

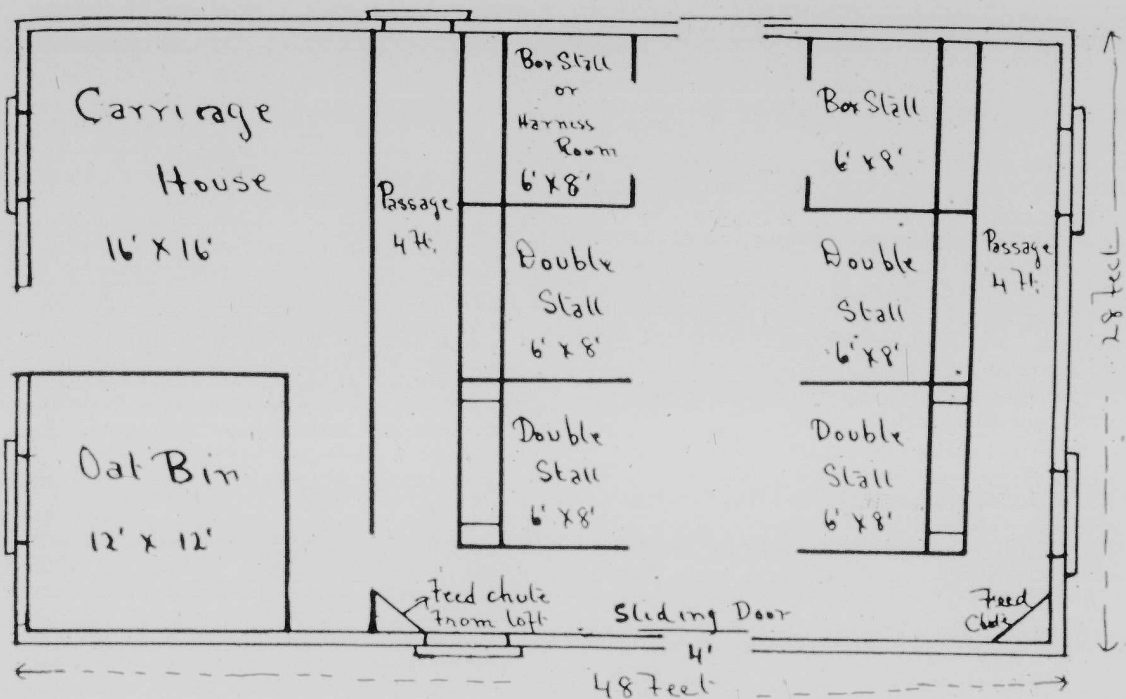
for stall space and an up-to-date stable, and feeding does in all cases, are pre-son being they offer, the horses are less than that is not suffi-reen stalls should be e lower six feet should mager to the rear stall ey may taper for- h at the mangers to stall from reaching in the stall adjoining the rear end of the of cedar, if wood is ts things arranged a e post should be of e set in the ground t or more above the f the plank partition. so as to be immov- side pressure on the ove sawn down the convenient arrange- nks of the partition. ommon practice, and racks are conven- ht as badly as parti- to admit the maxi- is as well to dispense

le is complete with- ss. It is economy in ness room, and while first that the space is room wasted, he ys to have it. The ure, particularly the ne, is destructive to ss room should be ssible from the main t the end of the row ater may be fitted up t appears more con- on pegs behind the t much more trouble, er safely away. It eans money saved in

Plans

se stable is a matter importance to every for unfortunately on on a great many stances the cost of etarded the erection a many other cases, afford to have his has been apparently been to year, putting up at he erected on his hich, in many cases, g. an must be guided s, and if he does not a quarter-section, differ widely from res stable room for section. However, presume that the lf section and that red for about eight stalls that could be reshing time, and at or stabling the colts

points to be consid- any building are: enience and third, the best is usually s to the question of essential points of oundation and sup- sidered of first im- re recommend that stone and cement pporting posts rest, a stone underneath. ctory floor for the at an idea that is the general plan of good, sound plank an angle with the ank would be two e inch at the other.



PLAN OF STABLE FOR AN ORDINARY SIZED FARM

The first layer of these should be laid tight with the thick end toward the front of the stall and the top layer put down the opposite way, leaving spaces about one inch wide between each plank. This method, while allowing the horses to stand on a perfectly level footing, causes all moisture to soak to the back and ensures a good dry stall at all times.

The mangers should be raised from the floor and it is a decided advantage to be able to do all feeding from the front. It will be found much more convenient and there is less liability of wasting the feed. The passages should be well lighted where the horses face the end of the building by small windows in front. The other passage by two large windows, one in each end. This is sufficient to give plenty of light to the entire stable.

It is very desirable to have sufficient room under the same roof for an entire season's supply of both hay and grain. This may be accomplished by making the building longer than would be required for the stable proper and putting in a partition as shown in the plan. This allows convenient storage room for a supply of oats and is a safer plan than having an oat box situated in the stable. The balance of this part of the building may be used for buggies and implements or for additional grain room if preferred.

The loft extends the entire length of the building with large door in one end for hay fork and a small door on a level with the loft floor in the other end, where you can unload by the old "Armstrong" method anything that the hay fork refuses to handle satisfactorily. Good ventilation is essential. The King system is one of the most satisfactory methods. It is used on many of our best buildings and is familiar to most readers of the ADVOCATE. When all is completed, a good coat of "Manitoba red" will put the finishing touches on a building that will always be a pleasure to work in and a source of profit to its possessor.

Man.

JNO. HALLIDAY.

Suggested Stable Plans

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice some discussion going on in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE on building horse stables, so I will describe one I intend building this summer. It is to be 44 feet in length and 34 feet wide, with a feed passage down each side, 3½ feet in width. This will leave room for two rows of horses, with 2 feet in the clear for mangers, 6 feet for the length of the stall and an 11 foot space as passage behind the two rows of stalls. I am going to have eight double stalls, four to a side, each 8 feet wide, then a stall on each side 6 feet in width with a three foot manger. This stall will be for one horse and as a passage way to go into the feed alleys in front of the horses, and also as a passage from which a row of cattle across the end of the stable may be fed.

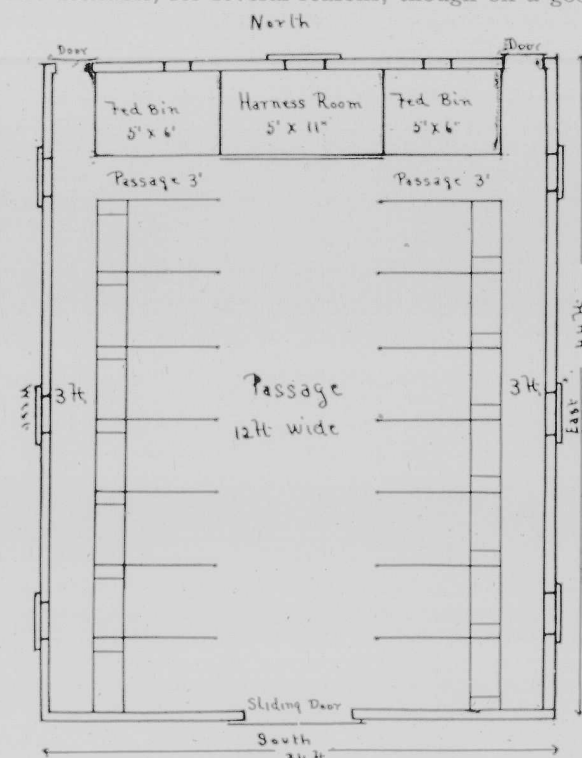
The stable will end north and south. At the east side is a drive shed 18 feet wide, the end of which will be joined to the stable saving that much lumber for the side, and between this drive shed and stable where the 6 foot stall already mentioned is, I intend cutting a door to connect the two buildings. I intend having a couple of box stalls on the east side of the stable across the passage way from the cattle which will be used for pigs during cold weather. I know that it is

not best to have horses, cattle and pigs stabled together, but this is the best arrangement I can make for the present. I would like to see some improvement offered on this in your columns.

Sask.

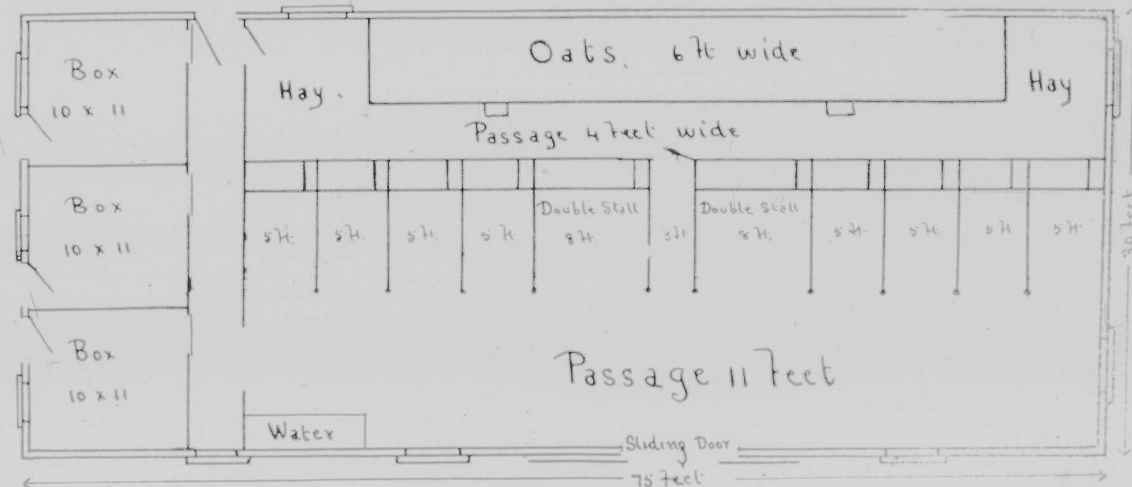
J. J. THURSTON.

Housing horses, cattle and hogs in one building is not desirable, for several reasons, though on a good



A POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENT IN THE PLAN SUGGESTED, GENERAL DESIGN THE SAME, BUT SINGLE STALLS USED AND A HARNESS ROOM PROVIDED FOR

many farms one finds the practice followed. We would suggest in connection with the plans above outlined that five foot single stalls be put in instead of the 8 foot double ones and that in place of a row of cattle and the box stalls suggested across the end, that you arrange a harness room in the center with feed space in each of the corners beside it. We are not altogether "cranky" on this question of having a harness room, but believe that in no stable should the harness be hung up on pegs at the horses heels,



AN ALBERTA FARMER'S IDEA OF A CONVENIENT STABLE

to be knocked down into the manure, trampled under foot, or the leather rotted by the fumes arising from the manure and urine. It is economy in the long run to have a harness room. There might also be a door opening outside from this room, providing the location of your other buildings or dwelling is such that it could be conveniently used. If it is not needed, do not have it in.

The sketch submitted outlines something of our own ideas of laying out a stable of the dimensions given. It may not be adapted to your requirements, but it brings out some points you may not have had in mind. A couple of boxes may be provided, and in the average farm stable, a box stall is a necessity. The feed rooms at each side may be larger than is required, but oat bins may be arranged adjacent to each feeding alley, large enough to hold a sufficient supply of grain to supply the stable for a season. Filling them up once saves time and as oats for feed must be stored somewhere, it is as economical to store them here as anywhere else and considerable labor is saved in handling them.

Clydesdale Judges Appointed

The judges of Clydesdales at the Brandon Winter fair are Jas. McLay, Janesville, Wis., Robt. Brown, Portage la Prairie, and J. G. Washington, Ninga.

* * *

Many a vicious horse has been started on his bad career by not being properly handled when young. Even though the colt is naturally of a bad disposition, he can be easily managed while under six months old. When he once is taught that man is his master, the first step in his training has been successfully accomplished.

Alberta Farmer's Stable

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am sending you what I consider a good horse stable plan. It is 30 feet by 75 feet with 16 feet studs and a hip roof. The building is to be frame with cement floor throughout, except the box stalls which will be floored with clay. In the stalls where the horses stand I intend putting plank on top of the cement on account of the cement getting very slippery in cold weather.

The stable is to be eight feet high above and below, the loft being fitted with slings. In the loft there is to be a large water tank with a pipe leading to the trough behind the horses, making watering convenient in wet or stormy weather. The ten foot space between the stalls and the wall gives ample room to get the horses to and from the water. The harness is to hang on pegs placed on each side of the windows. The oat bin is to be built up to the ceiling and will be filled from above, the oats being drawn from the bin in two places near the floor. The hay will be thrown from the loft and fed to the horses in mangers. The door between passage in front of the box stalls and the passage in front of work horses is to be on castors.

The stalls are 5 feet wide, except the two in the middle which are 8 feet and will be found very convenient to run a team into without taking off the neck-yoke. The entrance from the stalls to the feeding passage is 3 feet and will accommodate a saddle pony if need be. The partitions between the box stalls and the feeding passage in front of the work horses, will run from the floor to the ceiling. The posts for this partition and the rear parts of the stalls will carry the joists. The stable proper is 60 feet long, but, if desired, the 15 feet on the end divided into box stalls could be done away with.

I have had experience with all sorts of stables and I think there is no better way to feed horses than from the front and in the large manger. The water trough in the stable is a fine thing. There could be one placed in both corners, but I think one will be enough to take care of in cold weather.

Alta.

CHRIS MOFFAT.