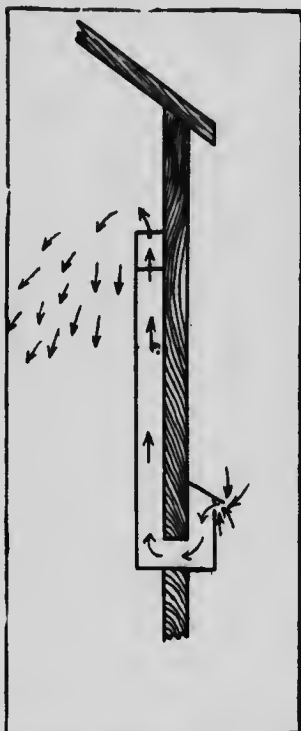


always be distributed, the draft should be directed upwards and they should be provided with controls.



Showing construction of inlet chutes, for ventilating system.

The outlets are fewer in number and much larger than the inlets. It is seldom advisable to construct an outlet smaller than 20" x 20". Allow 4 to 5 square inches of outlet space per sheep. Good insulation is highly important to prevent condensation and assist the air currents. The outlets should be fitted with a control. They are best if placed in a central position and should extend direct through the loft to the peak, being covered with a eupola which extends not less than four feet above the highest part of the building and is built to keep out snow and rain but not to check the outward draft. For construction of inlets and eupola see illustration of sheep barn.

#### Pens.

The size of the pens in a sheep barn will vary depending on the purpose for which they are to be used. Fifteen to twenty-five ewes do best together and in no case is it advisable to house more than fifty ewes in a pen. Pens for fattening lambs may be made larger although here again it is not wise to house in too large numbers. Smaller pens allow for sorting according to age and size and better

results are thus obtained. The lambing pen should be smaller and must be more warmly built. It should occupy the warmest and sunniest part of the barn and should be fitted with a number of movable partitions so that each ewe may be enclosed in a separate pen at lambing time. The lambing pen should also be provided with a lamb creep where the lambs may feed separately from the ewes. The pens should be arranged with a feed alley in front and a door should open from one to the other to facilitate sorting and to allow the attendant to pass through the pens.