

Lapped glass is commonly, almost entirely, used in the United States. This means that the glass is laid up in the same manner as shingles, one light overlapping the one underneath it. The lap is usually $\frac{3}{16}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Any more makes a poor job and dirt collects in the small space, and becomes very unsightly and causes a certain amount of shade. With the lapped glass construction the glass is usually bedded in putty, while with the bar and cap no putty is used nor no glazing point. A zinc strip attached to the gutter or eave holds the bottom light in place and the others above rest on it. If lapped glass is to be laid, only first class greenhouse putty should be used. Ordinary putty secured from a hardware store will not do. It will crack and peel off in about two years time, necessitating going over the whole house again.

This grade of putty will cost a few cents more per pound but will save in the long run. It cost some growers in the States this last year several hundreds of dollars to re-putty their houses because they used an inferior putty at the start. This can be procured from any reliable firm who make and handle greenhouse materials.

Glass should be laid convex side up or with the bowed side to the weather. practically all American houses are equipped with lapped glass, and practically all Ontario houses have butted glass. The butted glass is handier in some cases to put on in case of breakage, and yet the close fits and the jagged edges sometimes found tend to cause more breakage. If there is any jar or move of the frame one piece of glass is pushing against another in the case of the butted glass, whereas with the lapped glass the one light has a chance to slide on the one beneath before it will break. Lapped glass properly bedded in putty will give a warmer house than the butted one. There is always an opening between the best butted glass, and this allows for the escape of warm air and permits rain and moisture to get in. More unsightly houses, due to collecting of dirt on the lights which has run in through the butt opening and down the inside of the light, will be found than from dirt collected under the lap in a well bedded house.

The objections to lapped glass encountered more than anything else was that it was awkward to fit a broken light. This point was admitted by many growers, but they have a counter claim that the breakage is not one-quarter that of a butted glass house. The glass in the latter is simply shoved in at the bottom, thus shoving all the lights up until there is sufficient room for the light being replaced.

Glass comes in boxes holding 100 square feet. There is always more or less breakage in them, but the builder should insist that he is given D. D. English 21 oz. glass or he should get double strength (D.S.) American glass.

HEATING.

HOT WATER HEATING.—The heating is the next point which must be considered. Hot water and steam are the two sources of heat for greenhouses yet. A great deal can be said for and against each kind of heating, and it is a problem to say which is used the most. Both systems have been improved in the last 10-15 years, and both systems are built to give maximum service. Hot water heating may be divided into two systems; the gravity system and the pressure system. In the gravity system the water circulates from the boiler through the coil and back into the boiler again, because after it reaches a certain point there is a vacuum in the pipe system and the water naturally seeks its own