

THE HOME GARDEN

What is Home without a Garden?



Asters, Garden Harmonizers

In the late summer and fall months nature's color scheme seems to decree a preponderance of yellow and reds, forerunners of the gay colors of the autumn foliage. The Asters now developed into rivals of the chrysanthemums in their big feathery spheres of bloom offer a relief of soft colors in both the annual and perennial varieties which are a relief to the prevailing glare of the reds, oranges and yellows.

No garden is complete without a goodly supply of asters for masses of soft colors and for cutting. No finer subject of bouquets for decoration of the home can be grown so easily.

Asters should be started early for midsummer bloom. Outdoor planting will bring them along in September when their beauty is equally welcome, but July and August should have their display as well. Early strains and early planting will bring about this result.

There are now two well developed types in general, the late branching and the comet or ostrich plume type. Both should be planted.

Asters need rich soil, full sun and good cultivation. They are attacked by one serious pest in their maturity, the aster beetle. This black devourer usually comes in August in flocks and droves and eats the flowers and buds and as mysteriously departs after a stretch of two or three weeks. Arsenical poisons, such as arsenate of lead or weak paris green will kill this beetle, or he can be knocked into a pan of kerosene flamed water by hand and destroyed but too many escape by this method. Late asters for a sure crop are the

best solution for the average gardener who has had his hopes of a beautiful aster crop ruined. Asters are as easy to grow from seed as radishes and a box of seed in the house, the hotbed, or even the cold frame will give the desired early start. Transplant them from the seed boxes to other boxes about an inch and a half apart if the best and sturdiest plants are desired.

They should be placed at least a foot apart in their beds and cultivated with light hoeing to keep the soil stirred at intervals all summer. Bone meal raked or hoed into the soil is an excellent fertilizer for asters, provided the soil has been enriched. A general rule is that a good vegetable soil is good aster soil. It is not a good plan to plant asters in the same place in succeeding years.

Cucumbers sliced lengthwise and fried in the same manner as a comparative novelty but a fine vegetable Italians are particularly fond of big cucumbers cooked in this manner. They are often served with lamb chops in Italian restaurants.

If you have never fried cucumber it is worth trying out and is an excellent way to use up the big cucumbers when there is a surplus.

But It's Not Mahogany.
The Spanish or cigar box cedar, known locally as cedar, is not a coniferous wood but belongs to the mahogany family, says the American Forestry Magazine. In fact it finds its way into the market as mahogany and may not be readily distinguished from that wood except by its odor.

MODERN DESIGN FOR HOG HOUSE

Proper Hoysing Is Essential to Success With Live Stock.

HOGS NEED LIGHT AND AIR

No Type of Farm Building Is Given More Attention in the Agricultural Colleges Than Hog Houses—Good Plan Shown Here.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building works on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience, as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 157 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Success in raising hogs depends on two things—well-bred stock, both sows and stirs, and proper housing.

Well-bred stock is plentiful, and no farmer in these days of better farm live stock can afford to breed or raise "scrabs." In every community, especially in the so-called "corn belt" states, hogs are one of the principal farm products, and high-bred, if not registered purebred stirs, are available. With a start of one or two well-bred sows and the service of a purebred boar, careful management will insure a good profit in hog raising.

The second essential—good housing—is just as available as good breeding stock. During the last ten or more years, architects who have made a careful study of the needs of farm animals have designed, and local contractors have erected, thousands of buildings—barns, hog houses and chicken houses—that provide the livestock with houses where they can be kept at the highest state of productivity and in the best of health.

The product that farmers turn into cash with their hogs is flesh. Both can be obtained with "scrub" stock, but the cost is prohibitive. About the same amount of care will bring a well-

bred young pig to marketable size in half the time required by a "scrub," and the amount of feed both consume per day is practically the same.

Before the days of efficient hog houses, a farmer considered himself lucky if half the litter was brought to maturity. Young pigs are subject to many diseases and have little stamina to withstand them. Pneumonia is one of them. The pigs that were littered in the early spring and were not housed in weather-proof, well-ventilated and warm quarters had and still have little chance of reaching maturity.

It was with these facts in mind that the modern hog house was designed. And in passing it might be said that no type of farm building has been given more attention in the agricultural colleges than hog houses.

The modern hog house is a well constructed building. It usually is set on a concrete foundation, with a concrete floor. The side walls are weather-tight, and the roof is designed so that a maximum of sunlight can reach the pens on both sides of the building. Also some system of ventilation, either through the roof or by the suction ventilators that are used on every modern dairy barn, is provided. Half of the floors, whether they be of concrete or cinders, are covered with heavy boards, raised slightly above the ground. On this half floor there is placed plenty of bedding, so that the young pigs will be kept dry—with emphasis on "dry"—and warm.

When the farm has such a hog house, the sows farrow in early spring and again in the fall, which is as nature intended. Late February pigs are kept in the warm, sunny house, and get the start that makes them healthy and strong when they are weaned and ready for the pasture in spring. There they develop rapidly and are of marketable size when the small supply and better prices.

One of the modern types of hog houses is shown in the accompanying illustration. It is of frame construction, set on a concrete foundation and will hold 14 sows and their litters. The dimensions are 48 by 20 feet. To get the most of the early spring sunlight this house is 10 feet east and west, and has double sets of roof windows, set to permit a breeze to filter into the pens on the south side of the building and the other into the pens on the north side.

Two suction ventilators in the roof provide for a circulation of fresh air, without there being drafts, along the floor, where the young pigs and their mothers are penned. Surrounding the building is a concrete feeding box where the corn and dry feed is thrown for the hogs.

Accompanying the illustration is the floor plan of the building showing the dimensions of the pens and the feeding alley that extends through the center.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the need of fresh air, dry beds and sunshine in a hog house. These three essentials to healthy young pigs cost nothing and can be obtained in abundance by planning the house correctly and constructing it according to the modern knowledge of what is best for the animals.

By proper care in laying the concrete foundations and floor this hog house can be built at any season of the year. By heating the aggregates of the concrete and covering the foundation and floor so as to prevent freezing until the concrete has fully set, which in cold weather, requires at least six days, the work can be done and the superstructure erected in time for the early spring litters.

La Grande News of Twenty-Eight Years Ago

From the files of the La Grande Weekly Gazette, for October 1, 1892.

The first annual ball of the Volunteer Firemen of the city will be given October 5, in the new brick building on Adams avenue, just east of the 5th postoffice site. A parade will be given Wednesday evening, in which all firemen will participate. The La Grande band, J. B. Thorson, Jos. Jones and R. Kelly of the hose company and John Dally, F. T. Abbott and M. S. Geary, of the hook and ladder company, are looking after the arrangements.

Joseph Wilson, who for some years was proprietor of a drug store at Union, fell off a train at Tazewell, Indiana, last Thursday, while the train was on a trestle seventy-five feet high. He was instantly killed.

L. B. Thomas went to Portland last Friday to attend the Grand Lodge I. A. of M., which met there Oct. 1.

Albert O. Butler and Miss Cora Kennedy, both of La Grande, were married at Shoshone, Idaho, Saturday.

N. H. Starbird, who was severely injured by being thrown against a barbed wire fence last week, is rapidly improving.

Charles A. Fitch, editor of the Farmer, has gone to Wallowa county to make speeches in the interests of the people's party.

The La Grande band has been engaged to furnish music at the fair next week. The players who will participate are as follows: R. H. Dally, Earl Stevens, W. Gilham, T. Lawlow, F. Leavitt, G. Tall, E. Thomas, G. Irwin, J. W. Baker, W. F. Snodgrass, J. Synhorst, J. H. Snodgrass, J. Synhorst and W. Stevenson.

Rev. J. M. Bell, of the M. E. church, South, has been assigned to duty in La Grande.

Ed Thomas the machinist, made a short visit to Portland last Saturday and Sunday.

Within a few days the citizens of La Grande will have the pleasure of witnessing the completion of the new water works, and there is every reason to believe that the result will be satisfactory. The volume of water in the supply well has been

greatly increased and the well itself has been enclosed by a high board fence. Everything is in shape at the power house, and the large pump is working successfully.

George Weideman has resigned his position as agent of the Pacific express company.

A dance was given at Hillsgard last Saturday in the new hotel building erected by Sid Brace.

Jos. Palmer and A. P. Weller were in Baker county this week purchasing beef cattle for shipment.

The La Grande Daily Star, issued by Messrs. Parker and Eckley, made its appearance last Monday.

Dr. C. T. Bacon paid a visit to Portland this week.

Sheriff Bolles was a visitor to La Grande Wednesday.

Born in La Grande, Oct. 1, 1892, to the wife of A. B. Huelat, a son.

J. F. Baker and J. D. Slater made a business trip to Pendleton this week.

Miss Amiraux, sister of Mrs. C. H. Crosby of Island City, has put before the public her latest composition of music, which she has named for our beautiful valley, "La Grande Ronde Valse."

The Christian Church of this place organized a Sunday School on September 25. Place of meeting in Room 3, upstairs, Slater Building.

A. B. Conley, the sandridge farmer, has six six-horse teams engaged in hauling his grain crop to the Hamilton and Rourke elevator at La Grande.

The G. A. R. reunion held at Union last week was well attended and a general good time was had. The second annual reunion will be held at La Grande in October, 1892.

The new brick building erected on Adams avenue by Palmer and Caviness, is receiving the finishing touches.

At a meeting of the directors of the La Grande district schools last Saturday, Miss Elma LeRoy, daughter of Rev. A. LeRoy, was elected as a teacher for the winter term.

J. W. Scriber paid a business visit to Pendleton this week.

Scriptures in a Nutshell.
Peter Bales, a scholar of Queen Elizabeth's time, lives in the Harleian Manuscripts at Oxford for having written the Bible in so small a hand that it was enclosed in a walnut. The nut held the book; there are as many leaves in his little book as in the great Bible, and he hath written as much on one of his little leaves as on a great leaf of the Bible.

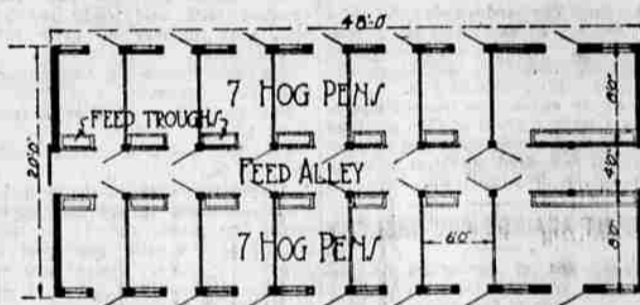
"Loadstone."
This magnetic oxide of iron, or loadstone, as it is called, was first found in Magnesia, in Asia Minor, the name magnet being derived from this circumstance. The name loadstone, which is applied to this natural magnet, was given on account of its being used when suspended as a guiding or leading stone, from the old Saxon word, "laeden," to lead. Loadstone or magnetic oxide of iron, is very abundant in nature, especially in Sweden and Norway, where it is worked as an iron ore and furnishes the best quality of iron. It is also found in Canada.

Cloth Upholstery.
Cloth upholstery may be best cleaned by beating curtains and backs lightly with a stick or carpet beater, after which the accumulated dust is whisked off with a brush. Grease or oil may be removed by an application of lukewarm water and mild soap, applied with a woolen cloth. There are a number of woolen cleaners which will work very well on cloth upholstery, but gasoline and benzine have a tendency to spread instead of to remove dirt.

Great Minds Linked With Geneva.
Geneva and its lake early became the mecca of leaders in science and literature. Voltaire, Mme. de Staël, Georges Sand, Dumas, Daudet and Byron, Gibbon, Dickens, Ruskin, Frances Havergal, Simond, De Saussure, Amiel—a veritable parade of illustrious poets, novelists, essayists, philosophers and scientists—have linked their names forever with that fair city and its environs.

Valuable Jack Pine.
There are many qualities of the Jack Pine which recommend it for a continuous forest crop. It is extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. It reproduces better than any other conifer in eastern Canada as is evidenced by the way it replaces other woods following cutting or fire. It grows rapidly and under natural conditions will attain pulpwood size in a shorter time than spruce or balsam.—Montreal Family Herald.

The Seven Weeks' War.
The Seven Weeks' war was a brief war in 1866 between Prussia and Italy on one side and Austria and her German allies (Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Saxony, Hesse-Cassel, Hanover, Nassau) on the other. This war was the culmination of Bismarck's plan for forcing Austria out of the German confederation and making way for a new Germany under Prussian leadership.



stabil the chance-met stranger. He had a dearly loved nephew, and one night he met him in the dark, and not recognizing him followed his usual custom of homicide.

The next day, mad with grief, Don Juan went to the priest, who ordered him to say his beads at midnight before a church and near the public gallows. He tried three times before he was able to do so, and then, the legend says, angels took him and hanged him. The basis of the story lies in the fact that a man of the name of Juan Manuel did stab at least one man, and his body was found hanging on the public gallows without any explanation ever being made as to how it got there.

Dice Gaming Ancient Sport.
Gaming with dice and cards has prevailed from the earliest times. We do not read of gambling houses in the classic literature of Greece, but there can be no doubt that the vice was very widely practiced in private houses. In Rome, under the emperors, gambling prevailed extensively. Augustus and most of the succeeding sovereigns were passionately fond of the dice, and the Emperor Claudius wrote a book on the subject. A Roman would transport to a gambling resort his whole fortune—coins, papers and chattels—and, after losing all, would even seize the cloaks of his slaves, to stake on a change of luck.

When Coffee Is Poasted.
In Rio de Janeiro there are certain hills in which raw coffee beans are poasted and poasted. South Africa buys about 25,000 bags a year of coffee listed as bluish green northern Brazil when the coffee is black. It is said that all the graphite, sulfur, talcum powder and other minerals are destroyed in the roasting, so that no one would know from drinking the coffee whether it had been poasted or not.

The Quarter's Regal.
A novel industry, which promises rapid expansion in Canada, is the development of the sea mussel. The Dominion, with the co-operation of scientists, has proved that mussels can be produced commercially and sold profitably at a cheap price.

Always Possible to Go Wrong.
A very great truth which inspires us is the reverse side which warns us. It is well to keep before our minds the possibilities of right development, but we must not forget that we can develop in either direction.—Exchange.

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