

to let in the heater, so that its top comes level with the surface of the ground; this well had better be made about five feet in diameter and should be bricked up to prevent the earth caving in, and the bottom or floor of the well on which the heater is to stand should be bricked also. The excavation for the heater, although called a well, is not so in reality, but is a sort of well with one-fourth of its side open from top to bottom, with an inclined plane from bottom of well to level of the ground above—this incline plane is the approach to the heater.

The walls of the house are made by nailing $\frac{7}{8}$ sheeting with a square joint, vertically to the frame, and the roof is made of the same material, with a window or sky-light 3 x 6 ft. let into the roof over each alternate pen on each slope of the roof. There will then be seven sky-lights on the west slope and an equal number on the east. It is important that the sheeting is well seasoned and quite dry when put on, and as fast as it is nailed on it should be painted, to prevent shrinking or swelling by exposure to the weather.

It will be observed that the building is only one board thick, but being constructed of sound matched sheeting it will be wind and rain proof and is so arranged that abundance of sunshine can be had in any part of the building when ever old Sol deigns to show his face, there being seven windows 3 x 6 ft made to slide on each side, and two in the south end.

The walls are only five feet high from the sills to the roof, and the ground inside the building is filled up level with the sills. There is no board floor, the chicks thriving best on *terra firma*. Before filling in the ground or floor of the house two inch hemlock planks should be stood on edge; and nailed to the posts all around the building; this plank reaches from the sill to ten or twelve inches below it, and is intended to prevent rats and other vermin burrowing into the building. After these planks are placed in position the building is banked up level with the sills on the outside. There is now no danger of surface water getting into the building, and no danger of rats getting in unless they burrow down under the bottom edge of the plank and then burrow upwards again, which is very improbable—in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they will burrow straight to the plank, and as hemlock does not agree very well with their teeth, they will attempt another entrance elsewhere with the same result.

The house is divided into fifteen pens on each side of the building, each pen being 6 ft. by 9½ ft. and each pen has nine square feet of brooder room, that is a space three feet long and three feet wide under the hot water pipes, which are boarded over tight with flooring, which is covered on the

under side with asbestos to hold the heat. This flooring forms a walk the entire length of the building, and it should be mentioned here that it is made up of a number of trap doors, one over each two sections; these doors are made to fit tightly and are hinged, to give the attendant free access to the brooder proper under the piping.

(To be Continued.)

WHITEWASH FOR EXTERIOR OF BUILDINGS.

THE Washington or government whitewash is made as follows: Take half a bushel of unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, half a pound of Spanish whiting and one pound clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand a few days, covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace. The east end of the President's house at Washington is embellished by this brilliant whitewash. It is used by the government to whitewash lighthouses.

A pint of this wash mixture, if properly applied, will cover one square yard, and will be almost as serviceable as paint for wood, brick or stone, and is much cheaper than the cheapest paint.

Coloring may be added as desired. For cream color add yellow ochre; pearl or lead, add lamp or ivory black; fawn, add proportionately four pounds of umber to one pound of Indian red and one pound common lampblack; common stone color, add proportionately four pounds raw umber to two pounds lampblack.—*The Hub*.

A despatch to the *Globe* of Dec. 29th from London says: Mr. Wm. McNeil of this city, who has been attending the great poultry show in Kansas City, brought back a good share of the best prizes, including 157 firsts, 98 seconds, 40 thirds, 19 fourths, besides an \$800 piano, a \$150 cup, a \$10 cup, a range stove and \$900 in cash.

We have arranged with Mr. J. Y. Bicknell to publish his copyrighted score cards in the Dominion as there appears to be great need of some such card which may be used in uniformity by all associations. The card is a good one and contains in a small space a great deal of information not generally supplied.