

the bottom of upright scantling to plank bedded at foundation. Keep the upright scantlings about six feet apart and opposite each other, three inches from wall line at each side. Nail small strips across from one scantling to the other, brace firmly to stakes driven in the ground. If the concrete mixing bed is on the inside of building, put braces on the outside, otherwise on the inside, so as not to interrupt building operations. When the strips joining inside and outside scantlings are in the way of raising plank, put others higher up, then knock the old ones off and raise plank. Be sure to drive good solid stakes behind all the planks bedded on foundation, to keep them from pressing outward. Brace all corners and upright scantlings firmly, so as to insure perfectly straight walls and perpendicular corners (less the batter on each side). Have plank enough to go around building inside and outside; arrange the plank to proper wall lines by wedges between plank and upright scantling. Now fill with concrete in this way:—Spread about three inches of concrete between planks; ram both faces of wall firmly, then put in field stone in center of wall, and hammer them down solid, having no stone nearer than two inches to the face of plank or wall line. Now put in more concrete, and ram the face firmly, so as to insure a good, smooth surface when planks are raised. Keep on in this way until all the planks are filled around the building. In raising planks, slack out top and bottom wedges; now the planks are loose. Raise plank so that the lower edge has about two inches hold on the completed walls; drive lower wedge just enough to hold plank firmly in position, put a nail in the top end of upper wedge and hang over the outside plank on top, between plank and upright scantling; this upper wedge will be loose, but in ramming down concrete the planks will find their proper line by pressing wedge against upright scantling. If top of last course built is very dry, sprinkle with water before putting on more concrete. It is very important when the concrete is setting to have moisture to insure good work, and until concrete is thoroughly set it draws moisture for many feet. After concrete structures have been built, say from two to five days, the hotter the weather the more water required. In dry weather it is impossible to give concrete structures too much water.

COW STABLE FLOORS.

First establish the grades of all parts of floors, and where it is intended to put in our patent system of ventilation locate the position of the walls which form the sides of the elevated feed alley. These walls are only 4 inches thick and extend from 8 to