

To the Public in General and the School Boards of the County in Particular:

The undersigned is the sole agent for the famous Smith Sanitary Heaters, Bubble Fountains, Chemical Closets, Sanitary Desks, and in fact everything needed in a school room. These Heaters and Chemical Closets are adapted to private residences, public halls, churches, etc.

All of the above are guaranteed, as their name implies; and this guarantee is backed by \$1,000,000.

Correspondence is solicited.

GEO. M. RAINES, Agent,
Box 378, Farmington, Mo.

WHY NOT GET A PUREBRED BULL?

This question was answered by the dairymen of Webster county about a year ago. They found it had been costing them \$19.75 a year each for the service of a "scrub" bull, while each man had a "scrub" bull round his place. After organizing a co-operative bull association it cost them only \$5.50 a year each for the use of a \$260 bull, and in addition they have only seven bulls to maintain while before organizing they had eighteen.

The Webster county dairymen had been getting along as best they could with "scrub" bulls, each feeling that he could not afford to pay the price of a high-grade bull. They came to the point, however, where they realized they could not improve their herds until they stocked up with some well-bred bulls. Then, to answer their need, thirty-eight Jersey breeders met and formed a Jersey bull association. They divided themselves into seven well arranged communities, or "blocks," and purchased a bull for each "block."

In selecting their bulls these men determined to be satisfied only with the best. One of their bulls is a son of the Imported Jap; another is a grandson of Springfield Owl's Eva with a record of 1241 pounds of butter (80 per cent basis), and the rest are equally well bred. The average records of the dams of these bulls for four generations back is 622 pounds of butter, showing that they carry some of the best breeding to be had.

When one thinks of an animal of this breeding he immediately has visions of a fortune tied up in a bull. And yet these men bought their bulls by simply levying an assessment of \$6 each on a man wished to breed to them. As has been stated, these seven communities purchased seven bulls. Every two years the bulls are alternated in numerical order among the community. So that with the original cost price a man has the use of such a bull for as long a time as these bulls are serviceable.

But the economy of bull service is only a minor point in comparison with other advantages these men are deriving. Through the use of these bulls they are building up their herds to a much more profitable standard. More than this, most of them are working gradually into the purebred business and are building toward a strong Jersey center. In this way, as a community, they can advertise and attract buyers that no individual could ever hope to do.

This county has made a move that any other community can do just as well, with this or any other breed of dairy cattle. It is a practical business proposition that works and it works to the advantage of all concerned. And again the question occurs "Why not get a purebred bull when you can have one for less than a 'scrub'?" The Extension Service of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture will help any group of farmers to make the right start.

For a Sprained Ankle

As soon as possible after the injury is received get a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment and follow the plain printed directions which accompany the bottle. Obtainable everywhere.

Cramps!

Says Mrs. Frank Hager, of Carbondale, Ill.: "I was suffering terrible cramps and pains each month. I had used... but it didn't give any permanent relief. The pains came back on me just the same as before. After taking Cardui, I was entirely relieved from the pains, and have never been bothered with them since."

TAKE

Cardui

The Woman's Tonic

Cardui should help you as it did Mrs. Hager, as it has helped thousands of other women who suffered from the pains and discomforts from which women suffer. Many medical authorities prescribe the ingredients of which Cardui is composed for the female troubles for which it is recommended. Why not try it for your trouble?

All Druggists

EB9

COUNTY SCHOOL NOTES

The following is a list of the pupils of the Doe Run schools recently receiving attendance certificates from this office:

Ruby Banister, Lucy Banister, Earl Roy Burch, Chester Holly, Russell Baugh, Donald Hammors, Leon Beck, James Eaves, Doris Parks, Ernest Kassenbaum, Lester Chapman, Ross Christopher, Helen Wood, Beauford Sheets, Ruth Banister, Raymond Antoine, Leeman Gruner, Allen Parks, Beanie Zimmerman, Nellie Eaves, Arlene Sheets, Olga Hammors, George Self, Edgar O'Sullivan, Russell Parks, Theoclia Reed, Lois Wood, Ila Beck, Loretta Osborne, Viola Beck, Bessie Cleveland, Oneida Boswell, Lee O'Sullivan, Earl Kassenbaum, Paul Gruner.

Additional deductions from the rural school survey follow:
"Little progress has been made in the rural schools. It has been said that should Rip Van Winkle wake up in a modern barn he would realize that he had slept 150 years; but should his waking take place in the average Missouri rural school he would turn over to finish his nap.

"To bring about improvement in Missouri's rural schools, there must be agitation, education and determination. The people must be stimulated to want better rural schools and to be willing to pay for them. No one will doubt that the rural schools of Missouri have made advancement, but the progress on the whole has been so slow that when compared with other things about us they appear to have gone backward. There are a few wonderful and inspiring illustrations of what rural schools have done, under good leadership, to reorganize and vitalize the life of a whole community. But these are mere instances. The facts are that the rural school situation in Missouri, as well as in every other State, is far from what it ought to be.

"Certainly we are all agreed that the country school house, out buildings, surroundings, the school equipment, decoration, light, water, heating, and sanitation are not only far from perfect, but, on the whole, are wretchedly bad.

"The teacher ought to be a part of the life of the community; but she is not. Often she is city raised and city taught, with little or no interest in the affairs of her community. In forty-three per cent of the cases she goes out to her school Monday mornings and back to town on Friday nights or out each morning and back at night.

"The children should be taught in terms of home problems and homemaking. At present the rural school exerts little influence on the social or business life of the community, schools being regarded as something apart from real life.

"We all know how eagerly the child starts to school, how anxious he is to learn, and we all know that somewhere between the first and sixth grades, sometimes as early as in the fourth grade, he loses this enthusiasm. "What is the reason? Why does all the enthusiasm, the desire, the interest dwindle until it requires coaxing, bribing, scolding, and even the threatening of compulsory education laws to keep the pupil in school until he reaches his fourteenth year?"

"Why? Because he sees no connection between what we are teaching him at school and the life around him. "Life is made up of problems. The boy wants to begin to work out some of the problems which come up in his every-day life. He wants to get started on his life's work. He wants to get busy.

"Give the boy real things to do. Let him begin to solve real problems, let him learn how to manage, how to rotate crops to produce enough to pay the rent or the interest on his investment. Let the girl learn how to keep house, cook, manage the affairs of the home.

"If the school work is of the right character, and the school under the guidance of a capable teacher, there will be real interest taken in the school work.

"We don't need to have poor schools. The rural school can be the real life of the community, and will be some day. But that "some day" will depend upon you—not someone else—but you."

J. CLYDE AKERS,
County Supt. of Schools.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Directors of the St. Francois County Building & Loan Association, at a regular meeting on Monday, March 10th, 1919, whereby the said Board of Directors did authorize a publication of this notice to the Stockholders of said Association for the purpose of calling a meeting of said stockholders together on Monday, June 9th, 1919, in the office of the Secretary of the said Association, on the north side of the public square, in Farmington, Missouri, the object of which is to vote on the question of increasing the capital stock of said Association from \$300,000.00 to \$500,000.00. Meeting will be convened at 9 o'clock a. m. HENRY W. MANLEY, Pres. OSCAR L. HAILE, Secretary. April 4, 1919.

MISSOURI CROPS, MAY, 1919

Jefferson City, Mo., May 12.—That the condition of wheat in Missouri is holding well at 101 per cent of normal upon the 4,217,500 acres going toward harvest, indicating a yield of 71,423,000 bushels, is the joint report of E. A. Logan and Jewell Mayes, of the U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates and State Board of Agriculture.

In St. Francois county the acreage of wheat seeded last fall was 25,820 acres; the abandoned acreage, 5 per cent. In 1918 the twine requirements were 1.75 pounds per acre. Condition of wheat to be harvested, 92 per cent. Spring sowing and planting, 68 per cent completed. Pasture, 73 per cent. Oats, 89 per cent. Potatoes, 87 per cent.

The abandonment of six-tenths of 1 per cent of the seeded acreage, 4,243,000, is the smallest in years. The acreage going towards harvest is 37 per cent more than last year, with a prospect for a yield of 38 per cent more than 1918. The present condition of 101 per cent is the best May condition since 1901, when it was 102 with final return of 15.9 bushels per acre. The farm value of 71,423,000 bushels, at the Government guarantee, is \$157,844,830.

The present condition of wheat has been exceeded but once and equalled but twice in the last 37 years. During these years the final outcome at harvest was the same as the May indications for 2 years, greater for 9, and less for 26 years. Following these years, wheat may be expected to lose about 8 points from May to harvest, resulting in 15.8 bushels per acre and a yield of 66,636,500 bushels. Last May was 95 per cent. Wheat lost two points during the past month, due to three weeks' drouth in the southern and eastern portions of the state, with frost and freezing at scattering points. Wheat is rank, with danger from lodging but the present cool weather checks growth. The outlook is exceedingly good with plenty of moisture to carry the crop through to harvest. Insects almost wholly absent. Harvest will be earlier than usual, as heading will soon begin. Straw will be heavy, requiring a larger amount of twine than usual. Upon the basis of 2.11 pounds per acre for 1918, requirements will be 3,898,900 pounds.

The acreage of hay 94 per cent of 1918 and the condition is 87 per cent. Prospects good in the northwest and north central, and poor throughout the middle sections to very bad in the southwest. The portion of 1918 crop on hand is 9 per cent, or 242,100 tons, less than half May, 1918.

Plowings is 76 per cent completed against 34 April 1st and 80 per cent for 1918. Spring seeding and planting is 62 per cent completed against 50 per cent for 1918 and 10 year average. In the northwest section spring work has been retarded by heavy rains and continued cool weather, and by drouth in the eastern and southern sections. Pasture is 86 per cent normal, with the fine grazing in the northwest and blue grass heading with good prospect for seed, while in most of the southern and eastern sections pasturage has been short from lack of rains, but now relieved.

The acreage of oats has been reduced from 1918, due to heavy fall wheat acreage and lateness of the season. Condition is 83 per cent, stand not good, with but little growth, having been too dry in all but the northwest and much of the crop in the southwest will be too short for grain. Acreage of potatoes has been but little reduced this year. Condition 80 per cent and backward because of season. In various sections plants were cut by frost and bugs are very bad.

Condition of live stock is good. Feed was scarce during the winter and grass short so far. Condition of horses, 97 per cent, cattle and sheep, 96, and hogs, 95. Crop reporters estimate the death rate of hogs per thousand is 44, of which 24 is from cholera and 20 from other diseases. Considerable loss of pigs this spring, and of older hogs, throughout the fall and winter, from unknown swine diseases. Cholera is under better control, due to the active co-operation of the U. S. Bureau of animal husbandry, the State Veterinarian, and the College of Agriculture, training farmers how to control cholera by vaccination and sanitary practices. Losses from cholera are heaviest in counties where stock runs at large. Most losses among sheep have been from scab, among lambs from exposure, but the lamb crop is satisfactory.

General crop conditions are good. Prospects in the northwest are two weeks behind, in the northeast for record-breaking crops.

Recent frosts have done considerable damage to fruits and gardens. The cool spell retarded growth, but rains are very welcome. Corn planting is well advanced, except in the north where in many communities but little has been accomplished, due to rains. Extra effort is being made to produce abundant crops.

GERMANY'S PAPER AGE

Germany has come upon the paper age. A recent advertisement in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung appeared in this form:

Paper stuff for dresses and aprons. Paper stuff for business suits. Paper stuff for manufacturer of shoes.

Paper stuff for upholstery and tapestries. Paper stuff for bags, pillowcases and mattresses.

Paper stuff for trunks and bags. The imperial Government four years ago shocked the world by holding in high disdain a certain treaty which Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg designated a "scrap of paper."

Has an ironical fury now descended upon Germany in the hour of her judgment and decreed that, whereas she has brought pandemonium to earth to gratify her lust for power and glory, she shall now dress in paper, walk in paper, sleep on paper, sit on paper furniture, travel in paper and be buried in paper? Such appears to be the case. Germany shall not forget paper, even though she must be compelled to eat it.—Paper Age.

THE MISSOURI FARM FLOCK EGG-LAYING CONTEST

Something different in the way of an egg-laying contest is being carried on in Missouri this year, where instead of having a few selected fowls competing against the selected best of other breeders under the care of an expert, whole flocks of hens on the home farm and under the care of their owners are matched against similar flocks in various other parts of the state. This is not only a contest to see which hens can lay the most eggs, but is also a demonstration to show how proper management will increase the egg production and the profitability of the farm poultry flock.

Favorable weather and careful attention combined to give the hens in the contest an unusually high egg production for March. The 14,478 hens in the contest for this month laid a total of 208,457 eggs or an average of 14.5 eggs per hen. The White Rocks, with an average production of 17 eggs per bird made the best breed average for the month, but were closely pushed by the White Leghorns, with an average of 16.7 eggs, and the White Wyandottes with 16.5 eggs.

The highest individual flock record was made by 80 Brown Leghorn hens in Holt county, with an average of 21 eggs per hen. This flock was only a few eggs ahead of 75 White Wyandottes in Cole county with an average production of 20.9 eggs per bird. The average income from eggs for each farm was \$60.70 and the average expense for feed \$19.90, leaving a net return of \$40.80 for each farm. In addition to the eggs listed in the above income, 97 farms set 2,145 dozen eggs during the month or an average of 265 eggs per farm. Forty-five of the farms reported 6,192 chicks on April first or an average of 138 chicks per farm.

It is interesting to note that the \$40.80 average profit for March exceeded by a considerable margin the average total profit of \$29.61 for the four winter months. It is also noteworthy that the 33.5 eggs produced by the average hen in this contest between November first and April first is more than half of the 64.5 eggs credited by the 1910 census as the annual production of the average Missouri hen.

SERVICES OF HOME DEMONSTRATORS IN DEMAND

The conviction that help may be gained from the services of a home demonstration agent is growing on the women of Missouri and is evidenced by the calls for assistance covering a wide range of duties on the part of the agent.

In one county the home demonstration agent was called upon to help select wall paper and rugs for three rooms. The paper that had been previously used was dark and of a large pattern, and the same description applied to the rugs. The agent advised and the advice was accepted, the buying of light, restful paper, and rugs, with a warm of color since the rooms to be decorated were north ones.

One woman in St. Louis attended a demonstration and in the close told the agent that she was in despair because the amount of money she had to spend for food would not purchase the necessary amount. Upon the suggestion of the agent, she doubled her milk purchase, cut down that of meat, and increased the amount of fruit and vegetables. She returned to a subsequent meeting and reported that her money not only purchased a sufficient amount of food but that the family felt better for the change of diet.

Among the negro women the complaints of not sufficient money for food and clothing are more frequent. The negro home demonstration agent helped one despairing woman by rescuing five pairs of children's shoes from the discard, half-soling them, adding new buttons and putting them back in service.

POINTERS FOR MERCHANTS

The shortest distance between buyer and seller is advertising.

It is the business of advertising to sell goods. The advertiser must deliver them.

There is no mystery in good advertising. Unless advertising pays the advertiser, it is not good.

It's the croaker who's afraid of croaking who croaks. The man who isn't afraid of croaking isn't a croaker.

Advertising assists the merchant to deliver the goods at the lowest cost and in the quickest time. That's service.

Practicing what you preach is the first step. Intelligently advertising your practices is a whole lot more progressive and remunerative.

Spending a little money to get more money is a phase of better business which appeals to the multitude and is practiced by the few.

Kaiser Bill got more free write-ups than anyone we knew of and now look at the darned thing. Yes, there is more to advertising than getting your name in the papers!—Ex.

A GENIUS AT STORY TELLING

Did you ever have any trouble holding the attention of a child in Sunday school? Perhaps you have said, "It can't be done". But if we follow the paths laid out by nature, it is entirely possible. Not only possible; it is easy. We must endeavor to educate the child largely through the imagination, by means of carefully selected stories. Nothing else so gains the attention. During the story hour the discipline of the school maintains itself.

The ability to tell stories effectively, is the best intellectual equipment for teaching. Miss Beard has phenomenal ability along this line. She has been unusually successful in her work with children of the Sunday school. During the past years she has been superintendent of the children's division of the State Association. As such, she has lent inspiration to many teachers all over Missouri. Don't fail to hear her at the County Sunday School Convention, to be held in Farmington on May 22 and 23. She is a genius. Let her help YOU.



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Phone No. 181.

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