had very best materials. This should be of concrete, as a permanent structure is uired, and as a rule should be eight inches in thickness and should be set in the n by wand suffleient depth to give a good foundation and be below the frost line. The mply alls should be of concrete, wood, wood and shingles, or siding or concrete blocks. a rule the walls are not built higher than two feet, while some prefer them three ad others wish only one foot of wall, the remainder being of glass. Twenty-four sches of a solid wall seems to be about the right height, and this allows four feet or side wall ventilation purposes where six feet eaves are used. Wood in any form rapidly being replaced with some form of concrete, either solid or as concrete Both forms are substantial, and will give satisfaction. liceks. Some growers prefer the concrete blocks because they can make them during the winter months then not busy. The only point to remember in making blocks is to make them to as to fit exactly to the pipe or iron gutter supports. Concrete work of any decription should be carefully done so as to give the outside walls an attractive appearance. As the foundation is to be lasting it should be smooth and uniform, to that the whole plant will have a pleasing appearance. Some growers prefer a three-foot wall of solid concrete, and while this is not advisable on account of the need of plenty of side ventilation, those who so desire should leave openings about every ten feet in order to facilitate the handling of rhubarb roots, manure, or soil. These should be fixed with a small door and should be built so as to fit snugly. Much time can be saved by the use of these doors in bringing in the season's supply of rhubarb roots or new manure for the beds or benches.

DRAINAGE.

Some soils require drainage around the walls to prevent frost action. These should be of 2 or 21/2 inch tile and set at base of foundation on the outside. Care should be taken to secure a good outlet for these drains. These drains are usually set one foot away from wall. Some growers use posts for their side wall supports. These are only advisable under certain conditions. Where only a temporary house is needed whole cedar posts set 3 ft. in the ground, 4 ft. apart, are what are usually used. Tile drains are no dod both inside and out, as mentioned before. In these houses the walls are usuheeted with inch lumber, then grey building paper one thickness and clap boarus, or Manitoba sheeting or shingles used for the outside. Shingles are not advised because they will curl with the sun's heat. Clap boards or siding cost practically the same and will last longer and give less trouble. Tar paper should never be used on the walls as the fumes will kill the plants inside.

HEIGHT OF EAVES.

During the past five years there has arisen considerable controversy among greenhouse builders and growers as to what was the best height at which to have the eaves. Here, again, there seems to be various opinions which suit only individual conditions. Years ago i was considered almost necessary to have no side to the greenhouse at all, running the sash bars down to the plate, which was nearly always set on top of the ground. S' .ee then great advances have been made in construction and we now find greenhouses and caves ten feet from the surface of the ground. This is rather high, and is the idea of one man, and he elaims he has the best. It is quite common to see eaves six to six and one-half and seven feet in height in large commercial plants. This, as with many other points in

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