

whole. Make a syrup of the sugar, vinegar and spices. When the sugar is dissolved, boil the fruit in the syrup half an hour, then bottle.

GRAPE PRESERVES

Pulp the grapes, retaining the skins. Boil the pulp slowly until the seeds can be seen to loosen, then put into a sieve and press the pulp through. Add a little water to the skins, and cook until tender. Place the pulp and skins to-

gether and measure, allowing to each pint a pound of sugar. Boil the whole together for 15 minutes, when it should be thick enough; if not, boil until satisfactory. Fifteen minutes will, however, be sufficient in most cases, provided too much water was not added to the skins for boiling.

GRAPE CATSUP

Boil the grapes, skins and all, until soft. When they are boiling, weigh out

six pounds of sugar to every nine pounds of grapes. Strain the fruit through a colander, add the sugar, and boil slowly until quite thick. Then add one tablespoonful, each, of cloves, allspice, cinnamon and black pepper; and also one quart of vinegar. If the catsup is thinner than desired, after the addition of the vinegar, let it boil slowly, stirring constantly, until it is of the required consistency.—J. R. C.

The Amateur Greenhouse

DO not forget that many of your ferns and palms will require repotting this fall. It may not be necessary to put them into larger sized

chemical ingredients will restore the properties and elements of the virgin land. It must be fresh; if possible, the top three inches of an old pasture.



A Bank of Decorative Plants at Canadian National Exhibition

pots, unless they are root-bound. Take them out of the old pots, clean the roots by removing the earth, and replace with fresh soil in pots of the same size. The plants then will have a new lease of life and will show their appreciation by growing more freely and more strong.

PREPARE A COMPOST

Now is a good time to prepare a compost heap for use next year. The first and most important consideration is to procure the proper kind of soil. Find the soil that is suitable, and, though it may be some trouble and expense, get it; it will in the future amply repay the initial cost. The proper kind is fresh, fibrous loam, soil that has never grown an artificial crop. Old, worn-out soil cannot be artificially made fertile; no

The compost heap is prepared by piling alternate layers of this soil, six inches deep, and of fresh cow manure, three inches deep. Where the latter is not procurable, use short stable manure. Any chemical fertilizer that is to be added may be reserved until the compost is to be used. Shape the pile with vertical sides and flat top. To accelerate decomposition, make a number of deep holes with a crowbar, thus permitting the penetration of water. If this pile is prepared now, it can be chopped down before winter sets in, and thrown into a long heap; this will mix it and make it fit for use in the spring. If probably suitable for use soon, put sufficient in a dry shed to last through the winter.

CYCLAMEN

Cyclamen for winter flowering in 1907 should be sown now. Most persons sow the seeds broadcast in pans. This method gives very good results, but they may be sown one inch apart each way. The pans should be three inches deep and filled with soil composed of three parts of good loam and one part of well-rotted cow manure or leaf mould. To insure good germination of seed, place a thin layer of pure sand on the surface.

ROMAN HYACINTHS

Roman hyacinths may be had for the holiday season by planting the bulbs now. Plant in pots or pans with the bulb just below the surface of the soil. Use rich soil and, after planting, soak it with water. Then cover the pots with three or four inches of stable litter or cinders. Make occasional examinations and, if they are found dry, soak again with water, enough to penetrate both covering and soil to the roots. If buried outside and they become slightly frozen, no harm will be done if they are left to thaw out naturally. It is best not to handle them when frozen. Bring them to the light early in November.

FREESIAS

Plant freesias in five or six inch pots. Place the bulbs about an inch below the surface of the soil. A half dozen may be put in a pot, placing them one inch apart. Freesias do not require putting outside or covering of any kind. Put the pots on the bench. When growth appears they should have plenty of daylight and a temperature at night of 55 or 60 degrees. If a large supply of freesias is desired, grow them directly on the bench in four inches of soil. Place the bulbs at intervals of one inch in rows four inches apart.

SPIREA JAPONICA

This is a popular greenhouse plant flowering during spring. All that is necessary is to pot up the clumps in autumn, stand them in a sheltered place, and water when necessary. Then, in the new year, take them to the greenhouse, and let them come into flower gradually.