



An Inexpensive Greenhouse, Owned by Chester Forster, Galt, Ont. (See adjoining article)

The benches are simply tables with a four inch piece around the outside to keep the pots from tipping, and to hold an inch or two of coarse sand. The bench across the end is eight inches deep and is fine for growing carnations and chrysanthemums.

The greenhouse, being eight feet wide, allows room for a bench at the back as well as at the front, with a two foot passage between. The back bench is partially shaded but is all right for begonias, ferns, or anything that does well in the shade. The front benches get plenty of sunshine and do well for the more hardy plants.

The heating system, which is the most important part of a greenhouse, is hot water, and is very simple. It consists of a small water-heater—the kind that is sometimes used in bathrooms—in the cellar of the house. The hot-water, or feed pipe, from the furnace, goes under the benches direct to the far end of the greenhouse. At this point, the feed pipe is at its highest, and a small valve is attached for the purpose of letting out the air when filling the pipes.

The feed-pipe here enters a header, from which run six pipes to another header at the opposite end of the house. A short pipe leads from this header, and has a T attached, from one arm of which a pipe goes direct to the furnace, while a pipe leads from the other to an expansion tank, placed in an out-of-the-way corner about six feet above the floor.

The fuel used is natural gas. It gives the best of satisfaction. It takes about six gallons of water to fill the pipes, and a very low flame will keep this amount hot and in circulation. During sunny days the fire can be turned out, and lit up for the night only.

I gave the woodwork three coats of pure, white lead and linseed oil paint, with very little dryers, and allowed each coat to dry hard before applying the

next. It is advisable to put a little blue, just a pinch, into the white paint. This prevents it from turning yellow, as it otherwise would.

Before laying the cement floor, I dug a hole and filled it with stones. This drains off the water that gets spilt on the floor.

My advice to any who build such a house is: "Do not try to grow everything the first year. Start with the ordinary plants." After I had built my greenhouse, I began to get as many varieties of plants as I could, and in a short time my house was overcrowded, and, in consequence, things suffered.

Working in the greenhouse among the plants is a most enjoyable hobby, from which any one who builds such a greenhouse will be sure to obtain much pleasure.

Notes on the Care of Fall Bulbs

Rev. Jos. Fletcher, Pres. Whitby Horticultural Society

THE bulbs which we plant in the fall are called Dutch bulbs, because they are more extensively and successfully grown in Holland than anywhere else. This should give us a hint as to their proper treatment. In climate Holland differs little from the older parts of Ontario, and the soil in which the bulbs are grown, is such as can be readily procured among us, a deep, rich sandy loam abounding in humus. The season in which the bulbs grow is short, therefore they require plenty of nourishment to enable them to perfect their bloom, and form new bulbs for the ensuing year.

OUTDOOR CULTURE

As it is a matter of importance to have early bloom, a sunny sheltered aspect, with good drainage, should be chosen. Dig out your bed to a depth of a foot or more, place in the bottom three inches of thoroughly rotted manure, preferably from the cow stable, fill in the remainder with a compost of equal parts of sand, garden soil and vegetable mould, leaving the bed well raised above the surrounding level. If the drainage is not naturally good ensure that it be so as this drainage is one of the most important points in successful bulb culture.

HOW TO PLANT

Having procured good bulbs from a reliable firm plant them as soon as you can get your bed ready in the fall, in September, if possible, so as to give them plenty of time for root formation. Planting may be done any time until the ground freezes but the earlier the better. Do not disturb the bulbs after they have begun to form roots as they do not bear removal well.

Small bulbs should be planted about



Home of T. H. Preston, Esq., Brantford, Ont.

This lawn and garden won first prize this year in the lawn and garden competition conducted by the Brantford Horticultural Society.