

CANADA DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

THE

ALL YEAR HOG CABIN

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Building operations become increasingly costly. With portable cabins the average swine-grower can supply adequate year-round housing at minimum cost.

Whether the herd is made up of one or one hundred sows, such a cabin will be useful three hundred and sixty-five days in the year.



Profitable Hog Raising

Profits from hogs, like profits from most other lines, are largely affected by the size of the initial outlay. The hog does not require an expensive home. Not only that, but best results are actually obtained from the cheaper equipment. Two or three cabins, and a box-stall for the farrowing sow, will supply the necessary housing in the case of the farmer who grows a few hogs. More specialized hog raising necessitates the more expensive piggery.

Efficient, Economical Housing

The right kind of a hog cabin must be:—

Portable,—Therefore relatively light, and built on runners.

Durable and Strong,—Therefore properly constructed of sound material.

Cool in Summer,—Therefore provided with hinged sides for the free passage of air.

Capable of Providing Adequate Shelter in Winter,—Therefore with securely fastened sides and hinged sections.

Capacious,—To provide enough room for four or five brood sows.

Cheap,—Therefore built of rough lumber.

Why the Cheapest Method is the Best

It has been amply proved by experiment that:—

- (a) Healthy, vigorous litters may be obtained from breeding stock housed out-doors during the winter.
- (b) Small, weak litters frequently result where the parents are housed in so-called comfort.
- (c) Rheumatism and crippling are rarely, if ever, found in the "out-door" pig.

WHY?

BECAUSE lack of exercise for the sow is almost fatal to her unborn litter.
BECAUSE the closely housed sow usually becomes over-fat, with an improperly cleansed system.

BECAUSE the average piggery is difficult to ventilate and therefore damp. Dampness, impure air, lack of exercise and over-feeding make a combination that will soon discourage the hog-feeder and relieve him of his stock.

Summer Use

Hogs of all ages may be housed in cabins in summer. Being portable, these shelters may be moved to pastures or wherever convenient. Two of the most important requirements for healthy, thrifty stock are,—

(1) *Fresh ground each year.*

(2) *Shade; lack of shelter in the intense heat of June, July and August is more injurious to a young pig than the cold of mid-winter.*

Winter Use

Breeding stock of all ages will thrive in this semi-out-door life. Fattening hogs, fed in cabins, will rarely cripple. For this class of stock, however, an open shed with a low, straw-covered sleeping berth is better.



The "A"-shaped cabin is not recommended. The photograph shows two cabins of approximately the same age. The damage is the result of the rubbing and scratching of heavy sows. The other cabin will be useful for years.

BRIEF SPECIFICATION OF HOG CABIN

Base.—The structure rests on three skids or runners of four-by-six-inch cedar. Cedar poles may be used to advantage, or four-by-four pieces would answer the purpose.

Floor.—The flooring consists of square edge two-inch planks laid across the skids and well spiked.

Walls.—The walls are framed with two-by-four-inch studs doubled at the corners and also at the centre of each side. The top board on one side under the eaves, six inches wide, is nailed to studs and plate. The remainder of the boarding on this side is nailed to battens forming a door which is hinged to the top board. When closed down the side is held in place by wood pins set in heavy staples, or U-bolts which are bolted through the studs. Wall studs in each end are braced by two-by-four diagonal braces. A two-by-four plate runs across the top of the studs around the four sides.

Bracing of the side wall framing is required. A simple way is to cut off one piece of each doubled stud at the corners at two feet above the floor and run a short diagonal brace from there to the plate.

Roof.—One side of the roof is arranged to have a portion hinged at the top to open up. This section may extend from the centre to one end only, to open up half the roof slope, or the greater part of one side of the roof may be hinged to open.

Each side of the roof is framed with two rafters with a purlin or nailing piece midway between plate and ridge.

Roof boards are battened at joints.

Door.—The door opening is two feet wide and three feet two inches high.

Dimensions.—The whole structure is six feet wide by eight feet long with three-foot posts.

LIST OF MATERIALS

No. of pieces	Size in.	Length ft.	Description	Feet B.M.
3	4 x 6	10	Skids.....	60
			To cut the following:—	
			Studs 9 pcs. 3'-0"	
			4 " 2'-0"	
			2 pcs. 3'-2"	
			1 " 2'-6"	
1	2 x 4	12	Plates 2 pcs. 8'-0"	8
3	2 x 4	10	2 " 6'-0"	20
13	2 x 4	8	Rafters 4 " 4'-0"	60½
			Purlins 2 pcs. 7'-8"	
			Ridge 1 pc. 8'-0"	
			Braces 2 pcs. 4'-0"	
			1 pc. 4'-6"	
			4 " 1'-6"	
1	1 x 6	8	Battens (hinged side) to cut 3 pcs. 2'-6".....	4
2	1 x 6	8	Battens (roof door).....	8
1	1 x 6	10	Ridge Board (8'-8").....	5
1	1 x 6	10	Ridge cover board (8'-8").....	5
1	1 x 7	10	Ridge cover board (8'-8").....	5½
..	1	..	Rough boarding for walls and roof.....	240
6	2 x 8	12	Floor Planking (use 2 x 4, if necessary, to complete)...	96
..	1 x 2	..	Cover battens on roof 110 lineal feet.....	
			Total Board Feet.....	521½

3 Heavy iron Staples (1-½" opening for pins).

3 Wood pins—6" long tapering from 1½" to 1".

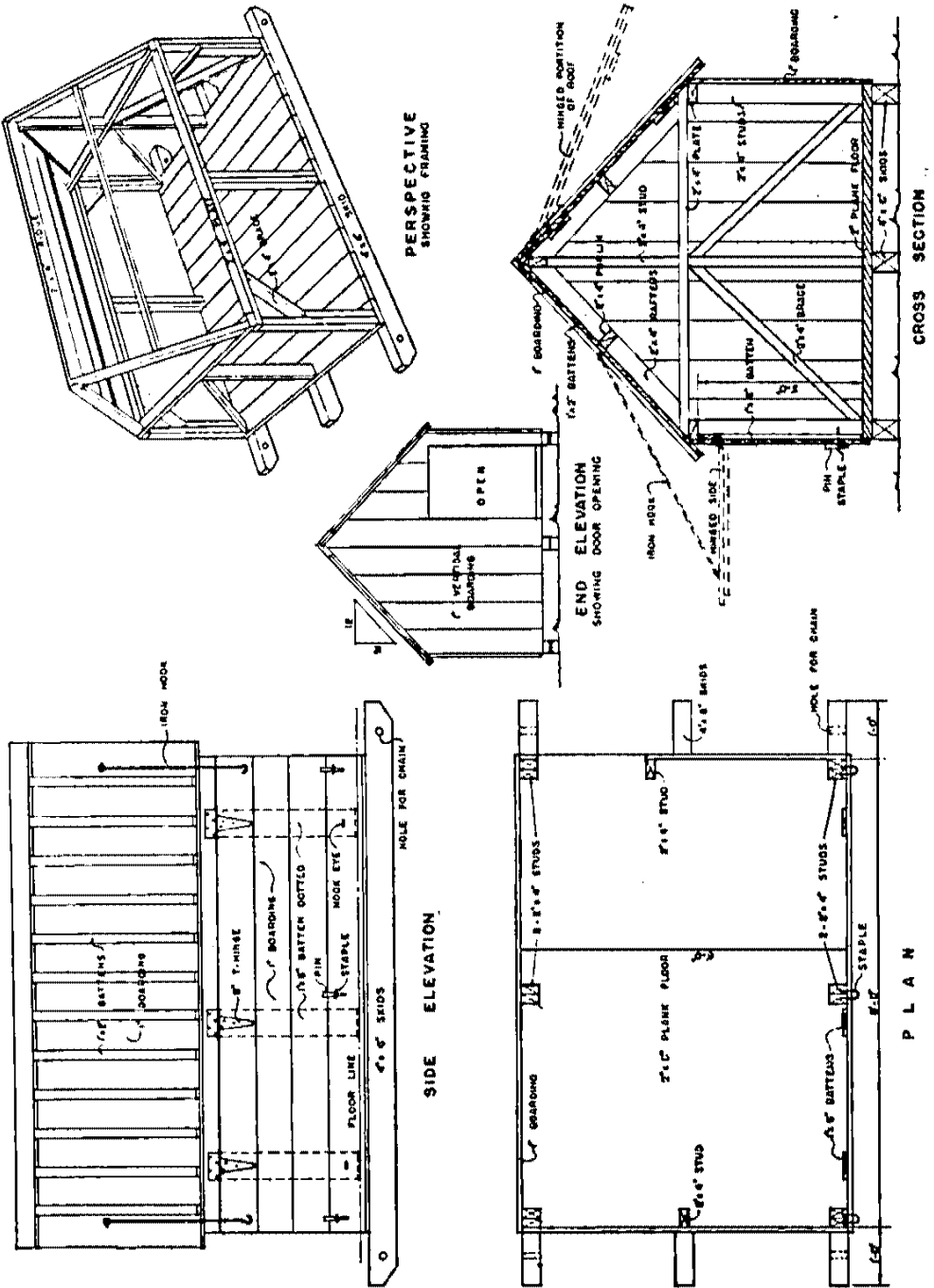
5 8" T-Hinges.

6 lb. 2½ inch (8d) common nails.

1 lb. 2-inch (6d) common nails.

3 lb. 4-inch (20d) common nails.

2 Iron hooks 4'-4" long, ½" dia. with eyes.



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