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"Quality" is our Motto.

**Guide-Advocate**

Sarnia and Port Huron are growing very rapidly. There have never been such opportunities for young people who have a good training in Bookkeeping and Stenography.

**The Secretarial Course in**

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gives this training.

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Pastes for Black, Tan, Oxblood and Brown Shoes  
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THE R. F. DALLEY CORPORATION LTD., HAMILTON, CAN.

**Lowe's**



**Paint it today—  
Use it tomorrow**

Remember how shabby the old car looked yesterday alongside of your neighbor's new one? Made you feel like an outcast.

Don't let that worry you—get a can of Lowe's Automobile Varnish—Colors and make your "old bus" look like a new one. Paint it today and drive it out of the garage tomorrow.

These Automobile Varnish Colors are made in all the popular colors. Easy to use—flow on like cream. Come in and ask for free booklet.

**T. DODDS & SON**

**Paints**

**ABOUT THE SEED DRILL**

What is Considered to be the Most Efficient Type.

The Feeding Device is the Heart of the Drill—Seed Should Be Dropped Directly Under the Axle of the Disc—Give the Bearings Careful Inspection.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

**A**s the drill sows, so shall the farmer reap, is no fallacy. It is as true in its content as the maxim "As a man sows so shall he reap." Given the right kind of a grain drill, the seed is all planted at a uniform depth, evenly covered; the earth compacted just enough to retain the moisture around it. These conditions mean that the young plants will all come up at the same time, that the roots will be well protected, and that the grain will ripen uniformly. As the grain is planted, so will it grow and ripen. If some of the seed is planted too shallow, and some too deep, the seed that comes up first, ripens first. Thus it is that some of the grain is ready to harvest while other patches are still in the milk stage.

The feeding device is the heart of the grain drill. Upon its reliability depends the accuracy of sowing the seed. The drill scale is constructed for

the average sized seeds, and therefore cannot always be depended upon when the size of them varies from the normal. If the grain is oversized or undersized the required amount per acre may be sown by setting the feed lever at a point slightly greater or slightly less than shown on the indicator. There are, in common use, two different forms of feeding devices. The fluted-cylinder-force feed, and the double-run-force feed. The amount of seed sown by the fluted-cylinder-force feed may be regulated by a lever which changes the size of the outlet, but it does not always handle all classes of seed without breaking them, as can be done with the double-run-force feed, which necessarily requires for driving it a disc wheel, or a cog wheel with from nine to fifteen sets of cogs that make as many seeds or feeds.

In the most efficient type of grain drills the seed should be deposited as nearly directly under the axle of the disc as possible, as this is the only place where the seed can be dropped directly on to the bottom of the trench without hindrance. By this method the disc is not run deeper than the seed is deposited, thus the draft is reduced to a minimum. If the seed is deposited in the rear of the centre of the axle, the rotation of the disc tends to carry earth and seed up with it, causing the seed to be unevenly deposited. In operation, a properly angled disc opens a trench about two inches wide. The falling seed strikes the concave side of the shield and the convex side of the disc, and is thus scattered evenly over the entire width of the trench.

Grain seed drills are divided into four kinds, according to the type of furrow-opener—the open delivery single disc and the closed delivery single disc, the double disc, the shoe, and the hoe drills. The open delivery single disc furrow opener deposits the seed between the shield and the convex side of the disc. The space is open from the end of the boot between the disc and shield to the bottom or lower end of the shield. The shield prevents the falling seed from becoming mixed with the loose earth and surface trash and insures its free passage to the bottom of the trench made by the disc. It will also do excellent work in highly cultivated soil that is free from trash.

The closed delivery single disc furrow opener has a closed boot, similar to a hoe furrow opener, which comes down at the rear edge of the disc and deposits the seed about two inches back of the disc. It does not plant the seed at as even a depth as either the open delivery single disc or the double disc, but deposits it at least eight inches in rear of the disc hub, and wherever it meets with an obstruction, rock or hard frozen soil the disc rises up and carries the boot with it, broadcasting the seed on the surface.

There are many styles of double discs, but the one that plants the seed under or slightly back of the disc axle, or hub, is the one to use, for that point is the deepest part of the furrow. The furrow opener that shoots the grain forward of this centre is to be avoided, for the reason that the seed reaches the ground before the furrow is fully formed, and it is, therefore, mixed with the soil as the seed trench is being made, causing what is termed "wavy" sowing.

The double disc type of opener tends to spread out the seed more than other kinds, so that each seed has a somewhat greater area from which to draw moisture. The hoe furrow opener or shovel opener does not penetrate the ground readily and clogs easier than any of the other types. The shoe opener does no better work, and rather than clog will run over trash and thus plant the seed at varying depths. In selecting a drill the bearings should be given careful inspection. They should be dust proof. The hard oiler must be considered superior to all others for this kind of work, as the oil can be forced into the bearing from the centre, and as it works out it carries all the dirt with it. It should have a well-braced seed box with steel hopper bottom to allow the seed to pass freely into the cups; strong frame and substantial wheels are important features. The distance between the furrow opener varies to some extent but six inches is the usual spacing. The seed tubes may be of rubber or of steel ribbon. The rubber tubes give good satisfaction, but are not durable if exposed to the weather. The steel ribbon tubes serve the purpose well, and if painted will last as long as the drill.—Jno. Evans, O. A. College, Guelph.

**MOTHERS!**

Watch your children's skins. As soon as you see the slightest trace of a rash or sore, apply Zam-Buk. This antiseptic balm will protect the sore place from infection, prevent it from spreading and healing soon follows.

Careful mothers always keep Zam-Buk on hand for their children's injuries—it ends pain so quickly and prevents any possibility of festering. Best for cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, ringworm, scalp sores, eczema and teething rash. All dealers 50c box.

**Zam-Buk**

Stationery at the Guide-Advocate.

**STORING VEGETABLES.**

How Farmers Living Near Towns Can Make Money.

If properly stored after harvest, vegetables can be made a source of considerable income to the farmer who is located near good-sized towns or cities. In such places a constantly increasing number of people are living in apartments and flats, where they have storage facilities for only small quantities of vegetables, or in houses heated by furnaces in the basement, making that part of the house too warm for the storage of vegetables. The automobile or motor truck has made it possible for the grower to get his vegetables to the dealer or consumer even in cold weather, especially if his machine is enclosed or is fitted with a heater.

Proper storage of the vegetables from harvest time until they are brought out for sale is a subject to which the grower must give particular attention, for on it the entire success of a winter-marketing program depends.

Where the grower plans to draw on his stock from time to time during the cold weather he must so store



An Outdoor Storage Cellar, Built Partly Underground, for Storing Garden Vegetables. It is Built of Concrete. Except the Entrance, Which is Frame, and is Frostproof. Where the Cold It Not Severe Less Protection Than is Shown Here is Needed.

his produce that portions of it can be removed without disturbing the remainder. Instead of putting all of one kind of vegetables in one pile it is advisable to make several smaller piles or to use various containers, such as boxes, barrels or baskets, each of which is adequately protected and can be removed with its contents without disturbing other stores. Where outdoor pits are used it may be desirable to introduce intervening walls or layers of earth at more frequent intervals than would be necessary in storing supplies merely for one family.

Beets, late cabbage, carrots, celery, onions, parsnips, potatoes, sweet potatoes, salsify, and turnips may be stored in their natural condition. Beans of various kinds, including the limas, may be stored dry. Good storage facilities exist in most farm houses, it being only necessary to make use of the cellar, the attic, or other parts of the dwelling, depending upon the character and amount of produce to be stored. Barrels, crates, boxes or bins may be used as containers for various vegetables, but movable containers are preferable to built-in bins because they are more easily cleaned. Outdoor storage cellars or caves are particularly desirable, for large quantities can be taken care of in convenient and inexpensive fashion.

In sections where low temperatures prevail it is necessary to insulate the storage cellar or house so that the vegetables will not freeze. The above-ground type of house much used in many sections of the north, has thick walls filled with sawdust or shavings. It is necessary that pains be taken to provide for proper ventilation. In many northern sections large storage cellars are built partly underground. Concrete storage cellars are coming into quite general use. Outdoor banks and pits are also familiar means employed to protect vegetables in cold weather. The conical pit is used commonly for such vegetables as potatoes, carrots, beets, turnips, salsify, parsnips, and heads of cabbage.

All vegetables which the farmer or truck raiser may desire to keep in stock for selling through the winter months do not require the same type of storage.

**Millions of Acres Awaiting.**

One hundred and twenty-eight million acres of surveyed farm land are awaiting settlers in Western Canada; 25,000,000 of these are still open for homestead entry. Of the 179,000,000 acres fit to farm in the 454,000,000 acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta 26,000,000 are under crop and 25,000,000 under live stock.

**Unkind Suggestion.**

The swan sings but one song—or so on good authority we've heard. Oh, how we wish some folks we know would imitate that gentle bird.

**What Was Her Nationality?**

It was at the sale of sugar and cornmeal which had been confiscated by revenue officers. An old lady (nationality unknown) was cautiously bidding upon a small sack of meal, and was meeting with opposition from a second lady equally cautious. The bids were raised five cents at a time until the sum of 50 cents had been reached. Then a lull occurred. Twice the auctioneer called the sum. Then as the old lady was reaching for her purchase a small boy beside her called "75 cents." Fiercely the old lady turned on him. "You're no Scot," she declared.

**"Poison Ivy."**

William Ivens, the former Methodist preacher, and one of the strike leaders on trial in Winnipeg, has acquired a nickname as a result of his "poisoned jury, poisoned judge and poisoned sentence" speech. "Poison Ivy" is the name by which the strike leader is now known to those who are following the trial. Ivens was charged with contempt of court as a result of his "poison" speech.

**Women and Asthma.**—Women are numbered among the sufferers from asthma by the countless thousands. In every climate they will be found, helpless in the grip of this relentless disease unless they have availed themselves of the proper remedy. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, despite its assurance of benefit, costs so little that it is within reach of all. It is the national remedy for asthma, far removed from the class of doubtful and experimental preparations. Your dealer can supply it.

**Move After Usain in Family.**

Of the inherited rover spirit of the wild people of Davao and their belief that the death of a member of the family is indicative of the will of Allah for them to change their homes, the bureau of forestry says:

"When someone dies in the house built on the land or homestead given to the head of a family, the entire family will move to some other place and in most cases the house is either burned or torn down and the land on which it was built is abandoned for some years. A wild bird of the pigeon family, locally known as alimukon, is the common god or fortune teller of the wild people of Davao. Unless this bird answers favorably to their supplications to go back to the old place, their old abode or abodes are either forever abandoned or left untouched for many years."

**Children at Play.**

You have but to go abroad for half an hour in pleasant weather, or to throw open your doors and windows on a Saturday afternoon, if you live anywhere in the neighborhood of a school house, or a vacant lot with here and there a patch of green or a dry place on it, and steal behind the curtains, or draw the blinds and let the fresh winds blow through and through the chambers of your heart for a few minutes, winnowing the dust and scattering the cobwebs that have gathered there while you were asleep, and lo, you will find it ringing with the voices of children at play, and all alive with the glimmering phantasmagoria of leap frog, prison base, or knock-up-and-catch.—John Neal.

No one need endure the agony of corns with Holloway's Corn Cure at hand to remove them.

**New Business Methods.**

Some new methods are being introduced into the northern fur trade, the most important, perhaps, being the substitution of a cash system for the time-honored bartering that has always been picturesque, but not always satisfactory. Much business will continue to be transacted at the northern posts in the old way, to which the Indian and half-breed trappers have become accustomed, but some of the traders have now adopted the plan of paying money for the furs, which puts the north more clearly on a par with the rest of the world. The trappers, it has been found, like to handle money, and in the end it comes back over the traders' counters for store goods. Incidentally, the wilderness folk are learning to talk in terms of dollars instead of beaver skins, which used to be the money standard of the north.

**His Difficulty.**

At a training camp during the war the officer of the day was making the rounds of the post. It was during challenging time. He seated himself on the corner post of a fence and waited for the sentry. The sentry, a raw recruit from the woods, came slowly up and stopped only a few feet from the O. D. After waiting in silence for a few moments the officer asked: "Well, what are you going to say?" "Durned if I know what to say," drawled the recruit. "If you were walking I'd say 'Halt!'"

**Small but Potent.**—Parnelle's Vegetable Pills are small, but they are effective in action. Their fine qualities as a corrector of stomach troubles are known to thousands and they are in constant demand everywhere by those who know what a safe and simple remedy they are. They need no introduction to those acquainted with them, but to those who may not know them they are presented as the best preparation on the market for disorders of the stomach.