

structure is properly erected the house is strong and substantial. Houses of this construction practically cut out all supports in the house, and this is what the vegetable grower requires.

Houses 40 ft. in width may be constructed with no central supports whatever from the ground, using only a form of compression trussing which holds the house together and down. A house 75 ft. in width will require but two lines of supports with braces and struts.

WIDTHS.—These iron frame houses can be built any width a grower wishes. It is not economical to use this form of construction in a house under forty feet in width, but it is not advised to build over 75 or 85 ft. in width. Many houses 75 ft. in width are being built throughout the States, as well as a few in Canada, and this width seems to be an economical one to use. Houses 40 ft. in width with no supports save the truss work also are very much in favor.

ERECTION.—These iron frame houses are all manufactured in separate pieces in foundries, iron parts cut required lengths, all holes bored and the house in many cases set up to see that everything fits before being shipped on to the builder. The parts are all properly labeled, and a blue print of the plan of the houses showing details which accompanies each house gives the exact position for each member. It is no trouble to erect one of these iron frame houses, for the whole house goes together in sections, and once one section is satisfactorily erected the remainder of the house goes together like clock work. Growers differ as to whether it is more economical to erect the house by means of home labor or by letting the contract to a construction company whose employees do nothing else but erect these houses. One grower in the vicinity of Boston purchased a house from another grower, took it down and re-erected it for himself, and says he had no trouble whatever; in fact he claims to have made a better job than some of the construction firms would have done. Another grower near Erie erected a house 75 by 460 ft. from start to finish, and one would not wish to see a better house. A man with average mechanical ability can erect a house of this construction with very little trouble, but whether it will pay him to do so rather than let the contract to a firm who make a business of this erection is a question. Some progressive men told me that they were money in pocket when they gave the construction company the contract to do all the work on the house. They claimed that they more than made what it cost them to erect the house by being free from all worry, and being able to look after the selling of the produce on other parts of their plant. It is simply as the man himself looks at it, and whether he has the time to look after the erection himself and bear the responsibilities of having it go together in good shape.

Ontario growers should use this form of construction in preference to others under certain conditions. In the first place these houses cost in some cases more to build than other forms of houses of other construction. The initial cost is high, there is no question about it. But this must be borne in mind by all prospective builders: that once one of these houses is up it is up to stay, and will last as long as the grower and still have a further lease of life. Houses which cost much less to build at the start soon show effects of wear and tear. In ten to fifteen years time they need many repairs, and in many cases require new stock all through. Not so with greenhouses in which a framework of iron is used. They are still giving entire satisfaction at the end of thirty years' service. The iron greenhouse gives a solid house which no wind can blow in or out. This has been proven in Ontario and in parts of the United States during the past two years. The iron work when properly made and erected can weather the worst of storms. No vibration of glass is seen in a windstorm, in fact practically no motion is felt in any part