

— frequency of boar taint was high from the weight of 90 kg in *Pietrain* pigs (51 p. 100 of the judgements at cooking of cutlets) and from 110 kg in the *Landrace* breed (35 p. 100 of opinions). These results confirm that frequency of boar taint varies according to breeds.

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**Heating fat to detect boar taint in boars,  
hogs and gilts from the *Large White* breed :  
olfactory assessment of each panel member according to fatty tissue**

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The odour of 3 fatty tissues from 88 *Large White* pigs (24 boars, 32 hogs and 32 gilts) was estimated at the slaughter-house by 5 male judges after quick heating with a soldering iron. The features of the judgements of each panel member were studied by multifactorial analysis, then the pigs were classed according to odour.

Main results about boars were the following :

— one of the panel members did not distinguish boar taint from other unpleasant odours and therefore he was eliminated. The other 4 panel members unequally distinguished these two kinds of odours according to fatty tissues ;

— few boars presented strong boar taint (0 or 1 according to judges) ; however, slight taint was imputed to 33 or 46 p. 100 of them. The odour of 20 to 46 p. 100 of the boars remained undetermined because of the contradiction between the various judgements of the 3 fatty tissues of the same carcass by one judge ;

— fatty acid composition was not closely related to boar taint in fatty tissues.

Slight boar taint was imputed to 0-14 p. 100 of hogs and gilts. Moreover, frequency of unpleasant odours was as high in hogs and gilts as in boars.

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**Production of heavy carcasses from primiparous or nulliparous gilts**

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Two systems of production of heavy carcasses were compared : In the « experimental group », 28 *Large White* gilts were slaughtered two weeks after weaning of their first litter (at the average age and weight of 410 days and 144 kg, respectively), in the control group, 29 contemporary