## APPENDTX I

The equations of the general form ( $W+R$ )/C=a-bF/C which are given in Table 1 (p.2) are presented in more detail below:

| Lambs, group 1: | $(W+R) / C=78 \cdot 4-0.732 F / C \pm 0 \cdot 6$ | $(r=-0.9877),(1)$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Lambs, group 2: | $(W+R) / C=78 \cdot 3-0.733 F / C \pm 1 \cdot 1$ | $(r=-0.9796),(2)$ |  |
| Lambs, group 3: | $(W+R) / C=78 \cdot 1-0.737 F / C \pm 0 \cdot 4$ | $(r=-0.9985),(3)$ |  |
| Lambs, group 4: | $(W+R) / C=75 \cdot 2-0.646 F / C \pm 0.8$ | $(r=-0.9847)$, (4) |  |
| Cows: | $(W+R) / C=73 \cdot 6-0.547 F / C \pm 0 \cdot 6$ | $(r=-0.9913),(5)$ |  |
| Heifers: | $(W+R) / C=77 \cdot 8-0.674 F / C \pm 1 \cdot 0$ | $(r=-0.9746),(6)$ |  |
| Old steers: | $(W+R) / C=81 \cdot 6-0.841 F / C \pm 0 \cdot 8$ | $(r=-0.9815),(7)$ |  |
| Young steers: | $(W+R) / C=76 \cdot 4-0.661 F / C \pm 1 \cdot 1$ | $(r=-0.9740),(8)$ |  |
| All (49) carcasses: | $(W+R) / C=77 \cdot 2-0.699 F / C \pm 1 \cdot 1$ | $(r=-0.9795)$. | $(9)$ |

It is worth noting that in no case is the standard error of prediction greater for any subgroup of carcasses than it is for the whole forty-nine carcasses considered together. In fact, in all but two cases it is less.

It can be shown that the equation for cows, equation (5), is significantly different from the equation for old steers, equation (7). The method of calculation is given in Appendix I, Part III (Callow, 1949). This calculation gives the following values for $t$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& t \text { for } a_{7}-a_{5}=17 \cdot 80 \\
& t \text { for } b_{7}-b_{5}=3 \cdot 21
\end{aligned}
$$

These values of $t$ are significant because where $n=9$ the values for $t$ and the probability $p$ are related to one another in the following manner:

| $t$ | $p$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2.82 | 0.02 |
| 3.25 | 0.01 |
| 4.78 | 0.001 |

The value of $t$ for $a_{7}-a_{5}$ is thus significant at considerably less than the 0.001 level of probability, and the value of $t$ for $b_{7}-b_{5}$ at about the 0.01 level of probability. Equations 5 and 7 thus represent two straight-line regression equations which are significantly different.

From equations 1-9, equations for the yield of protein $P / C$ can be calculated by multiplying each equation by 0.207 .

Lambs, group 1: $\quad P / C=16 \cdot 23-0 \cdot 1515 F / C \pm 0 \cdot 12$, (10)
Lambs, group 2: $P / C=16 \cdot 21-0.1517 F / C \pm 0 \cdot 23$, (11)
Lambs, group 3: $\quad P / C=16.17-0.1526 F / C \pm 0 \cdot 08$, (12)
Lambs, group 4: $P / C=15.57-0.1337 F / C \pm 0 \cdot 17$, (13)
Cows: $\quad P / C=15 \cdot 24-0 \cdot 1132 F / C \pm 0 \cdot 12$, (14)
Heifers: $\quad P / C=16 \cdot 10-0.1395 F / C \pm 0 \cdot 21$, (15)
Old steers: $\quad P / C=16.89-0.1741 F / C \pm 0 \cdot 17$, (16)
Young steers: $\quad P / C=15 \cdot 81-0.1368 F / C \pm 0 \cdot 23$, (17)
All carcasses : $\quad P / C=15.98-0.1447 F / C \pm 0.23$. (18)
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## ERRATUM

In Appendix I, Part II, of this series (Callow, 1948) some of the sheep dissected by Dr Wallace were referred to as Suffolk $\times$ Border Cheviot Crosses. This should have been Suffolk $\times$ Border Leicester-Cheviot Crosses.

