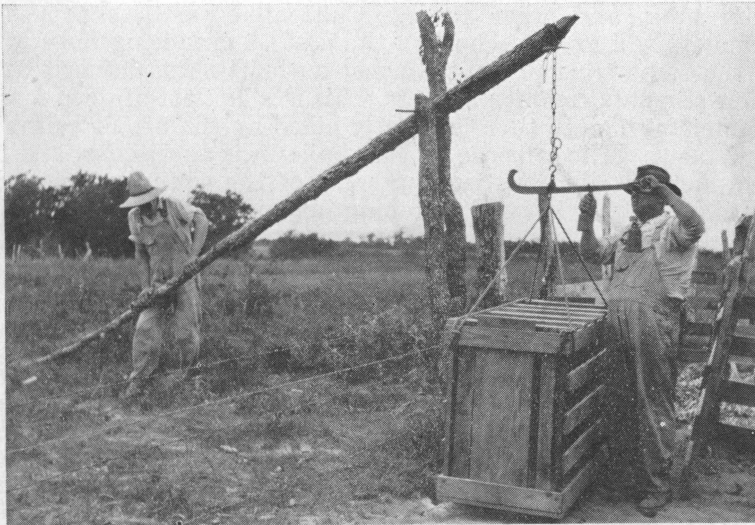


Hog Lot Equipment For Texas Farms



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By

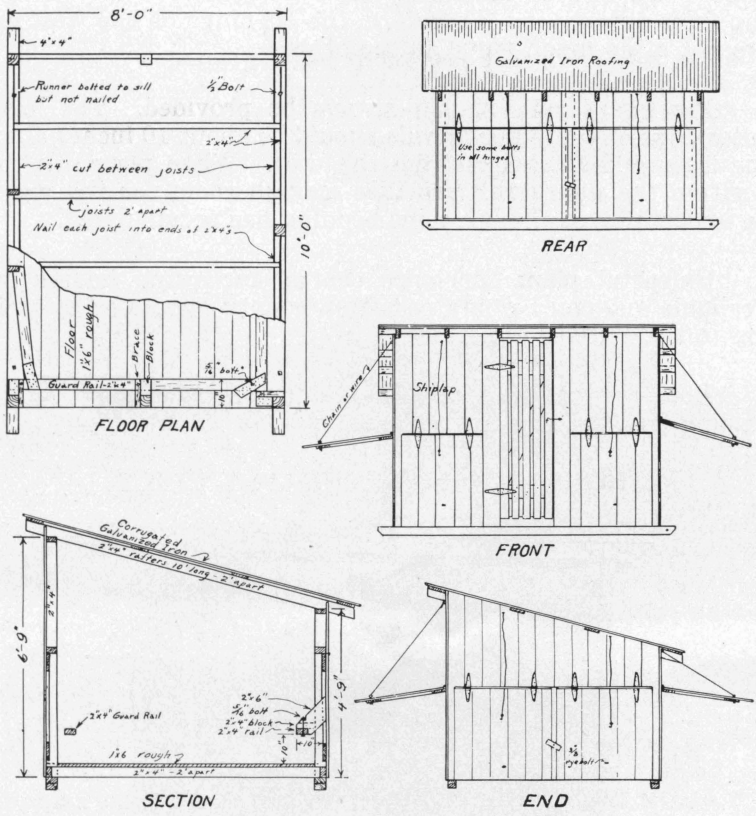
E. M. Regenbrecht, Extension Swine Husbandman

M. R. Bentley, Extension Agricultural Engineer

THE BEST WAY to make hog raising profitable in Texas is to graze the hogs upon pastures prepared especially for them, supplementing the green food with home grown grain, skim milk, and other feeds. Cultivated pastures properly managed will greatly cheapen the cost of producing hogs and at the same time prevent worms, unthriftiness, diseases and other ailments common to hogs. This is all a part of good management, which in turn is greatly aided by the use of suitable equipment. The purpose of this bulletin is to discuss, and to give methods for constructing some of the equipment needed for cheaply growing and fattening hogs in Texas.

BUILD MOVABLE FARROWING HOUSES

Proper housing is an important factor in the successful raising of hogs. Shelter is of utmost importance at farrowing time and therefore, hog houses should be so constructed that they will make good farrowing houses. A good farrowing house can well be used for other purposes when not needed for farrowing. Individual farrowing houses should be so constructed that they can easily be moved. Before the sow farrows the house should be moved into a field that has been planted to a grazing crop. If the house is so constructed that it cannot be easily moved this important point of successful hog production will frequently be neglected, and as a result the pigs are farrowed on unsanitary ground and soon become wormy. Farrowing houses should be large enough to permit the sow to approach the bed in a natural way so that she will not mash the pigs. For large sows a house should be as much as 8 feet by 8 feet in size.



Portable Farrowing House

The farrowing house plan shown above has given satisfactory results in Texas. Note that this house is so constructed that all sides can be raised to provide good ventilation in warm weather. A large number of openings, of

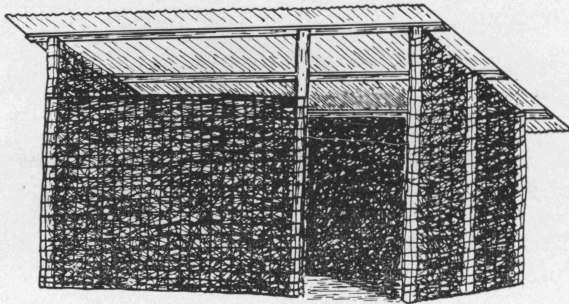
course, increases the cost of the house. This house can be cheapened by closing one or both ends. If only one end is closed it is best to close the west end, because in summer the west doors should be closed each afternoon to prevent the sun from shining in. Therefore, the openings on the west end are not of as much value as the others.

Pig guard rails should always be provided. The lower outer edge of these guard rails should be about 10 inches above the floor and 10 inches from the wall. When placed in this position the guard rail provides enough room for the pig to go under it, even though some bedding has accumulated.

Blueprint plans for large central farrowing houses are available and can be obtained from county agents or by writing to the Extension Service.

Blueprint plans of other individual farrowing houses including the "A" type are also available.

HOUSES MAY BE CHEAPLY BUILT

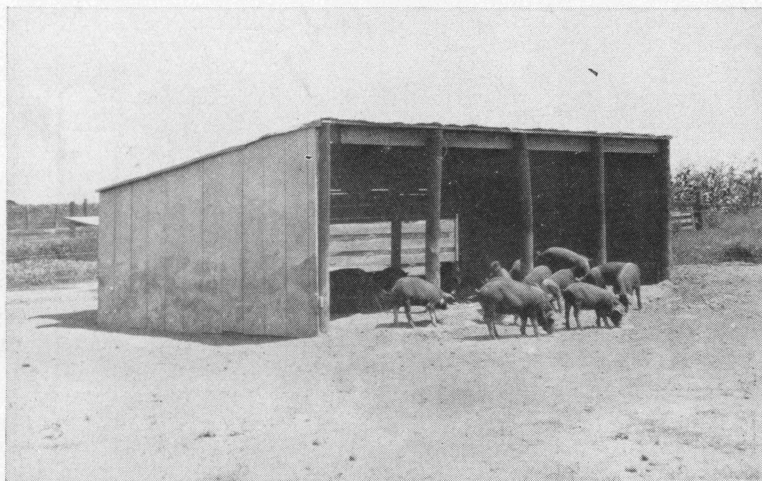


Inexpensive Hog Shelter

As a means of economizing on the cost of a hog house, a very cheap house may be constructed by stretching woven wire on each side of posts set to support a roof. Straw, hay, or bundle fodder is packed between the inner and outer layers of woven wire. Good walls can also be made with bales of old hay tied to one layer of wire netting. As a roof for this straw house it is well to use some material that will not leak.

Pig guard rails should, of course, also be provided in a house like this.

The roof of any type of hog house is important. Corrugated iron is very popular because it lasts well and if properly laid, does not leak. For wet or cold weather the roof and walls for a windbreak are important features, but when a house is to be used in hot weather, it is important that plenty of ventilation be provided. In order that a house with a sheet iron roof may be kept cool in the summer, it is well to place the roof rather high—not less than 5 feet above the floor.



Shed for Stocker or Fattening Hogs

PAYS TO HAVE SHEDS FOR FATTENING HOGS

It pays to provide fattening hogs with plenty of shade in warm weather and protection from cold and rain in bad weather. The shed should be high enough and open enough to permit a good circulation of air in warm weather. It should also be built so as to close tightly enough to give ample protection in winter. Shade trees will serve the purpose of a shed in summer, but they will not do for winter protection.

A well constructed, movable farrowing house will make a good fattening hog shed and should be used for this purpose when not needed for sows with small pigs. The fattening hog

shed illustrated here will also give good results. Note that both ends of this shed are closed and that the back or north side is made of doors hinged at the top, and these can be raised in summer. The roof is made of sheet iron. A shed thus constructed gives ample protection to stocker and feeder hogs and is very cool in summer. The shed, however, is not movable and therefore is not suitable as a farrowing house.

For summer use only, a shade may be made with a brush or straw covering, as shown in the picture.

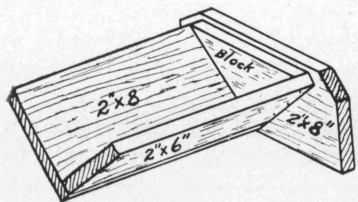


Brush Shade

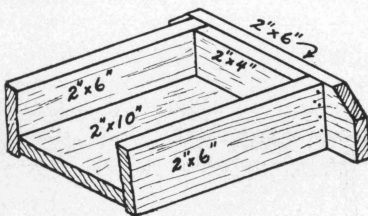
IF FEED TROUGHS ARE USED

A few suggestions on the construction of feed troughs may be helpful. Both the flat bottomed and the "V" shaped troughs have their place. The "V" trough is usually preferred as a milk or slop trough, because hogs can lick it cleaner. The flat bottomed trough has a much larger capacity and therefore is much preferred as a water and feed trough. A feed trough to be used for sows and their litters should be made low enough so that small pigs can get into it and learn to eat. For this purpose a flat bottomed trough with 6-inch sides is preferred.

Feed or Slop Troughs



One end of "V" trough.

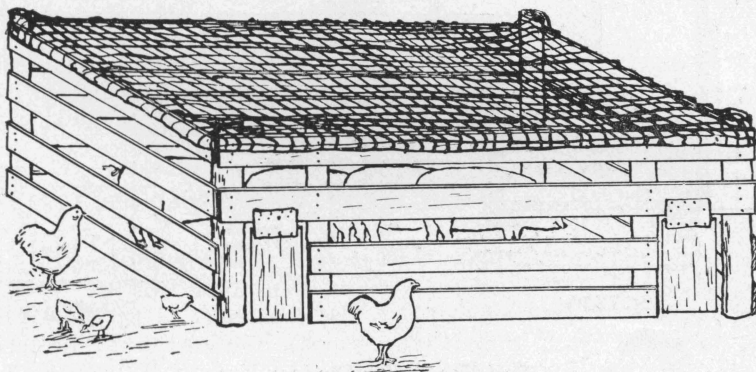


One end of flat bottom trough

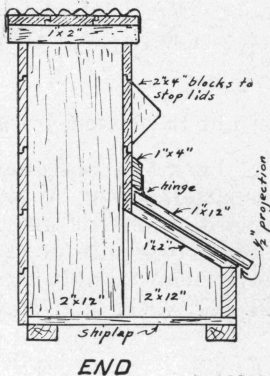
The sketch shows the construction of both flat bottomed and "V" shaped troughs that have proven satisfactory. Wider pieces of lumber may be used in the same manner for larger troughs. Note the double ends. Ends built like this do not knock off easily and at the same time make the trough leak-proof. It is best to use separate troughs for water and feed.

PIG CREEP OFTEN HELPS

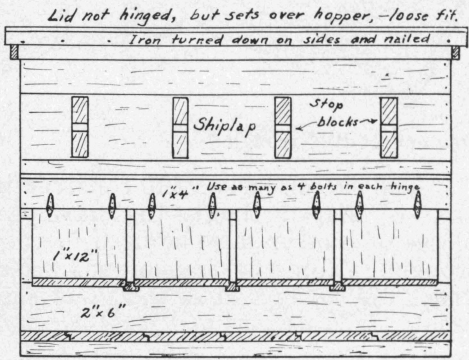
The sketch shown herewith is intended to illustrate how pigs may be fed separately from larger hogs and also away from the chickens. The pen where the pigs eat is covered with any kind of chicken-proof netting. One piece of the netting may be left loose so that it can be lifted to put in feed for the pigs. The entrance is too small for a big hog to enter and is provided with a board hinged at the top, which keeps the chickens out.



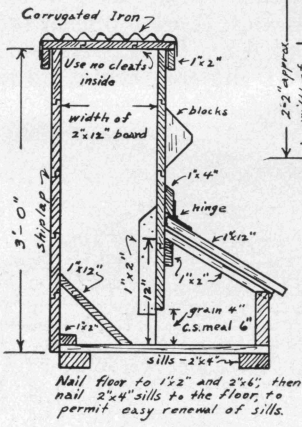
Pig Creep



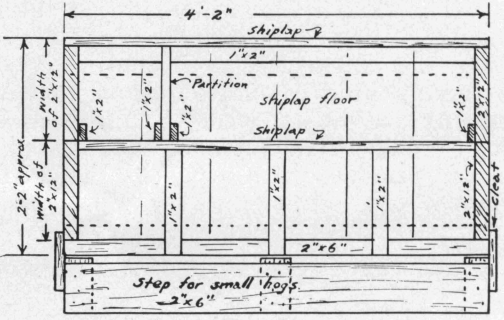
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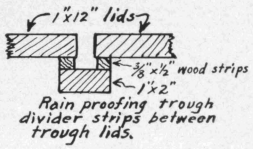
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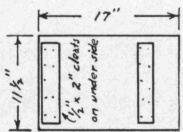
SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



Rain proofing trough divider strips between trough lids.



TROUGH LID

Self Feeder for Outdoor Use

SELF FEEDERS ARE POPULAR

Self feeders have been found satisfactory and economical for feeding hogs in large numbers. When hogs have access to different kinds of feeds necessary to produce pork they usually balance their rations satisfactorily. The feeds should be placed in separate feeders or in separate compartments of the same feeder.

A good serviceable type of self feeder may be readily constructed by any farmer. Note that the drawing shows a flap to cover the trough that the pig eats from. This prevents rain from blowing into the feed and also keeps chickens from scratching out the feed. A pig will soon learn to lift this flap with his nose and eat; then when he withdraws his head the flap drops down and covers the feed. It is important that the flaps be selected from a board that will not split easily. More than that, they will have to be re-inforced with strips of thin lumber running crossways. The hinges on the flaps must be fastened with small bolts. Hinges fastened with nails or screws will not stay in place very long when they get rough treatment that hogs will give them on these feeders.

The self feeder may be made either shorter or longer than the one shown. In figuring the length of a feeder allow one linear foot of trough space for every two hogs. A feeder more than 8 feet long would be too large for convenient handling. For a big herd of hogs use several feeders rather than one large one.

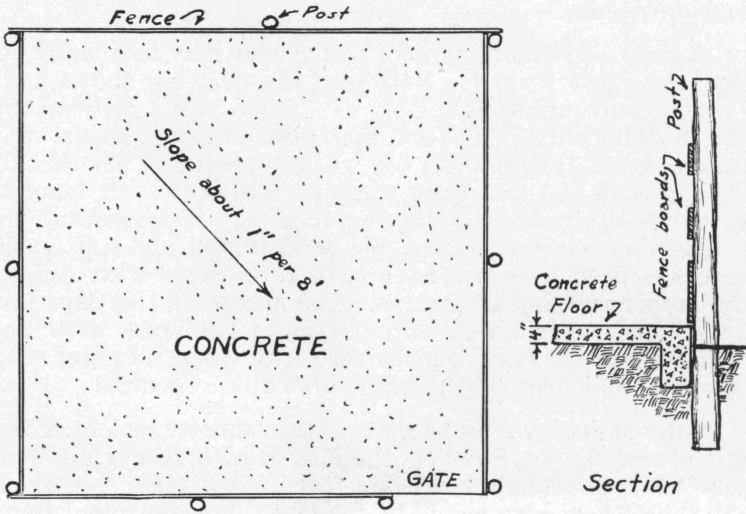
The feeder shown is designed for outdoor use. If the feeder is to be used only under a shed, the flaps and cover may be left off in order to reduce the cost of the feeder.

FEEDING FLOOR SOMETIMES VALUABLE

Where hogs are fed corn on the cob or milo in the head, a good feeding floor will soon pay for itself. There is considerable waste when grain is fed in the dust or mud. Wood feeding floors answer the purpose for a time, but soon rot out, permit waste of feed and become unsanitary. Concrete floors are cheaper in the long run and are more sanitary. Feeding floors should be built high enough above the ground to

prevent water washing over them and to prevent waste from accumulating on them. To determine the size of floor to build, allow 8 square feet per hog.

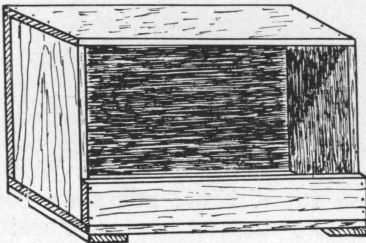
A fence around the feeding floor is suggested as a means of preventing the hogs from carrying feed off the floor and wasting it.



Concrete Feeding Floor

BOX AN AID TO MINERAL FEEDING

The mineral box should be so designed that the contents will not be wasted. The box as shown here would provide considerable protection from rain. Of course it would be still better to locate the mineral box under a roof so as to give the mineral additional protection from rain and wind. It should be anchored to the building or fence to prevent hogs from upsetting it.

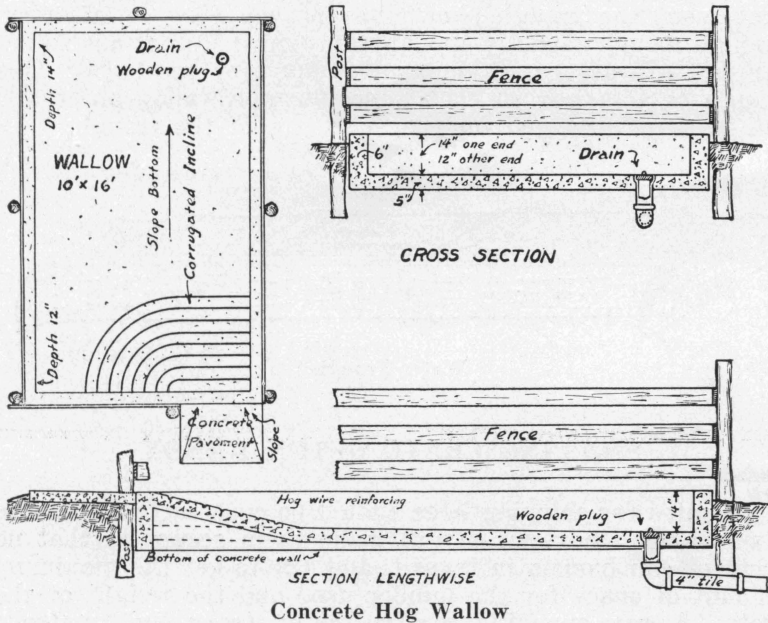


Mineral Box

HOGS NEED A WALLOW

Hog wallows are very necessary in Texas, especially if hogs are to be fattened during the summer. A wallow provides the best means possible for keeping the hogs cool. The wallow should be placed near the shade provided for the hogs, but the shade should never be built directly over the wallow. If the shade is directly over the wallow all the hogs will be lying in the water all day. This is not good for the hogs and a wallow will not accommodate very many hogs. If on the other hand the shade is several yards away from the wallow only a few hogs will be in the wallow at a time, and they remain in the water just long enough to get wet. Then they go back to the shade and as the breeze blows over the wet hogs they are kept perfectly cool.

Drinking water for the hogs should be provided in a trough placed in the wallow. A good wooden trough will do for this purpose. If piped water is available the faucet can be so located that a small stream from it will be continuously running into the trough, and the overflow goes into the wallow.



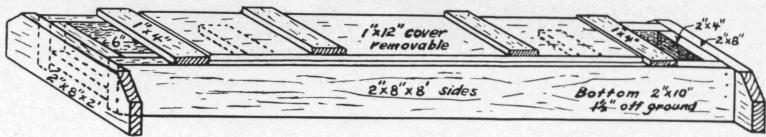
If these provisions are made hogs will not drink the water in the wallow but will always go to the trough to drink. With these arrangements there is also no tendency for hogs to muddy up their drinking water or to root the ground around the water trough.

A fence around the hog wallow is suggested so that the hogs will not get the ground wet all around the wallow and then root in it. This is a means of economizing on concrete since it is then necessary to protect the wallow against the rooting of the hogs only at the small entrance provided for them.

A good wallow properly located makes a good feeding floor in seasons when the wallow is not needed.

WATER TROUGH VERY IMPORTANT

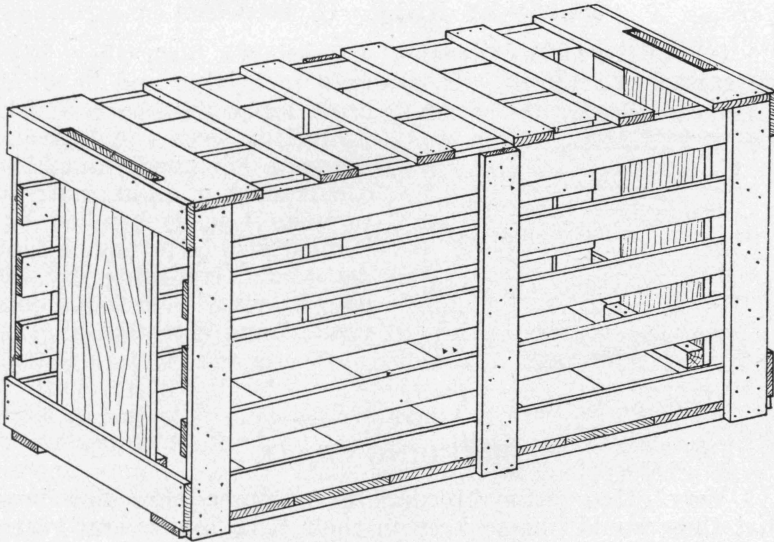
One of the main features in providing a water supply for hogs is to get a sufficient quantity available so that they may get water whenever they want it. Numerous automatic water systems are used, but as a dependable and cheap arrangement the trough shown has proven very satisfactory. Enough trough capacity should be provided so that one filling per day will assure an abundant supply for the hogs. This trough is arranged so that a hog cannot wallow in it and the cover is arranged for easy cleaning of the trough.



Water Trough

SHIPPING CRATE OFTEN HANDY

Crates for shipping hogs should be constructed with two main objects in view: (1) to make them secure so that no accident can happen in transit, and (2) to get the maximum amount of space for the lumber used and the weight of the crate. A crate should be constructed of strong, light material



Shipping Crate for Hogs

and have a neat, attractive appearance. It should have a door at each end to permit the hog to walk in and also to walk out. It is difficult to make a hog back out of a crate and sometimes results in injury. The inside of the crate should be smooth, hence the braces should be on the outside as shown in the cut. The floor should be supported as shown otherwise some of the floor planks may be pulled off.

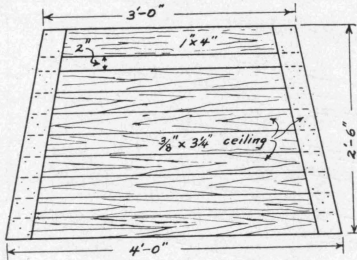
The table given herewith shows the size of crates for different size hogs.

Size of Hog Weight in Pounds	Dimensions of Crate		
	Length	Height	Width
50	3'-3"	23"	12"
100	3'-6"	24"	14"
150	3'-8"	28"	15"
200	4'-2"	30"	16"
250	4'-6"	33"	17"
300	5'-0"	34"	18"
400	5'-4"	36"	20"
500	5'-8"	37"	21"
600	6'-0"	38"	22"

HURDLES HELP IN MOVING

One of the most convenient articles on a farm where hogs are raised is a hurdle. It is useful in driving and handling

hogs, especially boars, and in protecting both the hog and the man. The hurdle should be constructed of light material to make it easily handled, but it must also be strong. A hurdle made according to the plan below will be found convenient and easily built.



Hurdle for Hogs

BREEDING CRATE

Very often swine breeders have a good breeding boar that they would like to keep in their herd for several years. Often these boars are of such size that they cannot be mated successfully to young sows. A breeding crate is very necessary in a case of this kind.

A number of breeding crate plans have been made which were not entirely satisfactory. Since it is unlikely that many hog raisers will want a breeding crate, it is suggested that those who do, write us for the names of satisfactory commercial crates.

DIPPING VAT

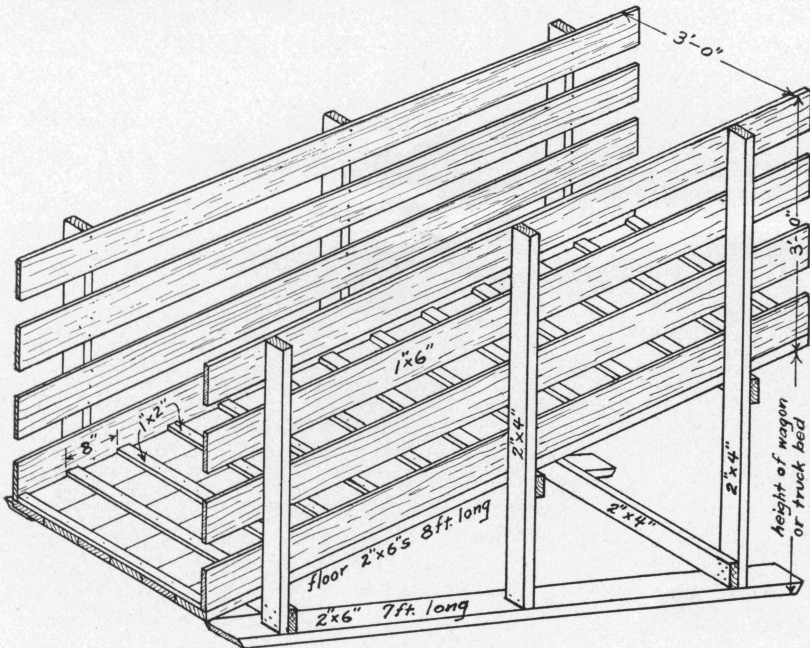
Hog lice and mange are two things that give the hog grower considerable trouble. The best remedy for both of these troubles is crude oil, used crank case oil, or fuel oil. The latter is preferred for summer use. Oil may be applied by pouring it on the hogs, by the use of mechanical oilers, or by using a film of oil an inch or so thick on water in a dipping vat. Where large numbers of hogs are kept, the dipping vat is preferred by some farmers. The vat should be deep enough to permit the hogs to be completely immersed. If the front or approach of the dipping vat is left entirely open, the hog is likely to jump into the vat and thereby splash out a considerable amount of the dip. This may be prevented by the use of a roof or blind in front of the incline. The end at which

the hogs pass out should form an incline of about 25 degrees, and it should be well corrugated or slatted so the hogs may easily walk out.

Since there will not be very many hog raisers interested in building a dipping vat, a plan is not included herein, but will be furnished upon request.

PORTABLE LOADING CHUTE

Every farm that keeps as many as two brood sows should have a portable loading chute. Lifting hogs into a wagon or truck is not only hard work, but often results in injury to the hogs. The hogs are often allowed to drop from the wagon or truck and are injured. This is especially true in regard to breeding animals. The loading chute is just about as valuable for unloading as for loading. It is much more convenient to have the loading chute made portable, which can very easily be done as shown in the sketch.



Portable Loading Chute

HOG RINGERS, MARKERS, AND TATOOING EQUIPMENT

Occasionally it becomes necessary to put rings in hogs' noses to prevent them from rooting. Hogs fed a completely balanced ration will not root their pastures full of holes. Hogs should be fed a balanced ration not only to keep them from rooting and catching chickens, but because balanced rations pay. Even though a hog is fed a balanced ration, they will do some rooting at times. This is especially noticeable in hot weather when they dig out large holes in moist dirt. To prevent this, ringing is a good practice. Hog rings and ringers may be obtained at nearly any hardware store.

Hogs are sometimes marked with ear tags put in with an ear punch. Others mark their hogs with "V" shaped notches in the edges of the ears. Punches for these purposes are on the market.

Sometimes where hogs are shipped to the packing house it is very desirable to identify the carcasses. This is easily done if tatoo marks are put on the live hogs. Equipment for tatooing hogs is available, and anyone interested in obtaining it will be given the names of dealers upon request.

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