

kind than of the types where the sheep cannot thrust their heads between the slats. This rack may be made double width, with or without a centre partition. If so desired it might be made double width with a level bottom and a six-inch board around the sides in order to make the feed trough. Some users also prefer the slats of the hay rack placed vertically rather than at an angle as herein illustrated. All such variations are advocated by different users.

Type "B," *Plate I*, illustrates a combination rack and trough with the slats closer together. The trough in this case is outside the hay rack and is so placed that it may catch the finer hay which is pulled out by the sheep. This rack may be made double width, with or without the centre partition. The advantage of the latter is evident when it is desired to use the rack as a partition between different pens, the double-width type allowing the sheep to feed from both sides.

Type "D," *Plate I*, illustrates a double-width rack built somewhat along the lines of type "B." This is a cheap, strong and durable portable combination rack and trough, which may be found very satisfactory on any farm.

Feeding Troughs.—*Plate II* illustrates the simpler types of separate troughs for the feeding of grain or cut roughage. Generally speaking, the V-shaped trough is the cheapest, simplest and most easily cleaned. It has one disadvantage, namely, that there is nothing whatever to prevent the sheep from crowding each other on opposite sides or fouling any food by stepping therein. A more expensive but slightly more efficient trough might be made somewhat similar to the lamb-feeding trough herein illustrated. Of necessity it would be larger and more strongly braced at the ends than the lamb troughs.

Plate II also illustrates a lamb-feeding trough in which may be fed the grain or the fine-cut roots. A few of these light troughs are very handy for putting in the fence corner or the corner of the sheep pen, where a hurdle is arranged as a lamb creep, in which enclosure the lambs may feed unmolested by the ewes.

It is often found advisable to make small separate salt boxes. These may be made from three to six feet in length, constructed along the same general lines as the grain lamb-feeding trough with somewhat higher end pieces and a hood over the top to shed the rain, thus preventing the loss of salt. Salt boxes of this kind keep the salt clean and attractive to the sheep and pay for themselves in a very short time.