

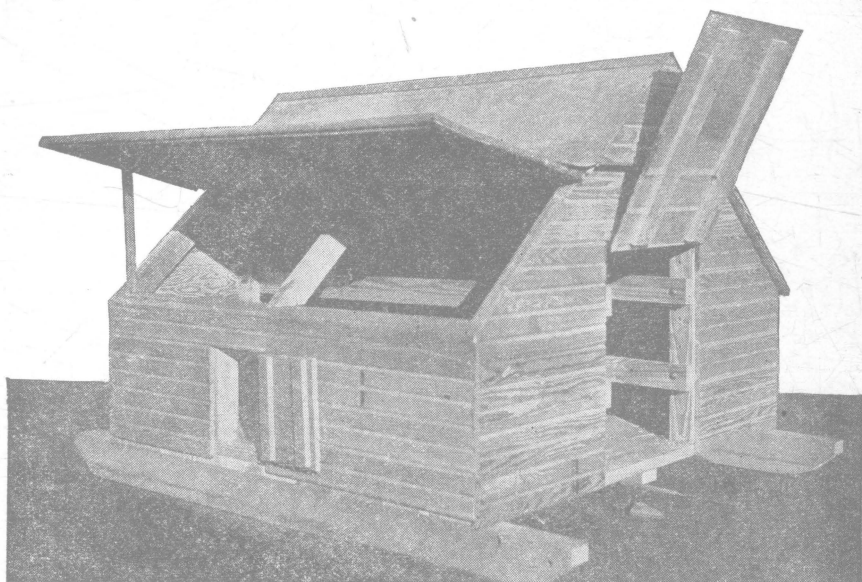
The Ohio Individual Farrowing House

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THE question of housing the brood sow both before and after farrowing is of utmost importance, particularly during the months of unfavorable weather. Upon the shelter provided and the surrounding conditions, will depend very largely the success in raising the litter, provided proper feeding methods are also followed. Whether the community or individual type of house is to be preferred is perhaps a debatable question, but even where one already has a house of the community type, several of the individual houses should also be provided; where only a few sows are kept, the individual house will probably be the most satisfactory and economical type to use.



The individual house has a number of important features to recommend it.

- (1) It can be moved easily and frequently to fresh ground. This is a most important item in the control of swine parasites and diseases, as it has been definitely determined that the most prolific source of parasites and diseases are old and unsanitary hog houses, lots, and pastures.
- (2) If the house is properly constructed it will provide for a maximum of sunlight and ventilation.
- (3) It permits of easy cleaning.
- (4) In cold weather the small individual house will usually be warmer without artificial heat than the houses containing several pens.

It is not meant to be implied that all the advantages are in favor of the individual house, but only to suggest that it has a very definite place on practically every farm where hogs are kept.

The house pictured in this circular is a combination of the farrowing crate with the individual farrowing house. The particular feature is the provision for guard rails thru the center of the house, which makes it practically impossible for the sow to tramp or lie on her pigs, yet gives room for the sow to lie down comfortably to nurse the pigs.

Holes should be bored about 2 or 3 inches apart in the uprights on each side of the door to allow adjustment of the rails for height to conform to the size of the sow; adjustment for width may be had by placing one or both pairs of rails on the inner side of the uprights.

The use of the guard rails in the center position is to be recommended only for those sows that habitually overlies their pigs or for those that are particularly nervous and irritable. Even for sows of that kind, it probably will be necessary to use the guard rails in this position for only a few days, until the pigs are strong enough to take care of themselves fairly well. After that time the door at one end of the house may be fastened shut, and three of the rails fastened around the inside of the house in the usual manner about 8 inches from the floor; the other should be placed up over the door out of the way. If no trouble is anticipated, the guard rails may be placed in the latter position before the sow farrows.

Another feature of the house is the hinged roof, which permits of a vast amount of adjustment for both sunlight and ventilation, and yet affords protection from rain and direct winds; all very important features of any farrowing house. It also allows the herdsman the utmost freedom in taking care of the pigs and cleaning out the house without getting inside. Where the rails are in use thru the center and it seems advisable to keep the sow confined, the small door at each side of the pen will be found convenient in giving the pigs a chance to exercise without releasing the sow. One of these doors may be eliminated where the slight decrease in cost would be a factor.

For extremely large sows, it will be necessary to increase the dimensions of the house, but for average sized sows and for gilts, the dimensions as given will suffice. On some farms where the natural drainage is good or where the house is frequently moved to fresh ground, the floor may be omitted, if desired. This will materially decrease the cost of the house, but it will be necessary in that case to provide sills both on and between the runners.

The doors on each end may be hinged from the top or from the side. When hinged from the top, they may be fastened up completely out of the way, which is an advantage in that the door is less likely to be broken off by hogs running or rubbing against it; however, some may prefer to hinge them from the side. Care should be taken to see that the battens on these doors are placed at least 3 inches in from the edge, so as not to interfere with closing the door when the guard rails are in the center position.

The plans and bill of materials call for the roof to be covered with prepared roofing. This should be securely fastened to the door part of the roof first and be lapped over underneath and stripped with a lath to prevent the hogs from rubbing it loose along the bottom edge. Then the roofing material on the upper part should be allowed to extend 4 to 6 inches below the break in the roof, and securely nailed down about 3 inches above the break.

The cost of the house may be somewhat cheapened by using shiplap instead of plain lumber for the roof, in which case the prepared roofing may be omitted. However, a flap of roofing material should cover the breaks in the roof at the comb and where the roof-door joins the stationary part of the roof. This latter strip should be calked along the upper edge either with calk-

ing compound, asphaltum (which usually is furnished with a roll of roofing), or thick paint.

A number of these houses are in successful operation on Ohio farms. The many good features of the house should recommend its more extensive use.

Bill of Material

Use	No.	Size	Length	Remarks
Runners.....	2	4" x 8"	7'-0"	} Creosote to prevent rotting
Floor.....	13	2" x 6"	6'-0"	
Studs.....	8	2" x 4"	1'-6"	
Studs.....	4	2" x 4"	3'-6"	
Plate.....	2	2" x 4"	6'-0"	
Guard rail.....	4	2" x 4"	6'-0"	
Ridge pole.....	1	1" x 6"	6'-0"	
Drop siding.....	20	1" x 6"	2'-1"	} Out of 4 pieces 12 ft. long, one 1'-6" piece and four 2'-1" pieces out of each length
Drop siding.....	4	1" x 6"	1'-6"	
Drop siding.....	2	1" x 6"	3'-0"	} Out of 1 piece 12 ft. long
Drop siding.....	4	1" x 6"	1'-0"	
Drop siding.....	1	1" x 6"	2'-0"	
Drop siding.....	1	1" x 6"	2'-0"	} Out of 1 piece 12 ft. long. Use waste for door bracing.
Drop siding.....	2	1" x 6"	1'-2"	
Drop siding, door.....	2	1" x 6"	2'-0"	
Drop siding, door.....	12	1" x 6"	2'-0"	Out of 2 pieces 12 ft. long.
Drop siding.....	2	1" x 6"	6'-0"	Out of 1 piece 12 ft. long
Drop siding.....	6	1" x 6"	3'-1"	} Out of 4 pieces 12 ft. long, each piece cutting into 6 small pieces, two pieces of each length
Drop siding.....	6	1" x 6"	1'-0"	
Drop siding.....	6	1" x 6"	1'-11"	
Roof sheathing.....	18	1" x 6"	6'-6"	Out of 9 pieces 14 ft. long. Use 1 ft. waste for braces on small doors.
Braces.....	4	1" x 4"	1'-6"	

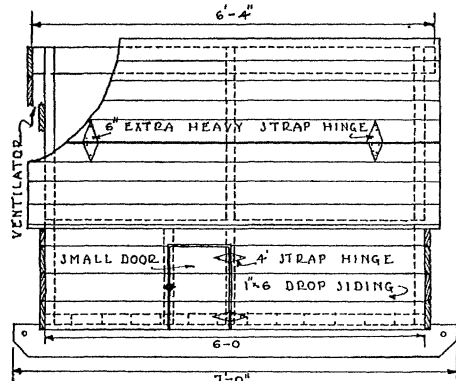
Miscellaneous

1 roll prepared roofing	5 lbs. 20d nails	8 carriage bolts, 1/2" x 5", with washers and nuts
5 lbs. 6d nails	4 extra heavy strap hinges, 6"	
5 lbs. 8d nails	4 strap hinges, 4"	

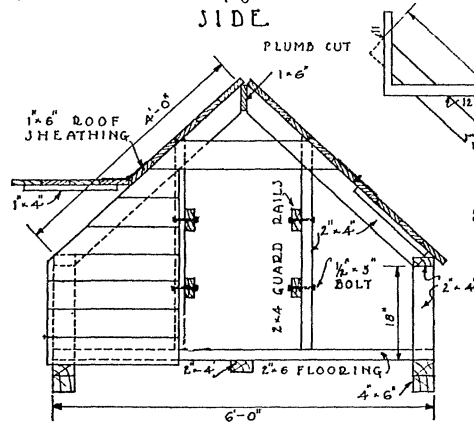
The Ohio System of Swine Sanitation

It is doubtful if the producers of hogs suffer any greater loss thru any source, not even excepting hog cholera, than that suffered thru parasites and diseases caused by unsanitary and contaminated hog houses, lots, and pastures. The United States Department of Agriculture has worked out a simple but effective system of sanitation by which not only parasites but most of the common diseases of swine may be practically eliminated. It is upon this system that the Ohio System is based.

1. Treat all hogs on the farm as far as practicable by the capsule method except those to be immediately sent to market. After a season or two of operation of the complete system, this item may be omitted.
2. Clean all farrowing pens thoroly with boiling water and lye. If individual houses are used for farrowing they should be cleaned as suggested, and moved to lots not recently used as hog lots.
3. Wash dirt from the skin of sows before placing them in the clean houses or pens. In cold weather a thoro brushing of the sows will suffice.
4. Within a few weeks after farrowing move sows and litters to clean lots or pastures. This applies where a community building is used for farrowing.
5. Keep the young pigs on clean pasture for at least 4 months. After that time they will generally have sufficient natural resistance that they will not become badly infested.
6. In case any do appear wormy, they should be separated and treated as suggested in Item 1.
7. Provide proper feed, water, and shelter.



SIDE

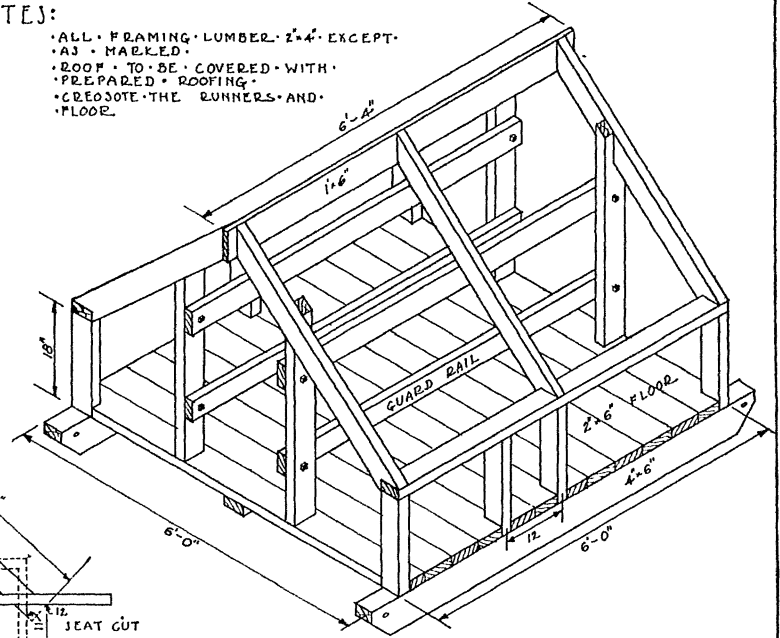


END

PARTLY SIDED

NOTES:

- ALL FRAMING LUMBER 2x4 EXCEPT
- AS MARKED
- ROOF TO BE COVERED WITH PREPARED ROOFING
- CREOSOTE THE RUNNERS AND FLOOR



VIEW OF FRAMING

LAYING OFF RAFTERS

HOG FARROWING COT
 DRAWN BY H. P. TWITCHELL
 NO. 726-08-11