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Original article

Effects of substitution of tricaprylin or coconut oil for tallow in milk replacers offered to preruminant lambs

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Summary — The effects of tricaprylin or coconut oil on the digestibility of milk-substitute constituents, nitrogen balance, growth-rate and feed efficiency before weaning have been studied in 2 successive trials using 12 male *Charmois* (trial 1) and 20 male *Limousin* and *Romanov* x *Limousin* preruminant lambs (trial 2).

In trial 1, 3 different diets (C₁, T_{1a}, T_{1b}) containing 230, 161 or 92 g tallow and 0, 69 or 138 g tricaprylin per kg dry matter (DM) were prepared. Digestibility of the milk-substitutes was studied in 2- and 3-week-old lambs, and growth-rate and feed efficiency were studied up to weaning.

In trial 2, 3 other diets (C₂, CO₂ and T₂) containing 249, 166 or 166 g tallow, 0, 83 or 0 g coconut oil, and 0, 0 or 93 g tricaprylin per kg DM, were prepared. They were used for digestibility and nitrogen balance determination in 3- and 6-week-old lambs. Growth rates and feed efficiency were obtained between 10 days and weaning.

In trial 1, the level of intake was 14 and 29% higher in lambs fed T_{1a} and T_{1b} than in lambs fed C₁. Apparent digestibility of the diets was significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) after tricaprylin substitution for part of the tallow. The extent of the effect increased with the level of tricaprylin ($P < 0.025$). Mean apparent respective digestibilities of energy and nitrogen were 0.907, 0.947 or 0.971 and 0.924, 0.961 or 0.972, growth rates 195, 265 or 282 g/day ($P < 0.05$) and feed efficiency 670, 797 or 725 g gain/kg DM intake, respectively with C₁, T_{1a} or T_{1b} milk substitutes.

In trial 2, tricaprylin intake did not have any effect; coconut oil led to a slight increase in nitrogen digestibility, but only in 6-week-old lambs (from 0.970 to 0.979; $P < 0.05$). Mean apparent respective digestibilities of energy and nitrogen were 0.967, 0.969 or 0.972 and 0.965, 0.971 or 0.967 respectively for C₂, CO₂ or T₂. Coconut oil diet led to a 13 or 19% ($P < 0.01$) higher nitrogen balance respectively in 3- or 6-week-old lambs; tricaprylin resulted in a slight increase of nitrogen balance in 3-week-old lambs (+ 11%, $P < 0.10$). Growth-rates and feed efficiency were respectively 179, 211 or 199 g/day and 25.8, 26.7 or 27.0 g gain/MJ GE for C₂, CO₂ or T₂.

preruminant lamb — tricaprylin — coconut oil

Résumé — Effets de la substitution de tricapryline ou d'huile de coprah à une partie du suif dans les aliments d'allaitement offerts à des agneaux préruminants. *Les effets de l'incorporation de tricapryline ou d'huile de coprah à des laits de remplacement sur leur utilisation digestive, la fixation d'azote dans les tissus, la vitesse de croissance des agneaux et l'efficacité alimentaire avant sevrage ont été étudiés au cours de 2 études successives mettant en jeu 12 agneaux mâles préruminants de race charmoise (essai 1) et 20 agneaux mâles préruminants de race Limousine ou Romanov x Limousine (essai 2).*

Dans l'essai 1, 3 régimes différents (C₁, T_{1a}, T_{1b}) comportant 230, 161 ou 92 g de suif et 0, 69 ou 138 mg de tricapryline par kg de matière sèche (MS), ont été préparés. La digestibilité de ces laits de remplacement a été mesurée à 2 et à 3 semaines et la croissance des agneaux et l'efficacité alimentaire étudiées jusqu'au moment du sevrage.

Dans l'essai 2, 3 autres régimes (C₂, CO₂ et T₂) comportant 249, 166 ou 166 g de suif, 0, 83 ou 0 g d'huile de coprah, et 0, 0 ou 93 g de tricapryline par kg MS, ont été préparés. La digestibilité et le bilan de l'azote ont été mesurés à 3 et à 6 semaines. La vitesse de croissance des agneaux et l'efficacité alimentaire ont été étudiées entre le dixième jour et le moment du sevrage.

Dans l'essai 1, les agneaux ont consommé respectivement 12 et 49% de plus avec les aliments T_{1a} et T_{1b} qu'avec l'aliment C₁. La digestibilité a augmenté de façon significative avec la quantité de tricapryline substituée à du suif de l'aliment de départ (P < 0,05), elle est passée de 0,907 à 0,947 ou 0,971 pour l'énergie et de 0,924 à 0,961 ou 0,972 pour l'azote, respectivement dans le cas des régimes C₁, T_{1a} et T_{1b}. Les vitesses de croissance ont été de 195, 265 ou 282 g/jour (P < 0,05) et l'efficacité alimentaire 670, 797 ou 725 g gain/kg MS ingérée.

Dans l'essai 2, l'utilisation de tricapryline n'a eu aucun effet significatif sur la digestibilité. L'incorporation d'huile de coprah dans les aliments a permis d'accroître légèrement la digestibilité de l'azote, mais seulement en sixième semaine (de 0,970 à 0,979; P < 0,05). La digestibilité apparente moyenne a été de 0,967, 0,969 ou 0,972 pour l'énergie et de 0,965, 0,971 ou 0,967 pour l'azote, respectivement avec les régimes C₂, CO₂ ou T₂. L'aliment contenant l'huile de coprah a conduit à une augmentation de 13 ou de 19% (\bar{P} < 0,01) de la fixation d'azote dans les tissus, respectivement à 3 ou à 6 semaines. Avec l'aliment contenant la tricapryline la fixation d'azote a légèrement augmenté à 3 semaines (11%; P < 0,10). Les vitesses de croissance et l'efficacité alimentaire ont été respectivement de 179, 211 ou 199 g/jour et de 25,8, 26,7 ou 27,0 g/MJ avec les aliments C₂, CO₂ ou T₂.

agneau préruminant — tricapryline — huile de coprah

INTRODUCTION

Many newborn lambs are small for date, due to underfeeding of ewes bearing multiple foetuses (Alexander, 1974; Robinson *et al.*, 1977; Tissier & Theriez, 1978) and must be weaned and reared with milk replacers because the ewes cannot provide enough milk for 3 or 4 lambs. The small for date lambs need specific feedstuffs more readily digested than triglycerides of long-chain fatty acids. Carbohydrates cannot be used by the organism of the newborn without limitation, and excess can lead to digestive or metabolic disorders (Walker & Faichney, 1964; Glimp, 1972), but medium chain

triglycerides (MCT) are more easily disposed of in the digestive tract of domestic newborn mammals, being readily hydrolysed in the stomach under the action of salivary lipases and partially absorbed in this organ (Leat & Harrison, 1975; Perret, 1980) and completely hydrolysed and absorbed in the intestine (Walker & Stokes, 1970; Gibney & Walker, 1977).

Application of coconut oil in the constitution of milk replacers offered to the preruminant lamb has been beneficial for the growth of the lambs and for the composition of adipose tissue at slaughter (Arousseau *et al.*, 1973), but leads to deposition of higher amounts of adipose

tissue (Theriez *et al.*, 1973). A purified MCT, tricaprylin (TC8), has been shown to sustain adequate growth for long periods in the rat (Harkins & Sarett, 1968; Saxena *et al.*, 1972) in the preruminant calf (Namiotkevicz, 1973; Arousseau *et al.*, 1984), or in the infant (Gracey *et al.*, 1970; Guy-Grand & Bour, 1970; Tantibhedhyangkul & Hashim, 1975). The rapid and efficient digestion of MCT is followed by a rapid oxidative catabolism (Perret, 1980; Jensen *et al.*, 1986), and therefore MCT appear as an interesting source of energy for the small for date lamb. However, the usual mixture of MCT is not always well tolerated by the organism of the infant (Okamoto *et al.*, 1982; Henderson & Dear, 1986). Some adverse effects on animal health have also been reported in the calf given MCT (from margarine or pure C8 and C10) rich diets (Roy *et al.*, 1973), but we did not observe such trouble in two consecutive experiments on the same animal (Arousseau *et al.*, 1984a, 1984b).

The effects of MCT on nitrogen balance and feed efficiency are also disputed. Some observations thus showed increased nitrogen deposition and feed efficiency in the organism of the newborn mammals with tricaprylin (Harkins & Sarett, 1968; Arousseau & Vermorel, 1971, in the rat; Namiotkevicz, 1973; Arousseau *et al.*, 1984b, in the calf; Ghadimi *et al.*, 1973; Putet & Senterre, 1983; Senterre *et al.*, 1983, in the infant). Others showed no effect other than a decreased energy deposition (Newport *et al.*, 1979, in the pig; Huston *et al.*, 1983, in the infant).

We therefore developed a series of experiments intended to investigate the effects of tricaprylin intake on milk digestion, energy utilisation, nitrogen balance and feed efficiency at different ages.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Milk replacers

In a preliminary experiment (trial 1), 3 different diets (C₁, T_{1a}, T_{1b}) with a protein content and a lipid content of 259 and 230 g/kg dry matter (DM) respectively, were prepared.

In a further experiment (trial 2), 3 other diets (C₂, CO₂, T₂), with a protein and a lipid content of 263 and of 249 g/kg DM, respectively, were used.

Tallow was the unique source of fat in C₁ and C₂, and was partially replaced by tricaprylin in T_{1a} and T₂ (30%) and in T_{1b} (60%), or by coconut oil in CO₂ (30%). The different ingredients were mixed and incorporated by means of spray drying in both trials, except for tricaprylin in trial 1 added as such in the liquid diet. The composition of the different diets is given in Table I. The liquid milk was reconstituted in each instance at a rate of 160 g DM/kg.

Animals and management

The synopsis of the 2 successive trials is given in Table II. Trial 1 involved the utilization of 12 male *Charmois* preruminant lambs, on which digestion studies were carried out at 2 and 3 weeks, and which were thereafter suckled in groups up to weaning.

Trial 2 involved the utilization of 20 male preruminant lambs used, after being allowed to adapt to artificial rearing in groups, for digestion and nitrogen balance determinations at 3 weeks of age (10 purebred *Limousin* and 10 crossbred *Romanov* x *Limousin*), and at 6 weeks (6 lambs of each breed).

The lambs were weaned from the ewe after being allowed to suckle their mother for 24 h. In trial 1, they were fitted with the equipment for faeces collection and installed in small wooden pens, as described by Brisson *et al.* (1970). In trial 2, the lambs, fitted with the same equipment, were installed in metallic pens, and urine was collected in flasks containing 100 ml 6 N sulfuric acid (to prevent any ammonia loss), with the help of rigid plastic funnels held under the wire floor of the crates. Crate floors and funnels were washed twice daily and

Table I. Milk constituents (g/kg DM).

Trial	1			2		
	<i>C</i> ₁	<i>T</i> _{1a}	<i>T</i> _{1b}	<i>C</i> ₂	<i>CO</i> ₂	<i>T</i> ₂
Skim milk powder	736	736	736	717	717	707
Tallow	230	161	92	249	166	166
Coconut oil	—	—	—	—	83	—
Tricaprylin	—	69	138	—	—	93
Emulsifier	14	14	14	14	14	14
Lactic ferment and mineral and vitamin supplements (1)	20	20	20	20	20	20

(1) 4 g Mg Cl₂ 6 H₂O; 50 mg Fe SO₄ · 7 H₂O; 50 mg ZnO; 50 mg Mn SO₄ · 4 H₂O; 20 mg Cu SO₄ · 5 H₂O; 8 mg KI; 0.6 mg Co Cl₂; 3.6 mg vitamin A; 240 mg vitamin D; 50 mg vitamin E; 2 mg vitamin K; 2 mg vitamin B₁; 4 mg vitamin B₂; 2 mg vitamin B₆; 0.05 mg vitamin B₁₂; 0.75 mg biotin 2 mg calcium pantothenate; 1.8 g choline; 50 mg furazolidone.

Table II. Synopsis of the whole set of trials.

Trial	1			2		
	Southdown			Limousin and Romanov x Limousin		
Diet	<i>C</i> ₁	<i>T</i> _{1a}	<i>T</i> _{1b}	<i>C</i> ₂	<i>CO</i> ₂	<i>T</i> ₂
Animal No.	4	4	4	7	7	6
Milk dry matter (DM %)	16.5	16.7	16.7	16.5	16.5	16.5
Energy (kJ/g DM)	20.7	20.4	20.1	22.5	22.3	22.5
Nitrogen (mg/g DM)	41.4	41.4	41.5	42.1	42.1	41.3
Digestibility measurements	2nd and 3rd weeks			3rd and 6th weeks		
	*			a*		

^a Nitrogen balance determination.

* Growth and feed efficiency after weaning (not yet reported) were also studied.

representative samples of urine and water used for washing were taken for analysis.

Milk substitute was offered *ad libitum* in flasks equipped with nipples fitted with plastic tubing which reached to the bottom of the flasks. Fresh milk was offered twice daily. The

amounts of milk offered and refused were controlled, and representative samples of the milk and refusals were gathered every day for analysis. The lambs were also weighed at birth, at the beginning and at the end of the digestion periods, and in trial 1 every week thereafter.

Chemical and mathematical analysis

Milk refusal and faeces were freeze-dried and the dry weight controlled after equilibration in air-tight dessicators under vacuum. An additional correction for dry matter content was obtained after heat drying the powders for 48 h at 80 °C. Energy content was obtained with the help of a Gallenkamp adiabatic calorimeter and lipid content of the ingesta was determined gravimetrically after extraction according to the method of Folch *et al.* (1957). Nitrogen was determined on the same samples as well as on urine and wash water according to the Kjeldahl method. Statistical analysis of data involved 3 and 4 factor variance analysis (Snedecor & Cochran, 1971) and the use of non-parametric tests according to the procedure of Kruskal & Wallis (1952) and Mann & Witney (Schwartz, 1969).

RESULTS

Food intake, live weight gain and feed efficiency

In trial 1, compared to the values obtained in lambs fed C₁, feed intakes were 12.4 and 29.6% higher respectively in lambs fed T_{1a} and T_{1b} (Fig. 1). The Kruskal and Wallis test showed a dose-dependent effect of tricaprylin in 2- and 3-week-old lambs. Statistical analysis could not be performed in the following period, since lambs were fed in groups after the third week. Growth rates of the lambs fed tricaprylin were significantly ($P < 0.05$) enhanced (+ 35 and + 44.6% respectively in lambs fed T_{1a} and T_{1b} compared to lambs fed T₁), as was feed efficiency (+ 20 and + 8% respectively).

In trial 2 however, only minor differences in food intake were observed between lambs fed C₂, CO₂ and T₂ (Table III). However, no significant differences were observed between growth rates or

feed efficiency in lambs fed C₂, CO₂ or T₂ diets (Table III).

Digestibility of the diets

Analysis of the data according to the Kruskal-Wallis test and to the Mann-Whitney U-test showed that in trial 1 (Table IV), except for nitrogen digestibility in 3-week-old lambs offered T_{1a} diet, tricaprylin significantly ($P < 0.05$) increased the apparent digestibility of diet constituents, by 2.2 to 5.1 points in the case of T_{1a}, or by 4.5 to 6.6 points in the case of T_{1b} diet. Moreover, increasing the level of tricaprylin led to significant ($P < 0.05$) increases in energy digestibility in 2-week-old lambs and of DM, energy and nitrogen digestibility in 3-week-old lambs.

The digestibilities of DM, energy and nitrogen from C₂, CO₂ and T₂ milks were very homogenous (Table IV), and, except for a slight increase in nitrogen digestibility in 6-week-old lambs fed the

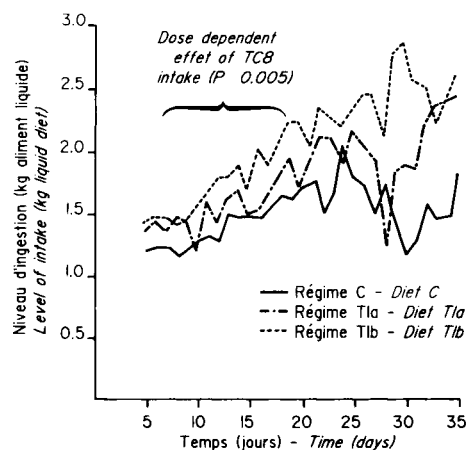


Fig. 1. Effect of the type of diet on the level of intake (after 15 days, the lambs were fed in groups, and no statistical analysis could be performed).

Table III. Intake, growth rate and feed efficiency from day 10 to day 35 of the trial (mean and SD).

Trial	1			2		
	C1	T1a	T1b	C2	CO2	T2
Lamb number	4	4	4	4	4	4
Live weight at 10 days (kg)	4.7 ± 0.6	4.4 ± 0.6	4.6 ± 0.7	6.2 ± 0.9	6.1 ± 0.8	6.2 ± 0.6
Live weight gain (g/day)	195 ± 25a	265 ± 19b	282 ± 27b	179 ± 41	211 ± 32	199 ± 23
Dry matter intake (g/day)	303	346	405	305 ± 51	355 ± 15	325 ± 25
Feed efficiency						
g gain/kg DM	670	797	725	582 ± 31	595 ± 78	608 ± 29
g gain/MJ GE	32.4	39.1	36.1	25.8 ± 1.4	26.7 ± 3.5	27.0 ± 1.3
g gain/g protein	2.59	3.08	2.80	2.26 ± 0.12	2.26 ± 0.30	2.31 ± 0.11

Table IV. Effect of substitution of tricaprylin or coconut oil for part of the tallow on milk constituent digestibility (1) at different ages in the preruminant lamb (2).

Milk constituent	Trial	Diet	Age of lambs (weeks)		
			2	3	6
Dry matter	1	C ₁	92.5 ± 1.1 (a)	93.8 ± 1.1 (a)	—
		T _{1a}	96.5 ± 0.4 (b)	96.0 ± 0.3 (b)	—
		T _{1b}	97.3 ± 0.4 (b)	98.3 ± 0.3 (c)	—
	2	C ₂	—	96.7 ± 0.3	97.0 ± 0.3
		CO ₂	—	96.9 ± 0.3	97.7 ± 0.3
		T ₂	—	97.7 ± 0.3	97.0 ± 0.5
Energy	1	C ₁	90.0 ± 1.3 (a)	91.3 ± 1.5 (a)	—
		T _{1a}	95.1 ± 0.4 (b)	94.3 ± 0.5 (b)	—
		T _{1b}	96.6 ± 0.4 (c)	97.6 ± 0.5 (c)	—
	2	C ₂	—	96.0 ± 0.3	97.4 ± 0.3
		CO ₂	—	95.5 ± 0.3	97.2 ± 0.3
		T ₂	—	96.7 ± 0.3	96.7 ± 0.5
Nitrogen	1	C ₁	91.5 ± 1.5 (a)	93.2 ± 1.6 (a)	—
		T _{1a}	96.3 ± 0.4 (b)	95.9 ± 0.3 (a)	—
		T _{1b}	96.4 ± 0.3 (b)	97.9 ± 0.3 (b)	—
	2	C ₂	—	95.9 ± 0.3	97.0 ± 0.3 (a)
		CO ₂	—	96.3 ± 0.3	97.9 ± 0.3 (b)
		T ₂	—	96.7 ± 0.4	96.6 ± 0.3 (a)

(1) Apparent digestibility coefficients, mean ± SEM. (2) Trial 1, $n = 4$; trial 2, $n = 7$ in 3-week-old lambs, $n = 4$ in 6-week-old lambs. a, b, c = within a given trial and at a given age, data followed by different letters are significantly different ($P < 0.05$).

CO₂ diet, were not influenced by the type of lipid or the breed of the lambs. However, age had a significant effect ($P < 0.005$) on nitrogen digestibility and significant interactions between age and type of milk ($P < 0.025$) were observed for energy digestibility (Table IV).

Nitrogen balance (trial 2)

The following relationships were observed between nitrogen balance (NB, g d⁻¹ per kg W^{0.75}), metabolizable energy intake (ME, J d⁻¹ per kg W^{0.75}), and age of the lambs (A, d):

with C₂

$$\text{NB} = 22.9 \text{ ME} - 0.161 \text{ ME.A} - 0.16 \quad (1)$$

$$(\text{SD } 5.6) (\text{SD } 0.033) (\text{SD } 17.9)$$

$$(\text{Sres } 0.11); (r^2 = 0.837)$$

with CO₂

$$\text{NB} = 17.9 \text{ ME} - 0.270 \text{ ME.A} - 0.24 \quad (2)$$

$$(\text{SD } 2.2) (\text{SD } 0.065) (\text{SD } 10.8)$$

$$(\text{Sres } 0.07); (r^2 = 0.961)$$

with T₂

$$\text{NB} = 24.4 \text{ ME} - 0.139 \text{ ME.A} - 0.27 \quad (3)$$

$$(\text{SD } 4.4) (\text{SD } 0.066) (\text{SD } 13.5)$$

$$(\text{Sres } 0.11); (r^2 = 0.890)$$

Compared to the values obtained in the case of lambs fed C₂, adjusted nitrogen balances (Table V), were thus increased by 13.5 or 18.8% ($P < 0.01$) in lambs fed CO₂, respectively in 3- or 6-week-old lambs, or by 11.1 ($P < 0.01$) or 5.5% (NS) in lambs fed T₂ diet.

Table V. Trial 2. Effects of substitution of coconut oil (CO₃) or tricaprylin (T₃) for tallow in the milk offered to 3- or 6-week-old preruminant lambs on nitrogen balance (means and SD).

Age of the lambs (week)	3			6		
Diet	C ₂	CO ₂	T ₂	C ₂	CO ₂	T ₂
No. of lambs	7	7	6	4	4	4
Age (d)	18.0 (3.4)	18.6 (2.1)	18.1 (2.1)	38.3 (2.4)	39.8 (1.7)	39.8 (1.5)
Liveweight (kg)	8.2 (1.0)	8.2 (1.1)	8.0 (0.9)	13.1 (0.9)	14.6 (0.9)	13.7 (1.9)
ME intake (MJ/d)	6.33 (0.65)	6.07 (0.62)	6.21 (0.59)	6.31 (0.95)	8.36 (0.83)	7.66 (1.25)
Nitrogen balance (g/d)	6.247 (0.454)	6.685 (0.601)	7.025 (0.788)	5.712 (1.630)	7.412 (1.091)	6.888 (1.184)
Adjusted N balance (g/d)*	6.145	6.975	6.829	6.188	7.352	6.505

* Data adjusted for a mean age of 18.0 days, a mean liveweight of 8.1 kg, and a mean ME intake of 6.2 MJ/d in 3-week-old lambs, or 39.3 days, 13.8 kg and 7.44 MJ/d in 6-week-old lambs, according to the relationships given in the text.

DISCUSSION

The increase in feed intake observed in trial 1 with tricaprylin rich diets was not obtained in trial 2. These contradictory results can be compared to the effects that we obtained previously with tricaproin (Arousseau, 1984) : an increase in feed intake was observed with high levels of proteins in the diet (320 g/kg DM) but not with moderate levels (260 g/kg DM). Similarly, coconut oil (30% of the total fat) did not alter food intake, as opposed to the results obtained previously (Theriez *et al.*, 1973). Apparently, increases in food intake were observed only when the design of the wooden crates, in which 6 lambs were facing each other, allowed for emulsion in suckling the milk replacers.

Tricaprylin effect on milk constituent digestibility was obvious only in trial 1. In that case, control milk digestibility was lower (0.90—0.93) than previously observed (0.947—0.957, Theriez *et al.*, 1973) or than in trial 2 (0.959—0.974). However, Bouchard & Brisson (1970) reported similar values (0.88—0.92). This low tallow digestibility was not explained by different C18:0 or C18:1 contents, but may be due to a poor emulsification in trial 1. Replacement of a poorly digestible energy source (tallow) by a highly digestible one (tricaprylin being entirely hydrolysed and absorbed in the digestive tract of the lamb according to Walker & Stokes, 1970 or Gibney & Walker, 1977) was thus likely to increase efficiently energy digestibility. This was not the case in trial 2, where the digestibility of tallow was already high. According to this result, due to a reproducible high digestibility, tricaprylin application to the milk substitutes fed to newborn animals would appear to be more reliable than conventional milk substitutes, the digestibility of which can achieve relatively low values.

However, the effects of tricaprylin intake on milk constituent digestibilities were not as clear-cut as the effects of tricaproin (Arousseau *et al.*, 1983b).

As already described for coconut oil (Walker & Stokes, 1970; Theriez *et al.*, 1973) or tricaproin (Arousseau *et al.*, 1983b), tricaprylin (trial 1) or coconut oil (trial 2) incorporation also increased nitrogen digestibility (Table IV). Medium chain triglyceride hydrolysis in the stomach of the preruminant animal, facilitating a more pronounced degradation of protein of the milk clot has been put forward to explain this phenomenon (Ternouth *et al.*, 1975). Caprylic acid has also been reported to alter membrane organization and facilitate absorption of large molecules (Kajii *et al.*, 1986). Changing the redox state of the mitochondria by easily metabolized substrates can also lead to an increase in the energy flux in the intestinal cell (Kimura & Warshaw, 1988), which could facilitate the energy-linked absorption of amino acids.

In trial 2, substitution of coconut oil for part of the tallow in the milk increased nitrogen balance both in 3- or in 6-week-old lambs (+ 13.5 or + 18.8% respectively). The effects were of the same order as those (+ 12.6 to + 13.2%) observed in the preruminant calf (Arousseau *et al.*, 1983a, 1984b). Substituting tricaprylin for a similar amount of tallow than in the case of coconut oil led to a lower effect on nitrogen balance (+ 11.1 and + 5.5 respectively in 3- or 6-week-old lambs), as previously observed in calves (Arousseau *et al.*, 1984). The effect of tricaprylin on nitrogen balance also appeared lower than the previously reported effect of tricaproin (Arousseau, 1988). The decrease in the effect of tricaprylin when the lambs grew older, compared well with the effects of "tallow—coconut oil—tricaprylin" milk replacers on the rate of

growth in calves, stimulated only over a period of 5 weeks (Aurousseau *et al.*, 1984a).

Finally, the 19% increase in feed efficiency observed in lambs fed T1a compared to lambs fed C₁ diet compared well with the 15% increase observed previously in lambs fed a "coconut-oil" milk replacer compared to lambs fed a conventional "tallow" milk replacer (Thierez *et al.*, 1973). Similar differences of level of intake were obtained in both experiments, but those differences are not likely to play a major role in feed efficiency, since increases in level of intake (+ 10 to + 40%) did not alter feed efficiency in previously reported results (Molenat *et al.*, 1971; Penning *et al.*, 1973). The absence of any effect of type of milk on feed efficiency in trial 2 is more difficult to understand, since significant positive effects on nitrogen balance were obtained.

CONCLUSION

These results confirm the interest of the application of medium chain fatty acids to the nutrition of the small for date lamb. Caprylic acid, as previously reported for coconut oil and for caproic acid, is well tolerated by the newborn lamb, and can allow for an increase in level of food intake, has an efficient digestibility and can increase deposition of body protein and growth rate of the lambs during the first part of their life, as does coconut oil.

The adverse effects on health reported in some infants were not seen in any of the lambs used, but the effects of caprylic acid were not as clear-cut as those obtained with caproic acid, which had already been observed in preruminant

calves. More information on the effects of these components on the metabolism of the different tissues is needed to explain why molecular species, differing only by a 2-carbon unit and otherwise presenting very close metabolic features, finally lead to noticeably different effects on diet digestibility or growth.

The high price of pure MCFA makes them more suitable for infant feeding. However, the positive contribution of coconut oil in regard to the nutrition of the small for date lamb born from multiple foetus-bearing ewes should not be disregarded.

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