

INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT FOOD RESTRICTION METHODS APPLIED DURING THE LAYING PERIOD ON LAYERS PERFORMANCES

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2304 W. S. S. L. layers randomised in 6 groups received a food with a metabolisable energy content of 2.750 kcal/kg from 21 to 66 weeks of age.

The food was distributed *ad libitum* to group A and in limited quantities to groups B-C-D from 30 weeks so that each bird received an average of 116.4 g per day (320 kcal).

The restriction was modified in group C so that 111 g (305 kcal) per day were fed for the last 21 weeks of the period.

Group D was restricted as group B, except that the food was distributed at 3 p.m. instead of 8 a.m. as in group B.

Groups E and F had free access to food from 21 to 25 weeks of age. Group E was then restricted by allowing access to food for 2 × 2 hour periods (8-10 h and 15-17 h). From 25 to 37 weeks of age, group F received food for 4 consecutive hours (8 to 12 a.m.) followed by 6 hours of feeding (8 a.m. to 2 p.m.) from 37 to 66 weeks of age.

While groups B and D receiving measured amounts of feed showed a 9.1 p. 100 restriction in practice, group C ate 11.1 p. 100 less than the controls. Limiting access time resulted in a similar level of restriction, group E consuming 11.4 p. 100 less, while group F was subjected to the severest restriction at 13.8 p. 100.

In all restricted treatments, the food efficiency was improved and the cost of production of 1 kg of egg decreased. The best result in economic terms, was achieved by treatment E.

The study suggests that it is better to distribute the food at 3 p.m. instead of 8 a.m. and it is not advisable to increase the level of restriction towards the end of the laying period.

Access to food for 4 consecutive hours leads to an insufficient food intake and poor production. It is necessary to increase the time of access to 6 hours or split it to two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon.

IV. — Pathology

UTILIZATION OF ANTIFUNGAL ANTIBIOTICS IN GUINEA-FOWL EXPERIMENTALLY INFECTED WITH *CANDIDA ALBICANS*

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