America's Greatest Weekly.

THE

Toledo Blade

TOLEDO, OHIO.

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Circulation 200,000

Popular in Every State

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The seventy-sixth year of its existence finds the Toledo Blade more popular than at any period of its remarkable career. It is now read each week by more than a million people. Its field is not circumscribed by State boundaries, but involves the length and breadth of the United States, giving it an unquestionable right of claiming to be the greatest national weekly newspaper in the country.

The Weekly Blade is distinctly a family newspaper. The one object of its publishers has always been to make it fit for the American home, for the fireside, and of interest to every member of the family. To fulfill this purpose it is kept clean and wholesome. The news of the world is handled in a comprehensive manner, and the various departments of The Blade are edited with painstaking care. The Household page is a delight to the women and children; current affairs are treated editorially without prejudice; the serial stories are selected with the idea of pleasing the greatest number of fiction lovers; the Question Bureau is a scrapbook of information; the Farmstead columns are conducted with the purpose of giving the patrons a medium for the exchange of ideas and information on farm topics. No department is neglected, but every feature is taken care of with the idea of making The Blade worth many times the price of subscription—one dollar a year.

Sample copies mailed free. Address,

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Edward A. Brown and Emma Adelle Brown, his wife, by their certain deed of trust dated January 28, 1911, recorded in Book 119, at Page 137 in the office of the Recorder of Deeds within and for Holt County, State of Missouri, conveyed to the undersigned Trustee in trust to secure the payment of their promissory note therein described, and the interest thereon, the following described real estate situate, lying and being in the County of Holt and State of Missouri, to-wit: The Southwest Quarter of Section Five (5) and the East Two Hundred Eighteen & 72-100 (218.72) acres of Section Six (6) in Township Sixty-one (61) of Range Thirty-nine (39); also the East Half of the Southeast Quarter of Section Thirty-one in Township Sixty-two (62) of Range Thirty-nine (39); and whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal and interest due on said note.

Now Therefore at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust, and the authority in me vested thereby, I will on the

28TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1912,

between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., of that day at the front door of the Court House in the City of Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, sell at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the above described real estate for the purposes of said trust.

BARNEY J. REILLY,
Trustee.

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OREGON, : : : MISSOURI.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration, upon the estate of Philip H. Oxley, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, on the 30th day of December, 1911, by the Probate Court of Holt County, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator, within six months after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of said letters, they shall be forever barred.

GEORGE LEHMER,
Administrator.

This 3rd day of January, 1912.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned Executor of the estate of John S. Intermill, deceased, will make final settlement of his accounts with said estate as such Executor at the next Term of the Probate Court of Holt County, Missouri, to be holden in Oregon in said County, on the 12th day of February, A. D., 1912.

GROVER INTERMILL,
Executor.

First publication January 5, 1912.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned Executrix of the estate of George W. Murphy, deceased, will make final settlement of his accounts with said estate as such Executor at the next Term of the Probate Court of Holt County, Missouri, to be holden in Oregon in said County, on the 12th day of February, A. D., 1912.

ALBERTA G. MURPHY,
Executrix.

This 27th day of December, 1911.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Bert G. Pierce, executor of the estate of Elizabeth J. Pierce, deceased, will make final settlement of his accounts with said estate as such executor, at the next term of the Probate Court of Holt County, Missouri, to be holden in Oregon, in said county, on the 12th day of February, A. D., 1912.

BERT G. PIERCE,
Executor.

This 12th day of January, 1912.

Western pictures at the Gem Theatre every Saturday night.

LIVE STOCK

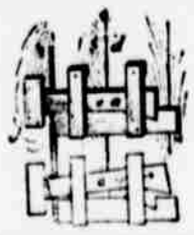
MAKING LATCH HORSE-PROOF

Means Provided for Keeping Mischievous Colts From Unfastening Door and Getting Out.

We had a number of mischievous colts that were loose most of the time in the barn and often worked the fastening of the door loose and got out. It was up to me to provide a fastening for the door and gates that would work easily, yet one that could not be opened by the colts.

The accompanying illustration shows the result of my planning, says a writer in the Farm and Home. The sliding bolt is shown by a, which is a piece of inch board 2x12 inches. This is shaped at one end as shown, and fits into the notch. The door is shown at d, and the jam at j.

A nail is attached to the sliding bolt to operate it by. As is plainly seen, the slide in which this operates is large enough so the bolt can be lifted clear of the notch and opened. It may be that there are horses foxy



A Horse-Proof Latch.

enough to open this fastener, but none of mine have got on to it yet, and I believe it is going to prove satisfactory.

STOCK FOR WINTER FEEDING

Select Thrifty Yearlings or Two Year-Olds for the Greatest Gain for the Food Consumed.

In selecting steers for winter feeding select good, thrifty yearlings or two-year-olds. Yearlings will make the greatest gains for the food consumed.

Select steers of average weight, 650 to 800 pounds. The latter part of this month or early in September is the best time to buy. The cattle should be turned on closely grazed pasture for a few days until they recover from the railroad journey. If the clover is rank turn them into the field for an hour or two on the first day or so, and only when the clover is dry. When accustomed to the clover they can be left in the field day and night. See that the cattle have shade and water. Good Durhams or shorthorns will make the largest gain.

Buy only as many as you can feed from the home-grown feed. Do not pay too much for the cattle and do not buy poor, thin stock, even if they can be bought cheap.

A grain farm of 160 acres, under good tillage, should be able to fatten 20 to 30 head of steers during the winter from home-grown feed, with the addition of a few tons of purchased wheat bran and linseed or cottonseed meal.

The farmer and his help can care for this number of cattle and attend to the ordinary farm work. By feeding all the forage and most of the corn grown on the farm, and selling the wheat and a portion of the corn, piling the manure for the fall seeding and liming the clover sod for the corn, the fertility of the land can be kept up and a fair return made on the investment.

Blood Tells in Beeves.

A western experiment station fed six carloads of cattle, one lot as good as they could buy, the other as inferior. The good cattle were eighteen months old and cost $44 a head; the inferior cattle were three or four years old and cost $32. The first lot produced 100 pounds of beef for every 1,000 pounds of dry matter fed; the second, 77 pounds. Though the good cattle cost heavily at the start, the profit was $18 a steer; on the poorer cattle the profit was $5.48 a head.

The Young Harness Horse.

There is nothing more important in the education of young harness horses than that they should be taught to start off smoothly. Very commonly they are apt to jump forward into the collar with a jerk, a habit which ought to be consistently checked from the first, trivial though it may seem; otherwise it tends to make them unsteady, and in the case of high-mettled animals sometimes becomes so ingrained after a time that it is difficult, if not impossible, to eradicate.

To Cure Scours.

A sure remedy for scours in calves and colts is the following: One ounce laudanum, one ounce spirits of turpentine, one ounce tincture of rhubarb. Mix. The dose in real bad cases is one-half teaspoonful every half hour until relieved. Put it in a little water and use as a drench. A good way to drench a calf or colt is to get hold of the tongue, they they will have to swallow.

KEEP MARES FOR BREEDING

There Is Liberal Profit in the Business When Present Value of Animal Is Considered.

At present it is not an uncommon thing to find ten or a dozen geldings on a farm and not a single mare kept for breeding purposes, says the Rural Home. In such a case half of these geldings could be disposed of and their labors performed almost as well with brood mares. With the exception of possibly a month after foaling, there is no reason why a brood mare cannot work the balance of the year, and, indeed, may be

A First-Prize 2-Year-Old Clydesdale.

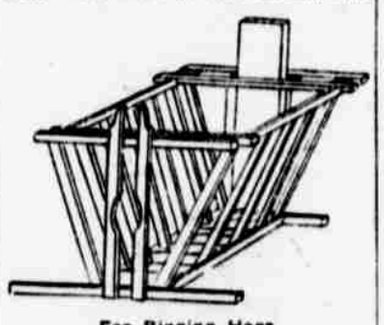
worked right up to the week or even the day of foaling. Under such circumstances, as said before, the foal is stronger and, if given half a chance, will grow up into a better horse than if pampered from its birth. The question may be raised that the average farmer is not by taste or instinct inclined to rear and handle young stallions. To this the answer may be given that at this point the professional breeder may be taken into account. He is usually fixed to rear stallions after they have reached the age of twelve or fifteen months. It is not at all uncommon to find young well-bred draft stallions selling at this age at from $200 to $500. Now, at these prices there is a very liberal profit in the business when the present value of good registered draft mares is considered. What is received for the colt is almost clear profit, because the mare's work will fully pay for her keep year in and year out.

FOR USE IN RINGING HOGS

Practical Device May Be Easily Constructed—Let Animals in Rear and Out of Front.

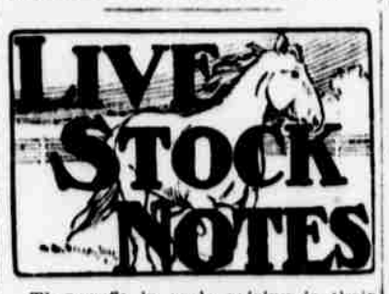
(By E. W. BILLMAN.)

In making this crate use 2x4 timber for all cross and upright pieces except the board at the back to fasten the hogs in, the stanchion and the cross piece in front, which should be wider to hold the pins, and one-inch lumber is sufficient for this piece. The floor also is one-inch stuff and the upright stanchion is made of 2x6 stuff with bolts at the bottom and



For Ringing Hogs.

two other bolts to use as pins at the top. The crate is four feet long, 14 inches wide at the bottom and 24 inches wide at the top. Place it in the hog pen door, let the hogs in from the rear and let them out from the front after the rings are adjusted.



The profit in mule raising is their quick growth.

When properly handled and cared for, sows should produce two litters each year.

A sow that will produce only one litter each year will not be found profitable.

A runaway horse is only safe in the stable with a good halter and the stable door latched.

A mule's day of usefulness can be generally measured by his ability to thoroughly masticate his food.

Don't push the fat horse on hot days, either in the fields or on road. Once over-heated he loses half his value.

English farmers raise fine, young cattle by starting the calves on boiled linseed and whey with a run on clean grass.

The only way to make good pork and make it cheaply is to crowd the pigs from the time they are able to eat grain.

The farmers in many parts of California, where field peas grow rank, fatten their hogs by allowing them to run in the uncut pea fields.

The farmer who does not separate the milk from the cream and feed the skim-milk to his pigs is simply selling his ground out from under him.

No matter if an ewe is four years old, if she has a good udder and good teeth and is otherwise in good health keep her two or three years longer.

POULTRY

GOING AFTER WINTER EGGS

Few Simple Suggestions on Care and Feeding That Will Bring Good Results If Followed.

(By W. W. STORMS.)

The laying hen is usually searching for what she needs to make eggs. She takes what she wants in the way of food and lets the rest alone.

If you compel her to take what she doesn't want or take nothing, why of course she will take what you provide, rather than starve to death, but she won't lay as many eggs.

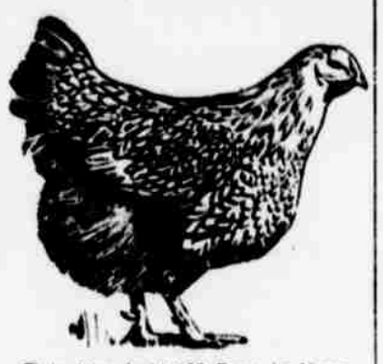
Therefore, we like the hopper method of feeding. We always provide a self-feeder hung on the wall just high enough so the hens can eat what they want without wasting it on the floor.

A better method is to provide a platform 16 inches or so above the floor, so the fowl can jump up and down for the feed and water they desire, and then go back to the litter to work for the grain that is scattered in it.

In one apartment of the self-feeder is grit; another, charcoal; another, oyster shells; another, equal parts of finely cracked corn, wheat, barley and oats; another, beef-scraps; in still another is placed dry bran.

You might think that the hens will eat too much, but they won't; they will eat only what they want.

Scatter the whole grain, such as wheat, barley and corn in the litter.



This Hen Laid 198 Eggs in Year.

Feed them whole corn at night, especially on cool nights. They need a dropful to keep up the bodily heat overnight.

Give them table scraps and green food at noon. For green food we use cabbages, mangel-wurtzels, sugar beets, chopped apples, etc. Onions are also relished, but they are liable to flavor the eggs.

Fowls should have plenty of fresh water, and we never warm it. They like a cool, fresh drink the same as we do.

Provide a dust-bath so they may help to rid themselves of lice. Use plenty of liquid louse-killer and keep the whole pen scrupulously clean.

If a variety of food is given there is no need of fear about plenty of eggs. Do not feed whole grain in hoppers. Only the ground food, beef-scraps and bran is fed there.

HOUSE FOR GROWING CHICKS

Good Serviceable Shelter May Be Made on the Colony Plan by Altering Big Packing Case.

Houses are needed for the chicks that are too large for the brooder. A cheap, serviceable house may be made on the colony plan by altering a good sized packing case. The top and one side are removed and a slanting roof is built; the whole box is covered with tarred paper. The front should be the size of the case, so that it can be taken out for the purpose of cleaning. It may be fastened in position by hooks or buttons.

These coops are easily handled and can be moved from place to place with slight trouble. The total cost would not be more than fifty cents. The floor should be kept sprinkled with a small quantity of well slacked lime and some broken straw for the chicks to roost on at night.

The colony house in position, see that the chicks have a good supply of grit, charcoal and fresh water. A good deal depends on one's self how the chicks turn out. If neglected and all kinds of waste food that has become sour is thrown to them and allowed to remain, poor returns must be expected.

In starting with poultry it is ever well to remember that chickens require the best of attention from shell to maturity if good results are to be obtained.

Fowls Pay Best.

Naturally fowls are healthy, and no other stock on the farm has been so much abused. Yet in spite of all the ill treatment they receive they do much better than any other stock on the farm of equal value.

White Pekins Best.

White Pekins always bring from three to five cents more a pound than common puddle ducks, saying nothing of eggs for hatching and ducks and drakes for breeders.

For $1.50 You Can Get The Sentinel and Your Choice of Any One the Following Publications for one Year:

Twice-a-Week St. Louis Globe Democrat or Republic, Kansas City Weekly Star or Journal, Toledo Weekly Blade, St. Louis Monthly Journal of Agriculture, McCall's Magazine, Missouri Ruralist.

Church Directories.

Christian Church.

Elder B. H. Dawson, Pastor.

Bible school every Lordsday 9:45 a. m. D. F. Brooks, superintendent.

Y. P. S. C. E. every Lordsday 6:30 p. m.

Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

Preaching every second and fourth Lordsday, morning and evening, 11 a. m., 7:30 p. m.

All cordially invited to attend all meetings of the church. A strange is welcome by the pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Services each Sunday as follows:

Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

Preaching service at 11 a. m.

Junior League at 3 p. m.

Epworth League at 7:00 p. m.

Preaching service at 8:00 p. m.

Prayer meeting each Thursday at 8:00 p. m.

You are cordially invited to attend all these services. L. C. POWELL, Pastor.

Evangelical Church.

G. W. Weidemier, Pastor.

Oregon Sunday school at 10 a. m. R. C. Kunkel, superintendent.

Prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m.

Preaching, first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. Second and fourth Sundays at 8 p. m.

Nickells Grove Sunday school at 10 a. m. Jas. Ramsay, superintendent.

Y. P. A. at 7:30 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m. Preaching, first and third Sundays at 8 p. m. Second and fourth Sundays at 11 a. m.

Benton Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching second Sunday at 11 a. m. Fourth Sunday at 8 o'clock p. m.

Any one is cordially welcomed to any of these services.

German M. E. Church.

Rev. W. L. Meyer, Pastor.

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.

Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 a. m.

Preaching every Sunday at the Nodaway church at 2:30 p. m.

Prayer Meeting Wednesday afternoon at 1:30.

Everybody cordially invited to attend above services.

M. E. Church, Forest City.

Rev. C. H. Werner, Pastor.

1st Saturday evening, Sunday morning and evening at Tarkio Chapel.

2nd Sunday morning at 11 a. m. at Forest City; Sunday evening at Kinsey school house at 8 o'clock.

3rd Sunday morning at Tarkio Chapel at 11 a. m. and evening at Forest City at 8 p. m.

4th Sunday at Kinsey at 11 a. m. and at Forest City at 8 p. m.

Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. J. M. Lease, superintendent.

Junior League at 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Werner, Superintendent.

Epworth League at 7 p. m. Miss Mary Ruisch, President.

Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Women's Home Mission Society Friday at 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Scott, President.

Choir practice Thursday at 8 p. m.

Sunday school at Kinsey school house at 10 a. m. S. Smith, Superintendent.

Epworth League at Kinsey school house Sunday at 7 p. m.

Sunday school at Tarkio Chapel at 9:45 a. m. E. E. Boyd, Superintendent.

Prayer meeting at Tarkio Chapel Sunday and Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Presbyterian Church.

Sabbath School at 9:30 every Sabbath.

Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.

Prayer Service Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m.

Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Everybody cordially invited to attend these above services.

If the pastor can help you, please call for his services.

Presbyterian Church, New Point.

Rev. T. D. Roberts, Pastor.

Preaching the first and third Sundays of each month. Sabbath school each Sunday at 10 a. m.

Presbyterian Church, Woodville.

Rev. T. D. Roberts, Pastor.

Preaching the second and fourth Sundays of each month. Sabbath school each Sunday at 10 a. m.

Curzon Christian Church, Bluff City.

W. H. Harriman, Pastor.

Preaching on the second and fourth Lordsday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Bible school each Lordsday at 10 a. m.

Christian Church, New Point.

Elder Fred D. Augustine, Pastor.

Sunday school, 10 a. m.

Preaching on the second and fourth Sundays in each month, 11 a. m., and evening.

Y. P. S. C. E. every Sunday evening, 6:30 p. m.

All are cordially invited to attend.

Baptist Church.

Wm. Mitchell, Pastor.

Services at the First Baptist church the first Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Sunday school at 3 p. m. each Sunday.

B. Y. P. U. at 7 p. m.

All are invited.

Christian Church, Forest City.

Elder Fred D. Augustine, Pastor.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.

Preaching on the first and third Sundays of each month, morning and evening.

All cordially invited to attend these services.

Notice of Grant of Letters of Administration.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Edmond Kewin, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 27th day of November, 1911, by the Probate Court of Holt County, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator, within six months after date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of said letters, they will be forever barred.

This 1st day of December, 1911.

W. H. RICHARDS,
Administrator.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned Executor of the estate of Edith A. Hinde, deceased, will make final settlement of his accounts with said estate as such Executor at the next Term of the Probate Court of Holt County, Missouri, to be holden in Oregon, in said county, on the 12th day of February, A. D., 1912. T. S. HINDE, Executor

This 29th day of December, 1911.