HOGS FED TOO MUCH CORN.

IT CAUSES WEAK CONSTITUTIONS AND DISEASE.

Intensive Farming—The Small Fruit Garden—Dipping Fowls—The Discoverer of the Concord Grape—A Theory on the Control of Sex.

John M. Stahl, in Country Gentleman: In the corn growing states farmers feed too much corn, especially to hogs—that is, they do not feed enough other foods along with the corn. This fault in feeding will probably be emphasized this year when corn is so very plentiful. Within the past month swine diseases have occasioned a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars in Illinois alone. Again, we have escaped loss from swine plague or cholera. It seems to me that practical freedom from disease among our swine for more than twenty years shows that there is virtue in our practice of breeding only mature animals, of allowing the swine to drink only deep-well water, of keeping all quarters scrupulously clean, of feeding a variety of foods, and of providing salt, charcoal and such condiments. Of our practice in swine growing we count the feeding of a variety of foods the most important point. We try to grow pigs nearly altogether on green feed, clover being the largest factor; and we fatten largely on corn, because the tests of the experiment stations confirm the common sense of feeders that corn is the best fattening food. But we do not feed corn exclusively when fattening; and we think that in our manner of feeding may be found a large fraction of our secret of keeping disease out of the hog lots; while in the methods of farmers generally may be found one powerful cause of swine disease.

The Illinois agricultural experiment station secured information of the methods of feeding employed by 102 leading hog raisers of the state. Presumably these men are among the most intelligent and judicious feeders. The station, summarizing the feeding methods of these leading swine growers, says: "Where the hogs do not get their food entirely from the pastures and the droppings of the cattle, corn is the almost exclusive food for fattening hogs." This is only too true in practically all the hog lots in the great corn producing states; and it is probably equally true that corn is 80 per cent of the grain fed growing hogs. As is well known, corn is deficient in the bone and muscle formers, as compared with the heat and fat formers. The department of agriculture gives the average of twenty-six analyses of dent corn: Protein, 10.3 per cent; nitrogen-free extract, 70.4; fat, 5. For flint varieties, sixty-eight analyses, the average is: Protein, 10.5 per cent; nitrogen-free extract, 70.1; fat, 5. Feeding an animal on corn alone is like feeding a man on cornbread alone or on somewhat fat meat alone. Why should different results be expected of the hog? Physiology does not warrant the expectation. Actual practice does not give different results. The hog grows fat, but he must; he also lacks vigor, and he frequently dies. No one should be surprised at these results. It is also reasonable to suppose that they may be avoided in part by feeding less corn and more of other feeds.

It is easy to provide other feeds, and very often they make cheaper pork. Half the Illinois swine feeders whose methods were obtained by our experiment station, full-grain feed pigs during the summer; and it is safe to say that above 75 per cent of the grain fed to pigs in clover and grasses would be cheaper feed. I can make cheaper hogs on red clover and grasses than can be made on corn during the summer. Corn is not the most economical food, will not even grow the cheapest hogs, leaving disease entirely out of the question; and I do not believe that it is the most convenient food on good corn lands, clover nearly always grows easily and luxuriantly. It would be just as easy to provide clover and grasses as corn; probably more convenient, for the pigs will feed the clover and grasses to themselves. If their pasture is good, pigs will make an average gain of a pound a day on clover and grass. Some may find it necessary to feed a little bran, oats and corn slop; but that is far from full-grain feeding, which is nearly equivalent to full corn feeding.

There is less justification for feeding corn to pigs than to hogs. Corn is deficient in just the elements the growing pig needs in liberal supply. There is a loss of feeding value when corn is fed exclusively to fattening swine, and a considerably greater loss when it is fed exclusively to growing pigs. Of corn, animals digest—protein, 7.2 per cent; carbo-hydrates, 69.6 per cent; fat, 4.28 per cent. Now, on the average, growing pigs should have more than twice that quantity of protein to that quantity of carbo-hydrates and fat, and fattening swine should have very nearly 15 pounds of protein to 69.6 pounds of carbo-hydrates and 4.28 pounds of fat. What does the growing pig or the fattening hog do with the excess of carbo-hydrates and fat? Voids it, of course. It cannot make the excess into bone and muscle. A certain quantity, about one-half, it can use for energy and heat; the rest, about one-half, is wasted. It is easy to save this waste, and at the same time give the animal more healthful food. It pays to feed a hog to keep it healthy, loss from disease not considered. The cheapest pork is from a healthy hog, though the loss from disease is not taken into account. It is easy to get feeds containing an excess of the muscle-formers, to form a well balanced ration with corn, that of themselves are economical; and when they save the loss of one-half the digestible carbo-hydrates and fat in the corn, and at the same time greatly reduce the loss from disease, while increasing the percentage of food digested and assimilated (for the properly fed hog has the better digestion and assimilation), there cannot be a doubt of the profit in their employment. Farmers in the great corn-growing states would make money by selling one-third of their corn and buying linseed and cottonseed meal and cake, and by keeping less land in corn and more in clover and grasses.

AGRICULTURAL.

Intensive Farming.

J. A. Doble, in National Stockman: We believe that farming is of necessity a small business. As a rule it cannot be extended and spread out until hundreds of men and many thousands of capital are employed. This is entirely possible and practicable in manufacturing, merchandising, etc., where large numbers of men may be brought close together, systematically arranged in factory or store, and each one still be under the direct supervision of a trained foreman or boss. This is not practicable on the farm.

Some one has said, "If we would succeed we must do a thing ourselves, or have our shadow fall on the man who does it." It is not an easy matter to make one's shadow fall all over a large farm at one time. But whether the farm be large or small, there can be no order or system, or satisfaction, or highest profit, unless it be managed on the intensive plan. The small farm must be run on this plan. On the large one there are many temptations to loose, half way methods.

Too many farmers have an idea that in order to grow crops or stock at a profit there must be a minimum expenditure of labor on the one, and feed and care on the other. Nothing could be farther from the truth than this. It often happens that extra work in preparing the seed bed, amounting to less than $1 per acre, results in an increased yield worth $5 to $10 per acre. In cultivating the different crops this principle holds good in a still greater degree. We believe that with our drouthy seasons, which are now the rule and not the exception, with decreased fertility, and low prices, the time is forever past when profitable crops may be grown on a slip shod system and thorough work. The farmer who spreads himself out over more acres than he can cultivate properly, and does a little cultivating now and then as he can get around to it, will have the best of reasons for believing that farming does not pay. But if the acres and the force employed are in the right proportion, the preparation may be thorough, tillage may be given at the right time, with a view to saving moisture and increasing fertility, and not merely to keep down weeds. Managed in this way there will be some profit and a good deal of satisfaction.

But the difference in expense per acre between thorough and half way farming is very small compared with the great difference in yield that usually results from the two methods. The difference in the amount of work between good and bad plowing is trifling. To turn over a good bed is no more expensive job. There must be some tillage. Usually the careless farmer will do at least half as much cultivating as the one who farms on the intensive plan. And the work of harvesting a light crop is almost as much as if it were a heavy one. While the difference in the cost of production is thus light, we think it safe to say that the difference in yield is, as a rule, almost double.

One year when I began farming I sowed ten acres of wheat. It was sown late on badly prepared ground. The seed was not clean and plump. The result was 130 bushels. I was disgusted with myself and determined to try the whole thing over. The same field was reseeded without any manure. This time there was thorough work all the way through. The general yield in this region was no better the second year than the first, but this same field made 290 bushels, more than double.

But more important than all this is the satisfaction of being able to do one's best, and having system, and order, and thoroughness, and always having our work well in hand. These are some of the things that make the farmer satisfied with his business and even proud of it. On the other hand nothing wears down the life and spirit so soon, and makes us so disgusted with farming, as to be kept right down to hard, unremitting, slavish toil every day, and still be haunted, day and night, with the consciousness that we are doing nothing well. A man can not do half way work and have everything about him wear a slovenly, shiftless appearance without losing his self-respect and the respect of his neighbors as well.

Let us remember that farming is both a science and an art. Let us try to master the science by study, reading and thinking. Then let us try to push the art to a point as near perfection as our circumstances will allow.

Cutting Hay With a Self-Binder.

I had read about putting up alfalfa and timothy hay with a binder, but the past season several of my neighbors and myself cut and bound all of our hay. Yet to hear from one who was not well pleased with the results, says W. Robinson in Field and Farm. We easily cut from twelve to fifteen acres a day, while one man, with the aid of a bundle carrier, did the shocking. There was no bleaching in the sun, curing being done in the shock. All the leaves of the alfalfa stayed in the bundle. When loose alfalfa hay is in good condition to stack, many of the leaves will remain on the field.

The pitching in the field was much easier and more rapid. The bound hay takes up less room on the wagon than does the loose, or if stacked out of doors will keep much better. The bundle is much more convenient in feeding. The smooth sickle which also works well in other cutting, serves the purpose in hay cutting much better than the rough sickle does. Two objections to the harvester will arise in the mind of the reader—the expense for twine and the length of stubble in the field. State twine was bought this year for 7 cents a pound.

The ease and rapidity of work and the better quality of hay obtained much more than offset the cost of the twine. We ran our harvesters as low as would work conveniently, examined the stubble and came to the conclusion that what was left over and above the cut of the mower would be self-sacrificing service to the coming hay crop than it would be to stack it we had it in the stack. With our mowers we shave "three days under the skin," thinking that because we had added to the bulk of our hay we have increased the quantity of our fodder. I have heard of curing alfalfa and timothy hay away from the sun, but I never found out how till I tried the harvester. So let me modify Patrick Henry's words to: As for me, give me the harvester or give me some other fellow to do the haying.

HORTICULTURAL.

The Small Fruit Garden.

Edwin C. Powell, in National Stockman: It is essential that farmers raise as much as possible of the food which is consumed on their families in order to lessen the cost of living, and make the receipt account larger than the expense account. Pork and potatoes are easy to raise, and have the merit of cheapness, but a continuous diet of them is not only tiresome, but unhealthy. A variety for the table, and the larger the better, should be sought by every farmer. Small fruits are cheap, hardy and easily raised, and the small fruit garden should be as much of an essential as the vegetable garden and potato patch. As a vegetable and small fruit gardens should be combined in one and be made two or three times as long as broad, with movable fences at each end in order to allow of cultivation with the horse and cultivator. The small fruits should be set in the middle of the garden and not along the fences. In the latter place the bushes are sure to be neglected and will soon run wild, while if set in the middle or one entire side is given over to them they are sure to be cultivated. In small fruits should be included grapes, currants, raspberries, blackberries and gooseberries, blackberries and starwberries.

Next the fence and within a foot of it may be set thirty grape vines ten feet apart. These are none too many for a good sized family, for an allowance of all fruits must be made for canning and preserving over and above those which are eaten fresh. A good selection for most places would be five each of Moore's Early, Worden, Concord, Niagara, Delaware and Catawba, although more varieties could be included with advantage. Eight feet from the grapes should be set a row of blackberries, putting the bushes four feet apart. Snyder, Taylor and Ancient Briton are good. The raspberries and other bushes should be four feet apart and three feet from each other in the row, except the currants and gooseberries, which should be increased to four feet. Twenty-five each, fifty would be none too many, of Seneca, Gregg, Ohio and Palmer or Kansas would give enough black caps. A good selection of red raspberries would be Cuthbert, Hansell or Marlboro, Shaffer and Golden Queen, the latter because of its beautiful amber color and fine flavor. A dozen or fifteen currant bushes and as many gooseberries would be enough. Victoria, Red Dutch and White Grape are good currants. The American varieties of gooseberries are preferable to their English cousins, because of their greater freedom from mildew. Unless extra care, which most farmers will not give, is taken of the English sorts, they will mildew so badly as to be worthless. The row of currants and gooseberries should be filled out with strawberries or with red raspberries, of which 150 or 200 should be set.

Strawberries, of course, are not to be forgotten. When the small fruits are put out strawberries may be set between them and will give one or two crops before the bushes are large enough to require the whole ground. No berries should be allowed to grow on any of the plants or vines the first year, for a good strong growth of wood and root is wanted. Set the strawberries twelve to eighteen inches apart and the rows three feet from each other. Matted rows are preferable for the farmer's garden and more berries will be picked than if hill culture is practiced. In selecting the varieties of strawberries choose early, medium and late kinds, and enough of each to have six quarts a day for four to six weeks. It is better to have too many than not enough.

The rules of culture for such a small fruit garden are few and simple. Keep the ground free from weeds and the surface well stirred with the cultivator. However, cultivation should cease before the berries ripen, so that they will not be knocked off by the horse, and also that they may not be splashed so much by showers. After picking, cultivate and hoe thoroughly. In the late fall, winter or early spring give a good application of well rotted manure to each plant, now and then for a year giving wood ashes or commercial fertilizer. An annual pruning is necessary. All the old canes must be cut out of the berry bushes and the new ones pruned back to two and one-half or three feet. The grape vines must be cut back to a few buds. These are about all the directions necessary. If mildews, rots or insects become prevalent, they must be combated with proper applications, the same as every one does with potato bugs. If every farmer will give as much attention to a small fruit garden as he does to his potato patch or hog lot, he will be repaid ten or a hundred fold, not only in the health and happiness of himself and family, but in the actual profit from the amount of land occupied.

POULTRY.

Dipping Fowls.

Correspondence Home, Farm and Fancier: When a boy I often helped dip the sheep after shearing to kill the ticks, but it never occurred to us farmers that we might treat our chickens in the same tobacco water and kill all the lice, any more than it did to the family doctor to adopt the theory now practiced by all intelligent physicians to use germicide preventives instead of physic cures for all diseases.

We all agree now that nine-tenths the loss of chicks comes from allowing the bloodsuckers to sap their vitality and the state experiment stations and even the agricultural department of the United States have taken the matter in hand and gone to the bottom of it, to find we should simply dip our chickens as we did our sheep forty years ago.

The scaly leg matter is now solved and the pest can be banished so easily and simply it puts to blush all the patent powder makers.

My recent travels in quest of items of interest to my readers have taken me to the experimental farms of more than one Southern state, and I have seen with my own eyes the wholesome results of this dipping process, under advice of the agricultural department at Washington, applied to a dozen different breeds and all ages, and I will tell you in a few words how to clear out all the lice by dipping the chickens.

Fill a barrel, say two-thirds full, of either of the following:

One part coal oil to twenty parts water. One part carbolic acid to 100 parts water. One part oil of sassafras to eighty parts water. One part oil of pennyroyal to sixty parts water or a strong decoction of tobacco, pennyroyal or sassafras.

To mix the oils with water, emulsify, first, by mixing with an equal part of hot sweet milk or soft soap well beaten. To make soft soap reduce hard soap to jelly by boiling each pound in two gallons of water until dissolved. Have the bath warm.

Take the fowl by the head and feet and souse him into the bath until he is soaked to the skin, head, legs and all, then turn him loose to shake and dry off.

Dip every fowl on the premises, then with your spray pump spray the dipping fluid all over nests, roosts and walls of the poultry house.

Tar for Poultry.

Poultry raisers seem to have failed to learn the value of tar. It is valuable in many ways, says C. N. Norris in the Epitomist. I am led to believe that tar the fence around the poultry house, instead of whitewashing, will be much better. It will contribute largely to the durability of the wood, protecting it from storm and time. It is in the poultry house that the value of tar is the greatest, for it contributes greatly toward healthfulness.

When cholera makes its appearance we would advise, first, a thorough cleaning of the house. Next, an appliance of tar on all the joints, cracks and crevices of the inside of the building, and then plenty of whitewash properly applied. The tar absorbs or dries up all the taint of the disease and makes the premises wholesome. The smell is not offensive—in fact many people like it, and it is directly opposite to unhealthy. To vermin, lice, etc., the smell of tar is very repulsive, and but few will remain after you have tarred the house. A neighbor of ours was troubled with chicken cholera and by adopting the above, in connection with removing affected fowls, he soon put a stop to its ravages. A small lump of tar in the drinking water supplied to the fowls will be found beneficial.

IN GENERAL.

The Discoverer of the Concord Grape.

American Gardening: On September 27 there died, at Concord, Mass., Ephraim Bull, in his 86th year, a man whose claim on the attention of the fruit growers and consumers rests upon the fact that the most widely known grape we have—the Concord—originated with him and was first exhibited by him at the twenty-fifth annual exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on Boston Common, in 1853, and from that time right down to the present the Concord has gradually and surely gained a firmer and firmer hold on popular favor, till to-day there are plantations of vines of this variety, than of any other of the many excellent native grapes. Its vigorous health, great productiveness, handsome appearance, fully balance, in the popular mind, all the shortcomings, including liability to rot, of the variety; and one other quality especially has assisted materially to this end, namely, its previous ripening, which was quite at the time, but in the light of later events has been fully justified.

Ephraim Wales Bull was born at Boston, on March 1, 1806, and some ten years later settled in the town where he breathed his last. De. Bull was a most enthusiastic horticulturist, and it turned his attention to the grape culture in the forties. For twelve years he was a member of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture, and until very recently continued to reside on the place where he did his work on grapes. It was his delight to show visitors the original parent vine from which all of the Concord vines of their acquaintance by means of seedlings have sprung. His own statement to the writer was that he discovered the original vine along an old hedgerow or fence and noticing its peculiar excellence dug it up and set it out in his yard.

Unfortunately this man, like many another, who has devoted a lifetime to benefaction, by adding to the everyday wealth of the public, never profited materially by his discovery; the later years of his life were passed alone and in comparative poverty, although happily in comfort, for the sunset of his life was spent within the Home of the Aged. He remarked to the writer, not long before he died, that the only monument he desired was the gratitude of the millions of poor people, who, by reason of his discovery, were enabled to enjoy grapes such as they had never had before—that monument he has—but it is to be hoped, however, that the horticulturists of America will mark his grave with a suitable memorial.

The Concord has been the parent of many other varieties, among which are:

Black—Albert, Black Hawk, Balsiger's Concord Seedling No. 2, Bundy, Burr's Concord Seedling, Cambridge, Campbell's Early, Chautauqua, Chasselas Bro., Seedling, Concord Seedling, Children's Seedlings, Cottage, Dr. Warder, Eaton's Edmeston, Hero, Hosford, Jumbo, Keystone, Kramer's Seedling, Linden, Modena, Moore's Early, McDonald's, Ann Arbor, Nectar, New Haven, Osage, Oswego, Paxton, Rockland Favorite, Rockwood, Storm King, Worden and Young America.

White—Adeline, Antoinette, Augusta, Alphonso, Balsiger's No. 32, Capital, Diamond, Esther, Golden Concord, Hayes, Lady, Leavenworth, Martha, Mason's Seedling, Niagara, Pocklington, Una, White Ann Arbor, White Concord, Colerain, Witt, Triumph, Lady Washington, Concord Chasselas, Concord Muscat.

Red—Woodruff, Jefferson.

A Theory on the Control of Sex.

A practical farmer of thirty years' experience, writing to the North British Agriculturist, on the subject, "Can Breeders Regulate the Sexes of Their Live Stock?" has some views that will be interesting even to those who do not accept them. His position is that while many theories have been advocated as to how the male or female offspring are produced, yet there is nothing reliable known on the matter, but simply a natural law, established from the beginning, based upon the necessity of maintaining the equilibrium of sex in the race. He holds that in the mating of cattle, for example, where the bull and cow are of this variety, than of equal vigor, the produce may be of either sex, but if the bull be old or weak or out of condition the calf will almost without exception be a male, the reason being that the bull, in its condition, is likely to die first, and therefore, nature's demand, as a rule, will be to replace him with a calf of the same sex. In short, the offspring, he thinks, will be of the same sex as the weaker of the two parents. He admits that this is contrary to the generally received opinion, which tends to the belief that the sex is impressed by the stronger of the two parents, but he says that after a study of the matter for thirty-six years past he has found it to be true, not only in regard to cattle, sheep and horses, but even human beings. When the British colonies were first settled and quality rather than quantity of stock was the one thing desired, young spring rams were put to old, broken-down ewes with the result that ewes were produced in numbers as eight to twenty; but when the country had become fully stocked up and heavily fleeced wethers were wanted, old rams were put to 2-year-old ewes, and the result was that about three parts of the lambs were rams. In this connection he cites observations by Dr. Brooks, of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, in this country, who came to the same conclusion with respect to the human race. Dr. Brooks is quoted as saying: "Whenever we are surrounded with a favorable environment there is a tendency to an excess of women; but when the circumstances are on the other hand, tends to an excess of males." By this he means that so long as a man has a good income and can live well the female part of the population will go on increasing more rapidly because these conditions tend to render the mothers relatively weaker and more effeminate. So, many savage nations have been civilized off the face of the earth, because had whisky and worse rum have wrecked the constitution of the males so that their progeny are all of the male sex and in time the females gradually die out, and the males have only the poor satisfaction of following suit. The theory is an interesting one at all events, and has at least the advantage of stamping the production of sexes with a purpose, namely, the purpose being to replace that parent which conditions show is likely to die soonest.

Hogs in England.

National Provisioner: What has not inaptly been described as the "sensation of the year"—that is, the year agricultural—in England, is the large increase in the total pigs grown. No doubt this is due to the constant writing by experienced men there on the absurdity of throwing away the by-products of the farm instead of converting them into solid salable food, such as may be done by pig growing. Much attention has been devoted to the subject of agricultural depression among English farmers, and many wild-cat remedies have been proposed, but have not got further than that. With keen eyes to the possibilities of profit-getting in a very humble way, many farmers there have been quietly following the compiled statistics of the British board of agriculture, which is of late account origin, and these enormous imports of pork and pork products have been cleverly set against the actual growth of pigs at home.

Hence a general eye-opening all round has been the result, and the British farmer is at last beginning to realize that he can safely put his money in hogs. Now the cry is for more bacon factories in conjunction with creameries so as to use up profitably as food the separated milk. There is no doubt this movement will affect in due time exporters to England, and the only remedy is to so attend to the quality of meat sent there that American meats will hold their own for firmness, texture and flavor with all comers.

A carefully prepared table now before us shows by counties how the increase is made up. The footings show that for 1895 the total number of pigs in England is 2,471,020, as against 2,013,823 in 1894, or a difference of 457,197 in favor of the current year.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The roads in this county are to be materially improved, says a Hartford county correspondent of the Country Gentleman. The last legislature passed a law providing that any town appropriating $1,000 for macadamizing a section of road, should be entitled to $1,000 from its county and $1,000 more from the state. Up to this time comparatively over half the towns in the state, and I believe every town in Hartford county, have accepted this advantageous proposition. In many of the towns the work of grading, preparatory to macadamizing, has been or will be soon begun.

The value of the dairy cow depends upon the amount of milk or butter she will produce.

All the money made in dairying is with the good cows; do not lose it with the poor ones.

It may require a few more and warmer sheds to care properly for the fall litter, but then it must be remembered that the pig turns money quickly, and the better manure he makes the quicker it is done. He is no half way worker. It suits him just as well to go to market at six months old with best treatment as to have his existence prolonged to one year by a root-pig-or-die system. Doubtless he gets much greater profit out of the latter produce.

It has been estimated by persons giving close attention to the subject that an acre of clover will furnish pasture during the summer for eight hogs weighing 100 pounds apiece in the spring, and that they would gain 300 pounds apiece by fall, thus making an acre of clover produce 2400 pounds of pork. An acre of corn will not produce so much. Indeed, an acre of corn yielding fifty bushels will, if judiciously fed, produce about 600 pounds of pork. How much pork will an acre of alfalfa produce?

There is not nearly so much grass fattened beef as there used to be in this country, so that much of the pasture land has diminished in fertility, and its grass does not make as rich feed as it used to do. Farmers have also discovered that a grain ration to stock that has good pasture pays better than does it to stock on grass alone. The fattening is quicker, and the use of small grain ration with animals on grass makes an astonishing difference. It is probable that in proportion to its nutritive value grain is cheaper feed than grass, and the grass ration is chiefly important because it helps to secure better digestion.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

WHEREAS, John C. Merine and Mary A. Merine, his wife, grantors, by their deed of trust, dated the thirteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, recorded on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in the recorder's office of Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, in book B 293, pages 403 to 405, both inclusive, conveyed to Joseph L. Norman the following described land in Kansas City, in the county of Jackson, in the state of Missouri, to-wit: Commencing at a point forty (40) feet east and one hundred and thirty (130) feet south of the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section nine (9), in township forty-nine (49), range thirty-three (33), in said county and state, running thence south fifty-five (55) feet; thence east one hundred and forty (140) feet; thence north fifty-five (55) feet; thence west one hundred and forty (140) feet to the place of beginning, being a parcel of land fronting fifty-five (55) feet on the east side of Troost avenue, in Kansas City, between Twenty-third (23d) street and Twenty-fourth (24th) street, and running back east that width one hundred and forty (140) feet, in trust to secure payment of certain promissory note in said deed of trust described; and whereas, default was made in said payment of said note when due, and only the following payments have been made thereon: March 9, 1891, $50.00; May 4, 1891, $50.00; July 1, 1891, $50.00; September 3, 1891, $50.00; January 7, 1892, $100; and December 19, 1892, $100.00 (the whole note subject to such payments remaining due and unpaid), and whereas, the grantors in said deed of trust failed to pay taxes according to their agreement therein, taxes against said land when due, and the payee of said note, according to said deed of trust paid taxes and special assessments against said land as follows, to-wit: August 31, 1893, on the book 41 page 104 of tax books by Kansas City for 1891, $9.33, and city taxes for 1895 levied by said Kansas City $27.18, and on account of state, county and school taxes for the years 1893 and 1894, $56.41; and whereas, said grantors failed to keep up insurance against loss by fire on the improvements on said land, according to their agreement in said deed of trust, and the payee of said promissory note on October 2, 1895, effected such insurance, according to the terms of said deed, on such improvements, against loss by fire in the sum of four thousand dollars for one year, and paid the premium thereof, $24.00; and whereas no part of said note has been paid on account of taxes, special assessments and insurance has been repaid, but the whole thereof remains due to the payee of said note and unpaid, and for the same the payee under the terms of said deed of trust has a lien on said land; now, therefore, at the request of the payee and owner of said promissory note, said Norman, as such trustee, will proceed to sell said land by said deed of trust conveyed and hereinbefore described, and any and every part thereof, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the building now used by the state circuit court of Jackson county, Missouri, in said Kansas City, on Saturday, the 30th day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-five, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, to pay the costs and expenses of executing the trust, including compensation to the trustee for his services, and the proper proportion of the said amount paid for insurance and taxes on said two unpaid past due notes, and next, the principal of the principal note secured by said deed of trust, together with interest thereon not included in past due interest notes, amount being about, at which such sale will be made, being the south front door of the court house building, on the block of ground bounded by Fifth street, Oak street, Missouri avenue and Locust street, in which building the circuit court of Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, is held, and which is the place usually held, and at which door the sheriff usually sells land on execution from said county; such sale to be made subject to deed of trust on said property recorded in said recorder's office in book B 222, page 523, and following, referred to in said deed of trust to Norman, trustee.

JOSEPH L. NORMAN, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, John W. Barnes and Nannie E. Barnes, his wife, by their certain deed of trust dated the 15th day of October, 1889, filed for record in the office of the recorder of deeds for Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, on the 15th day of October, 1889, and recorded in the office of said recorder of deeds, at Kansas City, in book "B," number 280, at page 198, conveyed to me, Oliver H. Dean, the undersigned trustee, the following described lands and premises, situate in the county of Jackson and state of Missouri, to-wit: All of lot numbered ten (10), and eleven (11), in block numbered ten (10), Peery place, an addition to the City of Kansas (now Kansas City), Missouri, as the said lots are marked and designated on the recorded plat of said addition, on file and of record in the office of the recorder of deeds for Jackson county, Missouri, in trust, however, to secure the payment of the certain principal promissory note and interest coupons in said deed of trust described; and, whereas, all of said principal and interest have been paid, but default has been made in the payment of said principal promissory note, and the same, with interest thereon from the 15th day of April, 1891, except the sum of $20.00 paid on account of interest on the 23d day of February, 1895, remains overdue and unpaid, and default in payment of said note is hereby given that I, the said undersigned trustee, at the request of the legal holder and owner of said principal note, and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said deed of trust, will, in accordance with the terms and provisions of said deed of trust, default having been made, and sell the property in said deed of trust, and hereinbefore described, and any and every part thereof, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the building now used by the state circuit court of Jackson county, Missouri, in said Kansas City, on Saturday, the 23d day of November, 1895, at the front door of the United States custom house building, in the city of Kansas City, Jackson county, aforesaid, sell all of lot numbered twenty-four (24) and the south half of lot numbered twenty-three (23), all in block numbered fifteen (15), in Perry place, an addition to the City of Kansas (now Kansas City), as the same are marked and designated on the plat of said addition now on file and of record in the office of the recorder of deeds for said county, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said note or bond and interest, and the cost of executing this trust. A. A. TOMLINSON, Trustee.

Oct. 19, 1895

LEGAL NOTICES.

WHEREAS, George W. Fitzpatrick and Catherine Fitzpatrick, his wife, grantors, by their deed of trust, dated the 26th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and recorded on the same date in the recorder's office of Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, Missouri, in book 286, pages 215 to 218, both inclusive, conveyed to Jefferson Brumback the following described land in the county of Jackson, in the state of Missouri, to-wit: All of one hundred and eighty-two (182) in Meyer's addition to the City of Kansas (now called Kansas City), in Jackson county, Missouri, being a parcel fronting forty-nine and one-half (49½) feet on the west side of Walnut street, between Fourteenth street and Fifteenth street, and running back west that width one hundred and fifteen and one-half (115½) feet to an alley, and all rights under any and all party wall contracts, and any and all laws affecting said property, or any part thereof, being the land and premises conveyed and transferred to said Brumback, which said deed was made in trust to secure payment of eleven promissory notes in said deed of trust described, and whereas, default was made in the payment of the first two of said notes when due, of the two of said notes payable respectively forty-two and forty-eight months after the date thereof, and each of said last mentioned two notes is due and wholly unpaid; the six of said notes maturing before said forty-two months note having been paid; and whereas, said grantors agreed, by said deed of trust, to keep the improvements on said land constantly insured against loss by fire to the extent of the unpaid balance of said notes until said notes should be paid, said note of $1,000 being one of said last ninety-five ($95) dollars, and the policy or policies thereof constantly assigned and always promptly produced and delivered to said trustee or said payee of said notes for further securing the payment of said notes, and whereas, said grantors in said deed of trust did not perform said agreement as to keeping up insurance, in whole or in part, and for that reason the payee of said notes, according to the terms of said deed of trust, effected insurance on Oct. 2, 1895, on said improvements against loss by fire to the amount of $2,000, expiring February 1, A. D. 1896, and to the amount of $500, expiring March 5, A. D. 1896, and paid the cost thereof, $45.50, and for the repayment thereof, with interest, according to the terms of said deed of trust, the payee of said notes, under said deed of trust, has a lien on said land; and whereas, no part of the cost of said insurance so effected has been repaid, but the whole thereof is due; now, therefore, at the request of the payee, owner and holder of said past due unpaid notes, and the other notes maturing thereafter, secured by said deed of trust, said Brumback, as such trustee, will, pursuant to said deed of trust, proceed to sell the land and property by said deed of trust conveyed and above described, and any and every part thereof, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south front door of the court house, in Kansas City, in the county of Jackson aforesaid, for cash, on Friday, the twenty-ninth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-five, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, to pay the costs and expenses of executing the trust, including compensation to the trustee for his services, and the proper proportion of the said amount paid for insurance on said two unpaid past due notes, and next, the principal of the principal note secured by said deed of trust, together with interest thereon not included in past due interest notes, amount being about, at which such sale will be made, being the south front door of the court house building, on the block of ground bounded by Fifth street, Oak street, Missouri avenue and Locust street, in which building the circuit court of Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, is held, and which is the place usually held, and at which door the sheriff usually sells land on execution issued from said circuit court.

JEFFERSON BRUMBACK, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, E. A. Phillips, by his deed of trust, dated August 8, 1887, and recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds in Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, on August 31st, 1887, in book 236, at page 18, conveyed to the undersigned, as trustee, the following described real estate in Jackson county, Missouri: Commencing at southwest corner of lot numbered twenty (20) in subdivision of Gamette bluff, in the city of Kansas (now Kansas City, Missouri). Then, running north along the west line of said lot 88, two hundred and eighty-nine feet (289 feet), thence east and parallel with the south line of said lot fifty feet, thence south one hundred feet to a point in the south line of said lot; thence west on south line of said lot fifty feet (50 feet) to place of beginning. Also, commencing at the southeast corner of said lot, ninety-five (95) feet north of the south line of said lot, thence west one hundred feet (100 feet), thence north and parallel with the east line of said lot two hundred and fourteen feet (214 feet) to the place of beginning. Excepting from this grant a right of way over the rear twenty-five feet (25 feet) heretofore granted to Jerry Toles, said conveyance being made in trust to secure the payment of certain notes described therein and whereas, the principal of one of said notes and the interest thereon is past due and unp