GROWING MANGEL WURZELS.

DIRECTIONS FOR PRODUCING LARGE CROPS FOR FEEDING.

Fall Setting of Fruit Trees—Feeding Oats to Cows—Prospects for the Pig Market—Poultry Experience—Home-made Mittens—Notes.

D. McCrae, in Breeders' Gazette: Mangel-Wurzel (Beta vulgaris var. macrorhiza) is a large-rooted variety of common beet cultivated for feeding stock. It was obtained by the improvement of the sea beet (Beta maritima) and continues to show some of its original peculiarities even under a cultivation that has materially modified its form. It can be grown on many varieties of soil, but a rich sandy loam is most suitable. It will do well on a clay loam and may be grown on stiffer soils than those adapted for turnip culture. It is much better food for milch cows than the turnip, as it is not liable to give the milk a taint. There has been a good deal of discussion as to the relative values of mangolds and turnips. Lord Spencer conducted a series of feeding tests by which he concluded that the former was the best for fattening cattle. This conclusion has not been borne out by later experience and the quantities for feeding all kinds of stock the turnip is preferred. There can be no doubt, however, that for the dairyman the mangold is the preferable root. There are several varieties of this plant. The Long Red is a large root, often growing to a very large size, but apt to be coarse. The Yellow Intermediate and Golden Tankard are popular sorts. The Globe varieties are very good roots, and while not giving so large a bulk per acre they are firmer and better fleshed than some of the larger kinds.

The fall is the proper time to prepare for a crop of mangolds. The stubble should be twice plowed. First lightly to kill weeds, well harrowed and left for a time to give the seeds time to sprout in the warm days of autumn. Next it should be plowed deep to bring up a very little of the subsoil never before exposed. On this is spread a good dressing of manure—fifteen to eighteen loads per acre. Another plowing to mix this manure with the top layer of soil should be got over before the winter sets in. This fall work may vary with soil and section. The mode mentioned is that used for a sandy loam with gravel subsoil with which it is desirable to keep the manure near the surface; on clay lands of a stiff texture it may be found of advantage to spread the manure before the second plowing and bury it deeply ready for the plant roots. This must vary according to soil and surroundings.

As soon as the land is fit to work in the spring it should be again worked till it is brought into good tilth. It is then ridged into drills twenty-eight inches apart and the seed at once sown on the fresh moist earth. The mangold seed is contained in a rough capsule and each capsule may contain several seeds. They should not be buried deeply, and it helps the sprouting if the seed be soaked for twenty-four hours before sowing. It is usual to sow the seed with the double turnip sower fitted with boxes to sow the larger mangold capsules. An even catch is difficult to get, and if the plants leave blanks in coming up the spaces may be filled on a dull damp day by transplanting. The hoeing in the spring is most important in successful mangold culture. When weeds show themselves the horse hoe should be used between the drills and this should be done during the summer as often as necessary to keep the land clean and moist. The plants as soon as they are up a few inches should be thinned and hoed. It will be necessary to go over them a second time to remove all doubles and keep the row clear of weeds. A good crop will give thirty to forty tons per acre.

Harvesting must be done before hard frosts set in. The plants if in the ground and protected by their broad leaves will stand a slight frost without harm, but when pulled must be covered or they will be easily injured by frost. They should be all removed from the field and safely stored before the time of hard frosts. This time will vary in different sections. Here in Western Ontario from the 10th to the 25th of October is the right time to lift the mangolds. They are pulled by hand, care being taken to do as little injury to the roots as possible. Two men will strip six rows and put them in small heaps; they are then topped by twisting off the leaves. A knife should not be used, or if used great care should be taken not to cut the top too close or injure the flesh. The roots are then covered by the leaves, which will keep off a slight frost. They are left in the field for a few days if they are to be stored in a root house or they may be drawn at once to the pit. They keep best pitted. The ground should be dry where water will not stand in winter. The roots should be piled in a pyramid five to six feet wide at the base and tapering to the top; then covered with six inches of soil, ventilating spaces being left for a time along the top of the pit. In November these spaces will be filled with straw and soil applied, and the whole covered with about ten inches of coarse manure to completely exclude the frost. Unlike turnips they can be completely covered after the first sweating. They make splendid spring feed and are better for stock affording kept for a time, and for that reason are pitted and saved till the late winter or early spring.

Injury to Corn Fodder.

The unusually small hay crop of the present year has directed the attention of feeders to the most valuable of all the agricultural side products of our state—cornfodder, or as it is properly, the corn stover, says Professor H. A. Houston, of the Purdue, Ind., station. The custom has been to leave most of this valuable feed standing in the field and let the stock take what they would of it, after it had been exposed to the frosts and storms. Experiments have repeatedly shown that well cured corn stover is fully as valuable for feeding purposes as good timothy hay. This conclusion is the result of practical feeding experiments carefully conducted.

The custom of allowing the fodder to stand in the field exposed to the weather results in a twofold loss; the feed becomes dry and unpalatable as compared with well cured fodder, and there is also a great loss of material. The loss of material is both mechanical from the breaking up of the leaves, and chemical from the destruction of the constituents of the fodder. About one-half of the total feed in the fodder is found in the portion of the stalk below the ear. Practically all of this and a portion of the stalk above the ear are lost if the fodder is left standing in the field.

The chemical losses due to exposure are chiefly losses of the group in which sugars and similar soluble bodies are found. These soluble substances are the ones most readily digested and the palatability of the food depends in a large degree on the proper preservation of these materials.

Cangreowers know how rapidly canes deteriorate after a heavy frost or splitting freeze. Similar changes take place in the corn plant, which is related to the cane, but in a smaller degree, since the sugars are present in a smaller quantity. The changes that take place in weathering result in an absolute loss of material of the sugar group, since they are converted into compounds that pass off into the air. The albuminoids of the corn plant are more digestible than the albuminoids of hay. But weathering has the same effect on the corn plant as over-ripeness in hay—the albuminoids are made less digestible, and so there is a loss of available albuminoids as well as an absolute loss from the decomposition that is steadily going on. The hardening of the woody fiber encloses the other materials, so that greater resistance is offered to the action of the digestive fluids and there is less food material available for the support of the animal.

The experience of good feeders, as well as feeding experiments carefully conducted under chemical control, indicate that the most feeding material may be derived from the corn crop by cutting it as early as is consistent with the proper curing of the ears. Danger of molding may be lessened by making the shocks smaller than is customary. Shocks containing four hills square are sometimes used and permit very free circulation of the air. The labor of cutting and handling is considerably lessened by the use of smaller shocks.

So far as the writer knows the cornstalk disease has not appeared among cattle fed on properly cured corn fodder, although the disease occurs among cattle having the range of the cornstalk fields.

HORTICULTURAL.

Berry Bulletin for November.

M. A. Thayer, Sparta, Wis.: Berry plants in the North have cast off their summer drapery, and are prepared for their long winter sleep. Let them be carefully laid down, covered with earth and nicely tucked up for this needed rest. Delay this necessary work no longer. If you have doubts as to the benefits of winter protection, even in mild climates, protect a part, leave a part without protection and mark the results. After ground is well frozen, strawberries should be covered lightly with clean straw or marsh hay. In giving this covering to be placed between the rows for summer mulch. Various systems of pruning grapes are now in use. All are good in their special way, but confusing to beginners. A good farmer bearing in mind the following facts can easily prune for his own vines: The object in pruning is to get a well formed vine and a large yield of the best fruit. At least two-thirds of the new growth should be cut away for this purpose. Unless severely pruned more fruit will form than can be well matured. Remember, the vine bears its fruit on new wood only.

Canes grown this year are the ones to preserve for fruit next season. Cut back the vigorous canes to three or four buds each. Canes that have borne one season never bear again, hence the necessity for keeping a supply of new wood every year. Train the vine so it may be laid down and covered with dirt in winter and raised and tied to stake or trellis in the spring. One or two year old vines are not expected to bear fruit and are cut back to two or three buds. Trim your grape vines in the fall.

Remove all weeds, trimmings and surplus rubbish from the garden. See that every plant and bush is properly protected for winter. Cover the ground with finely composted manure and you may then look forward to a fruitful resurrection in the spring.

Fall Setting of Fruit Trees.

J. R. Shire in Field and Farm: Fall planting of trees promises to be general in Colorado and the West this year and the leading nurserymen report good business and an active demand for young trees of the varieties which have made the best success in the irrigated sections. Prune back the tops quite severely to lessen evaporating surface. This is much more important with the stone fruits than with others. The best orchardists trim a newly set peach tree to a straight stick not more than two feet high and without a branch. Apple and pear trees need much less trimming. Another main point to get all trees and plants in the fall as early as possible, that their rootlets may start before freezing weather.

Two or three-year-old trees are preferred as this gives a tree five to seven feet in height, which is a good size to plant, and a good one to ship. As grown in the nurseries, the trees when one year old are cut off at about four to five feet from the ground. The next season, perhaps, a half dozen or more shoots are made of two or three feet in length, and near the top. Nurserymen do not prune them before shipping them, as the trees are larger looking with the tops on, which is what the average customer wants. When trees are to be planted, if the soil is not very good, dig out a hole of twice the size required, filling in with the better soil. Examine the roots, and if any of the large ones are bruised or broken, cut away the injured part, leaving the remainder clean and smooth. Set the trees at about the depth it stood before, which can be told from its appearance. The soil which is to go close to the roots should be quite fine, that it may find its way into all hollows. If not fine, make it so by breaking up all lumps. See that it is worked firmly about the roots. Pound in the soil about the roots, using care not to bruise them. After the roots are well covered, as much spadeful of soil is thrown in, tramp it down firmly. There is nothing in the notion that a particular spread of the roots must be made. Just as they were set before will do best, better than any other way. It is however sometimes practicable to spread them evenly in different directions, and this is advisable, as it makes the tree stand securely against storms.

An irrigation after planting is desirable as it carries the soil firmly about the roots. There is no doubt that staking of fruit trees is of great advantage to them. The gales of winter have been known to disturb those not thus secured, preventing root action by the displacement of the roots. Stakes have been dispensed with by some fruit growers by the use of earth mounded about the trees for the winter, to be removed when spring came.

Experience With Potato Fertilizing.

Clarence J. Norton, in Kansas Farmer: In the spring I described my manner of planting the Early Kansas potato, and, as I used several kinds of fertilizer, it may interest some to know how I succeeded. Early in the spring we had a severe drouth, while later on we had more than our usual rainfall. Taken altogether, this was not an ideal year. But the results are the best I ever had, and it is with somewhat of pride I plant the great seedling which they call "The Maple Leaf Kansas." The potatoes were cut to one eye, planted by hand and sixteen bushels of seed put on an acre. The land was surveyed, the potatoes measured, and there is no guesswork at all about it. Five rows were put in each test, but the results were taken from the two middle rows. The potatoes were picked up in bushel crates that held about seventy pounds, or five pecks, and each crate struck, so there was no possible mistake, except there was over measure.

The horse manure was applied at the rate of 220 loads per acre, also the other manure, except the commercial fertilizer which was applied at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre, in the hill, i. e., after the top was up. The home manures were applied in the fall and plowed in in the spring. This is probably unfair to the fertilizer, as the crab grass made a much more luxuriant growth where the fertilizer was applied, showing that the potatoes will not use all the strength. Here are the results: Ground not subsoiled and unfertilized, 150 bushels per acre; subsoiled and not manured, 210; subsoiled and horse manure, 230; subsoiled and blood and bone, 252; subsoiled and ground bone, 255; subsoiled and cow manure, 330; subsoiled and hog manure, 320; subsoiled and sheep manure, 345.

On other parts of the field, all the manures were put together, also the fertilizer was applied with the other manures, and the crop was astonishingly increased, showing that the potato, on subsoiled ground, will stand enormous forcing. Where any two tests came together, the crop was increased, especially in the case of the Armour Packing Company's fertilizers. On a single acre where this latter occurred, I filled a bin fourteen feet long, eight feet wide and six feet deep, with the Early Kansas potatoes. This is somewhere in the neighborhood of 437 bushels per acre, and I believe is the largest yield in the United States for 1895, except on irrigated land. From this we see that on good soil, with subsoiling, heavy seeding of the right kind of a potato, heavy manuring, one acre can be made to produce the value of twelve common acres, as had millet been sown when last cultivated, a crop of five or six loads could have been cut per acre, as well as crab-grass.

I wish to recommend the use of commercial fertilizers in connection with other manures. Mark the difference between unmanured and the heaviest—210 against 437, or 227 bushels in favor of the manure. I think I shall try their "special vegetable" compound next year applying when planting. On a late patch I did this, and the yield is in every respect equal to the manuring in the hill, and is really a victory for the fertilizer, as it caused no weeds, scab or trouble to apply. The best looking potatoes were grown on the blood and bone, and the worst on the unmanured land.

Kansas is said to not be a potato country, but with the Early Kansas potato, subsoiling, heavy manuring and the art of cultivation, the high prairies of Kansas can be made to equal the most favored spots in the states.

LIVE STOCK.

Feeding Oats to Cows.

National Stockman: In the Stockman of September 12 there is an editorial upon the subject of feeding oats that deserves close attention from every feeder, especially those who feed milk cows. Milk is composed of certain elements, and a cow can no more give milk without these elements fed to her than a threshing machine can give out grains of wheat unless wheat is fed to it. A cow will of course give milk when fed exclusively upon corn, but when she does so she is at a loss, for to get out of the corn enough of the elements that produce milk she has to consume far more corn than is necessary if she were fed a better balanced ration. Suppose a man wished to buy ten baskets of a certain grade of fruit, and there were two lots offered to him; one of ten baskets of the grade he desired, and one of fifteen of a mixed grade, out of which he could cull ten baskets of the grade he desired. If he purchased the latter lot of fifteen baskets there would be five baskets that he did not want. This is just the case with the cow when she is fed on corn; she has to digest an extra lot of corn to get enough milk-making elements, while if she were fed on the oats there would be no such little waste.

It is true that a proportion of the elements needed by a cow are to be found in corn, but it is true at the same time that a greater part of these same elements are to be found in fodder, and where fodder enters into the ration it should certainly not make up the grain end of the ration.

This is a subject to which we must give more attention. It will not do to feed our cows what feed we happen to have without regard to what feed we have in view in feeding. The experiment has been made again and again, not only by the stations, but by farmers, and there is but one result—that it pays to give a cow the feed that she ought to have.

Prevention of Milk Fever.

Arkansas Experiment Station Bulletin: This disease is one which calls for skilled advice whenever this is attainable, and one in which a fatal result may easily be produced by improper treatment. Any methods and remedies which cannot be applied with safety by the farmer himself would manifestly be out of place in this article. The directions here given, however, if carefully followed, should be the means of saving many animals which otherwise would be lost.

As a result it is found that the sooner the disease appears after calving the more likely it is to prove fatal. The suddenness and severity, or comparative mildness of the onset also supplies an indication as to the result. In all cases it is important that the first symptoms should be recognized in order that treatment may be commenced early. In the case of cows which have already suffered from a previous attack, and even in the case of others which present conditions very favorable for the disease, such as already described, preventive treatment should be commenced before parturition. This consists in limiting the supply of food during the time that the cow is dry, and keeping the bowels open by one or more doses of salts. The most suitable purgative for a cow is one to one and a half pounds of Epsom or Glauber's salts with an ounce of ginger and about a pint of molasses in a large quantity (two quarts or more) of tepid water.

After reliving a free flow of blood to the udder should be encouraged by frequent milking, even if the calf is allowed to suck, and the animal of course should be protected from exposure to severe weather or to unusual cold or heat, although a certain amount of daily exercise is desirable. If the first symptoms of the disease should appear the purgative medicine should be given again at once.

Prospects for the Pig Market.

Chicago Drovers' Journal: The packers and board of trade men are cherishing the idea that young pigs are coming to market on account of their great abundance and not on account of any general fear of sickness. They hoot at the idea that the present heavy slaughter of little pigs will cut any perceptible figure in the hog crop of the winter season. They claim that the government inspection has kept back thousands of pregnant sows that were before marketed, and that not reaching the pens were rushed to market as soon as possible the whole West would soon be swamped with the animals whose ancestors rushed into the sea, and they act as if they thought the coming if not the present generation of hogs might as well be rushed into Lake Michigan as into Chicago pens for to expect any profit in raising them.

There is hardly a section of the country that is free from hog disease where young pigs are not in great request to help store and market the bumper corn crop. With hogs around $4 in Chicago and corn barely above the burning point in the country and every farmer anxious to sell little pigs it looks as if there might be a chance for a pretty stiff argument against the prevailing bear arguments of packers and traders. As for the pregnant sow theory the government inspection has had the tendency to hold back some that were known to be too far advanced, but it has hastened forward more than had not reached the three weeks' limit. At any rate there have been few seasons where more sows were marketed than during the past summer season.

POULTRY.

Learned by Experience.

J. P., in Ohio Poultry Journal: Having noticed that editors call for breeders' ways and experience in mating and breeding, I presume to interest the beginner if the editor will turn this into print. I will try to give a few points of what I became interested in poultry raising. My father was a farmer boy, and had opportunities that city folks can't enjoy—plenty of room and a good chance to raise fowls. Being a lover of history and sciences, I used all my spare moments in reading and study. The excessive toil was too much; I was forced to quit and spend a greater part of my time from my books.

Being the sole owner of a few scrub Bantams, I devoted nearly one summer out in the air caring for them. I watched the development of my little creatures; I found I could improve them by using the best I raised. Then there was a chance for study results, so I coaxed my father for a few good birds I had seen at a country fair. I was ignorant of the breed, so I called them white with a black collar on their necks. Little did I think there was such a thing as a poultry journal, or that a bird had to be bred in line to be pure in marking in certain ways. But I had to live and learn, which I did at no small expense, but the experience was a good school.

When I learned about the Standard, the A. P. A., and poultry books, I became a crank in earnest. I have bred birds now for years, year in and out, keeping and mating the best birds I raised and sold the surplus eggs and fowls. I found out it paid to advertise, so I began, knowing I had only reliable stock to breed from.

Although I made some blunders at the beginning I profited by them, and can say I never blundered again in the same way; although the more we know the more we see there is to know.

If a person wishes to start in the poultry business thinking it is a "snap," he had better quit before he commences unless he loves work. Do not go in for cheapness, but get good stock or eggs from a good breeder. Plenty of good journals to tind them out. Buy a Standard, then study the birds; watch their young. If your matings are wrong try again, but avoid the same error. I hired a good breeder at first and watched him score and mark them. By close observation, the third year I could do it myself. The great rule is, mate for best results always. If you can attend a poultry show go and take a few birds. You may be surprised, yet disappointed, but it will help you. To mingle with breeders is good policy. Apply yourself more earnestly year after year, when all at once you will realize the trophy is yours. Then is when you will be happy and proud of the good word people will say when you pass: "There goes one of the biggest cranks on poultry." It takes a crank to make the business pay.

IN GENERAL.

Home-made Mittens.

Correspondence Country Gentleman: Many suffer from cracked fingers and chapped hands as the cold weather comes on, and yet the otherwise comfortable woolen mittens are irritating—still the hands must be protected. For light work, as protection against wind, single mittens of heavy cotton flannel may be used. For men's real work mittens, denims or jeans lined with lightweight cotton flannel are serviceable. Patterns may be bought as other patterns are, those with some form of gusset being more comfortable for work.

For driving or wear away from home, the light weight mittens may have a fine lining of chamois skin cut after the following suggestion, for ladies: The skins large enough for one mitten can usually be found for 15 cents each, and for less in large cities. For ladies' mittens it is desirable to have a new pattern, as they are for outside wear; still one may be cut by outlining the hand, back down and without the thumb, and slight swell at the wrist. The front of the hand is straight, to be laid on a fold of the material, the fold of the commencing at a little below the end of the first finger. Carry the curve evenly around the ends of the fingers, making the seam at the back edge of the hand almost straight.

After the cut edges are over-stitched together, lay the hand on the mitten, noting where the thumb naturally comes. Cut a small hole a little from the edge; then force the hand into the mitten, with the seam just in the right place at the back of the hand. Trim round the thumb carefully until it is comfortable, but not loose. At old kid glove will give a good pattern for a thumb; only it must be a shade larger. The backs may be finely feather-stitched in three lines, with darker shade of silk.

These make a very nice Christmas remembrance.

Business Hints for Farmers.

Lloyd's Commercial Guide gives the following advice to its readers: Never sign a paper without reading it; and if, after reading, you do not understand it, have it thoroughly explained before you put a signature to it. It is best to get some third person, who is not interested in the matter at all, to explain the meaning of what is not clear, or to point out words that may have two meanings in the document.

Always make a memorandum in your little book of any contract you undertake for money or any agreement to work. It saves much trouble to keep a memorandum book and put down the dates when you either pay or receive money. Whenever money passes on account, set it down. If any money or thing of value goes through your hands, give a receipt for it and make a memorandum. Your receipt settles the amount that passes, and that cannot be disputed. When you pass a note to a third party, get a receipt and keep it. This form is as important in the transfer of income, trust money, or valuables among your own family as with other persons.

Never allow a person to do any service for you without first agreeing upon the cost to you. This rule, strictly adhered to, will save you many annoyances.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Experiments with growing tomatoes at the Minnesota station indicate that greater earliness and productiveness are to be gained by letting the plants lie naturally along the ground in the ordinary way than by staking. Staked tomatoes were much more affected with rot.

The weights of roots of crops, as ascertained by the Utah experiment station, have been given. In association with these may be added data taken in Wisconsin. The tops of corn weighed per acre, 7,200 pounds, while the roots weighed 1,320 pounds. The tops weighed to the roots as 5.72 to 1. For barley the tops weighed 4,157 pounds and the roots 1,232 pounds, or as 3.37 is to 1. For oats the tops weighed 6,083 pounds and the roots 2,711 pounds, or as 2.24 is to 1. Tops of clover weighed 4,000 pounds and the roots 1,067 pounds, or as 3.36 is to 1.

Poor, thin, poorly dressed and unattractive poultry naturally sells for low prices, and it tends to depress the whole poultry market. Keep the poorer truck from the market and good prices can be had for the better grades; most of our losses are because of our own faults. The best always pays best, in whatever line you deal.

Kerosene emulsion has proved of great value against the larvae of insects about growing garden plants, especially the onion maggot. Make a dilution of two gallons to the barrel, and soak the ground well; the rains will carry it deeper. Lands once stocked remain so indefinitely, and rotation of crops should follow.

In making cider for vinegar have the conscience to use sound, clean fruit. It is not wise to shake the apples and then let them lie for days in a heap; rainsed contribution, use wooden mills, and do not poison nor discolor with iron rust or lead pipes. Let there be no foreign element added to promote its "making," but let time do the work wholly.

There are lotions, salves and ointments used for piles, which often relieve for a time, but there is a remedy which not only gives immediate relief, but cures every form of blind, bleeding or itching piles, it is the.....

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FOR SALE—By owner, 6-room frame house and lot; nice neighborhood; very cheap if sold by December 1. Address P 832, Journal office.

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WANTED—Office man and collector; wages, $12 per week. 524 Main st., upstairs.

WANTED—2 young men, city work; $10 week. 9 West 5th st., room 9.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Two ladies desire positions as housekeepers; one has a girl 6 years. Address correspondence to 1321 Highland ave., Mrs. S. B. and A. E.

WANTED—Situation as cashier in hotel or restaurant, by a young lady; salary reasonable. Address X. Y. Z., Journal.

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PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—L. B. Towner: Come home on first train. Think Eastern deal O. K.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NORMAN & ROBERTSON, proprietors of abstracts and examiners of land titles, No. 46 East 8th street, furnish daily the transfers of real estate filed in the recorder's office at Kansas City, Mo.

Notice—All transfers appearing in our daily reports contain covenants of general warranty unless otherwise stated.

November 1.

James Kiapmyer and wife to Perry O. Wells; lot 4, Thomas' addition to Santa Fe	$ 50
J. S. Gilbert to John W. German; lots 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12, Ashbrook Investment Company's addition	2,150
Eliza Boulter and husband to Phillips Investment Company; lot 3, block 77, East Kansas	5
B. C. Reed and wife to T. B. Simms; lot 9, block 4, Oakland	1,000
GUARDIAN'S DEED.	
W. W. Treadway, guardian, to Perry O. Wells; part of north half of northeast quarter of section 18, township 47, range 33	600
QUITCLAIM DEEDS.	
Walt Webb and wife to New England Loan and Trust Company; lots 1 and 2, block 2, Flourney's addition	1
Helen E. Gray and husband to N. S. Cook; southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 27, township 48, range 33	100
Same to same; part land in block 29, Old Town	100
Same to same; lots 39 and 40, Ashcroft addition	100
TRUSTEES' DEEDS.	
S. C. Ragan and wife to H. Rickard, lot 18, block 4, Hoelzel's addition	1,011
Same to same; lot 17, block 4, same	1,231

LEGAL NOTICES.

WHEREAS, George W. Fitzpatrick and Catherine Fitzpatrick, his wife, grantors, by their deed of trust, dated the fifth 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, in book H 66, pages 23 to 25, both inclusive, conveyed to Jefferson Brumback the following described land in the county of Jackson, in the state of Missouri, to-wit: All of lot one hundred and ninety-two (192), in McGee'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 on 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 leases affecting said property, or any part thereof, being by said deed assigned and transferred to said trustee, 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, 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 satisfaction of the payee of said notes until said notes should be paid, in the sum of at least six thousand dollars, and to policy or policies thereof constantly assigned and always promptly pledged and delivered to said trustee or said payee of said notes for further securing the payment of said notes; and whereas, said trustee 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 October 29, 1895, on said improvements against loss by fire to the amount of $2,500, expiring February 1, A. D. 1896, and to the amount of $2,500, expiring March 5, A. D. 1896, and paid the cost thereof, $42.50, and for the repayment thereof, interest and, 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, and demand 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 court house door, 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 of said day, for the purpose of paying the expenses of executing this trust, including compensation to the trustee for his services, and the proper proportion of the said amount paid for said insurance, and all due on said two unpaid past due notes, and next, the principal of the principal note secured by said deed of trust, and the interest thereon, which do not included in past due interest notes, the court house door, 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, or might lawfully be held at the day of sale, and at which door the sheriff usually sells land on execution issued from said circuit court.

JEFFERSON BRUMBACK, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—By reason of default in the payment of the promissory note or bond described in a deed of trust executed by Mary A. Kelly, a widow, dated the 15th day of December, 1888, and filed for record and recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds for Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, on the 20th day of December, 1888, in book B 208, at page 68, I will, pursuant to the terms of said deed of trust and at the request of the legal holder of said note or bond, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday, the 23rd 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 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.
Oct. 29, 1895. Trustee.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Restaurant—If you want a restaurant that is conveniently and centrally located, equipped with all the latest improvements, furniture and fixtures plain but of the very best, and right now doing a good paying business, call and be addressed, W. Farrar, room 322, New York Life bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a scholarship in each of the two leading business colleges in the city. 923 and 924 N. Y. Life bldg.

FOR SALE—Clear and tobacco store; doing good business. Address J. E., K. C., K., branch office Journal.

FOR SALE—2 H. P. gas engine; as good as new. B. F. Rounds' Truss and Limb factory, 10 W. 9th st.

FOR SALE—Grocery stock and fixtures. For particulars inquire of Mr. McClure, 1117 Independence ave.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—Office rooms—A few very nice rooms in the Bunker building, 9th and Walnut, adjoining the New York Life bldg., suitable for physicians, lawyers or real estate. Will make attractive price and fix rooms in nice shape for desirable and permanent tenants; steam heat, elevator and janitor service. A. C. TINSLEY, Agent, Room 5.

TO RENT—Nice office rooms in the New Ridge building, suitable for offices, single or double, also for rent sample on second, third, fourth or fifth floor, some of the most desirable office rooms in the city. Apply William E. Ridge, New Ridge building.

TO RENT—Nice large furnished room, with dressing room, to two gentlemen; steady heat; private family; no other rooms. Call at 1215 Wyandotte st.

TO RENT—Two large nicely furnished rooms; first-class board; steam heat. 809 Forest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAVANA CIGARS—10c goods, 4 for 25c; 3 for a quarter size, 5 for 25c; 5c goods, 3 for 5c; Royal Havana stogies, 6 for 10c. Geo. W. Rose, Agt., 6 E. 10th, 425 W. 8th.

CHRONOMETER, watch and clockmaker. J. P. Kennuir, 6 East 10th st., bet. Main and Walnut.

BRUSH CREEK COAL.

RICH, oily and clean to handle; burns to a white ash and won't slack by exposure; a home industry. Now is the time to buy your coal. Tel. 2191 or 1073.
L. T. HERNDON, Agt. for Company, American Bank bldg.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

CANADIAN EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 504½ East 12th, cor. Walnut. Tel. 1179. The best place in K. C., Mo., to find help or situations, male or female; 14 years' experience. Ref. Omaha Nat. bank, Omaha; Citizens' bank, K. C.

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. L. JAMES, the well known clairvoyant and trance medium, may be consulted at 1209 Grand ave., parlors 39 and 40.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WINTERED—$5 per month, sent for and returned. Calves raised. Address MARK S. SALISBURY, Independence, Mo.

ROOFING.

THE Kansas City Metal Roofing & Corrugating Co., Old Reliable. Tel. 1269.

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WANTED—Agents. A snap for you. Sales immense. Big pay. Will cost you nothing to test the business. No samples needed. Household Specialty Co., 79 W. 4th st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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WANTED—Agents—Men already traveling to carry our lubricating oils as a staple line. AUSTIN & McGEE, Cleveland, O.

DERMATOLOGY.

OILY SKIN, ITCHING SCALP, Falling Hair, all skin and scalp diseases. Twenty years' experience. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y. Branches: Boston, Phila. St. Louis, Chicago. 150 p. book on Beauty & Dermatology, for a stamp.

LEGAL NOTICES.

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, 1891, filed for record in the office of the recorder of deeds for Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, on the 15th day of October, 1891, and recorded in the office of said recorder of deeds at Kansas City, in book H, number 284, at page 98, 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 lots 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, at Kansas City, 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 interest coupons 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, 1894, (except the sum of $50.00 paid on account of interest on the 23rd day of February, 1895), remains overdue and unpaid, now, therefore, public notice 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, proceed to sell, 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, as a court house, in Kansas City, Missouri, in the county of Jackson aforesaid, said building being the court house situated on the north side of Missouri avenue between Oak and Locust streets, in said Kansas City, and said front door being the south door of said court house, on Wednesday, the 20th day of November, 1895, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of paying off said principal promissory note and the interest due thereon, and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

OLIVER H. DEAN, Trustee.
Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 25th, 1895.

(First publication Oct. 15th, 1895.)

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, on April first, 1887, Charles M. Hill and Anna Z. Hill, husband and wife, made, executed and delivered their deed of trust for the purpose of securing the payment of one bond for the sum of $1,000,