

FARM GARDEN

RENDERING COMB.

An Easy and Economical Method of Getting All the Wax.

Old combs, drone comb cut out, combs more or less eaten by moths and full of bees often accumulate till something must be done. A correspondent of American Bee Journal describes the way in which he dealt with some of the worst combs and refuse from melting others, including moth eaten combs, which latter, he says, are the meanest things that can be found in that line:

I did not want to go into much expense, as the wax to be obtained



Wax, Water, Steam, Refuse and Water

was not worth very much—at least I thought so—but I got considerably more than I expected.

All the materials needed to construct the apparatus I used were an old tin bucket, a piece of old tin to make an outside jacket to confine the heat of the oil stove around the bucket, some scraps of wire and strong galvanized iron, a scrap or piece of wire netting and some nails in place of rivets.

While on the subject it may be well to say that wire nails heated red hot and then slowly cooled become soft enough to make excellent rivets. I had the oil stove already.

If you melt some combs in a receptacle of any kind with a quantity of water and let it cool and then investigate carefully, you will see that the wax has come entirely above the water, being lighter. The refuse, cocoons, mothwebs, etc., being somewhat lighter than water, form a mass partly above the water line and partly below, something like the sketch.

I said that below the water line there would not be any wax. That is true only when by sufficient stirring and boiling the wax has had the chance, or, rather, the time, to disentangle itself entirely from the refuse. Now, when the quantity of wax is considerably larger than the amount of refuse all that needs be done is to take the cake out and scrape off the under part composed of wax and refuse mixed. The scrapings can be added to the next melting.

But when the amount of refuse is considerable there is not enough wax to rise over the refuse, and the cake you take up is a mixture of refuse and wax. The problem was how to keep all the refuse under the water line. I first melted the combs in the tin bucket with water enough to fill it about two-thirds, stirring and boiling long enough to disaggregate the combs entirely. I then put in the sieve made of wire netting re-enforced by bands of galvanized iron and fastened it there. Then I added enough boiling water to bring the wax entirely above the sieve and let the whole boil long enough to give all the wax time to come through the netting. When cold, it is something like the second sketch.

One difficulty I met. I had to boil the whole thing quite a time in order to get all the wax to rise. After think-



Pure Wax, Refuse and Wax, Water Line, Refuse and Water, Water

ing about it I concluded that by adding a considerable quantity of salt to the water the wax would rise much quicker, and it did.

Why does the wax come on the top of the water? It is because the wax is comparatively lighter than water. That difference of weight is the force that pushes the wax above the water.

Now let us add, say, one pound of salt to the gallon of water. The weight of the water will be increased by about 12 per cent, and the force that pushes the wax above the water will also increase in proportion.

A Good Grape For Home Purposes.

Though the Isabella is no longer considered a desirable variety for table purposes by our specialists and the deniers, it is still worthy of some attention by the rural home builder. It is especially hardy, quite vigorous, and usually supplies, with a minimum amount of care, a fairly good crop of palatable fruit, more of which should be eaten by our people. It is an excellent variety for jelly making, and grape jelly rates very high in the estimation of the American housewife. It is likewise one of the best varieties from which to make grape must—i. e., unfermented grape juice—for which there is a steadily growing demand in one form or another.

Field Corn in the East.

Many a farmer has been saying that there was no profit in growing corn in New England, when western corn could be bought at the market price of several years past; but when they find that a dry season in the west has increased the price of 10 cents a bushel and may add 10 cents more to that before the season is over, they rather envy the man who has a field that will fill the old corncrib and give a good stack of corn stover to save the hay next winter.—American Cultivator.

MOLASSES AS FEED.

Recommended For Cattle by Expert French Agriculturists.

Many agriculturists in Europe have long been convinced that molasses is an admirable food for horses and cattle, and their conviction is now stronger than ever, owing to certain experiments which have been recently tried and which have proved eminently successful.

The French government has publicly notified agriculturists that it will do all in its power to aid them in popularizing the new food.

The most notable experiments with molasses have been made by M. Decombeque, a chemist, and M. Mannechez, a veterinary surgeon at Arras. They assert that chopped hay or grass mixed with molasses is an excellent cure for asthma and, furthermore, that food of this kind neither loads the stomach nor impedes respiration. They also think it likely that during digestion the sugar in the food produces alcohol, and they say that, if so, the animal's health is bound to be benefited thereby.

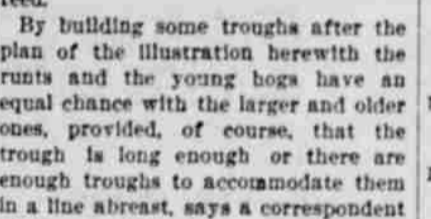
Two other experts, MM. Dickson and Malpeaux, have also made experiments in regard to the effect of molasses on the general health, weight and milk of animals, and they have arrived at the following conclusions: First, that ordinary food mixed with molasses quickly increases the weight of sheep, pigs and cows; second, that animals which are fed in this way give more and richer milk than they did before; third, that molasses is an excellent food for horses, since they quickly acquire a liking for it and apparently do not lose any of their strength, the only noticeable change being a slight tendency to stoutness, and, fourth, that molasses can effectively be used with food of an inferior quality, since the animals will then readily eat it, whereas they would not care for it in its natural condition.

M. Albert Vilcoq, a French professor of agriculture, says that the French government is acting very wisely in encouraging farmers to use molasses, but he points out that care should be taken not to give animals too much of it, as, owing to its heating qualities, it may produce a deleterious effect if given too often or too abundantly.—New York Herald.

A HOG TROUGH.

At Which All Swine Are Equal and None Gets In With Four Feet.

Yes, you have had the same experience that I used to have with the whole pen of hogs, little and big, generally to the undivided advantage of the biggest.



TROUGH FOR HOG FEEDING.

ger and biggest, crawling, climbing, rooting, squealing, a solid mass of well packed pork, right into the swill trough at feedtime, wallowing in and slopping out about all the swill that they do not succeed in gulping down themselves, leaving the little fellows to "suck the hind teat" with a vengeance, and to live on the hope of getting a taste next feed.

By building some troughs after the plan of the illustration herewith the runts and the young hogs have an equal chance with the larger and older ones, provided, of course, that the trough is long enough or there are enough troughs to accommodate them in a line abreast, says a correspondent of Farm and Fireside.

For the trough proper you can as well utilize the old ones as to build new. New ones may be made of one, one and a half or two inch lumber, as best suits convenience. Use 2 by 4 or 2 by 6 for the ground pieces at the ends, rest the ends of the trough on them (if very long an additional piece in the center is advisable), then spike on uprights 2 by 2 or 2 by 3, touching the edges of the trough for rigid support, and on this nail crosspieces, bracing if necessary. On these crosspieces lay a board or boards and nail fast.

The upright pieces should be made long enough only to allow the larger hogs to get their heads between the board and the edge of the trough and reach the bottom. This prevents climbing on or into the trough and eliminates the crowding feature.

Feeding Stuffs.

In tests at the Kansas station the high percentage of protein in alfalfa cut at the earliest stage is the most striking and important factor, since the protein is the constituent that gives alfalfa its great value. Since early cutting of alfalfa also results in securing a greater tonnage during the season, the importance of carrying this idea into field practice cannot be too strongly insisted upon.

Buffalo grass hay is found very much superior to ordinary prairie hay of the region in its percentage of protein and also far superior to timothy hay in this respect. In its carbohydrates and fat it is not much different from these.

Kaffir corn stover is superior to field cured stover in the digestibility of all of its food principles, but Kaffir cornmeal is noticeably inferior to cottonseed meal in protein and exceeding it in fat and being considerably superior to other process oil meal in both these respects. In carbohydrates it is practically the same as cottonseed meal, but is inferior to linseed meal.

Table of land parcels with columns for owner name, address, and acreage. Includes entries for Egan, Joseph P. D. L. C., Reynolds, C. B. and A. L., Lambert, Noah, D. L. C., Paterson, A. F. and wife, etc.

Great Bargains

Racket Store

Nice line Silk Velvet, Ribbons, Veilings, Dolies and Sofa Pillows. New line of Ladies' Back Combs, Side Combs, Pompadours and Hair Ornaments. Needles, Pins, Mourning Pins, Hair Pins and Lead Pencils at lowest prices. Caps, Caps, Caps, Men's and Boys' Winter Caps way below cost. We carry the Eskay Kid Gloves, warranted not to rip. 144 doz. ladies' fine Handkerchiefs. Umbrellas at reduced prices. See our line of Turkish Towels. Dolls all sizes, also Doll Heads and the Minerva unbreakable Head. Sewing Silk, Embroidery Silk, Machine Silk and Buttonhole Twist. Men's, Women's and Children's fine Underwear at lowest prices.

Main Street, between 6th & 7th. Oregon City, Or.

SCHEDULES OF TIME. SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY. NORTH BOUND. 7:00 a. m. 9:22 a. m. (Albany Local) 6:10 p. m. SOUTH BOUND. 9:22 a. m. 4:50 p. m. (Albany Local) 9:14 p. m.

Only One Way To Do It. Get from Portland to Chicago in 72 hours—just three days. The "Chicago-Portland Special," leaving Portland daily at 9 a. m. via O. R. & N. arrives at Chicago at 9:30 the third day. New York and Boston are reached the fourth day. This train, acknowledged to be the fastest between the Northwest and the East, is solidly vestibuled and its equipment is unsurpassed. Pullman drawing room sleeping cars; up-to-date tourist sleeping cars, library-smoking cars, free reclining chair cars, and unexcelled dining cars, the meals on which are equal to those served at the very best hotels. Remember this train runs solid Portland to Chicago; there is no change of cars, and the good of it is, it costs no more to ride on it than on other routes.

FOR CLATSKANIE Steamer G. W. Shaver, LEAVES Portland foot of Washington street Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 p. m., for Clatskanie and way landings. Sun days 10 Oak point. Returning, leaves Clatskanie Wednesday and Thursdays at 4 p. m., tide permitting. This is the nearest and most direct route to the great Nehalem valley. Shaver Transportation Co \$15.00 to \$18.00 a Week salary for an intelligent man or woman in each town. Permanent position. 30 cents per hour for spare time. Manufacturer, Box 1102, Chicago.

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