THE FARM AND HOME.

PORK SUCCESSFULLY GROWN WITHOUT MILK.

A Profitable Ration—Best Wool, Best Prices—Bad Use of Weeds—Parent of Wheat—Pork Pointers and Home Hints.

Growing Pork Without Milk.

The old-fashioned rule in dairies where butter was the chief product sold allowed a breeding sow as the natural complement to each good cow. It was calculated that the skimmed milk during the season would give the pigs a start which, with a run in clover pasture or in the apple orchard, would bring them through until fall with little money expense for feeding. This rule does not hold good now for the reason that skim-milk is now regarded as too expensive feed for pigs. It has a ready sale at half the price of whole milk in cities and villages. This is more than its feeding value for pigs. Indeed, under the old plan, the skim-milk from a cow kept the pigs thriftily growing only a short time early in the season. Summer heat and drought diminished the milk flow, while at the same time the pigs, with increasing size, demanded more than before.

Thousand of pigs are now successfully grown with no milk except that they get before being weaned, says the American Cultivator. Good as milk is for pigs at a very early age, excellent substitutes for it as a main feed are found in ground oats, fine wheat, mill feed and a very little linseed oil meal. Corn is not a good feed for young growing pigs. It is hard to digest, and if fed liberally will surely stunt their growth. It is because corn is so largely relied upon for feeding that many farmers have poor luck in growing pigs. If we rely more on other grains the pigs will be thrifty and grow as fast as they would on a diet of milk with corn or corn meal. In fine wheat middlings there are most of the constituents of growth in nearly as good proportion as they are found in skim-milk. The latter is largely composed of water, its solid parts comprising only a small proportion, so that it takes a good deal of milk to give sufficient nutriment unless something else is given with it. This is possibly an advantage. Most of the food given to hogs is too concentrated to be easily digested. Even the thin slop of the swill barrel, composed largely of dishwater, has its advantage in helping distend the pig's stomach and thus promote its digestion.

If pigs are confined in pens some nutritious vegetable food should be given them. They will not eat much clover if it is cut and thrown to them. Weeds from the garden, especially pig weed and chick weed, are much more to their taste, probably because their nutritive value is higher. But there is no garden vegetable eaten so greedily as sugar beets. They can be made a part of the daily ration a large portion of the year. With this and plenty of wheat middlings breeding sows will need little other feed, except that while they are suckling their young some heavier grain or oil meal must be added to keep the sow from becoming too thin in flesh. If she is kept to breeding, the more frequently she farrows the longer will she keep in good condition for bearing thrifty pigs. It is hard to prevent a sow that has borne one or two litters of pigs from becoming too fat for breeding purposes if she is kept long without either bearing or suckling pigs. The digestive power of breeding animals is necessarily greatly increased. So if not to breeding they have to be almost starved to prevent their fattening, and when not breeding they should have food with as much bulk in proportion to nutrition as they can be made to eat.

Now that the science of feeding is better understood, we believe there is profit for thousands of farmers in growing pork and pigs as their chief business. Much of the food needed they can grow on their own land, and if properly managed it will be worth more fed to breeding sows and growing pigs than if sold at market rates. Of course in localities where milk cannot be readily sold, the skim-milk can be used profitably to supplement other feeds. Under such management there will be constant gain above what appears in the yearly accounts in the increasing fertility of the farm resulting from the home market and turning into manure of most of its products.

Best Wool, Best Prices.

There are circumstances which prevent the wool grower from getting as much for his wool as he ought to have as a general thing. But it is a fact even in the face of such circumstances that he must make his own market. That is to say, if he gets the best price that the market offers he must have something that is worth the best price. Everything sells upon its merits in the long run. For a time fashion may influence the market, and poor goods with a good reputation may for a while sell for more than they are worth but sooner or later such things must come down to merit. Reputation does no good much longer than the reputation is sustained. If that is permitted to suffer, past reputation will not keep a product up. The wool buyer may not offer for good wool what inferior wool is worth, but he will offer much less if it is not good wool. It is a man's own fault if he does not get the best prices that the market offers. Not unfrequently we hear men in sections of the country say that their wool is discriminated against and has always been discriminated against, and such people and sections sometimes profess to be unable to understand the reason. Generally they are honest in this, for, as a matter of fact, it is one of the hardest things in the world to do, to see the inferiority of our own products. But if we will open our eyes, and with a determination to know the truth, carefully scrutinize our methods and the quality of our wool, we shall have no difficulty in determining the cause of its being discriminated against. We once knew a man who had a fine flock of sheep, and grew the best of wool, but he could never get as much for it as his neighbors received. He jumped to the conclusion that the whole world was against him, and that it meant to make him a victim. But the cause of the trouble was not difficult to discern. He was a slovenly wool grower. He kept good sheep, but he took no care of them. The wool was filled with cuckle burs; it was taken no care of after shearing, but was thrown carelessly in a heap in a dirty barn, and really showed worse than it was, and that was altogether needless to ruin its value. It borders upon the marvelous that a man thus careless should wonder that his wool growing was not profitable and that the buyer should want to purchase such wool at a very low price.—Farmer's Voice.

Bad Use of Weeds.

It is a good thing to mow the weeds on fields from which cultivated crops have been removed, but it is possible to make a bad use of the weeds after they have been cut. Sometimes they are thrown into the yards connected with the barns or the hog pens. This is very unwise, as many weeds perfect their seeds sufficiently to insure germintation long before they appear to mature. These seeds have a wonderful degree of vitality and multitudes of them pass through the manure heap uninjured. From the yards they are carried, in the manure, to the fields and are thus scattered over the farm. When the weeds are taken from potato fields upon which Paris green has been used for destroying the Colorado beetle there is some danger of injury to the animals which frequent the yards. We have known weeds in which the "wild wormwood" predominated, to be thrown into a roadway where cows would have access to them on their way to and from pasture. While cows will not eat a great quantity of such stuff if they can get better material, they like to work over it and they sometimes eat enough to impair the quality of their milk and injure the butter which is made therefrom. A cow needs to eat but very few weeds to seriously injure the milk which she will give at the next milking. The less of such rough forage she gets the better for herself, and also for her owner. It is best to keep the weeds away from her.

The Parent of Wheat.

The most remarkable fact concerning the queer plant, the goatseye, is that it has been proven by experiment to be the parent of cultivated wheat. This fact was accidentally discovered by a French agriculturist. He wished to determine what effect cultivation would have upon the goatseye, and planted remote from any field of grass that might mingle with it a few of the seeds. The first crop showed much difference from the original, being two or three times taller and more grains to the stalk. At the end of seven years' experimenting the yield was over three hundred grains for each one planted, and the transformation was complete—every plant was a true representative of cultivated wheat. Later he sowed them in open fields and in no instance have they returned to the form of the original goatseye grass.

The same experiments have since been tried by the English agricultural society, with the same result. The nearest form to true wheat now found wild is the creeping couch grass, a perennial closely agreeing in all essential particulars of structure with our less cultivated annual wheat.—Chicago Tribune.

Grass Around Apple Trunks.

No matter how much an orchard is plowed, there will be a clump of grass around its trunk unless cut out with spade or hoe. This clump of grass makes the best possible shelter for the parent of the apple borer, which always lays its egg just below the surface of the ground. Cut away the grass, pile up earth around the tree, and by carefully removing it once or twice in the summer, the marks where the egg of the borer is laid may be seen and the egg destroyed. It is cheaper to prevent injury by the borer than to repair it after it has begun its work.—American Cultivator.

Pork Pointers.

One important factor in profitable hog-raising is experience.

For growing pigs milk and mill feed make a cheap ration.

The range of a good woods pasture is a good place for the sows.

In the management of swine cleanliness is attended with profit.

Brood sows should be kept in good enough flesh to make life at least some pleasure to her.

With many farmers the importance of succulent feed for the growing hogs is not fully appreciated.

If coal oil is used on the hogs to kill out lice, it will be best to mix well with lard before applying.

The principal advantage in grinding the cob with the grain for feeding hogs is that it increases the bulk.

In very many cases what they gather up around the stables and feed lots may be considered so much gain.

What pigs need is a variety of food rich in bone and muscle forming materials, as growth is wanted and not fat.

Any and every means should be employed that will in any way cheapen the cost of making the next crop of pork.

April is one of the best months for the sows to farrow, and with a little care a thrifty growth can be secured with the pigs.

When hogs chew their corn and spit it out it shows that they have been fed upon it until they are tired and need a change.

Pigs raised by a mother that is fully matured will have a better start at weaning time than those from a half-grow sow, and will have a better constitution.

Home Hints.

Poor rubbers are the cause of much canned fruit spoiling.

Old matting may still be serviceable by putting it under carpets.

A lump of sugar saturated with vinegar will cure hiccoughs.

To keep celery firm put it in a tin pan of cold water, else it soon becomes limp.

Salt makes an extra fine tooth powder; it keeps the gums hard and rosy and makes the teeth brilliantly white.

Condensed milk, beaten up with one egg and a little pulverized sugar, will make an excellent filling for cream puff.

A nice dinner dish is made by cutting off half a head of red cabbage, seasoning with pepper, salt and vinegar.

Vermin of no kind will stay upon clothing that is scented with either oil of cloves, oil of cinnamon, or anise oil.

Purchase laundry soap by the box of one hundred pounds and keep in a dry, warm place, and it will become hard and last much longer.

Flannels, laces and all white articles may be washed in water to which ammonia is added in the proportion of two teaspoons to one quart.

It is said that the luster of old picture frames may be restored by washing the gilding in warm water in which an onion has been boiled (after dusting the frame with a brush), drying quickly with soft rags.

The disagreeable flavor imparted to the contents of new wooden vessels may be avoided by washing them in a soda solution (quarter of a pound to four gallons of water) with a little lime added and scalding with boiling water.

Try mending your gloves with fine cotton instead of silk. It will soil in a day and taking the color of the glove will not be observed, while silk, you remember, has a gloss that prevents it from harmonizing with the tone of its surroundings and attention is constantly being called to the fact that your gloves are mended.

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A CURIOUS RACE.

Some Interesting Facts About the Hairy Men of Japan.

At the last meeting of the London Anthropological institute Miss Isabella Bird (Mrs. Bishop), the well-known traveler, read an interesting paper on the Ainos of Japan, that singular race of "hairy men" who are chiefly found in the island of Yesso. Miss Bird spent some time in a village of Ainos near Volcano Bay, studying their manners and customs, and she illustrated her lectures with specimens of their dresses, utensils and weapons, as well as with lantern illustrations, some drawn by herself, and others taken from Japanese artists, who, however, have caricatured the types of the people to a certain extent.

Miss Bird cannot decide whether or not the Ainos were the original inhabitants of Japan. They themselves say they conquered and exterminated an earlier race of cave-dwellers. There is no doubt, however, that they were conquered by the Japanese. These men range from five feet four inches to five feet six inches in height, and are strongly built and muscular, and in some instances, especially among the mountain Ainos, are thickly covered all over, except the feet, hands, and one or two other parts of the body, with short black hair. Even children show a thick brown fell. The women are not hairy like the men, and have soft brown skins where it is not "scaled by dirt," for, according to Miss Bird, these people never wash, except for feasts and festivals, and then only the hands or feet.

The men have fine high foreheads, but Miss Bird wonders what they can contain, for she has never met a stupider people. The average weight of their brains is forty-five odd ounces. They are hunters of the bear and other wild animals and rude gardeners. "They live on almost anything that is not poisonous vegetable or animal, from slug to beef, and their favorite dish is a broth of abominable things to me," the phrase of Miss Bird, who was forced to eat of it from courtesy. The list of ingredients reminded some of her auditors of Shakspere's description of the witches' cauldron.

The Ainos live in wooden houses all of the same construction, and sleep on platforms made private by curtains. Until the age of 7 children of both sex live naked, but after that are completely clothed in a dress of black cloth and Japanese cotton. The women are remarkable for their modesty, and only change their clothes when alone in the dark. They are also very laborious, gentle and affectionate. The men are also very obliging and gentle, with a singularly sweet smile, but very little head for matters outside their own business, and in general they have a sad and pathetic bearing. They are religious, believing in many gods to which they offer libations of "sake"—that is, rice wine. "Saki" is likely to prove their ruin. They are dying out in spite of the humane efforts of the Japanese government to preserve them.

$3000 A YEAR! [illegible]

[illegible] CLARK'S Business College, [illegible]

CLARK & PERRIN, Proprietors.

Notice of Drain Letting.

Notice is hereby given, that I, Frank L. Knowles, drain commissioner of the township of Royal Oak, county of Oakland, state of Michigan, [illegible] "Decker Drain" [illegible]

[illegible]

Dated this 8th day of August, A. D. 1892.

FRANK L. KNOWLES,
Drain Commissioner of the Township of Royal Oak.

Notice of Drain Letting.

Notice is hereby given, that I, Frank L. Knowles, township drain commissioner of the township of Royal Oak, county of Oakland, state of Michigan, [illegible]

[illegible]

West 1-2 of s w 1-4, sec. 13, 80 acres; [illegible] sec. 14, 40 acres; [illegible] All the above described lands being in Town 1 north, range 11 east; township at large, Town 1 north, Range 11 east, for benefits to public health and certain highways.

Dated this 8th day of August, A. D. 1892.

FRANK L. KNOWLES,
Township Drain Commissioner of the Township of Royal Oak.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF OAKLAND. At a session [illegible]

THOMAS L. PATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE. [illegible]

WILLIAM COBB, Mortgagee.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of [illegible]

Commis'rs.

SULLIVAN AND CORBETT MEETING AT NEW ORLEANS.

For this occasion the Queen and Crescent Route will sell round trip tickets at half rates. Tickets to be sold September 3, 4, 5 and 6, good returning until Sept. 20, 1892. Connecting lines will also sell tickets over the Queen & Crescent Route at reduced rates.

This line is the only line running Vestibuled Trains from Cincinnati to New Orleans. It is 94 miles shortest, and its regular trains make quickest time both from Cincinnati to New Orleans and from New Orleans to Cincinnati.

All tickets are accepted on our Vestibuled Trains without extra charge. Our rates and the rates of our connections over this line are as low as by any other.

We have two through vestibuled trains between Cincinnati and New Orleans every day in the year.

On Sunday, Sept. 4, 1892, we will in addition to regular service, run a special train to New Orleans making a fast run through. All tickets will be good on the special as well as on regular trains.

For information, sleeping car berths or rates, or reserved seats in the club ask nearest R. R. Agent, or write to D. G. Edwards, G. P. A., Q. & C. Route, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TAKE IT IN.

The P. O. & N. Railroad will run a Special Excursion Train from Pontiac and all stations to Bay Port and return every Sunday during the season. Train will leave Pontiac at 6:30 a. m. standard time, arriving at Bay Port at 10:30 a. m. Returning leave Bay Port at 4:30 p. m., arriving at Pontiac at 8:?0 p. m. Round trip fare from Pontiac $1.00. Children between 5 and 12 years, 50 cents. tf

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

The Queen & Crescent Route will place excursion tickets on sale to Texas and Arkansas, also Indian Territory, at greatly reduced rates, on August 30th, September 27th and October 25th. Good for return 20 days from date of sale. For rates, maps and furthur information, call on agents of the Q. & C. route, or agent at your station, or address D. G. Edwards, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Notice of Letting Drain.

Notice is hereby given, that I, Frank L. Knowles, Township Drain Commissioner [illegible]

SPEND YOUR VACATION ON THE GREAT LAKES.

Visit picturesque Mackinac Island. It will only cost you about $13 from Detroit or $18 from Cleveland for the round trip, including meals and berths. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The Island itself is a grand, romantic spot; its climate is most invigorating. Save your money by traveling between Detroit and Cleveland, via the D. & C. Line. Fare, $2.25. This division is equipped with two new steamers, "City of Detroit" and "City of Cleveland," now famous as the largest and most magnificent on fresh water. Leave every night, arriving the following morning at destination, making SURE connection with all morning trains. Palace steamers, four trips per week between Detroit, Mackinac, Petoskey, the "Soo" and Marquette. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co., Detroit, Mich.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

MEN Wanted; salary and expenses. Permanent place. Apply at once. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Chicago.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—In the matter of the estate of Lottie Brock, Angelia Brock, Helen M. Brock and George R. Brock, minors. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a license to me granted on the 28th day of July, 1892, by the Honorable Thomas L. Patterson, Judge of Probate in and for the county of Oakland, I will sell at auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, in the township of Southfield, on Tuesday, the 3th day of September, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., all the right, title and interest, of which the said Lottie Brock, Angelia Brock, Helen M. Brock and George R. Brock are seized, in and to the following real estate, situate and being in the town of Southfield, Oakland county, Michigan, and more particularly specified and described as follows:

Being land on section sixteen in said township bounded on the north by Porter Shepherd's land, on the east by Shepherd and Croft's land, on the south by land of E. Newman estate, on the west by A. J. Chapman's land, and containing twenty-two acres, being the same land conveyed by Edward Rofe to Mary Brock by deed dated December 28th, 1878, and recorded in Oakland county register's office, in liber 134 of deeds, on page 312. Subject to mortgage of two hundred dollars.

JAMES R. BROOKS,
Guardian.

Dated July 28, 1892.

Aug4toSept15

Important Testimony.

I have had sciatic rheumatism for eighteen years. The pains in my limbs and back were unbearable, and I could not use my left limb. I was confined to my bed weeks at a time with tormenting pains. Four bottles of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup entirely cured me. C. L. Dunham, Druggist, Avoca, Iowa. For sale by F. Hagerman and Whitehead & Mitchell.

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WINES, Brandies, Gins, Liqueurs, Cordials, etc.

Always on hand a large and complete stock of [illegible]

Kentucky Sour Mash Bourbon and Pennsylvania Rye Whiskies.

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NO EXTRA CHARGE

to lay out the dead. Always send for us to do this work. Remember

No Monopoly Prices.

We have lately been appointed Official Funeral Directors for the Michigan Cremation Association of Detroit.

H. A. JENKS,

THE AUCTIONEER,

will sell at public auction Household Goods, Stocks of Merchandise, Real Estate and all kinds of personal property, at any time or place in the state, and will guarantee to demonstrate that I am one of the best and cheapest auctioneers in Michigan. Call or write me for terms.

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I have the best facilities for furnishing

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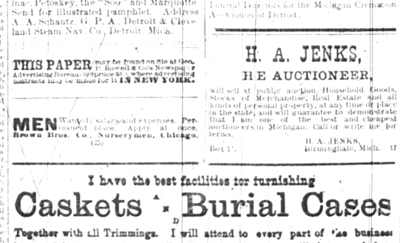
Together with all Trimmings. I will attend to every part of the business in a satisfactory manner. All orders for Funerals will be attended to promptly, and the friends of the dead will be relieved of all care in arrangements. I shall keep a good stock of coffins, etc. always on hand.

Livery Department.



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I have recently purchased for my Undertaking Business at considerable expense one of [illegible]

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All Sizes, All Prices.

Large Line of Ladies' Oxford Ties, in PATENT LEATHER, RUSSIA LEATHER, RUSSET and FINE DONGOLA KID.

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Our Chapter of R's (reasons) why you should trade at the

OLD RELIABLE

BEEHIVE,

PONTIAC, MICHIGAN.

FOR FANCY DRY GOODS

MISS MARY GALE, Manager of the Notion Department. It has been

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REINTERGRATED,	REVIVED,	REVIVIFIED,
REFITTED,	REANIMATED,	RE-ADORNED
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RENOVATED,	READJUSTED,	REFIXED,
RE-INVIGORATED,	RENEWED,	RESUSITATED,
REFLOURISHED,	REORGANIZED,	RESETTLED,

The P's and Q's having been learned and the R's brought into play, we extend to the general public our most sincere Regards and Respects. We have made many good Resolves and Resolutions, Really new, as to how our Fancy Goods Department shall be Run in the future and will make it so plain that "He who Runs may Read." It is a system of Reciprocity between us and our customers that we have Reinstated.

Upon Reflection we feel sure the Reader will look us through. It will at once be seen that our Requirements of goods are very large, keeping as we do so large a stock and enjoying so active a trade. We have no Regrets to offer. We have Run the waves of financial turmoil very serenely during our business career of 22 years continuous business. We have Responded during all that time to every call of business duty, watching carefully, and daily, the state of the public pulse as to Dry Goods wants. All Responsibility in business we have fully met (not shirked), and now by hard days' work we have won the field and intend to keep it. An early call invited.

Pontiac, August 12, 1892.

JOHN POUND,

THE BEEHIVE, PONTIAC, MICH.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY DRY GOODS

At almost your own price, at

J. S. STOCKWELL & CO'S,

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This year so far our trade has been larger than any previous year and as a result we have accumulated a large number of remnants of all kinds. We shall place all the remnants on special counters and sell them, no matter what the loss may be to us. At the same time we shall sell all summer goods at prices much below their value. We shall sell all our embroidered flouncing at

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One lot of 36-inch double fold serges at only 9c a yard.

One lot of cutting cloth at 5c per yard.

One lot of 36-inch American Challies at only 9c a yard

We extend to all a cordial invitation to visit our store and we will be pleased to show you bargains in every department. We are determined to close out above goods and you can be sure of securing what you want of them at almost your own price.

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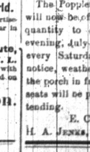

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See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

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AUCTION SALE.

The Poppleton stock of merchandise will now be offered for sale at auction in quantity to suit, beginning Saturday evening, July 23, 1892, and continuing every Saturday evening until further notice, weather permitting. Sales from the porch in front of the store. Ample seats will be provided for the ladies attending.

E. C. POPPLETON, Executor.

H. A. JENKS, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY. [illegible]