The cement (or asphalt) floor is shown in Figure 2, the section of the wooden floor being piled up on the sides. It will be seen that this sub-floor is constructed with the slants necessary for prompt drainage, both toward the centre and toward one end. At this end is a connection with the sewer, by means of a sanitary trap which shuts off any possible return of sewer gas.

The stall is thus automatically kept dry; and when the horse is being groomed, or at any other time in his absence from the stall, it is an easy matter to flush the upper floor with a hose, then, removing the sections, do the same with the sub-floor, and absolute cleanliness is assured. The sections dry within a few minutes after replacement (or may be first stood on end and exposed to the sun), and the horse re-enters a stall which is practically new each time.

The sections are of uniform size and interchangeable, and therefore may be frequently inverted, as well as reversed end for end. Thus the necessity of renewing parts of a stall where the wear and tear is greatest, is reduced to a minimum, and this floor, wearing evenly, outlasts half a dozen solidly built ones.

It is the opinion of many competent judges who have examined this novel construction, that it is altogether the most important of recent improvements in stable appointments, and once adopted will prove to be indispensable.

Correspondence is invited, and all inquiries are cheerfully answered. Nearest addresses will be given at which permission is granted to examine stalls now in use. A representative will call, upon request, to examine premises and furnish plans of arrangement for any number of stalls and estimates of cost, or to give any other information desired.