

CONCLUSIONS. The following are a few of the conclusions that may be drawn from the experiment :

1. That we should be slow to draw conclusions as to the relative value of the different improved breeds for making beef as the food and individuality of the animal exert marked influences.

2. That the behavior of the Galloway grade gives countenance to the idea, that when a calf has been fed liberally on the dam for about two months, a milk ration is not indispensable after that period.

3. That the average grade of the different breeds in the experiment when well fed, will make a daily gain of one pound during the first year, when the weight at birth is included.

4. That animals without improved blood are not capable of making gains so rapidly as those of good breeding, though fed with the same liberality.

5. That a young cattle beast fed on a skim milk ration with adjuncts, may be made to weigh almost as much when one year old as one of similar breeding fed on a whole milk ration with adjuncts similar in kind.

6. That the cost of making beef from young animals on which a whole milk ration has been fed, is much greater relatively than from those to which a skim milk ration has been given.

7. That while making beef from grade calves up to the age of one year is highly profitable when they are fed upon a milk ration followed by a heavy meal ration, that but little profit can be obtained when they are fed upon a whole milk ration followed by the same.

8. That some animals are more capable of producing beef of a higher quality than others.

9. That it is decidedly unprofitable to attempt to make beef from native or scrub stock, even when the conditions are all favorable.

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