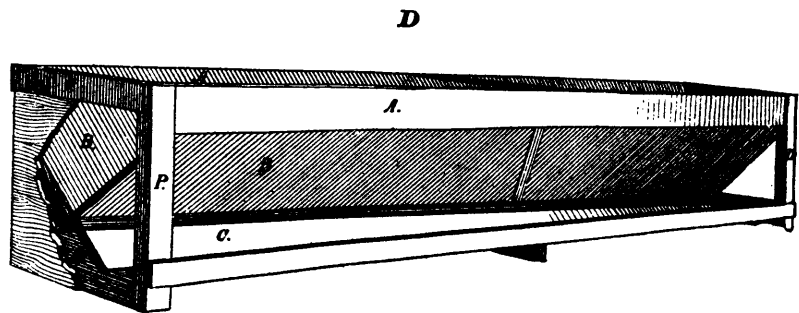
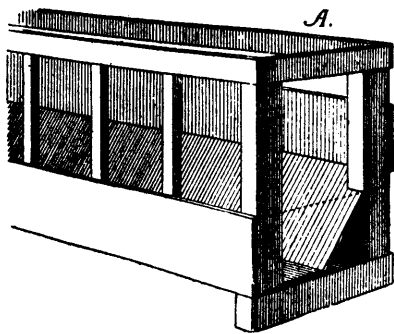


he single rack, the slanting board should be 14 inches. The bottom strip on both racks should be eight and the top strip four inches wide respectively. This will make the uprights between sheep 14 inches in the clear and they should lap on both bottom and top strip far enough to be nailed firmly with clinch nails. These uprights should be

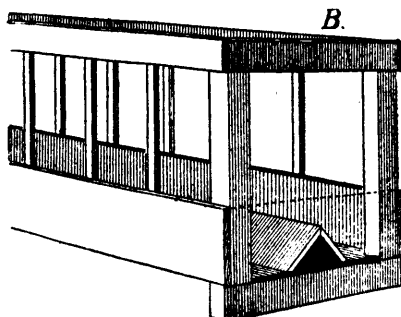
these are nailed two other boards, C, C, each 11 inches wide and with its lower edge chamfered off so as to fit upon the bottom board and with the tops coming together so as to form a crease to receive the lower end of slats. On each side is nailed a board F, F, seven inches wide, which boards should be firmly nailed to the posts and to the edge



three inches wide and planed so as to be smooth, and the distance apart will depend upon size of sheep. Lambs will do well with them one foot from centres, but larger sheep should have them far enough apart so there will be room for sheep to come up and eat without crowding. These strips allow the sheep to come straight up to rack and eat, but prevent one sheep from crowding all others out of rack, which a stout sheep is sure to do without these cross pieces. The slanting boards on bottom have their lower edges slanted off so as to fit tightly upon the bottom board and be well nailed. As will be seen there is a four-inch piece nailed across the rack under the bottom and at top to make rack strong. Another board should also be put across the ends as shown by dotted line to form end. On the back or alley side of single rack should also be nailed a board 10 inches wide, being necessary to hold in the hay. These racks may be of any convenient length, but if no more than 18 feet long will need only three sets of posts or legs. In these racks can be fed hay, silage, roots, and grain by being cleaned of soiled or dirty food, which is very easily done with a wooden shovel made on purpose or by a stiff broom.

But while these racks are very satisfactory for feeding old sheep or for fattening yearling lambs, nothing could be more unsatisfactory for raising winter lambs or for ewes and lambs at any time. The little fellows would want no better fun and would certainly make the most of it. While the mothers never move about for exercise, the lambs will never be still and they would run and romp back and forth and through these racks and so foul the food that the ewes would never touch it.

For lamb raising, the rack shown at D, a side view, just

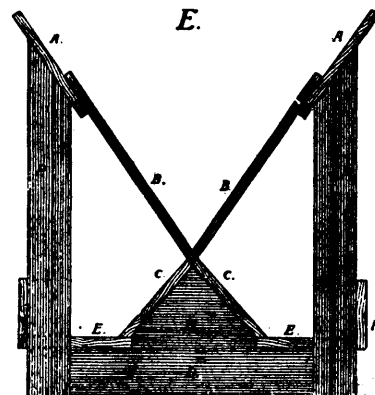


fills the bill. It holds ample food, is suitable for feeding hay, grain, roots, or silage, and no lamb can get into it.

The end view at E will show the construction very clearly. The posts P are 2x4 and 36 inches long, with the top slanting as shown. Across these posts at the lower end is nailed a piece of plank (D) four inches wide, upon the middle of which is spiked another piece (D) to support the bottom as shown.

The bottom is made of two boards E, E, each 10 inches wide and the corner notched to fit around the post. Upon

of the bottom board E on each side. The boards C, C, should be firmly nailed to the cross pieces D and D and should also have the bottom boards E firmly nailed to their lower edge. To the top end of the posts should be nailed a board A, A, twelve inches wide, about equal distances above and below top of posts. From these board A, A, down to crease made by nailing boards C, C, together should run and be firmly nailed at each end, using clinch nails for the upper end, strips one inch thick, two and one-half inches wide and twenty-two inches long, being put on alternately so as to form a rack down through which



the hay might be pulled by the sheep. Instead of having posts under the centre of the rack a piece of plank can be fitted same as at the ends and a brace run up on each side and have a piece put across the top. This will stiffen the rack and still not be in the way of cleaning it out.

To finish the rack nail boards across the ends so as to close it all up.

All leaves and fine parts of hay will fall into the side troughs and be eaten by the sheep. When grain, roots, or silage is to be fed, the troughs on each side are readily cleaned with a small paddle of the right shape made on purpose.

Maple Syrup Evaporators*

By W. H. Barber, Montreal

The production of maple syrup and sugar has in recent years assumed such a profitable phase that there has been a demand for improved apparatus for boiling sap rapidly and economically. It takes about sixteen quarts of sap to produce a pound of sugar, hence rapidity of evaporation is essential to secure economy of fuel and it is also necessary if the best quality of syrup and sugar is to be made. Kettles and pans upon brick or stone arches do not answer the purpose, as they neither secure economy of fuel nor rapid boiling necessary for a fine quality of product.

*This article was intended for our Farm Implement Department in last week's issue, but arrived too late for publication.