50	.78	1.53	1.08

meat, the study of home-grown concentrate feeds reported in this publication is fundamental to the future progress of the cattle feeding industry in this area.

Cattle carrying definite beef characteristics will make economical use of concentrates fed along with pasture. Other cattle, which show a minimum of improved breeding, do not have the conformation or natural characteristics necessary to produce high-grade beef or to use concentrate feeds economically.

The data assembled in Table 7 show that steers which consumed enough feed to gain an average of 1.95 pounds per day for 120 days produced grade "A" meat. Those steers which had access to the same rations but gained only 0.9 pounds per day produced grade "C" meat. Hence, the feeding of concentrates to well-bred cattle gives promise of being more profitable than to finish them on grass alone or to feed the concentrates to low grade stock. This is because the latter will not produce "A" grade carcasses even when given extra feed besides grass, and the better steers on pasture alone cannot consume enough grass to attain the degree of finish necessary for "A" grade carcasses.

Steers need from 50 to 75 pounds of grass each daily and often fail to gain because this amount of grass is not available in the area to which they are confined. Over-grazing not only puts the cattle on low rations but also reduces the amount of grass produced to a rate considerably below the maximum yield possible from the area.

Summary

Steers were fed concentrates along with pasture for three seasons to study the relative feeding value of sun-dried shredded