

between ration characteristics and gain was 0.40, which accounts for only 16% of the variance in gain. This is not surprising in view of the influence on gain of other factors, such as age and growth potential of cattle, weather conditions, and effect on palatability when urea and ammoniated pulp and bagasse were included in the ration.

Feed Conversion

In this study, feed conversion was expressed as live weight gain per pound of feed, rather than the reciprocal, as is frequently done. This procedure was used so that a high ratio would indicate good conversion, which simplifies interpretation of positive and negative coefficients.

As would be anticipated, the influence of TDN and citrus molasses on feed conversion paralleled that of their influence on daily gain, being positive in both cases.

Increased daily feed intake, although having a positive effect on daily gain, had an apparent negative influence on feed and TDN conversion. This would not be surprising, since feed intake was the denominator in the ratio that expressed feed conversion, thus corresponding to the reverse of a part — whole correlation. Other factors that may have contributed to a negative relationship would be errors in weighing feed, the fact that large animals require more for maintenance but generally gain more than smaller animals, and that a high feed intake may be associated with more rapid passage of feed through the intestinal tract.

The per cent of dry citrus products in the ration had no significant influence on conversion, with the correlation coefficient rounding to 0.0 for both TDN and feed conversion.

Dressing Per Cent

The factors influencing dressing per cent, in order of importance, were daily feed intake, days on test, per cent citrus pulp in the ration, and initial weight. The coefficients were all positive. The multiple correlation coefficient was 0.71, accounting for 50% of the variance in dressing per cent.

The positive influence of citrus pulp on dressing per cent was consistent throughout the data. No obvious reason for the relationship is apparent.

The multiple regression technique showed citrus molasses to have no significant influence on dressing per cent when consid-