dition as in Fig. 2, but looking from the manger end, and illustrating the provision for drainage.

The bars being of wood, and, therefore, elastic or resilient, there is a yielding or springy support for the horse upon which he can stamp with no danger of injury, such as comes from stamping on a hard, unyielding surface. Again, as no tipping or inclination of the surface on which the horse stands, is required for drainage (that being provided for by the inclination of the sub-floor) the horse stands on a perfectly level surface with comfort and no risk of deformity or disease, such as is liable from standing on an inclined surface.

The merit of this invention and its importance in whatever aspect the matter be viewed, are self-evident.

SANITARY STALL-FLOORS FOR STABLES.

Every horse owner is interested in whatever contributes to the comfort and health of his horse. This invention is designed to do away entirely with one of the greatest hindrances to cleanliness in the stable, and, incidentally, to provide a flat instead of a slanting surface for the horse to stand or lie upon.

By dividing the floor into movable sections with a narrow space between, as shown in the illustration Figure 1, there is no possibility of permanent moisture on the surface, as water immediately finds its way through the openings to the cement floor beneath, thence flowing to the sewer; and the wooden floor upon which the horse stands becomes dry in a few minutes. There is therefore no need for the wooden floor to be inclined or tipped, and this discomfort to a standing horse, with the accompanying risk of deformity or disease, is dispensed with.

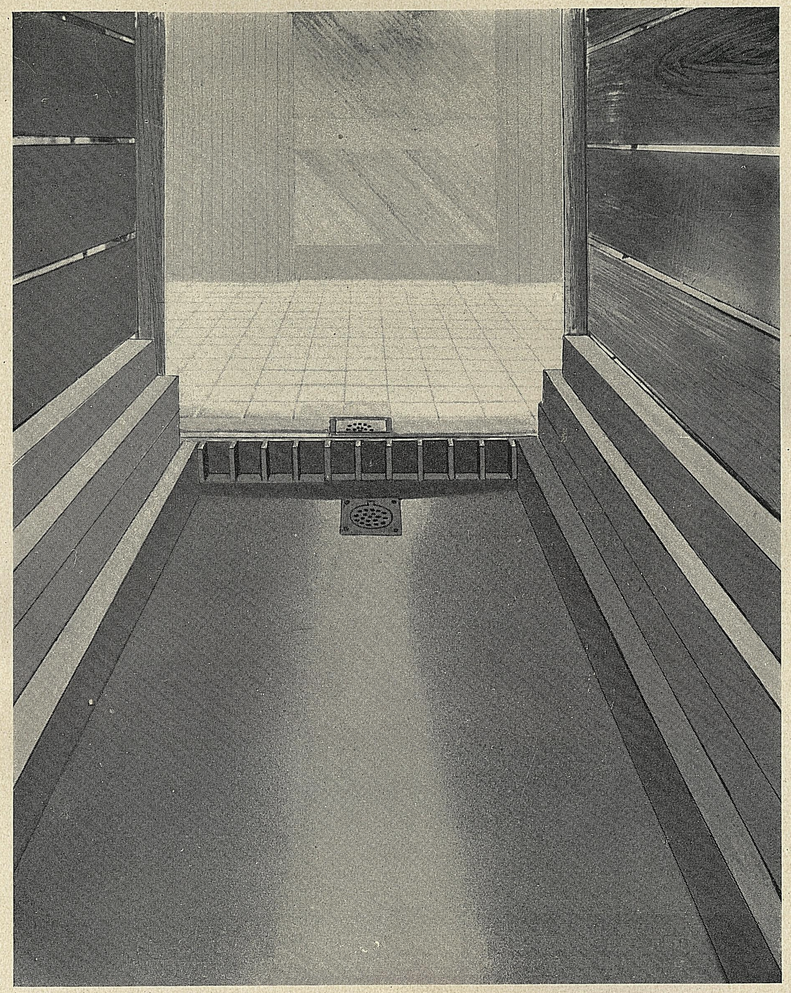

Fig. 3. STALL VIEWED FROM THE MANGER END, SHOWING DRAINAGE ARRANGEMENT IN SUB-FLOOR.