CURING SHREDDED FODDER.

WHAT IT COST AN IOWA FARMER FOR CATTLE FEED.

Turnips as a Farm Crop—Salt and Ashes for Hogs—Some Hot Weather Poultry Hints—New Butter Making Machine.

S. M. Swayney, in Wallace's Farmer: Two articles have appeared in your valuable paper on the cost of curing and handling shredded fodder, and I am therefore tempted to give my own experience and conclusions. In one community the trouble seems to lie in curing feed and another expects fodder scarcely as two expensive. I have cut corn fodder and fed it in every possible way since 1877, cutting by hand until 1885, leaving it in the field and feeding it daily, digging it out of the snow two feet deep, or hauling it in a drenching rain, hauling to the barn and storing corn and all by means of rope and trip, feeding on the fall pasture, or on the ground in the yards, or in racks, or running through the feed cutter with or without the corn, but have now settled on what I consider the least labor and the easiest, therefore the most acceptable, to employer and employed, as follows:

First the use of a McCormick corn harvester; second, the use of a Keystone shredder, No. 1, attached to good steam power. The harvester was bought in '95 and with two teams used alternately on account of the extremely warm weather, the machine placed in nice bundles for the shecker 12 acres in seventeen days. Three men would have done the shocking had the weather been normal.

The shredder was started October 5 and run until December 2, storing nicely 40 acres of the finest feed in my barns and those of my neighbors, all of which is cured as well as timothy hay usually is. The corn is in the cribs and no sore fingers. I have thus housed 175 acres for myself. I have 212 head of cattle, 25 head of horses and with the addition of 20 acres of oat straw, 30 acres of wheat oats and 25 acres of corn stalks, will have feed to spare when grass comes. Without this shredded fodder we would have been pinched with the stock? My feed would have been gone by December 15. As it is I have more than two-thirds of it on hand. The coarser part that the stock reject is used for bedding, which feeders have to buy in the winter.

As to the curing, the fodder mentioned was stored in various sized bulks, some as large as 16x40x20 feet, and as before mentioned has kept satisfactorily, but I am satisfied that if the oat straw was run into one part of the barn when threshed and then when the shredding is being done mix straw and fodder together both would be improved and the stock benefited by having both feeds all the time. The fodder is fed in tight mangers or racks in the barns directly from the mow, as much as they will eat up clean, and the mangers cleaned out before each fresh feed. The fodder is handled with handmade wooden forks, with bolted, crooked handles and staves made from a half barrel ripped into one and a quarter inch strips, pointed, and bolted to cross bars with eight bolts.

My fodder of '94 did not keep as well as '95 because in the year first mentioned there were plenty of green and growing suckers which, being immature, did not cure out by shredding time.

As to the cost of this fodder per ton, and not per bushel of corn husked, the shredder cannot grow the corn in the fodder, but will husk or snap as desired as many bushels of corn as the light hands that are required, however, the machine men would husk if each week his team and went to the field. The cost per ton is simply that of cutting and shocking 70c per acre, twine, 10c, use of the harvester 10c, shredding $1.75, board of the machine men and coal 60c, total $2.25 per acre. Fodder from an acre of corn will average one and a quarter tons, therefore, a ton of shredded fodder costs $2.58. If one owns the machine this cost can be reduced from 50 to 75 cents per ton. The estimate of the cost of the fodder thus becomes $1.75 per ton. I have neither included nothing for the use of teams except in cutting, as in shredding time their work would be offset by the work of gathering corn if it was left standing. The value of the shredded fodder is estimated at 80 per cent of that of same hay which in land worth from $30 to $40 per acre must bring $5 per ton or there is a loss to landlord or renter. This fodder is, therefore, worth as stored $4 per ton and on an average $6 this year. The renter or land owner is thus making or saving $1.75 for each acre of corn he thus handles, half the rent and all the taxes. Would this course lift the mortgage if the old ruinous way would pay the rent and leave you even? Let us see.

225 tons of fodder	$285 00
20 acres of oat straw	16 00
25 acres corn stalks	18 75

Cost of my rough feed per year, $319.75, or a trifle over $2 per day for 240 head of cattle.

Let us now look at the advantages. One advantage is that by sowing part of the corn fields to rye the last time the corn is plowed, when the corn is cut, shredded and stored, you have a pasture worth from 30 to $1.50 per acre that will take no more fertility from the soil than a crop of weeds. When the corn is removed part of the field can be plowed and thus relieve the spring work and this late plowing is preferable to spring plowing on account of the condition of the ground and the destruction of insects. My cattle are fed for market, my stockers and my heifers are doing as well as when my farm was half hay land. The hay land has been recleaned one-third, the pasture increased, and the corn land largely. Oats remain the same and rye has been added. The stock, especially cattle in the winter, has been increased one-third.

I have no ax to grind, but the trend of the two articles referred to will carry a wrong impression among farmers who are studying this important question. It is estimated that the fodder of corn contains 40 per cent of the whole crop, therefore it costs $3.25 to secure 40 per cent of the crop; it should cost but $1.87½ per acre to grow and secure the grain part.

How to Get Rid of Weeds.

Correspondence Indiana Farmer: I purchased my farm eighteen years ago and, as it had been in the hands of renters for a number of years, it was almost a wilderness of noxious weeds, part of which I have succeeded in exterminating and subduing balance so as not to damage growing crops. The worst I had to contend with was the cocklebur, which I have entirely eradicated. I think the main point in exterminating such weeds as the cocklebur, butter print, jimson, burdock and common thistle is to induce seed to germinate and then destroy before the seed ripens. I think it useless to try to exterminate other weeds, such as ragweed, smartweed, foxtail and many other kinds, but I think they can be easily subdued so as to not injure growing crops. After exterminated cockleburr by first seeding to oats and then to wheat, being careful to plow under or mow down all growing plants, follow up with corn, which induced balance of seed to germinate, which was easily destroyed with cultivator and hoe.

Butter print was treated in about the same way, except they require closer watching, as seed ripens sooner. The same treatment with jimson, but burdock and common thistle should be allowed to grow unmolested until seed is nearly ripe, when they should be cut close to the ground. All seed that chances to ripen should be gathered and burned. All fence rows and waste places should be mowed at least twice a year, as it adds greatly to the appearance of the farm as well as in subduing weeds. In fighting all kinds of weeds in growing crops that require cultivating, the best time to destroy is as soon as seed germinates and before they begin to grow. The Canada and Russian thistles have not reached us yet. I can therefore give no personal experience with them. The prickly lettuce is just getting a start here and I fear will be a hard weed to subdue. In conclusion I will add that a small flock of sheep has been a great help in subduing weeds.

Turnips as a Farm Crop.

J. W. Stahl, in Country Gentleman: Now is the time to sow turnip seed. I have always found the fall turnip crop a very profitable one. I cannot recommend the attempt to grow spring turnips as a field crop. Nearly always it will be a failure. The season is unfavorable, and the turnip fly destructive. But sown the last of July or early in August (August 1 to 10 is best in this latitude—the fortieth parallel), turnips are as sure as corn or wheat, rye or potatoes. When right methods are used, they are easily grown; the product of an acre is large, and has a feeding value greater than one might infer from the chemical analyses.

Turnips are a cheap crop. To begin with, one can probably grow them on land that has already produced a crop this season. Take the early potato patches, for example. The potatoes should be dug as soon as they are mature. They are better out of the ground than in it. If the ground is not cropped after the potatoes are removed, a growth of weeds may spring up, to befoul not only the potato patch, but the contiguous land. Hence it is better, on this score, to put the ground in turnips than to allow it to lie idle. It follows that we must not charge the turnip crop with much rent, if we charge it with any.

Little labor is required to prepare the land. The removal of the potatoes has stirred it somewhat fined it. However, land for turnips must be in good tilth. I not apt to err in the direction of putting too much labor on the ground. The chances are ten to one that not enough labor will be expended. The ground should be thoroughly pulverized and nicely compacted.

When early potato patches are not available, other ground that otherwise would be idle is nearly always available to grow turnips. The early sweet corn can be removed in time, and the fodder should certainly be cut and fed. Very likely there is a corner of the cornfield that is very unpromising. Then to have a crop of turnips, it will be better to cut off the corn and feed it as the pastures fail, and put the ground in turnips. Here, again, the work of preparing the ground will be already half done. Wheat or oat stubble can be prepared, if nothing else offers. There can, in practically every case, be found land for turnips without lessening the land available for other crops.

I will again urge that the seed bed be well prepared, for much depends upon that. The seed are small, and therefore a fine tilth is necessary to bring to a large percentage of seeds the conditions essential to germination and growth, and one cannot sow the seed properly unless the seed bed is in extra good condition. The critical time in the history of the crop is just after the plants start. It is highly important that they start promptly and grow rapidly, that they may not be overtaken by the weeds, and to this a fine, compacted bed is essential. The harrow and roller should be used liberally; and one can afford to do this, as the area to be prepared is not comparatively great.

One pound of seed to the acre will sometimes be enough, but it is safer to sow more and to thin out the plants where they are too thick. If conditions are all favorable, I sow a pound and a half of seed to the acre; if conditions are not favorable—the ground too dry for example—I sow two pounds of seed to the acre. As a result, I generally have some thinning out to do, but one would better do this than have the plants not thick enough on the ground. Thinning out is not such a great job when one uses a narrow, off share hoe. Drilling may be better than sowing broadcast, but I have always sown broadcast and got good results—so far as I can see, as good results as those who drill. I must confess, however, that nearly always the plants are thicker in some places than others. This may be due to uneven seeding, and is also probably as much due to uneven covering. It has one advantage—in thinning out I have some easy spots. It would give a more just impression for me to say that in thinning out I have some hard spots, for generally I go not touch two-thirds of the ground at all—thin out in only the thickest spots. As a general thing, the purple top rutabaga is the best variety; it makes a big yield and keeps best. For feeding off in the fall by sheep, the Yellow Aberdeen is a better variety, as it is softer.

Very many make the mistake of sowing just before a rain. This is a bad time to sow. The rain will cover some seed deeper and wash some of the seed off sharp hills. Again, the germination of both is prevented, or the growth of the plants made of short duration, and, what does far more damage, the sun following the rain makes a crust over the surface of the ground, through which the delicate plants cannot penetrate. Nor should one sow the seed when the ground is quite dry. The wind will move about the fine surface soil until some seeds are covered too deep and some will not be covered enough; and there may be enough moisture to germinate the seed, but not enough to sustain the growth of the plant. The best time to sow the seed is as soon after a rain as the ground is in good condition to stir, and one should select this time for sowing if it can be obtained in the seasonable period of seeding this crop.

The seed may be covered with a close brush, not too heavy, or with a light smoothing harrow; but I prefer a moderately light roller. This will do more than press the seed into the ground; the loose surface is constantly pushed a little forward and on to the seed by the roller, covering the seed nicely, and the weight of the roller compacts the earth above the seed, thus assuring one of the most important "conditions precedent" to satisfactory germination and growth.

We all know well enough that turnips are a splendid feed for sheep, and cattle, but all do not know what a valuable feed turnips are for hogs. They must be cooked. This work is most easily done with a farm boiler. But if one is not disposed to buy a boiler, he can cook the turnips in large iron kettles. These should be suspended from a pole. If we dry fuel. Put plenty of water in the kettle with the turnips, and then one need pay but little attention to them while they are cooking. They should be kept covered. Turnips should be fed in connection with wheat, quite, bran or corn, and it is best to cook these with the turnips. When the mess is sufficiently cooked, drown out the fire—the hogs will be thankful for the charcoal—add feed the mess while warm. Some of the very best lots of fat hogs that I have ever seen were fattened largely on turnips.

Turnips should not be put in a cellar. If the tops are cut off deep down the turnips will keep nicely in pits. However, turnips should not be stored in large masses—make the pits narrow and as long as required.

LIVE STOCK.

Salt and Ashes for Hogs.

Wallace's Farmer: Where hogs are not allowed the range of pastures and where they are prevented by the owners and cruel practice of ringing from rooting at their own sweet will, they are very likely to be deficient in both quality and strength of bone, and then we have the stereotyped complaint that the breed is not in the bone. How can it be anything else unless bonemaking material is furnished? Where the ration is of corn, or largely of corn, the evil is more pronounced, and therefore the more important it is to provide bonemaking material in some ready way. One of the readiest is that of keeping wood ashes and salt within reach of the hog at all times. It is astonishing how much they will eat of it, and astonishing also how far it will go to correct the evils of an unbalanced ration, for the ration is always unbalanced if it does not provide bonemaking material. An acute observer has remarked that hogs whose feed is deficient in bonemaking material are irritable, nervous, have a disposition to nag one another, and act just like peevish, irritable people, whose nerves are unstrung and that have dyspepsia, or as we say, are hysterical. We do not know whether there is anything in it or not, but we are quite sure that a balanced ration, not merely in flesh formers and fat formers, but bonemaking material, will tend to that quiet disposition, that peace of mind, that contentment with all things around them, that leads to laying on of flesh, and that happy disposition that characterizes the good citizen, whether in the city, in the country, or in the hog yard. While all things go well with the hog, it may be is not much disposed to quarrel with things outside and whether things go well or ill with him depends more on the kind of food he receives than on anything else. It is when people are not feeling well that we have upheavals in politics, panics in business, and general discontent and an increase of bad citizenship. It is about the same way in the hog yard. The hog's world is not a wide one, mainly connected with eating and drinking and an occasional rooting, and therefore if he is given a ration well balanced on its mineral, its flesh forming and fat forming side, he becomes a happy, prosperous citizen of the farm and a moneymaker.

A Prolific Chester White Sow.

Correspondence National Stockman: I have a Chester White sow that was 4 years old last November. She has dropped five litters of pigs—first litter, 11; second, 12; third, 14; fourth, 14; fifth, 17, making 68 in all. I have sold four of the last litter. First sold at 8 weeks weighed 52 pounds, second at 11 weeks 74 pounds, third at 13 weeks and 5 days 92 pounds, fourth 12 weeks and 3 days 102 pounds, making in all 319 pounds, and I sold at 8 cents per pound. In 1894 I butchered one pig that was 7 months and 14 days old which dressed 206 pounds. In fall of 1895 said part of one litter of five that averaged when sold five weight 285 pounds, age 241 days. I feed nothing to my sow all the year but ground oats, except when I wean the pigs, then I feed nothing but corn in the ear and water for five or six days, and as soon as her milk dries up I commence with ground oats. If a man wants to get a big hog he must do it the first four weeks.

I have tried crossing Poland-Chinas and Chester Whites. I use a Chester sow and a good improved Poland-China boar, and think that kind of pigs is as good as any other kind, but do not continue with them mixed breed for breeding. I never sell any oats. I can make 40 cents per bushel out of my oats by feeding them to hogs at 4 cents per pound live weight. I can take ten bushels of oats, pay $2 for a good pig and make it weigh from 175 to 200 pounds and that will make me a good price for oats. A pig fed on oats and with a good warm bed will lie still all the time in cold weathers. A few cents' worth of oats will fill a pig's stomach full so it will be satisfied, but the same amount of corn in value will not satisfy a pig so it will rest well. It will feel hungry. My pigs always are fed so they can grow for bone and frame, then whenever I am ready to sell I feed corn about six weeks and I have a good fat hog to sell. This is the way we raise hogs here in the backwoods.

Defunking Boars.

F. R. Payne, a Poland-China breeder of Iowa, gives in Swineherd his method of defunking boars. It is successful, and as follows: Never rope, or throw your boar for the operation; it is useless, knocks the hog and frequently makes him cross afterward. Again, do not allow the tusks to get too large. Next, I take the opportunity when the boar is in the act of propagating his species, at the time that he drops into the comatose state—with a pair of sharp pincers, not too large or wide; quickly place the nippers over the tusks, give a circular twist, and off goes the tusk. You can get both tusks on one side at one operation, and wait for another opportunity for the other side. In this way your males may lose these useless weapons and never know how they were done, and be much less dangerous to you, with but little trouble. There is no manner of use in allowing an aged boar to carry these dangerous instruments—both to man and beast—and I know of no better way to remove them than by the above method.

POULTRY.

Some Hot Weather Hints.

Wallace's Farmer: Sidney Smith used to say on a hot day he wished he could take off his flesh and sit in his bones. Plenty of chickens can now be seen on the farm that have taken off their feathers and are sitting around in their skins. And it is hard times, too, for them. Among other things, between flocks of rats and scorching sun. At no season of the year is more needed active and intelligent watchfulness in the poultry yard. Do very particular about the quality of the water. Give fresh water several times a day and keep the drinking vessels perfectly clean. If the flock run at large on the farm don't feel easy in the idea that they can get water at every turn and around most anywhere; very soon you will be wondering why your flock is afflicted with diarrhoea. So keep the water supply fresh and pure. The free use of lime is also a necessity in hot weather. Scatter it about the hen houses and yard. Whitewash the perches and walls. Some advocate the use of outdoor roosts in summer, but we are no friends to such a plan.

No animals are greater slaves to habit than the poultry flock. Next fall it will be a vexatious task to round them all up in the poultry house again. Nor is exposure to the heavy and sudden storms of summer conducive to their well being.

A better way is to have plenty of window space in the hen house that in summer can be filled with wire netting. Then be good housekeepers. Fight dirt as you would the devil; they are twin brothers. Dirt and lice go together, generally speaking, with our hens, and there are a number of mixtures which may be successfully used.

Nothing is better for the young chicks than milk curd. When milk is fed to fowls not enough fluid can be taken with the food to give much nourishment, but the squeezed out curd can be given with excellent results. Mix the whey with shorts and feed to the pigs.

At this season of the year when the poultry flock is all ships and sails it is very poor economy to feed them all at the same place. A good way to manage is to have small feeding yards with graduated spaces between the palings. In this way the little fellows can get their share without being jostled and kicked aside or driven about by the older ones. This, of course, for those who do not confine their poultry in separate yards or runs, and what farmer does unless he wishes to double his expenses on feed? Yes and chicken feed, too, for unless the chickens pick up would be otherwise trodden under and lost.

It is a mistake to let the hens try to set this season of the year. As soon as one shows signs of being broodling, remove her from the nest, shut her up and break it up. Give her to understand this is vacation season for everybody but the farmer and the farmer's wife, and she ought to be out under the currant bushes, lolling around and sitting lazily on her perch in addition to shell out a big crop of eggs next winter at 25 cents a dozen.

Watch the growling flock. Now is the time to get ready for next year. Save all the best pullets for layers. Fatten the others for the good of the new crop. The writer has more than once built up a first-class flock of chickens with only a small investment of an occasional new male bird, by judicious careful selection. Every time a chicken was killed pains were taken that it should be in point of breeding the poorest one of the lot. Even one year's work in culling will make a great difference.

Don't be in a hurry to offer hen away from fresh chicks. They do better if they have a hen to run after. It does not matter how large the flock this hot weather, only it helps their thriving to belong to something. Some good, motherly old hens are worth a dozen chicks for young as for a dozen. Such hidden gems ought to become fixtures on the farm. One of them is worth a dozen fussy, anxious young things that act all over their own chickens and peck at every other hen's to death if they come within reach.

In their greed some poultry keepers sacrifice the old hens to the detriment of the flock and their own loss. Two-year-old hens are even better than pullets for layers, have stronger chickens and make far better mothers, which shows again that experience is worth something even to the non-reasoning animals.

IN GENERAL.

A New Butter Making Machine.

A report to the American state department, under date of May 29, 1896, from consul Thomas H. Nevil, Stockholm, Sweden, gives some important information about a new process of butter making. The consul says:

"A machine invented by Salentus, a Swedish engineer, makes butter in about 2 minutes from pasteurized milk direct. Milk is heated in a sterilizer or "Pasteurizer," as it is called, to 190 deg. Fahrenheit, and runs into the cream-skimming chamber of the machine. As the cream is skimmed it flows into the churning chamber, which is cooled down to 60 deg., in its progress by means of very small cooling frames through which ice water constantly passes; these revolve with the skimmer, at the rate of 2,000 revolutions per minute.

"The cream is forced into a tube perforated with tiny holes, through which it emerges with great force upon each fresh layer of cream that rises, converting it into butter by concussion. The butter, thus formed by agitation, emerges from a spout into a tub, mixed with buttermilk. The butter is then taken out and passed through a butter worker, which squeezes out most of the buttermilk remaining, after which it is placed upon ice for two hours and then worked a little more and made up.

"Several advantages are claimed for this remarkable machine, which bids fair to create a revolution in butter making upon a large scale. In the first place by pasteurizing the milk, disease germs, if any are in it, are destroyed, as well as the microbes which cause putrefaction of the butter. The process of butter making is so rapid that there is very little chance of any germs that may exist in the atmosphere of the dairy getting into the butter, especially as all or nearly all air must be forced out of the chamber of the machine by the extreme rapidity of the movement going on inside. When the butter is once pressed the possibility of germ impregnation is almost eliminated. Thus a wholesome and long-keeping butter is produced. Another advantage is that milk can be converted into butter directly after being obtained from the cow; and yet another is that there is considerable saving of labor, when the use of the 'radiator' is compared with that of the ordinary separator and churn.

"This machine has been in use several months in Sweden and Finland. In London the demonstration of its merits created a sensation among the dairy farmers."

Miscellaneous Notes.

While horses are cheap and farm laborers comparatively dear, there is no use hiring a man to work with horses, and then give him a team which will need to rest at every bend with plow or harrow. A three-horse team will usually do one-third more work than one having but two.

In raising calves from the pail do not forget to scald it out every day, and do not change to cold milk too suddenly, but gradually change to a mixture of it with oatmeal porridge. Do not neglect a lump of chalk or clay in the stall, to which the calves may resort as a remedy for acidity.

We often deny animals the very things which our natures crave, forgetting that they are similarly constituted. Ashes, charcoal and salt supply mineral elements essential to health, and far better than a resort to condition powders and other medicines. They will cleanse and purify the system in the safest way.

No reason why a field should not be brought and kept in a good state of fertility just because it is a pasture lot. If you make it afford better grazing it is of as much benefit to the farm as if it were made a better meadow or wheat field. Clean out the rough and weedy places and sow grass seed; aim to make it carry more stock and earn more money.

English experiments have shown that good butter is equal to cod liver oil for consumptives and others needing to be built up in flesh, and that it is much more easily digested, and hence it can be used in larger quantities. Many stomachs too delicate to digest cod liver oil at all readily digest large quantities of butter taken on thin slices of stale bread.

Professor Van Slyke, chemist for the New York agricultural experiment station, is authority for the statements that we know nothing whatever of the composition of the natural coloring matters in butter. Whatever they may be, they are mixed or united with the fats so as to defy detection. So far as chemists have been able to find out, none of the several compounds of which either milk or butter is composed is of any hue except pure white, so that the coloring cannot be a natural part of the fat. Some have suggested that color in butter is due to the shape and size of the fat globules, in other words, that light is the main factor in color development.

The new vinegar law of Ohio went into operation June 1, of this year. It requires all vinegars to be sold as fermented or distilled vinegar; the first must be fermented from cider, fruit juices or grain mash; the second in whole or part from distilled liquor. All fermented vinegar must contain not less than 2 per cent of solids, and the color imparted by the fruit or grain from which it is made. Distilled vinegar is free to color except that imparted by distillation—practically a water white liquid. All vinegars to contain 4 per cent acetic acid. Fermented vinegar must be branded with the name of fruit or grain from which it is made.

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MRS. L. JAMES, the well known clairvoyant and trance medium, may be consulted at 1209 Grand ave., parlors 20 to 40.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES PASTURED, $2.50 per month; sent for and returned; calves raised. M. S. Salisbury, Independence, Mo.

SCHARNAGEL'S.

GRAND CONCERT every evening and matinee Saturday. Admission free. Programme changed weekly.

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOCAL money at lowest rates. E. F. Sexton & Co., American Bank bldg.

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O'CONNOR'S BUSINESS COLLEGE—6 months, $20. 524 Minnesota ave., Kansas City, Kas.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue and authority of a general execution issued from the probate court of Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, and from the clerk's office thereof, returnable to the November term, 1896, of said court, and to the undersigned as sheriff directed and delivered, in favor of Thomas J. Seehorn, public administrator of Jackson county, Missouri, and as such, in charge of the estate of John Jones, deceased, as administrator de bonis non of said estate of John Jones, deceased, with the will annexed, and against Lewis Wm. Force, Charles W. Chase and A. J. Pierce I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, interest and estate of said Lewis Wm. Force, Charles W. Chase and A. J. Pierce in to the following described real estate situated in Jackson county, Missouri, to-wit: The east one-half (½) of the northwest quarter and the whole of the northeast quarter, and the whole of the north-east quarter of the southeast quarter, in section twenty-five (25), township forty-eight (48), range thirty-three (33), and also eighty-eight and fifteen hundredths (88.15-100) acres off of the south side of the northeast quarter and the whole of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, all in section twenty-four (24), township forty-eight (48), range thirty-three (33), and also a strip or land forty (40) feet wide, off of the south side of lot one hundred and seventy-three (173) in block seventeen (17), in old town of Kansas (now Kansas City), and also all of lots forty-seven (47) and ninety-eight (98) in block two (2) in town of Kansas (now Kansas City), except, however, out of the said lots ninety-seven (97) and ninety-eight (98) the east twenty-four (24) feet thereof, and the east twenty-three and two-thirds (23⅔) feet of the west forty-seven and one-third (47⅓) feet thereof, the said land in lot one hundred and seventy-three (173) fronting forty (40) feet on the east side of Delaware street, in Kansas City, and the said land in lots ninety-seven (97) and ninety-eight (98) fronting on the north side of Third street in said city, and I will on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1896, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the court house in the city of Independence, in Jackson county, in the state of Missouri, and during the session of the circuit court of Jackson county, Missouri, at said Independence, Missouri, sell publicly at auction, for ready money, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest and estate of the above named Lewis Wm. Force, Charles W. Chase and A. J. Pierce in and to said real estate to satisfy said execution and costs.
JOHN P. O'NEILL,
Sheriff of Jackson County, Missouri.
Wollman & New, Attorneys.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Central City Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the state of Missouri, by its deed of trust, dated December 6th, 1895, acknowledged December 7th, 1895, and filed for record in the office of the recorder of deeds for Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, on December 9th, 1895, and recorded in book B 69, page 301, of said records, conveyed to the undersigned, A. R. Lyon, trustee, the following described real estate, situate in Jackson county, State of Missouri, to-wit: All of an undivided one-fifth interest in the following described tract of land, to-wit: The south fifteen (15) feet of lot one (1) and all of lots seven (7) and eight (8) in block five (5), in Hyde's addition to the city of Kansas, now Kansas City, as said lots are marked and designated on the recorded plat of said addition on file and of record in said recorder's deeds in and for Jackson county, Missouri, in trust to secure the payment of two notes and interest thereon in said deed of trust mentioned, described and described. Said deed of trust provides that it defaulted be made in the payment of said notes, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, when due, then the whole of said notes shall become due, payable and be collectible in said deed of trust, due six months after November 8th, 1896, together with interest thereon, in long past due and wholly unpaid; therefore the holder of both of said notes, the Central City Company, has elected to declare and has declared, and does hereby declare both of said notes to be due and payable immediately. And whereas, both of said notes, by the terms of said deed of trust are now due and payable, and are wholly unpaid. Now, therefore, under the terms and by the authority of said deed of trust, and at the request of the legal holder of both of the notes secured thereby, I hereby give notice that I will, on Monday, the tenth (10th) day of August, 1896, between the hours of nine o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. in the forenoon of that day, at the south front door of the court house in which the circuit court for Jackson county at Kansas City, Missouri, is held, sell publicly at auction, the said property at public vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay the said notes and interest thereon, as provided by said deed of trust, and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.
A. R. LYON, Trustee.
Wollman & New, Attorneys.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, Hattie L. Allen and Nathan G. Allen, husband, by their deed of trust dated the sixteenth day of August, 1895, filed for record August 20th, 1895, and recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, in book B No. 358, at page 306, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate, lying in Jackson county, in the state of Missouri, to-wit: Lot number twenty (20), in Irving Park, an addition to the City of Kansas (now Kansas City), as marked and designated on the recorded plat of said addition, in trust to secure the payment of the promissory note in said deed described, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the same remains past due and unpaid, and the holder thereof has declared that I, the undersigned trustee, at the request of the legal holder of said note, will, on Wednesday, the second day of September, 1896, sell the hereinbefore described real estate, at the south front door of the county court house, in the block bounded by Missouri avenue, Oak, Fifth and Locust streets, in Kansas City, Jackson county, Missouri (said court house being the building in which the circuit court of Jackson county is now appointed to be held at Kansas City), at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, between nine o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. of said day, for the purpose of discharging the debt secured by said deed of trust and the cost of executing this trust.
ROBERT B. ROBBINS, Trustee.

NOTICE of meeting for increase of capital stock, office of Kansas City Ice and Cold Storage Company, Kansas City, Missouri, July 20th, 1896. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Kansas City Ice and Cold Storage Company will be held at the office of said company, at the corner of 9th and Hickory streets, in Kansas City, state of Missouri, on the 25th day of September, 1896, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition then and there to be submitted to increase the capital stock of said company from fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars, the present authorized capital, to one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars.
ALBERT J. MORRIS, President.
A. MENNY, Secretary.
O. W. HUTT,
A. MENNY,
Directors.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of William Douglas, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the probate court of the county of Jackson, state of Missouri, at Kansas City, on the 29th day of July, 1896. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication they will be forever barred.
CHARLES OSBON.
Dated this 29th day of July, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Martha J. Holmes, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the probate court of the county of Jackson, state of Missouri, at Kansas City, on the 25th day of July, 1896. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication they will be forever barred.
A. R. LYON, Trustee.
Wollman & New, Attorneys.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, Hattie L. Allen and Nathan G. Allen, husband, by their deed of trust dated the sixteenth day of August, 1895, filed for record August 20th, 1895, and recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, in book B No. 358, at page 306, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate, lying in Jackson county, in the state of Missouri, to-wit: Lot number twenty (20), in Irving Park, an addition to the City of Kansas (now Kansas City), as marked and designated on the recorded plat of said addition, in trust to secure the payment of the promissory note in said deed described, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the same remains past due and unpaid, and the holder thereof has declared that I, the undersigned trustee, at the request of the legal holder of said note, will, on Wednesday, the second day of September, 1896, sell the hereinbefore described real estate, at the south front door of the county court house, in the block bounded by Missouri avenue, Oak, Fifth and Locust streets, in Kansas City, Jackson county, Missouri (said court house being the building in which the circuit court of Jackson county is now appointed to be held at Kansas City), at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, between nine o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. of said day, for the purpose of discharging the debt secured by said deed of trust and the cost of executing this trust.
ROBERT B. ROBBINS, Trustee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

WHEREAS, James G. Waugh and Pattie Waugh, his wife, grantors, by their deed of trust dated the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (1887), recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, on the twentieth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, in book B 190, page 382, conveyed to the undersigned, W. J. Anderson, trustee, the following described land situated in the county of Jackson, in the state of Missouri, to-wit: All of lot numbered twenty-seven (27), in block number one (1), in Flournoy's addition, an addition to the City of Kansas, Jackson county, Mo., in trust to secure payment of a promissory note in said deed described; and, whereas, default was made in the payment of said note when due, and of the same there remains due and unpaid fourteen hundred dollars, with interest thereon at eight per cent per annum from December sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four; now, therefore, by virtue of the power in me vested by said deed of trust, I, as the trustee of the owner and holder of said note, the coupons attached to said note having been paid, notice is hereby given that I will, as such trustee, proceed to sell the property hereinbefore and in said deed of trust described, and any and every part thereof, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the City of Kansas (now called Kansas City), in the county of Jackson, Mo., aforesaid, for cash, on