

head in to a central feed passage, at the end of which is located the feed room with water troughs on each side and near the doors through which the teams enter at the end of the day's work. There is a large carriage room with the concrete floor sloping to a central drain for carriage washing.

**HORSE STALL.** Figure 5 shows the construction of a horse stall. The stall has a plank floor which is generally believed to be better for the horses to stand on than cement. Where the horses are sharp shod they dig holes in the floor and it is easier to repair the floor by putting in a new plank than to repair the cement. If the floor is cemented over, two 2 x 4s are bedded in the cement to spike the plank to. At the end of the plank there is one inch drop in the cement floor; this allows for drainage from beneath the plank. The floor slopes toward the gutter about one inch in five feet. The stall posts are 6 x 6 plowed to receive

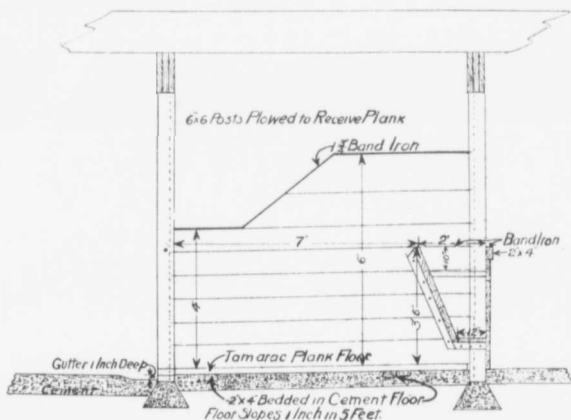


Figure 5

the partition plank, and set nine feet between centres; this allows nine foot plank for partitions. The top of the partition is covered with 1 1/2-inch band iron; this supports the top plank, and also prevents the horses from eating the plank. The manger is built of 2-inch plank, 3 1/2 feet high, 2 feet wide at top and 12 inches at bottom. The back is 1-inch rough boards with a 2 x 4 on top, if the stalls are 5 foot single stalls; or if 8 foot stalls, a 2 x 6 is needed on the top at the back. The feed box is 10 inches wide and 10 inches high and full width of manger. The top of feed box and manger should be covered with light band iron to keep the horses from eating the wood. Some prefer a crack in the bottom