

were rediluted with 50 ml of this extender. The insemination was made with a single dose of semen on each day of storage for SCK₇ and on D₀ and D₁ for BL₁ and Guelph. A double dose was used for BL₁ and Guelph on D₂ and for Guelph on D₃ and D₄. When comparing BL₁ to Guelph the farrowing rate was 63.2 p. 100, 70.5 p. 100 and 60 p. 100 for D₀, D₁ and D₂, respectively, with BL₁ and 69.1 p. 100, 76.2 p. 100, 68.8 p. 100, 81.3 p. 100 and 61.2 p. 100 for D₀, D₁, D₂, D₃ and D₄, respectively, with Guelph. When comparing BL₁ to SCK₇, the rate of non return at 54 days was 66.7 p. 100, 70.6 p. 100 and 81.2 p. 100, respectively, for D₀, D₁ and D₂ with BL₁ and 81.5 p. 100, 48.2 p. 100, 61.3 p. 100 and 63.2 p. 100 respectively, for D₃, D₄, D₅ and D₆ with SCK₇. In conclusion Guelph's extender as compared to BL₁ increases by one day the preservation length of boar semen while the SCK₇ extender does not maintain the fertilizing ability at a high level after a long preservation.

Artificial insemination of pigs practised at the farm with semen sent by a production centre. Technical procedure and practical results

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Owing to present insemination techniques in pigs the farmer may use semen sent by semen production centres and practise the interventions at the farm.

This paper analyses the results obtained over a period of three years including 3 932 first inseminations with doses prepared by the SEIA of Rouille. The farrowing rate calculated on the basis of all the data obtained was 71 p. 100 with a prolificacy of 10.1 piglets per litter.

The breed of boars had no influence, whereas other technical and physiological factors changed the results.

The differences observed according to the age of semen showed the importance of semen preservation conditions at the farm and the necessity of using a double dose with J₂ — semen. Two inseminations during the oestrus were required. Onset of oestrus in the sows within the 9 days following weaning led to a better fertility. An adequate technical A.I. training of the farmers should improve the results.

In the best conditions, fertility and prolificacy were close to those obtained after natural mating. Use of boars from an A.I. centre provided good genetic guarantees.

Use of a very early gestation diagnosis in sow herds

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In a previous work (TERQUI *et al.*, 1979) it was shown that it is possible to establish whether the sow is pregnant or not according to the blood level of a F₂ prostaglandin metabolite (13, 14 - dihydro - 15 ceto PGF₂^α - « PGF »).

In order to determine whether this diagnosis could be used in practice we tested the two following points relative to the accuracy of the diagnosis:

1) The possible consequences of the mode of conveying the samples (either immediate centrifugation or transport of blood by mail, or centrifugation 24 hr after sampling).

2) The effect of sampling date (in days 13 and 15 after mating in 389 females).

Ninety-nine per cent of the diagnoses made by means of samples sent by mail were identical to those made with immediately centrifuged samples.

The diagnosis accuracy was high whatever the day of sampling. However, the accuracy