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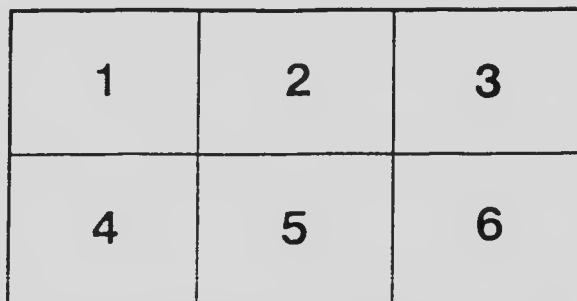
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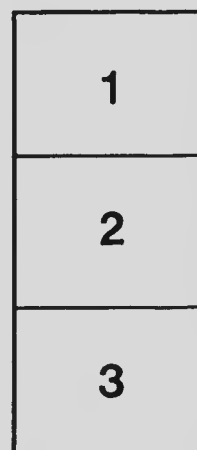
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(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



1.0



1.1



1.25



1.4



1.6



2.8



2.5



3.2



2.2



3.6



2.0



4.0



1.8



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THE FARMER'S PIGGERY

—BY—

E. S. ARCHIBALD, B.A., B.S.A.,
Dominion Animal Husbandman.

On most farms an expensive piggery is quite unnecessary. The sow or sows may be farrowed in a box stall of one of the other buildings or in an out building, where the young pigs may be fed until of sufficient size and strength to run outdoors. The brood sows, excepting when with litters, may be best and cheapest kept in a single board hog cabin. (See Circular No. 97.) However, when a number of sows are kept, somewhat better provision must be made for farrowing the sows and feeding the litters. Hence there is a demand for a medium-sized piggery. The plan of a cheap but complete piggery is herewith given. In this plan storage is provided in the loft above and, if desired, a root cellar might be provided underneath the feed room. If no storage is required in the piggery, this building might be erected much more cheaply by lowering the post. However, it must be remembered that a reasonable amount of warmth is necessary for young and fattening pigs. For this reason the ceiling must be kept reasonably low—generally speaking, not more than 8 feet and not less than 6 feet at the post. If a single-story piggery is desired, it is generally advisable to put in a false ceiling at a height of approximately 7 to 8 feet, and fill the space between the ceiling and rafters with straw in order to insulate the ceiling and provide also an absorbent for moisture. The single story piggery with the high or monitor roof, the ceiling of which is the underside of the rafters, is generally difficult to ventilate and, consequently, damp and cold.

The drainage system here described will be found excellent. However, as an outlet to this there must be either a farm drain, a coulee, or a sewage system in the near vicinity of the piggery.

SPECIFICATION.

1. The walls, 2 feet above the ground, should be of concrete; from there up, wood. The wall footings shall be of concrete, 12 inches wide, 3 feet deep, the top to be flush with the ground level. All concrete work in the walls should be mixed in the proportion of 1 part of best quality Portland cement, 2 parts of clean sharp sand, and 4 parts of crushed stone or clean gravel ranging in size from 1-2 to 1 1-4 inch.
2. The floors should also be of concrete. It is best to have a layer of crushed stone, gravel, or cinders underneath the concrete for insulation, as well as to make a good bed for the floor. The rough coat of the floor should be at least 3 inches in thickness and should be mixed in the same proportion as the walls. The finish coat should be mixed in the proportion of 1 part of best quality Portland cement, 2 parts of clean sharp sand, and 4 parts of crushed stone or clean gravel ranging in size from 1-4 to 7-8 inch.
3. The sills and plates to consist of two ply 2 x 6 inch plank with broken joints. The sills to be well bolted to the concrete foundation wall.
4. The walls are to be framed on the sills with 2 x 6 inch posts and studs, spaced at 24-inch centres. Where necessary, 2 x 6 inch strong bridging should be made over the windows. The covering of the walls from the outside should be: Matched siding, studs, one ply of special Linofelt paper, and T. & G. flooring or shiplap on the inside. It may be found advisable to replace the Linofelt paper on the inside of the studs with half-inch shiplap and two ply of building paper. The ceiling of this piggery is best covered with T. & G. matched flooring or shiplap.

DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

J. H. GRISDALE, B. Agr.,

E. S. ARCHIBALD, B.A., B.S.A.

Director.

Dominion Animal Husbandman

EXHIBITION CIRCULAR NO. 96.

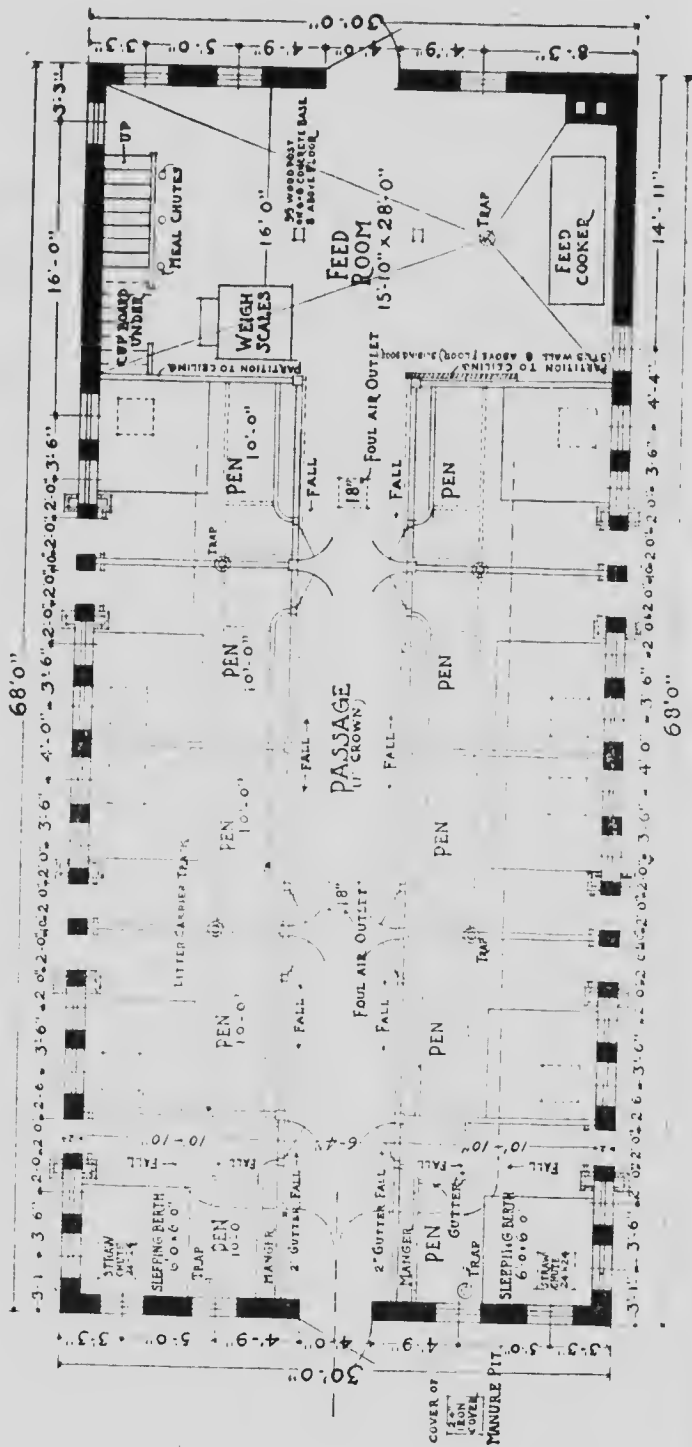
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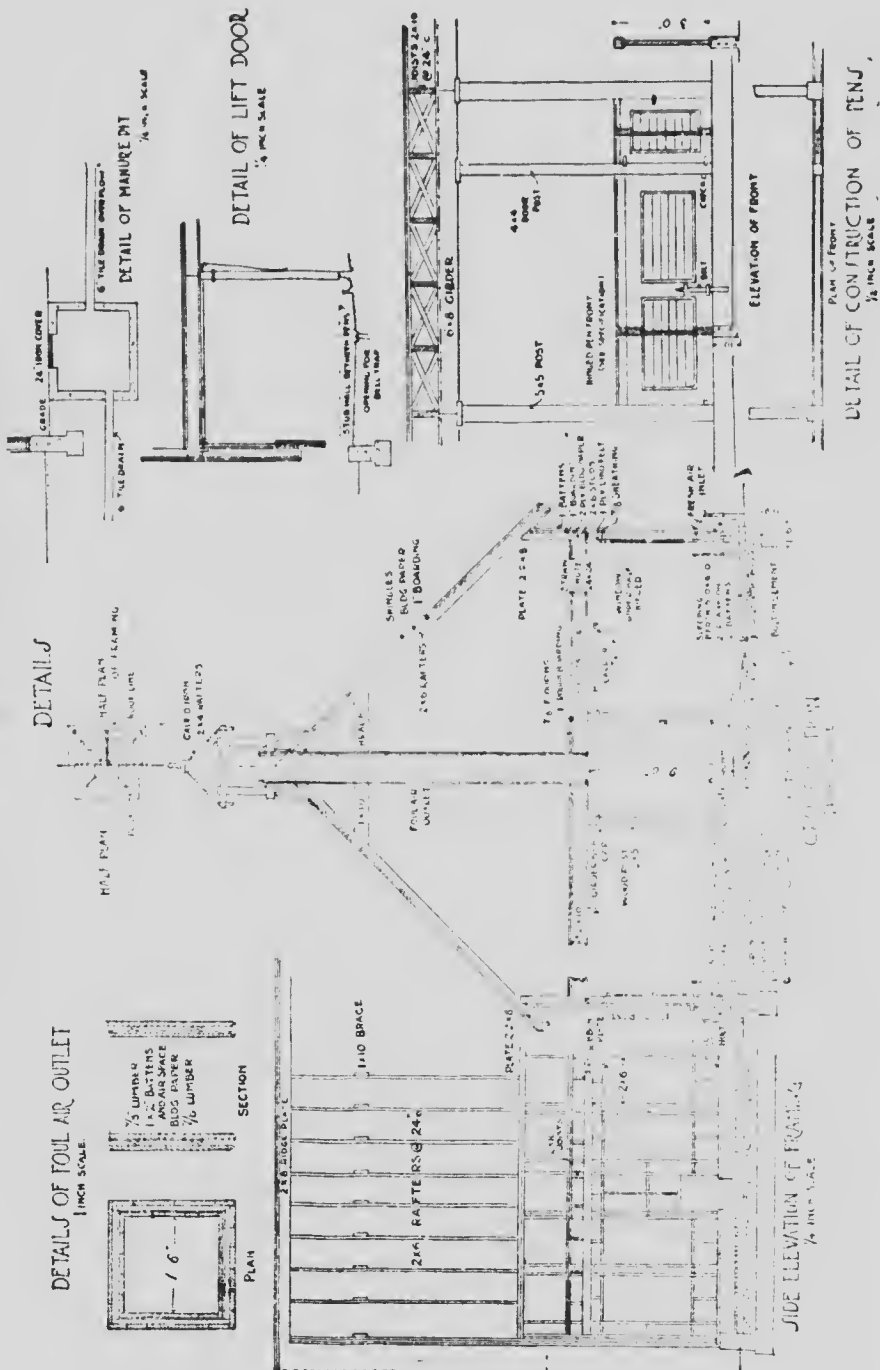
24.

A PIGGERY FOR A SMALL FARM

SCALE 4 FEET=1 INCH.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 FT.





5. The floor joints of the loft are 2 x 10 inch plank spaced at 24-inch centres, securely spiked where they splice over the girt and where they join the wall studs. The girts shall be 6 x 8 inch either sawn timbers or made from three ply 2 x 8 inch plank well spiked together. The supporting posts in the piggery to be 6-inch squared posts, preferably with chamfered edges.

6. The divisions between pens should consist of 1 1/4 inch matched lumber. It is generally preferable to have a small 4 x 4 inch milled cap checked to receive the sheathing. It is generally preferable to have a sill of the same bolted to a stud wall at the bottom of the division. This insures the pen divisions remaining in place.

7. The roof should be framed with 2 x 6 inch rafters, 1 x 10 inch collar beams, and 1 x 10 inch drop-hanger, as per plan. The rafters to be covered on the outside with one ply of rough boards, one ply of building paper, and with good quality cedar shingles laid 4 1/2 inches to the weather, well nailed with two galvanized shingle nails per shingle.

8. The floor in the loft should be covered diagonally with one ply inch rough boards and, on this, one ply of matched flooring lengthwise of the building, with paper between.

9. The lower sash of the window is bolted flush with the inside of the frame and the upper sash of the window is hinged to the top of the lower sash and fitted at the top with a check chain and spring catch so that it may be opened inward and provide extra ventilation when necessary. For very severe climates storm sashes well fitted on the outside of the frame may be necessary for the winter months.

10. The pen fronts over the troughs should be hinged at the top to a 3 x 5 inch head-rail and open inward into the pen to facilitate feeding. Two small iron stops on the outside will prevent the door from coming out into the passage, and a sliding bolt at the bottom on the outside shall secure the door when closed. Good, heavy home-made hinges, so made that the pigs cannot root either the doors or the fronts out of position, will be found very satisfactory.

11. All doors should have cement sills. The walls shall be checked out so that the doors are only a few inches above the floor level. There might be provided in each pen a vertically sliding door to allow the pigs access to the yard. A cord running over a pulley across the pen to the passageway allows ease in controlling this door.

12. Cement troughs will be found cheapest and most durable.

13. The ventilation should consist of a fresh air intake for each pen, and foul air outlets leading from the ceiling of the piggery to the peak of the roof. A hood or cupola should be constructed over the end of each foul air ventilator on the roof.

14. A two-flue chimney extending from the floor level to a height approximately 6 inches higher than the peak of the roof will be found very satisfactory. The advantage of having the two flues is that a hood may be provided over the feed cooker, from the top of which collapsible sections of piping leading to the extra flue will draw off all steam from the piggery, thus allowing much drier walls and better ventilation. It will be noticed that the feed room is comparatively large, but is well fitted with a feed cooker and, if desired, feed bins. There is sufficient room for a set of scales, if so desired. This room may be used conveniently as a slaughter room for the farm.

15. The outside of the piggery should be given two coats of paint. This might be considered extravagant by many farmers who do not realize the keeping properties of paint or appreciate the attractiveness of a well painted building, which is one of the best advertisements of a prosperous farmer. Well painted buildings add very materially to the sale value of any farm and always prove an excellent investment. The interior of the piggery may be painted or whitewashed when necessary.

16. Two lines of litter carriers over the centre of the pens, installed in such a piggery, will be found a cheap investment in order to keep a sanitary, clean building.

17. Special care should be taken in grading the floors of the pens and grooving these floors and passages as per plans, to facilitate proper drainage.



