

FARMINGTON

Clarence S. Darrow's "Idyl of Boyhood"
SECOND EDITION

The success of "Farmington" is the kind that lasts, and it is expected to run into many more editions in the years to come.

From "THE DIAL"

"Farmington" is not a book to be taken from the public library, or even to be borrowed from an obliging friend. It is a book to own—to read by the winter's fire, and re-read under a summer tree; a book to be kept on the shelf where the oldest favorites live. It is a book for boys, for women—but above all, it is a book for men who have once been boys."

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A. C. McCLURG & CO.,
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bottom finished with a three-inch straight ruffle of the same.

To remove inkstains from linen goods, soak the spots in sour milk overnight, then wash out in strong soap suds made with pure soap. If the inkstains are quite fresh, they can usually be removed by washing in milk and water, and rinsing in vinegar and water.

To clean a porcelain or metal bath tub, have the tub dry, then rub lightly with a flannel cloth or a piece of old knit underwear which has been dampened with coal oil. This will remove every bit of foreign matter, and should then be briskly rubbed with a piece of clean dry cloth, which will complete the task.

To remove rust from nickel, try this: Cover the spot with oil or fat of any kind, and let it stand for a day or two, then rub with a rag wet with ammonia. If the rust is too deep to remove in this way, touch the spots with diluted muriatic acid, being careful not to get the acid on the nickel or on your hands, then wash off the nickel and polish with whiting.

To freshen carpets that are not much used or only dusty, get a pail of lukewarm water, and to two gallons of water allow a tablespoonful of household ammonia. Dip a clean flannel cloth in this, wring out as dry as possible and wipe the carpet across the width, a yard at a time, rinsing out the cloth frequently, also changing the water as often as it gets dirty-looking. After this is done, go over it with a dry, clean cloth, rubbing until all dampness is removed.

Paint splashes may be removed from window panes by a very hot solution of soda applied with a bit of flannel. For cleaning windows add a tablespoonful of ammonia to a pint of clear warm water, wring out of this a cloth and rub glass and sash, then wipe dry with a clean, dry cloth. Polish with old paper.

Cimex Lectularius

That is what the entomologists call it, but the disgusted housewife shortens both the name and the life of the vile encroacher whenever it is in her power to do so. As this is the season and the month in which active warfare against its kind should commence, quite a few friends have sent in "sure" methods for its extermination, and, having fought many victorious battles, myself, along the lines laid down, I have "boiled down" the many methods into one whole, and have given you the best of each. If you are particular and persistent, there is no possibility of failure, but you must show no quar-

ters to the enemy, once you have begun.

As to the time—March is conceded by all to be the proper time for the beginning of the end; some claim that the first great onslaught must take place on or about the 17th of March, while others insist on that day, itself; others still urge the dark of the March moon—this year about the 27th. But the main thing is to begin early enough so that no further egg-laying can be done, and that the eggs in storage, together with any survivor of the winter, may be destroyed. Now is the time to begin marshaling your forces and gathering up your ammunition, for the foe is anything but easy to entirely route.

"The Little Brown Bug."

In the beginning, see that your room is thoroughly cleaned. If it is to be papered, see that the nail holes and any crevices are filled with putty, or something similar—hard soap will do, but not so well. See that the paper is carefully pasted down everywhere, and that it laps down on the base board and out onto the window and door casings. If there is any broken plaster, this should be patched before the paper is put on, either with plaster, or by having a cloth pasted over it. If it is not to be papered anew, patch every broken place in the paper, however small, and fill every crack in and about the wood work. If you can give the walls and ceiling a good whitewashing, with lime whitewash, or even calomine, letting the lime leak down between the baseboard and the wall, it will repay the trouble. Scald the floor with boiling water in which has been dropped a few spoonfuls of carbolic acid, letting it get well into the cracks of the floor. If it is an upper room, the floor may be simply washed, using the water as plentifully as possible without ruining the ceiling below, but use the carbolic acid plentifully.

If your room is not badly infested, this will be all that is needed, at the time, but if the former tenant—or your own carelessness, has allowed the pests to take possession, you must fumigate with sulphur. This must be done thoroughly, to be effective, and this is a good way to do it: Remove everything that the fumes will hurt, leaving only the bedding and the bed furniture. Close the windows and doors, and stuff all cracks with rags, making the room as air-tight as possible. If the room is large, have three old iron vessels, setting on different sides of the room. If the room is small, two will do. Place damp earth in the bottoms of each, and on this lay a few coals of fire—first having set the pots on a brick, or other non-combustible foundation; then put a pound of brimstone (not flour of sulphur) on the coals in each kettle, holding a folded towel, wrung from cold water, over the mouth and nostrils while watching to see that it does not die out or burn too fiercely at first. As soon as all is safe leave the room, closing the door tightly, and leave it for twenty-four hours. When you open the door, next day, have the towel over the mouth and open a window as quickly as possible, leaving the room to air. If you have used enough sulphur, and the room was closed tightly, you can rest satisfied that you have wrought a good work; business will not be resumed by the old tenants at once. If there are closets, these should be fumigated, also. Sulphur candles can be had for ten to twenty cents each, and are satisfactory. The main thing is to have the room air-tight, and use plenty of brimstone.

Cleaning The Bedding

Iron bedsteads and springs with iron frames, or spiral springs give no hiding place to bedbugs. But even these must need care, which is easily given. For the old fashioned wooden steads with wooden slats, there is nothing bet-

ter than a strong solution of alcohol and corrosive sublimate. This is a deadly poison, and care must be taken not to get it into the mouth, or into scratches on the hands, and it must be kept out of reach of careless hands. For this reason, many object to using it, but an application of it given thoroughly every week for three weeks, then twice a month for two months, will certainly relieve the worst cases. It is a disinfectant. Apply by means of a small can with a spring bottom—any oil can will do, but it can be used only once, as the mixture will eat holes in it. Use freely on the bedsteads and around the wood work of the room. Gasoline is excellent, and can be applied by a spring bottom oil can into every possible harbor, and even upon the mattresses with no possible stain. Really good insect powder is an excellent thing, and can be had of reliable drug houses in full strength for about 35c to 50c a pound. This can be blown into every crack and crevice with an inexpensive insect powder-gun, and will prove effective.

Before applying any of these remedies, take the bedsteads and springs out of doors and wash them clean. Water will injure varnish, and care should be taken to protect this; but wherever hot water can be used on either, pour boiling brine, or strong solution of alum water, hot, into all possible hiding places. After this is dry, fill all holes or rough, or splintered places on either bedstead, slats or framework of springs with putty, or some other filling equally applicable. Any crevices about the joints should also be filled. Wash all bedding—ticks, quilts, comforts, spreads, and cases which can be washed, and give everything else regular airings or sunnings out of doors. Then, fill all places where the insect could find a resting place with strong insect powder, or slacked lime, and, if your room is free from bugs, and you exercise ordinary vigilance to keep it so, you can rest in peace, and the remembrance of your murderous efforts will be a "sweet savor" to your nostrils.

Persistent Warfare

Do not delude yourself with the thought that the spring extermination is sufficient to insure freedom for the rest of the year. You will need to "go gunning" for them at least once a week, so long as the weather is warm, even though you are sure you have seen the last of the foe, it is as well to be sure, by daily observation. Vermin is often carried from house to house in visitors' clothes, and in many houses the wraps of visiting friends are laid on the beds or chairs, and their unsuspected passengers change to permanent quarters very rapidly. Often, one climbs onto us while riding in the street cars, or sitting in public places, or while visiting a friend who is not over watchful, and before we realize it, we have a perfect colony of them to again fight. But, whatever you do, do not allow yourself to acknowledge defeat, for there is scarcely another thing so disgusting, unless it be the bedbug's cousin, the kitchen cockroach. There is no excuse for harboring this vile thing.

All bedding should be given an airing, in the sunshine, if possible, every dry day, if only by tossing over chairs before an open window in the room; but an outdoor airing is by far the best, and should be given two or three times a week. Leave your bedroom windows open as much as possible, and prevent the "bed room smell" by removing all offensive exhalations. Air the mattresses well.

A Mountain of Iron

A mountain which is said to be the most remarkable in the world is situated in the state of Durango, Mexico. It certainly has a claim to this reputa-

VERY FEW PEOPLE

Are Free From Some Form of Indigestion.

Very few people are free from some form of indigestion, but scarcely two will have the same symptoms.

Some suffer most directly after eating, bloating from gas in stomach and bowels, others have heartburn or sour risings, still others have palpitation of heart, headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder blades, some have extreme nervousness, as in nervous dyspepsia.

But whatever the symptoms may be, the cause in all cases of indigestion is the same, that is, the stomach for some reason fails to properly and promptly digest what is eaten.

This is the whole story of stomach troubles in a nutshell. The stomach must have rest and assistance and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both by supplying those natural digestives which every weak stomach lacks, owing to the failure of the peptic glands in the stomach to secrete sufficient acid and pepsin to thoroughly digest and assimilate the food eaten.

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or other wholesome food, and this claim has been proven by actual experiment, which anyone can perform for himself in the following manner: Cut a hard boiled egg into very small pieces, as it would be if masticated; place the egg and two or three of the tablets in a bottle or jar containing warm water heated to 98 degrees (the temperature of the body) and keep it at this temperature for three and one-half hours, at the end of which time the egg will be as completely digested as it would have been in the healthy stomach of a hungry boy.

The point of this experiment is that what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do to the egg in the bottle they will do to the egg or meat in the stomach and nothing else will rest and invigorate the stomach so safely and effectually. Even a little child can take Stuart's Tablets with safety and benefit if its digestion is weak and the thousands of cures accomplished by regular daily use are easily explained when it is understood that they are composed of vegetable essences, aseptic, pepsin, diastase and Golden Seal, which mingle with the food and digest it thoroughly, giving the overworked stomach a chance to recuperate.

Dieting never cures Dyspepsia neither do pills and cathartic medicines, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines.

When enough food is eaten and promptly digested there will be no constipation, nor in fact will there be disease of any kind because good digestion means good health in every organ.

The merit and success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are world-wide and they are sold at the moderate price of 50 cents for full sized package in every drug store in the United States and Canada, as well as in Europe.

tion, for it is 2,000 feet high, about three-quarters of a mile in thickness at the base, and is almost solid iron. Naturally, it has been the dream of iron manufacturers ever since its discovery to lease the mountain and so work it. But this the government has refused to let them do till quite recently, when a contract was signed between it and some New York capitalists for the operation and development of the mountain on a partnership basis. The ore obtained from this mountain is said to yield about 87 per cent pure iron.—Kansas City Journal.

AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Painkiller CURES
COUGHS
PERRY DAVIS' SORE THROAT