



**Advice  
About  
Tractors**  
*(reprinted  
May 1919  
Monroe City  
Democrat)*

A tractor may be either a profitable or as unprofitable investment. A farmer must weigh the advantages and disadvantages carefully before buying a tractor. He should study the experiences of those who have used tractors in farm work, paying particular attention to those farms conform most nearly to his own in size and system of cropping. This is advice from specialists of the USDA. An average, one farm in 30 in the United States now uses a tractor. It has been estimated by manufactures that over 300,000 tractors will be made this year. It behooves every farmer contemplating buying one to study his farm problem from every angle. The advantage of a tractor lies not so much in the reduction in the cost of doing a piece of work as in being able to do it in less time Thus the number of acres farmed can be increased and the work done quickly. Often the saving of time is the important factor in making a profit on the

crop grown. A tractor can be kept on the job in hot weather when horses are at a disadvantage. It can do heavy work and do it rapidly, thus covering the desired acreage in the proper season. It saves man labor, thus enabling the farm to be worked with less hired help It some times decreases the number of horses needed, thus saving both investment in horses and the expense of their feed. The tractor owner can increase his income somewhat by doing custom work of his neighbors; but this is often a doubtful practice Outside work must be done at a time when it will not interfere with the necessary work on his own place or he will lose more by neglect than he makes by the custom work. The packing of damp soil and the difficulty of efficient operation are the chief disadvantages mentioned by tractor, users. The fact that a tractor demands a certain amount of knowledge on the part of the operator can scarcely be considered a disadvantage. The training can be easily obtained at small expense. But too many men attempt to run tractors with out learning anything about them except the starting, stopping, and shifting gears. The important thing is the ability to detect trouble the minute it begins

to develop, and know how to remedy it promptly instead of allowing it to run along until an expensive delay results. It pays to spend a few days gaining experience under a competent instructor. It is unwise to attempt to run a tractor without such preparation. With the increasing use of tractors, as well as automobiles and stationary engines, farmers are rapidly becoming familiar with the care and operation of gas engines. At the same time, tractors are being improved and simplified so that difficulties in operation are growing less each year. One of the most important points to consider when buying a tractor is the size of the farm. Experienced tractor owners rarely recommend the purchase of a tractor for use on a farm with less than 120-130 acres under cultivation, and for such farms the two plow outfit is usually preferred. However, most of the farms on which tractors are being used successfully are some what larger than this, and a majority of the tractors pull three plows. 4-plow machines are being used satisfactorily on some farms where there is a larger amount of work to be done, and where the conditions are such that one man can operate an outfit of this size. Size is not the only factor to consider.



# The Pride of Monroe City

www.farmerselevator.net

June 2014

95th anniversary edition

Newsletter of the Farmers Elevator & Exchange Co. -107 So. Chestnut St. -Monroe City, MO-ph. 573/735-4543 or 888/842-2090



**Manager's Corner**  
*by Marlin McCormick,*  
*General Manager*

## History 101—What All Happened On June 6?

The date of June 6 has long list of U.S. historical events attached. For it was on June 6, 1813 that the War of 1812 Battle of Stoney Creek was fought and a British force of 700 defeated an American force twice its size. On June 6, 1833 our 12th President Andrew Jackson became the first U.S. President ever to ride on a train. In 1862 Union forces captured Memphis, Tennessee in the Civil War and in 1918, the U.S. Marine Corps suffered its worst single day's casualties in World War I while attempting to recapture the wood at Chateau-Thierry on French soil. **Although it is not written in a history book in area schools, Friday, June 6, 1919, marks the day that Missouri Secretary of State John Sullivan signed the Certificate of Incorporation declaring the birth of the association known as the Farmers Elevator & Exchange Company of Monroe City!** On June 6, 1934, as part of the 'New Deal', President Franklin Roosevelt signed the Securities Act of 1933 into law which established the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Some ten years later on June 6, 1942 the WWII Battle of Midway took place in the Pacific theatre. On June 6, 1944, 160,000 Allied troops landed along a 50-mile stretch of heavily-fortified French coastline to fight Nazi Germany on the beaches of Normandy, France. General Dwight D. Eisenhower called the operation a crusade in which "we will accept nothing less than full victory." More than 5,000 Ships and 13,000 aircraft supported the D-Day invasion, and by day's end on June 6, the Allies gained a foot- hold in Normandy. The D-Day cost was high -more than 9,000 Allied Soldiers were killed or wounded -- but more than 100,000 Soldiers began the march across Europe to defeat Hitler. Shown in the famous photo above, General Eisenhower addressed U.S. paratroopers of the 502nd Parachute Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division before the invasion. And it was on June 6, 1968 that Senator Robert F. Kennedy, who was brother to the late President JFK and who was campaigning for the Presidency himself was gunned down and killed in Los Angeles, California. June 6 is a notable date.

It was the dark of the moon

## Farmers Elevator Turns 95 on June 6, 2014

If you have read our 'Serving Agriculture Since 1919' slogan and done the math, you know that we celebrate 95 years in business in June. From a review of some of the early papers filed with the State of Missouri, we know that the first Board of Directors consisted of seven shareholders who were:

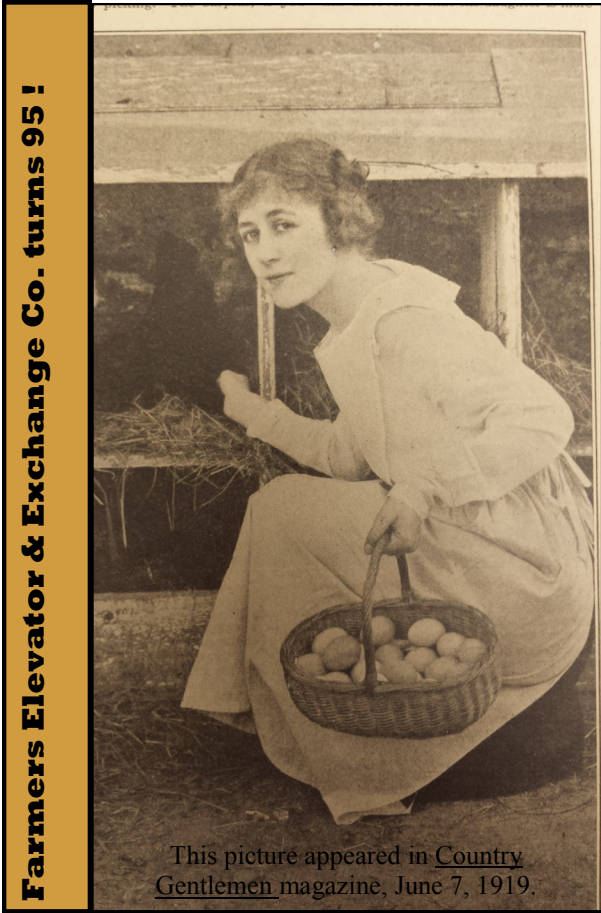
W.W. Fuqua, President  
William Wadsworth  
Charles Buckman  
Ed G. Walker

George Hampton  
Roy G. Melson  
L.G. Abel, Secty



Some of the names that appear in the list of the first shareholders of Farmers Elevator in 1919 include:

**Spalding, Yates, Parsons, Hagan, Shortridge, Mudd, Jarman, Proctor, Masterson, Gentry, Adams, Shank, Gottman, Kaden, Olson, Wagner, Elzea, Hays, Burditt, Watts, Ely, Elliott, Henderson, Wilson, See, Moyers, Osbourne, Tuley, Turnbull, Bell, Morthland, Williams, Delashmutt, Dinwiddie, Ryan, Moss, and Rogers.** In looking at some of the stories from the newspapers of the time, the Monroe City area was blessed with progressive farmer-stockman and businessmen who had a focus on the future and who were dedicated to developing a strong agriculture base. One of those early stockholders who later served on the Board of Directors was Mr. A. Lee Ely, a farmer-stockman from Monroe City, who was serving as the State Representative for Ralls County in 1919. We thank all for their efforts of looking to the future of agriculture in Missouri!



This picture appeared in Country Gentlemen magazine, June 7, 1919.



Farmers Elevator & Exchange  
Co.  
107 So. Chestnut Street  
P.O. Box 7  
Monroe City, Missouri 63456

Open 7:30-5:00 M-F  
Open 7:30-noon Sat.  
Ph. 573-735-4543

## SPALDING CASH GROCERY

You Can Buy at the Following Prices

Ben Hur Soap, 4 bars.....	25c
Bob White Soap, 4 bars.....	25c
Clean Easy, 4 bars.....	25c
Daylight Soap 4 bars.....	23c
Rose Bath Soap, 2 bars.....	15c
Star Naptha Washing Powder, pkg.....	5c
Gold Dust Washing Powder, pkg.....	5c
Spotless Cleanser, pkg.....	5c
Pink Beans, pound.....	10c
Pinto Beans, pound.....	11c
Dried Raisins, pound.....	20c
Dried Apples, pound.....	25c
Dried Apricots, pound.....	25c
Dried Peaches, pound.....	32c
Corn Flakes, 2 pkgs.....	25c
Country Sorghum, gal.....	\$1.25
Dark Syrup, gal.....	.85c
Light Syrup, gal.....	.90c
Light Syrup, 1 1/2 lb. can.....	15c
Gallon Peaches in syrup.....	.95c
Gallon Pie Peaches, not in syrup.....	.65c
Gallon Apricots, in syrup.....	.95c
Gallon Apples.....	.65c
Gallon Blackberries.....	\$1.25
Gallon Pitted Cherries.....	\$1.40
Six-pound Bucket Crisco.....	\$2.00
Good Country Butter, lb.....	.45c
Salt Fish, each.....	.5c

**A. B. SPALDING, Prop.**  
206 South Main Street  
F. & M. Phone 32 (May 1919) Bell Phone 55

**Farmers Elevator will be closed on Friday, July 4. We will be open on Saturday, July 5. Feed orders for Saturday must be called in by 10 AM on July 3. We will be accepting wheat during harvest but will not offer storage. Sisal Baler Twine: 9,000 is \$44.99/ 16,000 is \$45.99**

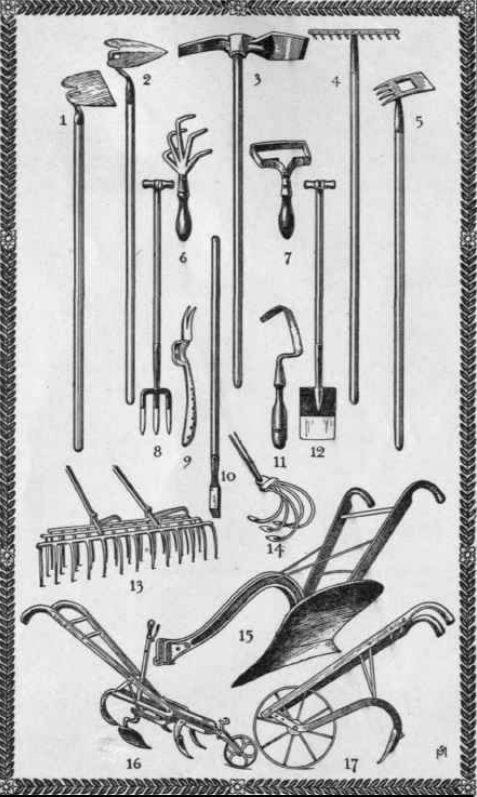


Farmers Elevator & Exchange Co. turns 95 !





Wow! Ninety-five years of serving agriculture have now passed for this association and we continue to battle some of the same challenges of **seed, weed and feed** to produce food and fiber for a growing population as in 1919! **Weed control** was and is an issue that continues to rob yields which equal profits from the toil of our labor. In the photo shown below are tools



Tools For Destroying Weeds

1. Broad-bladed Hoe 2. Warren Pattern Garden Hoe 3. Grubbing Hoe 4. Rake 5. Weeding Hoe 6, 7, 11. Hand Weeders 8. Spading Fork 9. Root-digger 10. Spud 12. Spade 13. Weeding Harrow with shafts and teeth adjustable 14. Cultivating Hoe 15. Plow 16. Cultivator, with adjustable blades of different size 17. Wheel Hoe

used to destroy weeds at the turn of the last century. In the early teens of the 20th century, most tractors were still designed as prime movers for pulling tools like trailing plows, field cultivators, reapers and mowing machines. It was generally accepted that, although tractors could ease those burdensome tasks, the farmer still

needed to maintain a team of horses to handle the precision work of cultivating and planting since even the smaller and more affordable tractors of the day were plainly not suited to row crop work. Early iterations of Harvester's Motor Cultivator featured a tricycle design with two wheels in front and a single wheel in back for steering and power (the engine sat atop the wheel's spindle and turned with it). Some company engineers felt sure their concept warranted further development, but difficulties related to the cultivator's high center of gravity and minimal draw-bar functionality doomed it to a short life. In 1919, even though demand for Motor Cultivators remained strong, Harvester brass decided to scrap their limited production Motor Cultivator program ... but not the concept. For the small operation, machines such as the Beeman garden tractor were developed to till soil and destroy weeds. Machines allowed farmers to greatly improve weed control and thus improve yields.



greatly improve weed control and thus improve yields.

**Seed-** We found one company's seed corn ad in April issue of the local Monroe City Democrat newspaper in 1919. As you know, today's high-powered hybrid seed varieties with stacked traits are a far cry ahead of those seed varieties or the 'bin run' corn that many used for production in 1919. **Fertilizer-** Very little commer-

In 1915, International Harvester tested its first known experimental motorized cultivator.



cial fertilizer was used in the U.S. until after WW II so at the when Farmer Elevator & Exchange began, most fertilizer was ma-

Spreading Fertilizer in 1919



nure produced and loaded on local farms and spread on fields. It is likely that none of us can truly understand what farmers in

**Seed Corn!**  
Pure seed corn that will grow  
Our test 97 per cent fertile  
**Violet's Yellow Dent**  
Grown by M. A. Violet & Son, Florida, Mo.

1919 were going through to battle the elements of farming. Labor-wise, even our worst day has to be better than what our heritage dealt with. It is something to consider. Have a safe summer and **Thank you** for your business this spring!

USDA GRAIN for all US acres in 1919		
GRAIN	AVE. YIELD/ ACRE	PRICE/ BU.
Wheat	17	\$2.06
Oats	42	\$0.95
Corn	33	\$1.98

Univ. of Missouri Farm- circa 1919



From the Feed Bag  
by Ron Dean, Livestock Consultant

For at least 95 years, when June arrives, summer is fast approaching in these parts and likely ever since this company was formed, **pinkeye** has been a challenge to deal with in cattle herds in our area. In a 20 year study, calves diagnosed with pinkeye weighed 19.6 pounds less at weaning than healthy calves, while another study showed the loss to pinkeye to be 36 to 40 pounds at weaning. Also, it is estimated that a calf that is blind will gain 60 pounds less by weaning time compared to healthy calves. Animals blind in both eyes are also at risk of death through accident or starvation if they are unable to locate feed and water sources. Pink-eye is the most common condition affecting breeding age heifers, and the second most common disease of nursing calves greater than three weeks old. The primary infectious agent for pinkeye is the bacterium *Moraxella bovis*. Eye

USDA— Ave. Farm Wages paid in Missouri 1919	Per Month
With Board	\$29.00
Without Board	\$39.00

irritation is necessary for the development of the disease. Face flies feed round the eyes and nostrils of cattle, causing a mechanical irritation of the eye and spread the disease from one animal to another. The bacteria can survive on the flies to up to four days, so many animals may be infected by one fly. Other sources of irritation are tall weeds and grasses rubbing the eyes as cattle walk and graze, as well as dust on windy days and exposure to excessive to UV sunlight.



As with many diseases, the disease outcomes can be influenced by nutritional imbalances, such as deficiencies of protein, energy, vitamins (especially vitamin A if forage is of lower quality), and minerals (especially copper and selenium). The presence of other organisms such as IBR virus, mycoplasma, Chlamydia, and *Branhemella ovis* will increase the incidence and severity of disease. The major question becomes what can be done to PREVENT the disease from being initiated an spreading. Management practices that reduce the risk factors associated with pinkeye are the most effective tools in decreasing the incidence of disease. Fly control is essential, but can be difficult as face flies are only on the animal a small percentage of the time. Therefore addressing the egg and larval stages of the fly as well as the adults is most effective. A single fly-control program will not work on every farm, so it often takes multiple methods of control to achieve good results. Fly tags, insecticide pour-ons, back rubbers, dust bags, and knock-down sprays are helpful in reducing the number of adult flies on the animal. Face flies can develop resistance to pesticides over time, so switching drug class of the pesticide used every year is important. Waiting until the start of fly season to apply fly tags and removing the old fly tags in the fall also decreases the development of resistance. Clipping pastures to a low stubble height just after seed heads emerge, and again in mid summer when weeds appear is recommended. Shade areas need to be available to decrease the UK exposure. A good management program, including an appropriate vaccination program (especially IBR and BVD), good quality nutrition, and minerals available at all times will improve the overall condition of the cattle and decrease the incidence of this disease. Feeding chlortetracycline (Aureomycin) at 4 mg per pound per day has been reported to significantly decrease the incidence of pink-eye in some herds, as well as adding additional vitamin A to ensure an adequate level in the diet. The most pre-

ferred method to accomplish this is to add 5 pounds of Aureomycin 50 and 5 pounds of Vitamin A, D, and E to each bag of mineral that you feed to your cow/ calf pairs. We stock fly sprays, back rubs, mineral feeders with dust applicators and dust, mineral with high vitamin level and CTC, Aureomycin 50, and vitamin packs. Stop by or call, and we will be glad to help you design a program to reduce the incidence of pinkeye

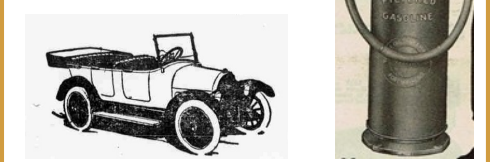
**I'll Send You This HOG OILER on 30 Days' Free Trial**

Cares for 30 to 50 hogs Uses Medicated or Crude Oil

I'll Ship the Oiler I'll Furnish the Oil I'll Pay the Freight (or Half the Express). If satisfied, pay my low price. If not pleased, send them back at my expense.

**ROWE'S New Idea OILER** can't get out of order, guaranteed five years, no springs, valves, wheels or rollers. Patent "Spoon Dip" measures out just enough oil—none wasted. Won't clog or freeze. Puts oil right onitch—kills lice, cures mange. Disinfects pens. Keeps hogs healthier. Order from this adv. or send for free folder. ALVIN V. ROWE, Pres. Mountain and Coast States ROWE MFG. CO., 1301 Liberty St., Galesburg, Illinois 1919

The national average price of gasoline in 1919 was 25 cents per gallon. With the inflation accounted for, the national average price of gasoline in 1919 is about \$3.22 per gallon, an 18% higher than the current national average gasoline price.



## Notice to Farmers!

**SOME** unscrupulous person has started the report that I have cancelled my order for Plymouth Standard Binder Twine and have substituted a cheaper grade of twine to meet competition. **THIS IS A LIE!** I will be glad to prove this to anyone who is in doubt by calling at my store and showing my contract

I personally guarantee every ball of twine to be the best grade of Standard Twine, measuring 500 feet to the pound. I will furthermore agree to replace any ball of twine that is in any way defective or your money back. I could not afford to do a trick of this kind as my reputation is at stake. The best is none too good for my customers. (MC Democrat April 1919) **A. JAEGER, JR.**



Reprinted from Monroe City Democrat,  
June 13, 1919:

The "Prairie Farmer" says that many country school buildings would not make good cowsheds. The writer of the article quoted says that, 'in the majority of the country schools, no improvements have been made for 15 years. Toilets are unsanitary and a menace to health. There is often a lack of pure water. Children frequently have no chance to clean up before eating lunch, and must eat with unwashed hands. It is easy to see why disease spreads.' Now this may be altogether too bad a picture for conditions in Monroe County. But the chances are there are some schools that fit that description even near here. Of course a brand new schoolhouse is going to cost some money. But the rural sections should figure that the value of their land has advanced during the last few years. Their capital is worth more. If they will put the same proportion of the value of the real estate of the county into new and renovated school houses that they did 20 years ago when land was worth much less, they could spend a lot of money on these schools. Of course the country districts should not have to bear the entire burden of education. The country prepares a great many young people for city life, and the city should help the country conduct the schools so that the work shall be well done. A considerable tax should be laid upon the wealth of the state, hitting the centers of population, to help the rural schools maintain a high educational standard. A poor country school house is a poor basis for country advance. It promotes disease and low standards of scholarship and neatness among children. The tone and temper of a school group is revolutionized, when you take them out of an unfit

No Delays at Harvest Time if Your Binder is Baldwin-Equipped



From June 7, 1919 issue of Country Gentlemen magazine

building and put them into one that is well equipped and modern.

Sold 17 Engines

Bristow & Longmire report the sale of seventeen Cushman gasoline engines this week and say they could have sold forty more had they been able procure them. The engines are mounted on binders, and besides relieving the horses of much labor, get better results especially where the wheat is down, the binder always running at minimum speed whether the team is traveling fast or slow. MC Democrat 6-27-1919

U.S. Commodity Prices in 1919

On January 1, 1919 there were 44,399,000 head of cattle in the U.S.—more cattle than at any other time in the history of American agriculture. With the rescinding of the export regulations of the War Trade Board, pertaining to shipments of meat, in March 1919, and the consequent opening of foreign markets to individual packers, the price agreements relative to hogs automatically went out of existence. The control of the market through purchases by the Food Administration was considerably diminished, with a resultant inability to keep up hog prices. Later events, however, showed price agreements to be no longer necessary, for within seven weeks after the removal of the embargo on private shipments the price of hogs reached \$21.15 per

100 pounds, the highest price ever known. On January 1, 1919 the total number of hogs in the U.S. was 75,587,000 head. On April 1, 1919, importers, manufacturers, and distributors of beef, pork, mutton, or lard were released from license requirements by Presidential proclamation, and the packing industry was freed from war-time control by the Food Administration.

From Monroe City Democrat, 6/27/1919:

The office of the Livestock Shipping Association is now located in the building occupied by the Farmers' Elevator & Exchange Co. and anyone intending marketing stock of any kind is requested to list all future consignments there that the handling of these shipments may be facilitated. Either Bell phone 294 or Mutual 88 may be used in calling the office.

Buy your feed from the Farmers Elevator Co.

YOUR SAVINGS

MONEY IS THE FIRST ESSENTIAL IN ALL BUSINESS

Money hoarded is idle and useless.

Money deposited in the Bank becomes the basis for credits of several times its own amount.

These credits help the government to carry on reconstruction plans, the farmer to grow food, the manufacturer and merchant to carry on essential business.

Besides being always ready to your call your funds are safer and patriotically employed if deposited with us.

ALERT TO SERVE

MONROE CITY BANK

CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$110,000.00

MONROE CITY, MISSOURI



Reuben, Reuben, I've been thinking  
Said his wifey dear  
Now that all is peaceful and calm  
The boys will soon be back on the farm  
Mister Reuben started winking and slowly rubbed his chin  
He pulled his chair up close to mother  
And he asked her with a grin

[Chorus:]  
How ya gonna keep 'em down on the farm  
After they've seen Paree'  
How ya gonna keep 'em away from Broadway  
Jazzin' around and paintin' the town  
How ya gonna keep 'em away from harm,  
that's a mystery  
They'll never want to see a rake or plow  
And who the deuce can parleyvous a cow?  
How ya gonna keep 'em down on the farm  
After they've seen Paree'

Rueben, Rueben, you're mistaken  
Said his wifey dear  
Once a farmer, always a jay  
And farmers always stick to the hay  
Mother Reuben, I'm not fakin  
Tho you may think it strange  
But wine and women play the mischief  
With a boy who's loose with change

"How Ya Gonna Keep "Em Down on the Farm" is a war song written in 1919. It's not about pigs or cows but rather it is about World War I, and it sort of is about farms; specifically, it's about their place in American society. The song is also about cities, like Paris and New York, and movies and nightclubs and jazz. The U.S. entered World War In 1917. Known then as "the Great War," it was totally unlike earlier American conflicts. World War I was fought an ocean away, and U.S. Soldiers fought against machine guns, mustard gas, and tanks on battlefields that snaked across France and other European countries. Many Americans thought that it was a bad idea to get involved in a war so far away.

They wondered why they should care about a conflict thousands of miles away. Others thought the opposite, that the war was that much more exciting because it was being fought in Europe. As a result, the "war songs" written during World War I tend to center on distance such as "Over There;" the song "How Ya Gonna Keep 'Em Down on the Farm" focuses more on coming home than on going abroad. The central question raised by the song was simple: "How ya gonna keep 'em down on the farm after they've seen Paree?" (Paris) The song's lyricists, intended it to be comical, and they thought they had succeeded. The bouncy tune worked well with the light-hearted lyrics but for many Americans, it hit a raw nerve. For decades, country folks had been abandoning their farms for the city. This song may have been playfully written about the culture shock that American soldiers would experience when they returned from Europe, but it echoed an anxious question that country parents had been asking themselves since the 1880s. For the first half of the 19th century, America was an overwhelmingly rural nation, a country of small towns and farms. A handful of cities dotted the landscape, but a vast majority of Americans lived in the country, and the majority of these earned their living off the land. In last decades of the 19th century, the rural-urban balance within the population began to shift and when the US entered WWI, the number of people living in cities was equal to the number living in the country. For many, the main draw was job opportunities. New farming technologies, including mechanical harvesters and balers, as well as steam-powered and then gas-driven tractors, meant that fewer people could produce more food. Many farmers were, in effect, pushed out of the market. Fortunately, America's booming industrial sector offered job options for those willing to make the move. The rural living didn't seem all that virtuous or romantic to many young Americans. Farming meant working from dawn to dusk, and it promised very little mobility. Many were unsatisfied with farming's dreary set of prospects. In contrast, America's cities offered not just jobs, but all sorts of new fangled machines such as streetcars and elevators, modern conveniences like electricity and indoor plumbing, and round-the-clock entertainment in theaters and dance halls. That's why, when American soldiers marched off to war in 1917, their parents were doubly worried about if they would ever see them again. Even if their sons survived the war, would they resist the temptations of the city? Would the bright lights of Paris or New York turn them away from their rural roots? The U.S. Army did its part to preserve the innocence of the young men it enlisted to fight: alcohol was banned on and near army bases; uniformed men were forbidden to purchase liquor; Medical and psy-

Dodge Motor Cars!



IN three years 200,000 Dodge cars have been made. Pretty good guarantee of their popularity. The Philadelphia Public Ledger bought twenty Dodge cars at one time. They know a good car. Let us demonstrate to you the good points of this splendid car.

DODGE BROTHERS  
MOTOR CAR

We are prepared to make immediate delivery if you get your order in early

Monroe Overland Company.

PIKE & WOODSON, Mgrs.

chological experts lectured the soldiers on the dangers of excessive promiscuous activities. Those particular battles, though, were basically unwinnable. It was impossible for officers to monitor the all the activities of their soldiers around the clock, just as it was impossible for parents to keep their soldier sons from being exposed to exciting new worlds off the farm. When the song asks, "how ya gonna keep 'em away from Broadway, jazzin' around and paintin' the town," it expresses the fact that, for many, the danger facing American soldiers—at least as perceived by their rural parents would not end when, or if, they returned stateside.

CASE TRACTOR 10-18



EVERY part of this tractor is easily accessible. The farmer need waste none of his time, now so highly valuable, in getting at the parts of his tractor. Transmission housing, differential gear housing, clutch, crank case, every working part, can be at once reached for inspecting or adjusting without trouble or loss of time. Its compactness and the fact that its belt pulley is on the crank shaft and on the same side as the steering wheel, make it easily lined up with power driven machines.


Call at Our Shops and See This Tractor Demonstrated.

BRISTOW & LONGMIRE

Monroe City, Missouri



Ad appeared in June 7, 1919 issue of Country Gentlemen magazine



100 Lbs

SCHUMACHER  
FS  
FEED

A Kilo Dried Ration

MANUFACTURERS & DISTRIBUTORS  
ADDRESS - CHICAGO - U.S.A.

SCHUMACHER  
SELF  
FEEDER

A Better, Cheaper

FEEDING  
PLAN FOR

HOGS

The foremost men in the hog raising industry—the U. S. Department of Agriculture and State Experiment Stations, all agree that the self-fed hog is the best paying hog.

The old-fashioned, laborious and wasteful method of feeding can no longer be tolerated by the farmer who wants to get the full measure of profit from his hogs.

The plan that is sweeping the country in popular favor today is the SCHUMACHER SELF-FEEDING PLAN. This plan consists of giving your hogs free access to SCHUMACHER FEED, corn and tankage in self-feeders. Tests on our own experimental farms, as well as at many State Exp. Stations, also the results obtained by thousands of our patrons, prove conclusively that this plan produces bigger, better hogs, at a much less feeding cost.

SCHUMACHER FEED

is an ideal feed for hogs—it is a mixture of linseed meal, various wheat, oats, barley and corn by-products, finely ground and scientifically blended to meet the requirements of growing and fattening hogs. It develops big frames, and promotes rapid growth.


When fed in self-feeders with corn and tankage, hogs will eat more SCHUMACHER because of its palatability, than both corn and tankage combined, thus reducing the expense of all corn feeding. It is easily digestible, and also assists in digesting the balance of the ration—no undigested corn is found in the droppings when SCHUMACHER is part of the feed. Get a supply of SCHUMACHER from your dealer—you'll like it—let this better, cheaper feeding plan add a nice increase to your hog profits.

WRITE FOR OUR FREE HOG BOOK

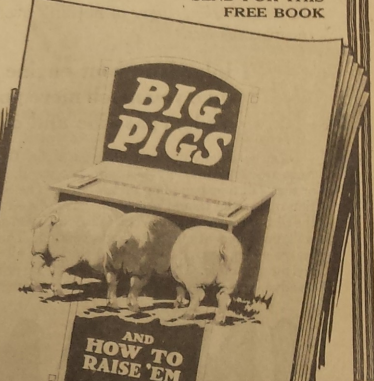
Tells how to make your own self-feeders. How the self-feeder will increase your hog profits—not only at fattening time, but also when hogs are on pasture. It is filled with valuable information concerning the care and raising of hogs that every hog owner will appreciate. We will also send you FREE our interesting folder showing our 5 champion Berkshire Barrows that won prizes at the National Swine Show, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Illinois State Fair, at Springfield, and International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago.

The Quaker Oats Company

Pig Feed Dept.  
Address, Chicago, U.S.A.



Prize Winning Get of Sire at the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, 1918. Owned by Quaker Oats Company. Fed and fitted for the show ring on the Schumacher Feeding Plan



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Pig Feed Dept. Address, Chicago, U. S. A.

Send Me Free and Postpaid Your Book  
"Big Pigs and How to Raise 'Em."

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State \_\_\_\_\_

R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_

*(“How Ya Gonna Keep ‘Em” cont’d )*

The war ended soon after the U.S. entered it. The bad news was that many American soldiers did not return to the towns and farms that they had left behind. They had tasted excitement and were not keen to go back to their ‘boring’ lives on the farm. Egging these returning soldiers on was the fact that *mobilization accelerated change*. America’s shrinking rural population was an important part of the “the roaring 20s,” but in rural towns a different mood existed. Rural Americans did not fully share in all of the economic prosperity of the decade, and they feared that their political influence was shrinking as well.

Perhaps worst of all, they felt that the city and all of its sins were encroaching on their way of life. Movies made in distant places exposed their children to unhealthy lifestyles, and radio stations broadcasting out of NY and Chicago brought city music and city jokesters into their own living rooms. **The nation was divided** — Country folks did not go down without a fight, though. Many historians have argued that the reactionary movements of the time are best understood as expressions of all the anxiety gripping rural America. “How ya Gonna Keep ‘Em Down on the Farm” brought the issue of a struggling rural class to

the forefront of popular culture. The political and cultural character of the nation was being transformed. Truth is: they weren't going to keep ‘em down on the farm!

*Reprinted from June 1919 issues of the Monroe City Democrat*

From several sections of the state reports have come that fake insurance agents are defrauding the farmers. The fakers pretend to insure crops against practically everything, and as they offer cheap policies many farmers fall for the fraud. They require the farmers to sign "agreements" which turn out to be promissory notes which the sharpeners dispose of to a third person when they become collectable. When country people and town people work cordially together to buildup all parts of the, country everybody will be benefitted. What ever injures your town lowers the value of your farm. Whatever injures the farmer limits the town.

The farmer who owns a farm is the particular person who is fixed. Banks may fail and factories close, workmen strike and mines suspend, merchants fail and towns burn, times panicky and even crops may be short—but the famers who has his acres will get along. He will live in comfort and quiet with plenty to eat, drink and wear. He is the most independent man on earth. Yet there are lots of them who do not appreciate their situation.

Some MO Facts from 1919:

- The Missouri Children’s Code was finally passed in 1919.
- Missouri became the 11th state to ratify the 19th amendment, which granted women the right to vote in July 1919.
- Governor - Frederick Gardner
- Attorney General - Frank McAllister of Paris, MO
- A.L. Abell of Monroe City was a Deputy State Veterinarian for Monroe County in 1919.
- R.S. McClintic of Monroe City was elected to represent the 13th Senatorial District of Missouri in November 1912 and was state senator continuously until 1919. He was a member of the board of education of the Monroe City public schools from 1913 until 1925.

From Monroe City Democrat June 6, 1919

The heavy rains of the past few weeks are becoming serious and farmers are more or less discouraged. If the rains stop within the next few days and a dry June should prevail everything would take on a new aspect. About three fourths of the corn has been planted and much of that is now foul with the weeds and grass. Oats and wheat are promising, provided the rains do not ruin them.

Big Wheat Crop

(from Monroe City Democrat June 27, 1919)

It is in a wet season like this one that excitement runs highest on the farm. There is a perfect riot of growth of both crops and weeds and interruptions and delays in farm work are the rule rather than the exception. Fear of overflows, of wheat growing so rank as to fall down, of binders miring in the fields, of wheat spoiling in the shock of weeds completely taking the corn add to the uncertainties of the outcome. But taken as a whole it is in such a season that the farmer is well repaid for his troubles because he has something to harvest, and so far this season is no exception to the rule. The farmer never had so much business of importance on hand as now. His

## Eight to Eleven Acres a Day

At Less Fuel Cost Per Acre

That's the satisfactory result that users of the dependable Waterloo Boy Tractor get in plowing. It's a "three-plow" tractor under usual field conditions—a dependable source of power that keeps three furrows turning steadily round after round until the plowing is done. It's a tractor you can use to full satisfaction in pulling your other tractor implements and in operating belt machines. Up to its rated capacity of 12 H.P. at the draw bar and 25 H.P. at the belt, it will do any of the farm power work that horses or heavy duty stationary or portable engines can do—plenty of reserve power for emergencies.

All of its work is accomplished with economy that every user appreciates. It burns kerosene perfectly. No motor trouble, delay and expense from imperfect combustion. Saves many dollars in fuel cost. Every drop of kerosene is converted into a pure gas by its patented kerosene manifold—no mixing of kerosene and lubricating oil—no carbonizing of cylinders or fouling of spark plugs. The powerful two-cylinder motor with big bore and long stroke, perfectly balanced on a solid foundation, runs at a moderate speed with only slight vibration. Gives full power without racking mechanism. Through, detachable protecting plates the working parts of the motor, the transmission and differential are easy to get at to adjust or repair from a standing position.

The Waterloo Boy Tractor Gives Dependable, Economical, Satisfactory Service. Come in. We Want to Show You Why

**A. JAEGER, JR.**  
MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

Get the Farmers Elevator Co. plan and price on your wheat before selling.

acres in cultivated crops is the largest known except last year. Then much of the wheat sown was abandoned before harvest but this year it will all be cut. The growth is so rank and the yield so heavy that the labor load is further increased on that account than in threshing and marketing such an abnormal crop the difficulties seem almost insuperable. It will tax the capacity of all the machines in the country to thresh the wheat crop by the time the weather turns cold. The rainy season may continue all summer and some of the wheat harvested may be damaged before it is threshed unless every possible precaution is taken to shock the bound wheat well and to stack the headed grain so as to be fully protected against rain. Then the present crop must be marketed by the

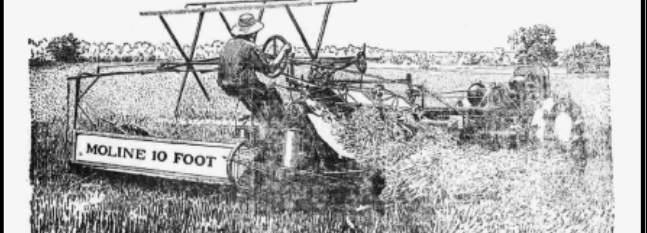
first of next June to be covered by the government guaranteed price. To accomplish this there must be a constant flow of grain from the farm to the terminal markets as large as the shipping and storage facilities of the country can accommodate. At that there will be more wheat offered during the next few months than the railroads can take and the farmer should be prepared to hold his surplus either in the stack or bin protected safely against possible injury until it can be sold.

Wheat harvest is in full swing in this section this week. We understand wages being paid are from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per day.

The Monroe Overland Company this week sold to P.N. Jones a Moline tractor and Moline binder for use in connection with the tractor. In this arrangement the driver is seated on the binder from which position he has perfect control of the tractor while in close touch with the binder. Another binder was sold to Philip Arnoldy.

# MOLINE

## UNIVERSAL TRACTOR



MOLINE 10 FOOT

### One Man and this Outfit Does the Work of 2 Men, 2 Binders, 8 Horses

At harvest time when your grain is ready to cut, the Moline-Universal Tractor is most appreciated. It saves you help when you need help most. It saves you time when delay may mean the loss of a crop. Hitch to a Moline Binder and one man can drive the entire outfit easier than he can handle horses and with no time out for rest.

The new Moline 10-ft. tractor binder attached to a Moline-Universal Tractor running 3 1-2 miles per hour, with one man in control of both tractor and binder, will cut 40 acres of grain in a ten-hour day. This is more than 2 men and 8 horses with two 8-foot binders can do; and more than 3 men with any other tractor pulling two 8-ft. binders can do.

Considering the amount of work it will do, and the saving in expense, the Moline 10-foot binder is the lowest priced binder ever made, and it will last twice as long as any other. But of greater importance is the fact that you can now harvest your grain when it is ready in half the time you ever did before—this may save you the price of the entire outfit any rainy season.


The Moline 10-ft. Binder is made to work with the Moline-Universal Tractor. One man controls both tractor and binder from the seat of the binder. The entire outfit is easily and quickly backed to turn square corners so that a full width of cut can always be maintained. The new Moline Binder is constructed heavier throughout and has much greater capacity than any horse drawn binder. It is equipped with 37 Hyatt Roller bearings, which double the life of the binder, allow it to run at high speeds, and require only one oiling a season, which saves you at least an hour a day.

Hitches for any Moline Binders can be furnished for the Moline-Universal Tractor. Come in and see us now so that you won't get caught at harvest time.

### Monroe Overland Co.



PLOWING



CULTIVATING



HARVESTING

Jno Abbott, who for the past 7 or 8 years has been with the International Harvester Co. in the capacity of traveling salesman, has resigned his position with International and accepted a like position with the Moline Plow Co. While Mr. Abbott drew a good salary from the International, the Moline offered a better which was his reason for making the change.

**Farmers Elevator Co.**

**BUY:**

**Poultry, Eggs, Cream, Wheat, Corn, Oats.**

**SELL:**

**All Kinds of FEED**