

crevices tightly enough. Where slabs can be got for the drawing, by straightening the edges a little, a good, comfortable, durable house could be built at very little expense.

After inclosing, a board about 1 foot wide was nailed on the inside, and the space, 4 in. wide, filled with concrete—gravel and lime in the proportion of 15 bushels of the former to one of the latter. This was allowed to harden, which required about 24 hours. The boards were then taken off and moved up and again filled, and so on till the top was reached. There did seem to be some reason to fear that this would shrink some, and thus become loose and tumble out from between studgings, but I find there is no danger of that, for at present small bodies of this substance over doors and windows, which would be most likely to become loose, could not be knocked out with a hammer. If the gravel is not too coarse, and if it is put in carefully, that is, well stirred with the point of a trowel, the surface will be perfectly smooth, and can be plastered upon if desired. For appearance, more than for utility, I put on a good coat of white wash. It will be seen that boards on the outside must be put on horizontally. I suppose it would look better if put on perpendicularly, but as they would need nailing in centre if put on in this way, and the pieces put in to nail to would interfere with putting in the concrete.

The walls inside are plastered 2 ft. high with hydraulic cement and lime, half and half, with the usual proportion of sand, to prevent fowls from picking at the gravel.

For floors 4 inches of concrete was laid on the solid clay, and then cemented with water lime. When dry and solid 6 inches of dry road dust (loam) was put in, the top of which is sifted once a week, and 3 or 4 pails of dry wood ashes mixed with it while hot, which I find dries the surface up splendidly.

For light, I got four fine strong sash at the neighboring village for 50 cents each—second hand of course, but not much the worse. The glass was all in but 6 or 8 panes. I have no doubt but in the majority of villages the same can be got just as reasonable. Two of these are $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 feet, one $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the fourth 3 by 5 feet. So you see the studding was put in to suit the sash.

The windows are put in with hinges at the bottom, with a hook in the wall above and a strap tacked to the sash at top, so that they can be left a little open at top for ventilation, or on a fine day let right down, thus throwing house into a shed. So far I find this works admirably.

The roof is, what is called shanty-roof, laid with good shingles, 4 inches to the weather, on sheeting laid perfectly tight. I may add that in building a house for cockerels, or to shut up single birds in,

I shall lay shingles in mortar, and try a wall 8 inches thick of concrete alone. This I shall build next summer.

Small doors are all double. All air must pass in above fowls' heads. The house is divided into 3 departments. Partitions tight 2 feet high, and slatted from that to ceiling. In my last house the partitions were slatted to floor, and I had no end of trouble with fighters. There is no hall, but doors opening from one room to the other. Main door is to the east, with high fence inclosing it to north, and east doors are closed to south wall so as to give fowls a chance to retreat as far as possible from any person entering, thus preventing fluttering. But I find that there is no need of it for my present stock, for I have petted them till they set upon me like a lot of tramps or shoe-blacks. Roosts are to north, made movable, hemlock being used for the purpose, which being of a poisonous nature is not likely to harbor vermin; but to make things sure in this direction they are kept well soaked with coal oil. Hanging upon each partition, as low as possible, I keep an old cloth sprinkled with carbolic acid.

Now, Sir, I am not going to say that I have made any improvements in poultry house building, but as you desire something practical, if this is not sufficiently so for you I must assure you I have found some of it quite practical enough for me, as I did all the work myself.

I may say that I got a number of useful hints from "Poultry Architecture," by H. H. Stoddard, which I had so much trouble in getting after I had paid for it.

I shall now give cost of materials used in construction:

To 1,200 feet lumber @ \$8 00 per m....	\$9 60
" 2,000 shingles " 1 10 " " ...	2 20
" 1,000 " " 1 90 " " ...	1 90
" 50 lbs. nails " 04 " lb....	2 00
" 20 " " " 05 " "	1 00
" 8 bushels lime " 1: $\frac{1}{2}$ " bush..	1 00
" $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. cement " 2 50 " bbl....	1 25
" 4 sash " 50 " sash..	2 00
" glass	1 20
" hinges	50
" team	1 50
	\$4 15

PRICES.

In conclusion, permit me to say to friend P. Cock, I am right glad to see your name again, and though I still believe that there is a certain demand, or that there will be a certain amount sold in each year, and that fanciers might as well have a paying price for that number, I acknowledge that only in this case of extra fine specimens which will bring a good price and are just as valuable at a good price as a good horse, you are right, in my opinion, and therefore I can heartily say I