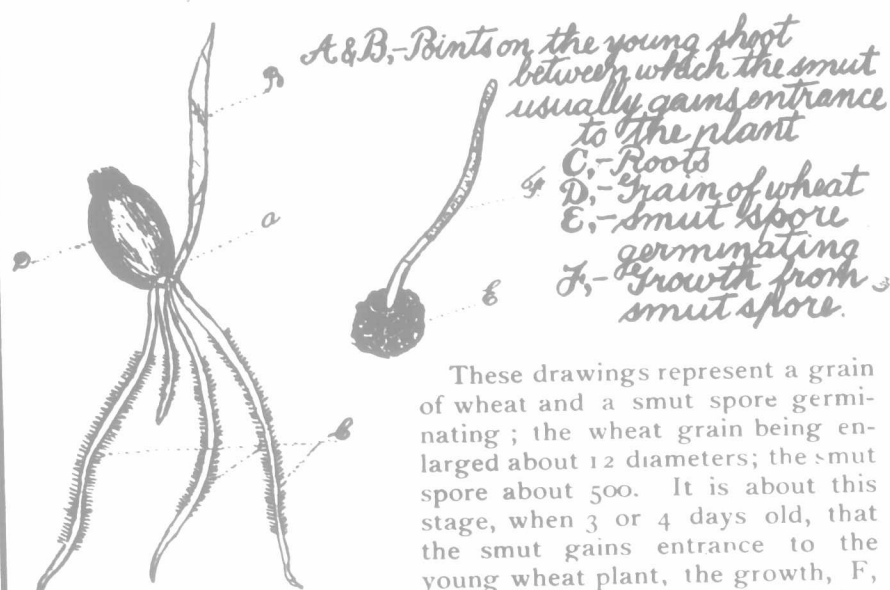


SMUT

and its attack upon grain



These drawings represent a grain of wheat and a smut spore germinating; the wheat grain being enlarged about 12 diameters; the smut spore about 500. It is about this stage, when 3 or 4 days old, that the smut gains entrance to the young wheat plant, the growth, F, penetrating the wheat sprout between A and B. After it enters the wheat plant the smut plant depends no longer on the spore for nourishment, but feeds entirely on the wheat plant. The next drawing will show how the smut grows in the wheat stem.

FORMALDEHYDE

KILLS THE SMUT SPORE.

Watch for the next drawings.
Pamphlet regarding smut mailed free on request to:

The Standard Chemical Co. of Toronto, Limited
MANNING CHAMBERS, TORONTO.

It Does More Work for You

Because the feed-opening will take larger charges of hay, because the compound leverage power is greater, because the sweep is shorter, enabling the plunger to give more strokes in a given time, the DAIN PULL-POWER HAY PRESS has much greater capacity than a push-power press.

With the DAIN the horses never complain of heavy draft. There is no pitman or other high obstruction for the horses to stumble over. There is no heavy rebound, no whipping of the tongue to make the horses necks sore, as with pitman-presses. The simplicity of the compound-leverage construction reduces the draft to the lowest degree. The DAIN is the easy hay press—easy on horses, easy on men.

You can set the DAIN PULL-POWER HAY PRESS quickly anywhere, as it does not need to be level. Because it delivers the bales towards the horses and away from the stack, it can be set at the centre, or at any part of the stack. Thus you do not have to fork the hay so many feet, as with presses you have to set at end of stack. You stand up all the time you are tying, too. Three men with the DAIN can do as much work as five with ordinary press.

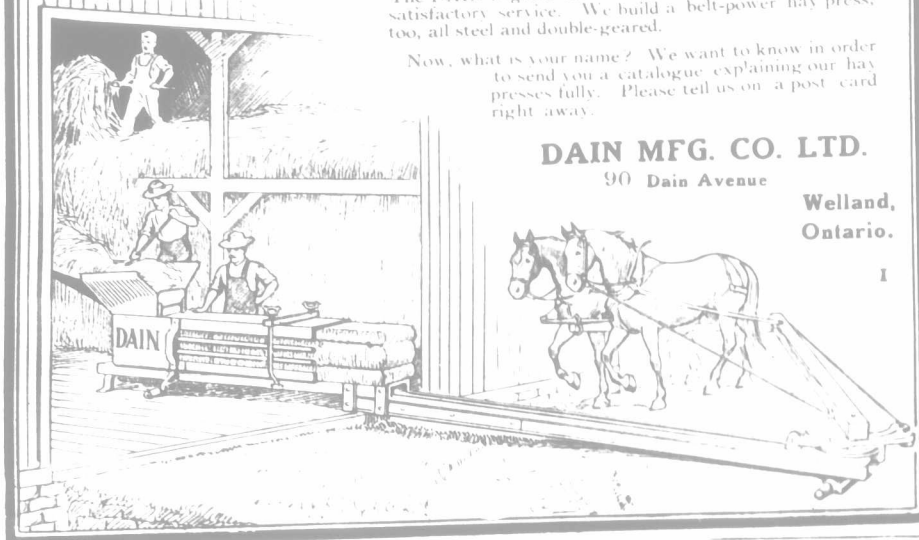
Dain Pull-Power Press

The DAIN has no delicate mechanism—no toggle joints, to get out of order. Neither will exposure to the weather cause it to warp, shrink or swell out of shape. It is practically all steel construction. The DAIN is good for more than a lifetime of steady, satisfactory service. We build a belt-power hay press, too, all steel and double-gear.

Now, what is your name? We want to know in order to send you a catalogue explaining our hay presses fully. Please tell us on a post card right away.

DAIN MFG. CO. LTD.
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MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

of all kinds, and are very clever in utilizing beads as stones. I have one in which blue beads are set in silver most artistically, and they have every appearance of turquoises. They imitate emeralds and rubies by the use of paint on the back of glass, and very effective it is. Again, they know all about our "gold-filled" rings, as they beat out the gold to a marvellous thinness, and use wax of some kind as a filling. I discovered this when wishing to have a gold Indian ring enlarged. When the jeweller tried to solder in a piece the wax melted! The silver rings from India are very pretty; one of them I have has three tiny little silver bells attached to it. The Chinese have rings of all descriptions and materials. A friend recently sent me a thumb ring from China. It is very like a thick tailor's thimble, with a hole in the top and tapered, and is made of horn. Their use sprang out of compliment to the great and famous General Kwang Ti, who substituted a bamboo ring for the glove worn by archers, and thus increased the accuracy of the aim. He was presented by the Emperor with one made after the pattern of his bamboo one, but of that precious stone, jade. The Emperor wore one as a further sign of favor, and thus the fashion was set. The Chinese also wear split rings, made of various metals. One I have is made of silver, and is not split like our key-rings, but one end flaps over the other, so that it will give to the size of the finger. In Stockholm I bought a ring worn by the Swedish peasant women. It is a massive silver gilt affair, and has three little silver rings attached to it, about an eighth of an inch in diameter; each ring represented the birth of a child. So one might go on and refer to the rings of other nations; to the rings made to contain poison for their owner's consumption when desirable or necessary, or to be pricked into an enemy's hand; to those worn as preventatives against disease; to those blessed by kings against the "falling sickness"; to the motto rings now coming again into fashion; to rings used as weapons of defence and those supposed to possess magic properties both for good and bad luck. The custom of giving rings set with a stone indicating the natal month is a very pleasing, thoughtful and poetical one, and such gifts bear with them the truth of Charles Lamb's well-known saying: "Presents, I often say, endear Absents."

The fingers on which rings are worn vary in many nations. The Chinese, as I have shown, have their thumb rings; the Ancient Britons had them as well, it is said. The Germans are the only nation, so far as I have been able to observe, who wear them on the first finger. In that country, too, it is customary for married men to wear rings; a custom which some ladies in the United States are trying to get introduced into their country in order to prevent the mischief caused by married men flirting! It is said that in Germany there is a meaning attached to the manner in which a man wears a ring: if on the first finger of the left hand he wishes to marry; on the second if he is engaged to be married; if married on the third; and should he wish to remain single on the fourth. The old idea that the wedding ring is worn on the third finger because a vein runs from it to the heart is of course a wrong one. The custom arose from the priest putting it first on the thumb, saying, "In the name of the Father"; on the forefinger, "In the name of the Son"; on the second, "In the name of the Holy Ghost," and on the third, saying, "Amen," and there it stayed.

Precious stones, with all their deeply interesting stories, do not come exactly within the scope of this article, but I should just like to mention a pretty idea connected with that beautiful but grossly maligned stone, the opal. It is said that a woman's heart was once imprisoned in a milk-white stone, and the throb of its passion and its pain shone through the half opaque surface, and made it dart and flash and flutter with flame color and rose and violet and golden hues. Sometimes it beat high with hope and it was radiant with light; frequently sorrow oppressed it and its rays were falter and less glowing. The ancients called it the opal or eye stone

and credited it with many virtues, including purity and courage—quite the reverse opinion held by many superstitious people very wrongly to-day.

There are many other aspects of the question which could be touched upon, but enough has been said, it is hoped, to show that it is full of interest. Every ring has a story. Think of this when you see them on someone's hands. Weave your own stories about them if you like; it will do you no harm so long as they are kindly ones. Each ring of mine is full of associations; some particularly of tender thoughts of their givers now gone, alas! from this world forever; but the gentle pressure of these gifts sometimes seems to me when I am wearing them, and thinking deeply and quietly of them, to almost realize Ten-nyson's sad words:

"But, oh! for the touch of a vanished hand";

and the Genii of the Rings almost to call up—

"The sound of a voice that is still."

Among other unpleasant uses for rings are those for cheating at cards. One device is called the "ring hold out." A small wire clip or spring is attached to a ring and the card inserted in this, and by it retained in the hand. These clips and springs are usually painted flesh color. A mirror ring is another dodge, a large signet ring being used, which, during the course of play, is swung round so that the signet faces the palm. The signet then swings open on a pivot hinge and discloses a tiny magnifying mirror beneath. By the aid of this mirror the majority of the cards can be detected as dealt; or, at least, aces and court cards can be distinguished from the cards of lower value, which is the chief object sought.

News of the Week.

Algonquin Park is to be enlarged by 32 square miles.

A rigid censorship of moving pictures in Ontario is under consideration of the Legislature.

Official sanction has been given to J. A. McCurdy to bring in mail by aeroplane from a vessel 50 miles out at sea to New York.

Lord Morley has resigned his position as Secretary of State for India, and is succeeded by Lord Crewe. Mr. Lewis Harcourt is the new Secretary for the Colonies.

Opposition to the foundation of a Canadian navy was a prime cause of the Nationalist victory in the election of Mr. Gilbert for Drummond-Arthabaska, Que., last week.

The Duke of Connaught opened the first Parliament of South Africa on November 4th. General Botha is the Premier, and Viscount Gladstone the Governor-General, of the new confederation.

GOSSIP.

At an auction sale on October 25th, of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, at Storm Lake, Iowa, from the herds of L. H. Lamar and H. L. Cantine, 34 head sold for an average of \$209.80. The highest price was \$529, for the seven-year-old cow, Blackbird of Cherokee 13th.

At a sale of Percherons at Whitehall, Ill., October 26th, property of W. S. Corsa, 47 head sold for an average of \$728. The highest price for a stallion was \$1,600, two others making \$1,500 and \$1,200. The highest for a female was \$1,100, and three others sold for \$1,000 to \$1,025 each. J. C. Drewry, of Cowley, Alberta, purchased five mares, at prices ranging from \$700 to \$880. At Clinton, Ill., October 13th, nine two-year-old Percheron mares sold for an average of \$700.