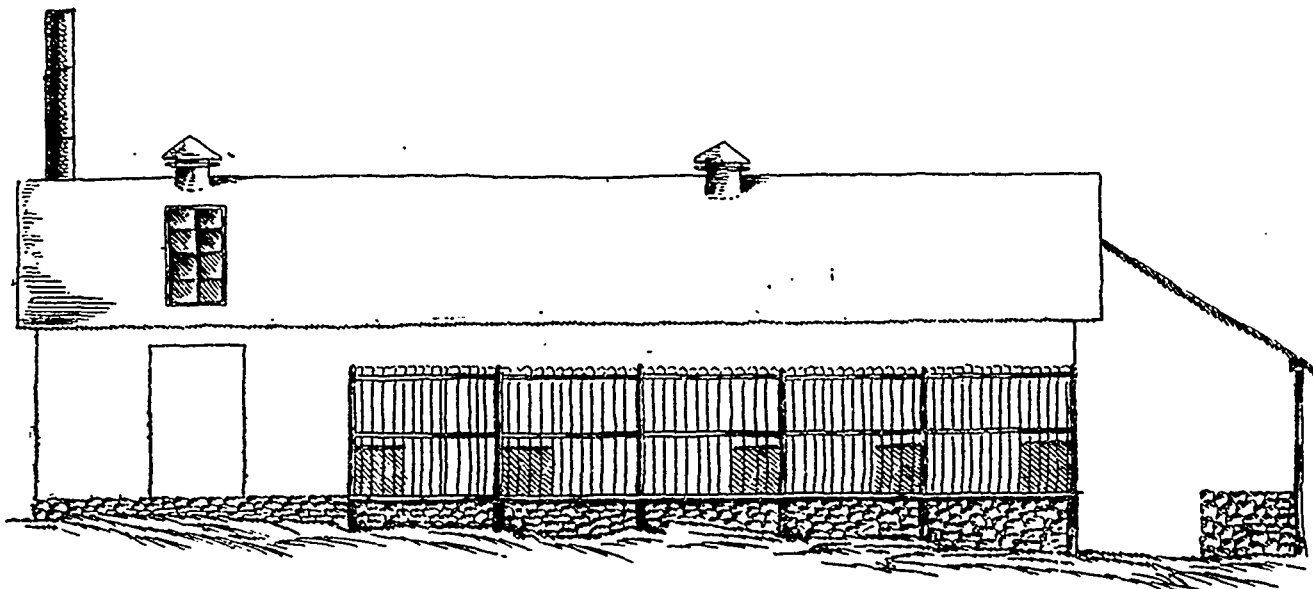


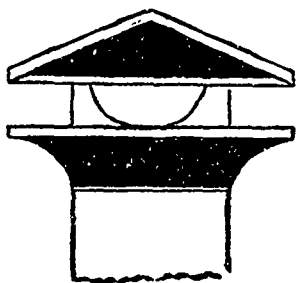
the central passage. The litter is placed on a sort of raised platform (*lit de camp*), 3 feet high and quite level.

The feeding troughs are 4 feet long by 13 inches wide and 6 inches deep; made of wood, and the edges covered with hoop-iron. They are half-open towards the feeding passage, so that the feeder can clean them out without entering the sties. The height of the division between the sties and the feeding-passage is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, including the cross-piece (*entre-toise*) which finishes the partition from one end to the other. To this cross-piece are hung the shutters serving to close the space between the trough and the cross-piece. The shutters swing freely; it is only necessary to give them a gentle push to expose the troughs.

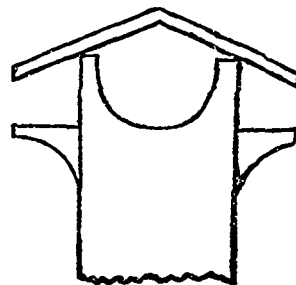
lower parts of the feeding doors and in the yard-doors of each sty, which holes can be partially or entirely closed at will. In winter, the air-holes of the sties are closed, only those of the feeding-doors remaining open. The pigs then breathe the air pure as it enters the piggery, before it has become heated and tainted. Now, the hot air being lighter than cold air, finds itself driven into the upper part of the piggery the moment the cold air is admitted. As a means of exit is provided for the hot air in the upper part of the piggery, it follows that the ascent of the hot air continues indefinitely. And more, the cold air of the interior enters naturally, as it is invited by the vacuum produced by the ascending current of hot air. A continued movement of fresh air is thus produced.



Elevation of the piggery and manure-shed.—Scale 1 line to the foot.
Mr. A. Casavant, St. Dominique, Bagot.—Plate I.



Ventilators mentioned in M. Casavant's lecture.



When feeding is going on, the shutters can be fastened to the inner part of the troughs by cleats. The sole weight of the shutters compels them to return to such a position as will enable to pigs to get at their food. To prevent the pigs having trouble in feeding, and to keep them from lying in the troughs, two wooden bars are fixed, one end to the cross-piece, and the other to the floor, one bar inside the sty and the other in the feeding-passage. These two sloping bars, joined at the height of the trough by a third, divide the trough into two equal parts. The two bars also serve to prevent the shutters from getting out of their places whether within or without.

The piggery is supplied with air by means of the following system of ventilation. air is admitted by means of holes in the

The opening for the exit of the hot air is a simple wooden chimney surmounted by a four-sided top, which is placed on four posts in such a way that, between the upper part and the upper rim of the chimney there is an open space of about 4 inches. The lower rim of the chimney is fitted with a corner-piece (*cornière*), semi-circular below and prominent, the object of which is to prevent the outside air from penetrating into the chimney where it meets the semi-circular and prominent part of the *cornière* which sends it into the opening of the chimney.

Two ventilators like this give my piggery perfect ventilation.

The piggery is lighted by a large window placed in the outside gable and looking into the feeding-passage. The