

precious Corner. Wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success.
ALMA McCUTCHEON (age 9).
Croton, Ont.

Another Country Cousin.

I have been thinking about writing to "The Farmer's Advocate" for the Children's Corner for some time. I live on a farm, four miles from Cobourg, with my grandma, grandpa, aunts, and little brother. My brother and I go to school regularly. We have a mile and three-quarters to go. I am in the Senior Third class, and my brother is in the Junior Third. We have been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" for two years, and like it very much. I am reading Glengarry School Days, and think it is very interesting.

VERA FLAHERTY (age 12).
Brookside, Ont.

A New Cousin.

We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" since Christmas, and I like the Children's Corner very much; in fact, I could not do without it. I tried for the Third Book at Christmas, and passed. I have three cats and two dogs for pets. Last Tuesday was my birthday, and I had a party and had

some of my schoolmates. Some of the girls could play and sing, and we had a very pleasant time playing games. Four of the girls stayed all night and went to school with me next day. I have taken twenty-six music lessons. I have not taken now for a while, but I am going to start soon.

ALICE DORLAND (aged 10).
Wooler, Ontario.

A Little Girl's Pets.

I thought I would write and tell you about some of my pets. I have a two-year-old heifer. I like her the best. I feed her, and milk her night and morning. She is very quiet. I also milk five other cows. I feed a great many little pigs. I also help to feed the cows. We have a great many cows to look after. I go to school, and I am in the Fourth Book. I can speak French. I have two brothers, and a sister older than I, and a little sister younger. She is eight years old, and she milks three cows. We have a lot of horses and colts.

MARGARET A. BODDEN (age 12).
Monte Bello, Que.

Will not some other children write about their pets, and how they take care of them?
C. D.



Some time ago "A New Brunswick Girl," I think it was, suggested that we have a reunion of the Chatterers, and I spoke of carrying the idea out for Empire Day. But just here arose a difficulty. How was it possible to have a reunion of all our members? "Just for fun" for over a year I had kept a record of the names of Ingle Nook contributors; there were over 200. How many had found their way to the Chimney Corner before that I had not the slightest way of knowing—and how to get all of those scores on the grandstand at once was the problem. Clearly weeding must be done somewhere, so I decided to ask just those who had begun writing prior to 1905—the pioneers—to write for our 24th of May number—Cheerupodist, Aunt Libbie, Busybody, Helponabit, Linda D., New Brunswick Girl, Busy Bee, New Ontario Boy, Polly, Shamrock, Wrinkles, Agnes Hisey, Cousin Bee, Blacklocks (who thought I was a man, oh! Blacklocks, I haven't forgotten you), M. H., R. O. (who told us about her outdoor cosy-corners), Chatterbox, and a host of others.

Now, how to get all of these letters in! That was another question. Clearly, the letters must be short—just a few lines to tell us where you are, what you are doing, anything you like, in short, that can be squeezed or boiled into a small space.

Now, then, old-timers, for just one issue the field is all yours. Write us right away, will you, so that all the letters may be here by about May 17th, then all can appear in our Empire Day number.

Now, don't forget. And be sure to mark your letter, "Empire Day Contribution," so there will be no danger of its getting mixed in with any other bunch.
DAME DURDEN.
"The Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

The Spring Brings Busy Bee Out.

How do you do! Dame Durden and Chatterers.—The muse has visited me, so I will not waste time on preliminaries. As I was house-cleaning—yes, house-cleaning—yesterday, I thought "why not write to the Ingle Nook and give a suggestion or two regarding this particular work for the benefit of those who have not yet caught these ideas." So I hastened to send my inspiration on, even though only one or two are benefited by it.

A clean cotton bag pinned with strong safety pins over the broom, for cleaning walls and ceiling. The four sides of the bag can be used.

Household ammonia I find better even than coal oil for cleaning paint and window-glass.

Try this form of economy: If your window shades are soiled and worn, rip out the old hem (after taking shade off roller), trim the upper edge, and use it for lower edge, with fresh hem; then tack on roller, and you will be proud of results, as I was when I did mine three years ago, and they ought to last as long again. The shades can be cleaned sometimes with ammonia, gasoline, etc. In any case they can be wiped off with a damp cloth. By the way, where are the more ancient shades of the Ingle Nook? We all welcome the newcomers, but we wonder what has become of the first correspondents.

Hello, Cousin Bee! Surely you have been buried beneath your pile of mending. You will soon have to come forth, for house-cleaning time is here.

Do we not all feel like applauding "Jack's Wife" for her splendid suggestion, and for her courage in making it? We shall all benefit by her thoughtfulness. Now, I think the only thing "The Farmer's Advocate" needs is a column on etiquette, eh? Then it would be about right.

Can anyone tell me what to combine with rotten-stone to make it work on nickel, steel, etc., as a polisher or cleaner?

Really, I must conclude, there are so many things I would say. I fear this is already too lengthy, but sometimes a veritable "chatterer" is BUSY BEE.
Lanark Co., Ont.

The answer to your question will depend somewhat on what the article to be polished is. For cleaning engines, rotten-stone and engine or kerosene oil is used. We scarcely suppose you want to clean an engine, but the same method might do for other things. For polishing iron and steel, Scientific American gives the following methods: (1) Rub down with emery of constantly increasing fineness; then moisten with alcohol or water, and polish with Vienna lime, rouge, or tin putty. (2) Use tin putty and hartshorn triturated in alcohol. Apply with soft leather. For nickel, the method recommended is to use chalk, mixed with tallow; while for nickel-plated goods, the following methods are given: (1) Take equal parts of precipitated iron carbonate and prepared chalk. Mix. When used, add a small quantity of alcohol, and apply with chamois. (2) Mix rouge with a little fresh lard. Apply with a piece of buckskin, using as little as

Three Eminent Benefactors of Humanity.



Louis Pasteur,
b. 1822; d. 1895.



Lord Joseph Lister,
b. 1827; still living.



Dr. D. M. Coonley,
b. 1842; still living.

The discoveries of Louis Pasteur marked the beginning of a new era in the treatment of disease. Before that time medical practice consisted largely of blind experiment and quackery, without any scientific basis to rest upon. Pasteur proved what some others had hinted at, viz., the Germ Theory of disease. He found and proved by rigid experiment that simple fermentation, such as the souring of milk, was not a mere chemical process as had been supposed, but was caused by the action of minute living organisms which have since been known as bacteria. These bacteria belong to the vegetable kingdom, being infinitely small plants which can be seen only by the aid of a powerful microscope. From fermentation to putrefaction is but a step, and Pasteur found that what was true of fermentation was also true of all festering, inflammations and other forms of putrefaction, viz., that they were the result of the operations of these minute plants called microbes or bacteria. He further found that each particular disease was caused by its own peculiar microbe, that these microbes had various ways of getting into the system, and that certain chemicals, carbolic acid for instance, were fatal to those producing fermentation and putrefaction. Among the further achievements of Pasteur and his pupils may be mentioned the treatment of anthrax in cattle, the treatment for hydrophobia, and the antitoxin for diphtheria, the latter being developed by Dr. Roux, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, and Von Behring, of Berlin. It must be remembered that Pasteur was not a physician, and so during all the earlier years of his labors and discoveries he had to contend with the prejudice of the medical profession. Two eminent physicians in other lands, however, were convinced of the truth of his discoveries as soon as they were announced, and each at once set to work to apply them to relieve the diseases with which they were most familiar. These two men were Dr. Joseph Lister, of Great Britain (now Lord Lister, Surgeon to His Majesty King Edward VII), and Dr. Dwight M. Coonley, of the United States.

Dr. Lister was a surgeon. Adopting Pasteur's discovery that certain substances, including carbolic acid, were fatal to the microbes which produced fermentation, he commenced using these chemicals in treating the wounds of his patients. He also took means to prevent these microbes from gaining access to the wounds, and in a very short time he found the mortality from these wounds was reduced from 45% to less than 12%. Lord Lister has been well named the Father of Antiseptic Surgery.

For several years before this time Dr. Coonley had devoted his entire attention to the various diseases known in a general way as Women's Disorders. He had found in every case of these troubles that there existed a congested condition of some of the womanly organs. This soon developed inflammation, etc., showing that the microbes were at work. He had become convinced of the futility of attempting to reach this condition by taking medicine into the stomach, but upon the announcement of Pasteur's discovery he intuitively reached the same conclusion as did Lister, viz., that the rational treatment consisted in applying to the seat of the trouble a chemical substance that will destroy the microbes causing the disease. The ordinary antiseptics, including carbolic acid, could not be employed, as they would injure the delicate membranes they would come in contact with, but he finally developed a powerful antiseptic which was absolutely fatal to the microbes, and at the same time would not in anywise injure the tissues or membranes to which it was applied. Going still further, he combined with this antiseptic material a concentrated vitalizing nerve food which when absorbed strengthened the debilitated nerves, thus making the combination an ideal remedy for these disorders. This was the original Local or Applied Treatment for Women's diseases. It was called Orange Lily, and by this name it is still known. The success of this antiseptic method of treating women's disorders has been quite as marked as the success of the antiseptic surgery of Lister; in fact, so uniformly favorable have been the results of its use (Dr. Coonley has a record of over 200,000 cures) that it has been adopted in their practice by thousands of the more prominent physicians in all the English-speaking countries of the world.

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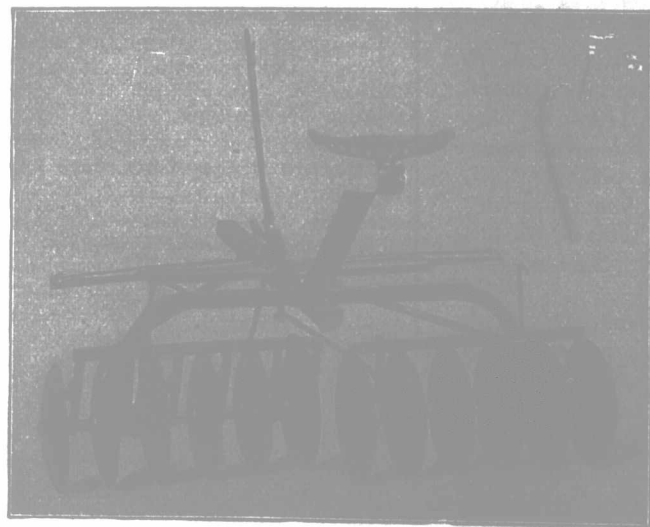
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