Utilization of stabilized yeast cream in pig fattening

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Two groups of 14 *Large White* pigs were fed with a diet composed of *Torula utilis* yeast, in a constant amount (333 g dry matter/day/animal) and of maize supplemented with vitamins and minerals, in restricted and increasing amounts till a maximum of 2.03 kg/day/animal. One of the groups received the yeast in dry form, and the other group in liquid form stabilized by the addition of hydrochloric acid (till the obtention of pH 4.2) and of formol (2 g/l). The liquid yeast preparation was renewed each week and preserved for 8 days. The characteristics of the liquid yeast did not vary within this laps of time and it was well accepted by the pigs. Growth rates were 612 g/d and 644 g/d respectively for liquid and dry yeasts, during the period between 31.5 and 92.7 kg live weight. Food conversion ratios were 3.09 and 2.94 respectively and body compositions were almost equivalent.

The poor improvement of performances in the case of dry yeast was only noticed in females and could be almost completely imputed to the relatively severe feed restriction applied. Utilization of stabilized yeast cream may therefore be considered as a favourable soybean oil-meal substitute for the fattening of pigs.

Nutritive value of blood meal in replacement of soyabean oil-meal in growing-finishing pig diets

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With a view to estimating the nutritive value of blood meal in order to determine its limiting factors, an experiment was made on 6 groups of growing-finishing *Large White* pigs (36 castrated males and 36 females) between 25 and 100 kg live weight. The pigs received pelleted diets based on maize and soybean oil-meal containing 17-18 p. 100 crude protein. They were fed individually according to a restriction schedule depending on live weight and different according to sex.

During the growing period, between 25 and 60 kg live weight, replacement of half of the soybean protein by blood meal at a level of 6 p. 100 (group 2) led to the same growth and feed intake performances (daily mean gain DMG : 692 g ; feed conversion ratio FCR : 2.40) as those obtained with the control diet (group 1) containing maize and soybean oil-meal (daily mean gain : 657 g ; feed conversion ratio : 2.51). On the other hand, the introduction of 12 p. 100 blood meal as a total substitution of soybean protein (group 3) led to a reduction of the performances (DMG : 620 g ; FCR : 2.58). However, addition of 0.05 p. 100 supplementary L-isoleucine (group 4) allowed resta-