

RENDERING COMB.

In 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 webs 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



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 redhot 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. arst melted the combs in the tin bucket with water enough to fill it about twothirds, 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 at feedtime, wallowing in and slopping I added enough boiling water to bring the wax entirely above the sieve and let the whole boll long enough to give all the wax time to come through the

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

like the second sketch.



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 dealers, 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 cornerib 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 popularising the new food.

The most notable experiments with molasses have been made by M. Decrombecque, a chemist, and M. Manneches, 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 animai'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:

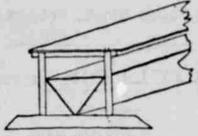
First, that ordinary food mixed with molasses quickly increases the weight of sheep, pigs and cows; second, that animals which are fed in this way give more and richer milk than they did before; third, that molasses is an excellent food for horses, since they quickly acquire a liking for it and apparently 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 big-



TROUGH POR HOG PEEDING.

ger and biggest, crawling, climbing, rooting, squealing, a solid mass of well packed pork, right into the swill trough out about all the swill that they do not succeed in gulping down themselves, leaving the little fellows to "suck the hind tent" with a vengeance, and to netting. When cold, it is something 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 bogs 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 sults 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 nall 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 alfaifa 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 field upon.

Heiser, Robt, C.—29 acres in Beal.

Smith D. L. C., as described in Deed Book 73, page 4, Sections 9, 16, Township 2 South, Range 3 East, 19.65 acres ting of alfalfa also results in securing

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 cornmeal. The most striking feature in the results with the meal is the apparent

entire indigestibility of its fat. The soy bean meal is seen to be one of the most concentrated feed stuffs, being scarcely inferior to cottonseed meal in protein and exceeding it in fat and being considerably superior to old process oil meal in both these respects. In carbohydrates it is practically the same as cottonseed meal, but is inferior to linseed meal.

Egan, Joseph P., D. L. C. Reynolds, C. B. and A. L.-2 acres in J. P. Egan D. L. C. as described in Deed Book 52, page 345, Sec-tion 8, Township 2 South, Range 2 East

Lambert, Nonh, D. L. C. Paterson, A. F. and wife N. is of R. is of W. is of claim, Section I. Township 2 South, Range 2 East @ acres

Township 3 South, Range 2 East.

Peterson Seima R.—4 interest in SE. 4 of SE. 4 and lots 1, 2, Section to Township 1 South, Range 2 East, 28.29 acres Williams, M. B.—4 interest in SE. 4 and lots 1, 2 Section 10 Town-ship 2 South, Range 2 East, 36.37 acres

Peterson, Selma-W. 4 acres of NE. 4 of NE. 4, Section is Township 3 South, Range 2 East.

Draper, Annie M.—Lois 5, 5, Section 22 Township 3 South, Range 2 East, \$12 acres

Township 3 South, Range 2 East, Holmes, Wm., D. L. C. Nos. 46-38.

Hexter & May - 1-2 acre in W.
Holmes B. L. C. No. 48-35, as described in Deed Book 32, page 82.
Sections 5, 4 Township 2 South,
Range 2 East
Albright, Jane S.—14 acre in W.
Holmes D. L. C. No. 48-35, as described in Deed Book 67, page 206,
Section 5, Township 2 South,
Range 2 East

Vance, Samuel, D. L. C. No. 51.

chmidt, Mary E.-2 acres in S. Vance D. L. C. No. H. as described in Deed Book 24, p. gc 219, Section 6, Township 3 South, Range 2 East.

Farr, Isaac, D. L. C. No. 52.

London, C. Mrs.-7.66 acres in Isaac Farr D. L. C. No. 52 as described in Deed Book II, page IIS, Sec-tion 12, Township 3 South, Range 2 East

Township 4 South, Range 2 East,

Builard. Fred and Robert-NE. & of SE. & except as described in Deed Hook 65, page-146, Section 5, Township 4 South, Range 2 East, 25 acres
Unknown-NE & of SE. & of NE. & Section 18, Township 4 South, Range 2 East, 10 acres.
Holman, W. C.-Lots 1, 2, Section 25, Township 4 South, Range 2 East, 12,62 acres

Woodcock, W. D., D. L. C. Nos. 48-38.

Klise, Elico-Undivided & interest in 200 acres, W. D. Woodcock D. L. C. No. 38, as described in Deed Book 72, page 172 Sec-tions 4, & Township & South, Range 2 East, 25 acres Township 5 South, Range 2 East.

Roths, Robt. C.—SE. & of NW. & Section 28, Township 5 South, Range 2 East, 80 acres
Everson, Jan.—NE. & of SW. & Section 28, Township 5 South, Range 2 East, 80 acres

Township 6 South, Range 2 East, Charman, Thos.—SW. & of NW. & Section & Township & South, Ikange 2 East, 60 acres.

Wright, A. C.—S. & of NW. & and NW. & of NE. & and NE. & of NW. & Section 12. Township & South, Range 2 East, 180 acres.

Truilinger, Jasper—1 acre, as described in Deed Blook 6, page 13. Section 17. Township & South, Range 2 East.

Hodson, Thos.—NE. & of SE. & Section 17. Township & South, Range 2 East.

Township 7 South, Range 2 East. Lake, Samuel-E. & of NW. & and N. & of NE. & Section 1 Town-ship ? South, Range 1 East, 160 acres

Township 1 South, Range 3 East.

Anderson, A. W.—NE. & of NW. & Section E, Township I South, Range 3 East, & acres.

Deardorff, Tobias—16.50 acres, as described in Deed Book Q, page 56, Section E, Township I South, Range 3 East

Hendrickson, A. V.—South E acres of SE. & of NE. & Section M. Township I South, Range I East Chilcote, W. P. and W. N.—Lots I. 2, excepting 19 acres, as described in Deed Book & page 31. Section 25, Township I South, Range 3 East, 25 acres

MeNear, Geo. P.—400.25 acres, as described in Deed Book 41, page 54, Section 25, Township I South, Range 3 East, 25 acres.

Township 2 South, Range 3 East.

4. Section 31, Township 2 South, Hange 2 East, 40 acres Cramer, J. R.—NW. 4 of NW. 4 Section 32, Township 2 South, Hange 2 East, 40 acres Davis, John, Heirs of 22.90 acres, as described in Deed Book 25, page 449, Section 22, Township 2 South, Hange 2 East, 29 acres Unknown Owner-S. 4 of NE. 4 and NE. 4 of SE. 4. Section 1, Town-ship 2 South, Hange 2 East, 120 acres
Loggie, W. G., and McAngel, A.—
N. ½ of SW. ½ and 28 acres off
of S. end of W. ½ of NW. ½ Section 12 Township 2 South, Range
3 East, 166 acres
Ingraham, James H.—W. ½ of NW.
½ Section 12 Township 2 South,
Range 3 East, 50 acres
Kingsbury, Jesse—E. ½ of NE. ½
of SE. ½ Section 17 Township 2
South, Range 3 East, 20 acres
Hawk, James T., and Skirvin, W.—
NE. ¼ of NE. ¼ and W. ½ of
NE. ½, and lot 5, excepting 30
acres, Book 49, page 183, Section
18, Township 1 South, Range 3
East, 137,48 acres

Faster, Ambrose D., D. L. C. No. 43.

Lamb, Nathaniel, D. L. C. No. 51.

Kirron, W.-100 acres in N. Lamb D. L. C. No, 51, as described in Deed Book 53, page 419, Sections 15, 16, Township 2 South, Range 3 East

Grimm, Jacob, D. L. C.

Bartell, C. B.-1.22 acres in Jacob Grimm D. L. C., as described in Deed Book 32, page 590, Section 29, Township 2 South, Range 2 Smith, Benj., D. L. C.

Township 3 South, Range 3 East.

Kimball, John L.-SW. ¼ of NW. ¼.
Section 4, Township 2 South,
Range 2 East, 40 acres
Berkey, W. M.-Lot, Section 5,
Township 2 South, Range 3 East,
20.64 acres
Warner, Estella-20 acres off of E.
½ of SE. ¼, Section 9, Township
3 South, Range 3 East
McKenzie, Wm.-Lot 6, Section 13,
Township 3 South, Range 3 East,
28.83 acres Kellenhoover, Chas.-Lot 1, Section

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2 56

3 22

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13, Township 3 South, Range 3
East, 15 acres
Draper, J. W.—SE. 4, excepting 4
acres, Section 19, Township 3
South, Hange 3 East, 125 acres
Bell, Elien-Lots 4, 5 Section 17,
Township 2 South, Range 3 East,
25 acres
Cramer, J. R.—SW. 4 of SW. 5 and
E. 5 of SE. 5 and lots 1, 2, 5,
Section 28, Township 3 South,
Range 2 East, 19497 acres
Draper, J. W.—NW. 5 and N. 5 of
SW. 5 Section 28, Township 3
South, Range 2 East, 240 acres
Draper, J. W.—NE. 5 and N. 4 of
SE. 5, Section 30, Township 3
South, Range 2 East, 240 acres
Cramer, J. R.—E. 5 of E. 5 of NE.
5, Section 31, Township 3
South, Range 2 East, 240 acres
Cramer, J. R.—E. 5 of E. 5 of NE.
5, Section 31, Township 3
South, Range 3 East, 240 acres

Cutting, David, D. L. C. No. 56.

Richardson, Matthew, D. L. C. No. 57.

Cramer, J. R.—187 acres off west end of D. Cutting D. L. C. No. 56, Sections 15, 17, 29, 23, Township 3 South, Range 2 East Charman, Thos.—65 acres in D. Cutting D. L. C. No. 55, as de-acribed in Deed Book R. page 81, Sections 16, 17, 29, 21, Township 3 South, Range 3 East

Richardson, Matthew, D. L. C. No. Richardson, E. M.—160 acres in M. Richardson D. L. C. No. 57, as described in Deed Book 28, page 441, Sections 8, 9, 16, 17, Township 3 Bouth, Range 3 East Richardson, Matthew, Estate of—224.83 acres, all of Richardson D. L. C. No. 57, excepting as described in Deed Book 42, page 22; excepting as described in Deed Book 42, page 28; excepting as described in Deed Book 38, page 267; excepting as described in Deed Book 38, page 461; excepting as described in Deed Book 9, page 441; excepting as described in Deed Book 9, page 469, Sections 8, 9, 16, 17, Township 3 Bouth, Range 2 East, 224.83 acres

Welch, George, D. L. C.

Township 4 South, Range 3 East.

Delker, Geo. T.-83 acres in G. Weich D. L. C., as described in Deed Book 73, page 189, Sections 23, 34, Township 3 South, Range 3 East; Sections 3, 4, Township 4 South, Range 3 East

Unknown Owner-Fractional N. 1/2
of NE. 1/4. Section 1, Township
4 South, Range 3 East, 80.17 acres
Bodle, John F., Estate of W. 1/2 of
NW. 1/4 and NE. 1/4 of SW. 1/4.
Section 2, Township 4 South,
Range 3 East, 1/20 acres
R. of L.-1 acre, as described in
Deed Book 28, page 414, Section
10, Township 4 South, Range 3
East

10. Tewnship 4 South, Hange 3
East
Moody, Gillie, Heirs of—SW, ½, Section 14, Township 4 South, Range 3
East, 160 acres
Caples, Anna R.—SW, ½ of NE, ½,
Section 15, Township 4 South,
Range 3 East, 40 acres
Ritter, Joseph—E, ½ of SW, ½, Section 18, Township 4 South, Range 3
East, 80 acres
Marshall, Elizabeth—NW, ½ of NE, ½ and NE, ½ of NW, ½, Section 15, Township 4 South, Range 3
East, 80 acres

NORTH BOUND 7:00 a.m. 9:22 s. m. (Albany Local) 6:10 p. m.

Green, Annie-NW, W of BE, W.
Bection 16, Township 4 Bouth,
Range 2 East, 60 acres
Wright, F. R.-W. 5 of BW, W. Bection 22, Township 4 Bouth, Range
2 East, 50 acres
Reese, Arthur-BE, 54 of BW, W.
Bection 25, Township 4 Bouth,
Range 2 East, 50 acres
Hefty, J. A.-B. 50 of BE, W. Bection
25, Township 4 Bouth, Hange 2
East, 50 acres Township 5 South, Range 3 East.

Jones, S. W., Administrator—SW. U. of NW. U. Section 1. Township 2 South, Hange 3 East, 60 acres. Sexton, J. H., and Ryser, Fred—SW. U. of SW. U. Section 1. Township 5 South, Range 3 East, 40 acres. Roses, Elizabeth—SE. U. of SW. U. Section 4. Township 5 South, Range 3 East, 40 acres. Goriett, J.—NE. U. Section 5. Township 5 South, Range 3 East, 40 acres.

Wright, Frank R.-N. & of NW. & Section & Township 5 South, Range 3 East, 89 acres Canfield, C. H., and Simpson, C.-SW. & of SW. & Section 19, Township 5 South, Range 2 East, 49 acres

Township 5 South, Range 2 East, 40 acres
Lander, John-SW, 4 of NE, 4, Bection 18, Township 5 South, Range 2 East, 40 acres
Serrenson, Sorren J.—Lot 1, Section 19, Township 5 South, Range 2 East, 40 acres
Pasold, Albert—SE, 4 of Section 22, Township 5 South, Range 2 East, 199 acres

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