

the produce tends to become mangled. The points mentioned particularly about the above houses are labor savers and have been well considered before they were adopted. Men who have to drive their produce to market have found out that lettuce loaded in a fairly warm room and securely covered has a better selling value than lettuce carried out into the frosty air to be loaded. Little points like these are what are making money for these men in the greenhouse business on the other side and some might well be copied here.

GLASS AND GLAZING.

Too much importance cannot be given by the builder to these points. The outside surface of the greenhouse is that which receives the direct blows, and it must be strong enough to withstand the severest storms.

There are many grades of glass on the market which have been sold as suitable for greenhouse building. Ordinary window glass will not do; a stronger grade is necessary. A heavier grade of glass is used for greenhouses. The glass should be carefully gone over and all lights having flaws or whorls in them should be discarded. Burning of the crops underneath will result from the strength of the sun's rays. Another point which should be remembered here is that of evenness of edge. This is absolutely necessary where success is expected with butted glass.

Sizes 16 by 24 inch glass is the most popular size in the U. S., while many growers use even a larger size. Some using as large as 20 by 30 in districts where there is little danger from hail or from very severe wind storms. 16 by 24 is used in different ways laying it the 16 inch way and the 24 inch way, thus placing the sash bars 16 inches apart and 24 inches apart. Some growers claim that there is considerably less breakage when the bars are laid to hold the 16 inch glass. In other sections it seems to be the rule to use glass the same width as above, but 12 inches in length. This still gives the bars 16 inches apart, but makes the joints come just twice as many as with the 16 by 24 inch glass. This method uses the same amount of supports, but is not in favor by the majority of growers owing to the fact that there are such a number of joints or laps whichever the case may be. Growers prefer the 16 by 24 inch glass, and take the chance of heavy breakage bills. In Ontario, glass 20 by 20 inches in size is the most popular among those having plants of any size. This gives a good light, and is convenient for use with bar and cap, which is the common method of putting on the glass in Ontario houses. Owing to the square there is double the chance of securing a tight fitting joint, as the four sides of the glass may be fitted. This is a good size of glass to use, giving plenty of light, and being not too large so as to increase the breakage cost; 16 by 16 inch glass can also be used and for the same reasons. It is not advisable to use glass of a larger size than 16 by 24 in Ontario, and most growers will not chance that size, preferring to take a little more shade but lessening the repairs and using either 16 by 16 or 20 by 20.

BUTTED OR LAPPED GLASS.—Butted glass is commonly to be found on greenhouses in Ontario, and means that the sash bar is so constructed as to allow the glass to be laid on, one light butting against the next one up, and then a wooden strip which fits on to the bar is screwed on, and this holds down the side of the glass.