

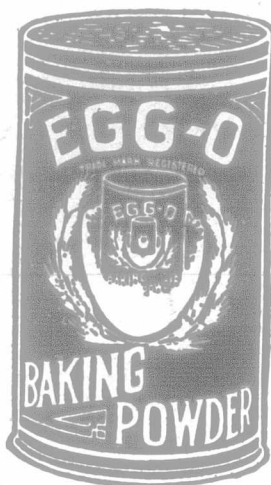
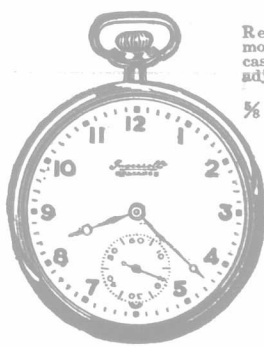
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The PRINCE, The FARMER, and the PLOW

The greatest International Plowing Match, Tractor and Farm Machinery Demonstration ever held on this Continent will take place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 21, 22, 23, 1919, adjoining the City of Chatham, Ont. It is expected that upwards of 25,000 farmers will be in attendance. Twentieth Century Power and Farm Machines will be in operation. Come and see the tireless sweep of the iron horse at work alongside the champion farmers of Canada with their horse-drawn plows.

PROGRAMME

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21st.
Tractor and Farm Machinery Demonstrations.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22nd.
Horse-drawn plows, Tractors and Machinery in operation, and presentation of prizes.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23rd.
Tractor and Seed Drilling Competitions.

PLACE

English and O'Brien Farms.
Full programme mailed on request.

Luncheon served on grounds.

THE PRINCE OF WALES WILL VISIT CHATHAM, ON WEDNESDAY, 22nd.

THE DATE OF THE BIGGEST EVENTS.

RAILWAY RATES

Reduced rates on all railways. Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific & Pere Marquette lines converge at Chatham, and electric roads run to the grounds where the Demonstration is to be held.

W. C. BAKER,
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J. LOCKIE WILSON,
Managing Director, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

T. A. PATERSON,
Treasurer.

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into a fine black soil that is one of the best fertilizers for the garden. Then pruning may be done where necessary, new paths and borders made, fall manuring, plowing, fencing, draining, etc. In short do everything that can possibly be done in the garden this fall and so win golden hours and an early start next spring.

It is very important to put manure on the garden in the fall, so that the mellowing of winter may have it ready to resolve into plant food next year. The manure should be evenly spread then ploughed under, or (if the garden is a very small, fenced-in plot) trenched in. To do this dig two trenches two spades deep, throw the soil from the first into the second, mixing it well with manure; and continue in the same way until the garden is covered. If the soil is shallow and there is a hard subsoil, break the subsoil up where it is; do not bring it to the top.

One of the last jobs in the garden is mulching to protect, and also, where needed, to fertilize. Leaves (held in by boards or poultry netting put around), straw, marsh hay, and dry, strawy manure are all good for mulching, but none of them should be put on until the ground freezes hard over the top. The idea is to prevent the alternate thawings and freezings, later, which do so much harm to unprotected plants. The strawberry and asparagus bed, onions left over winter for spring use, rhubarb, bulb beds, roses, perennials, and small fruits all require mulching, and strawy manure should certainly be chosen when possible, especially about the roses and small, fruit bushes, which have not been fertilized when the manure was ploughed under. Very tender vines may be cut from the supports, laid down and earthed over. Tender rose bushes, etc., may be protected by binding them about with sacking or straw, or placing over them, if small, slat boxes filled with leaves, with close tops so the damp cannot clog the leaves.

Storing For Winter.

POTATOES keep best in a cool, rather moist yet not damp cellar. Beets, carrots, parsnips and celery etc., may be packed in the cellar in slightly moist sand, but a few parsnips and vegetable oyster plants should be left in the garden for use as soon as the snow is off the ground.

Apples keep best in a fairly dry place that is cold without actually freezing. No bruised apple should even be put away for winter use, as every bruise means a rotted spot, and every rot effects surrounding apples. Indeed apples cannot be too carefully handled; they should never be "poured" into a box or barrel, and some of the choicest should be wrapped separately in paper for eating raw. Cabbage and onions need a cool, fairly dry place. The more air that reaches them the better, hence they should be spread on shelves or put in open slatted crates or barrels which let the air in on all sides. When removing beets to store for the winter be sure to leave an inch of the stems, as otherwise they will bleed and lose much of their flavor. Handle them carefully so not to bruise the skin, and pack carefully in the damp sand.

Tomato vines which have much fruit on when frost time comes, should be pulled up and hung in a fairly warm, out-of-the-way place. The large tomatoes will ripen nicely by degrees. Squash, eggplants, etc., may also be ripened up in a cold frame or an airy shed, packed in leaves or clean straw; while lettuce, taken up carefully and planted again in a cold frame may be carried on for some weeks. A few parsley roots should be planted in pots in the kitchen window for use during the winter; while a few roots of rhubarb dug up and planted in a box in a cold dark part of the cellar may be brought into a warm light place later in the season and forced into growth for pies in late February and March.

Beginning Christmas in October.

If you are partial to giving plants for Christmas gifts, remember that among the best plants for the purpose are: Spirea (astilbe), Jerusalem Cherry, Otaheite orange, flowering pepper, poinsettia, primrose, cluster rose, cyclamen,

Boston fern, Norfolk Island pine, azalea, and the various winter-flowering bulbs, hyacinths, tulips, jonquils, crocuses, paper narcissi, and freesias.

The bulbs are as cheap as any and can be grown at home if started now. If they are only in bud by Christmas they still are a delightful gift, as it is interesting to watch a flower expand. Pot them in good loam enriched with well rotted cow manure, and a little sand added to make the compost loose. Put one to five bulbs in, according to the size of the pot and the bulbs, water well, and set away in a cool dark place to make root growth. A dark corner in the cellar will do, but even better is a trench dug in a corner of the garden. Place the pots in it and cover over with earth. Leave from a month to 7 or 8 weeks. The time may be ascertained by taking up a pot and turning out the ball of earth; if the roots appear on the outside of the earth take the pots up and introduce them to a fair light and more heat, and giving plenty of water. Bulbs should never be too hot, but should grow slowly and steadily; otherwise they may choke in the bud. This method is simply Nature's method. The bulbs are left away in the dark to develop a good root growth, just as they do naturally coming on towards spring if left out in the garden. Upon their development of root growth depends the success of the flowers.

Paper narcissus and freesias, by the way, only require about a week in the dark, and Chinese lilies no time at all.

The Scrap Bag.

Planting for Spring Bloom.

As soon as possible plant bulbs of tulips, narcissi, daffodils, crocuses, snowdrops, scillas, etc., in the garden beds, that is if you want plenty of flowers early next spring.

Storing Bulbs.

Lift the bulbs and tubers of summer-flowering species such as canna, dahlia, gladiolus and tuberose, as soon as the frost has killed the tops. Shake the loose soil off and store in a cool place. From 4 to 6 inches of canna and dahlia stems should be left on.

Sowing Perennial Phlox.

There is no perennial as easily grown from seed as the phlox. Sow the seed as soon as it is ripe; it will not come up until spring, when, as soon as the seedlings are ready, they should be transplanted to stand one foot apart each way. Many of them should bloom the first year.

Raspberry Bushes.

Cultivate well between the raspberry bushes and cut the old canes off close to the ground. After the soil is well frozen mulch the surface with manure.

Hemstitching by Machine.

Draw the threads as usual. Turn the hem slightly over the drawn portion and stitch down, using an ordinary loose machine stitch. If double hemstitching is desired, stitch next to the last thread on the outside.

A Good Plan.

A good plan, if one wants either to build a new house or remodel an old one, is to draw different plans, hang them on the wall, and study them at leisure, making alterations for improvement as they suggest themselves.

Don'ts For Motorists.

Don't forget to slow down at street or road intersections.

Don't forget the pedestrians. They, too, have rights on the streets and highways.

Don't forget to use extra precautions when you see a child crossing a highway.

Don't forget to look to the right and the left before passing a railroad crossing.

Don't forget, when signalled by a vehicle in your rear, to turn slightly to the right and allow such vehicle to pass you on your left.

Don't forget that all motor vehicles must be equipped with adequate brakes in good working order and adequate horns or other signalling devices.—From The Globe.