

**Forest Grove
Steam Laundry**

**Wood, Coal,
Cold Storage
and Ice.**

MERTZ & LATTA

Cor. 5th Ave.
and 2nd St.,
Forest Grove, Ore.

**Watch and Use
the Want Ads**

and you'll not need
to be a mind reader

The thought has often come to you perhaps, that you could easily solve most difficulties if you were a mind reader—if you could for instance, KNOW who would be glad to rent your property, or to buy it; who would be glad to employ you.

Want advertisers, and those who watch the want ads, learn these things in a BUSINESS WAY—not through occult means.

S. A. WALKER H. LIDYARD

WALKER & LIDYARD

SHOEMAKERS

1st Ave. N., near Main St.

We are prepared to do the very best of all kind of shoe work.

UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY

Special attention given to crippled feet.

WM. WEITZEL

**Tinning and Plumbing, Sheet
Metal Work and Re-
pair Shop.**

North First Avenue, between Main and
"A" Streets; phone 863.



From the preparing of the food to the serving, absolute cleanliness and painstaking care is observed by the

Forest Grove Oyster House

Everything to Eat
Oysters and Shellfish a
Specialty.

Open Day and Night

ED. BOOS, Proprietor



**BUTTER WRAPPER
PRINTING**

at the
FOREST GROVE PRESS

100 for \$1.25
250 for \$1.75
500 for \$2.25

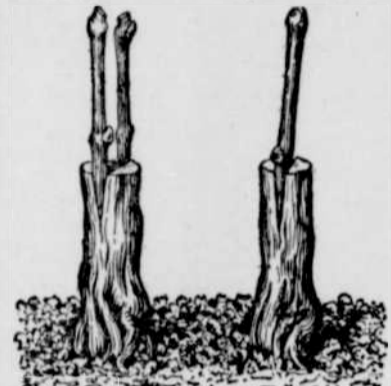
**HOME COURSE
IN FRUITS
AND BERRIES**

HOW TO GROW GRAPES.

By **GEORGE C. HUSMANN**, Po-
mologist, Bureau of Plant In-
dustry, United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.

GRAPES can be successfully grown almost everywhere in this country, results with them depending largely upon the selection of varieties of the species suited to the respective conditions. In ordinary practice grapevines are propagated from seed, from cuttings, by layering or by grafting. For originating new varieties seedlings must, of course, be used. The individual seedlings differ so widely that they are seldom used by the intelligent planter even for grafting stock.

Cuttings for propagation may be prepared at any time after the vines have become dormant. Other things being equal and if they are afterward



VINES GRAFTED ACCORDING TO THE CLEFT GRAFT METHOD—TWO SCIONS AT LEFT, ONE AT RIGHT.

well cared for, the sooner they are prepared after the vines have become dormant the better. The length of cuttings may vary from eight to twenty inches, depending on the climatic and other conditions of the locality in which they are to be planted. Usually the hotter and drier the climate the longer the cuttings will need to be. They should always be made from young, well matured wood and preferably from medium sized, short jointed wood.

To make cuttings cut close below the lower bud, making the cut somewhat slanting, and leave about an inch of wood above the upper bud or eye.

Propagated by Layers.

All varieties of the vine may be propagated by layers. The round-leafed vines are nearly always propagated in this manner, but with other species layering is usually resorted to only with varieties which do not root readily from cuttings. In layering choose canes of the last season's growth, preferably those that start near the base of the vine.

Bench grafting is done on benches or tables, usually indoors during winter. Cuttings of resistant varieties that root easily or good, young, rooted plants are usually bench grafted.

The grafting of vines growing in the nursery is called nursery grafting. This form of propagation is usually resorted to with varieties resistant to phylloxera that do not grow readily from cuttings. Rooted cuttings of other varieties are grafted in the nursery and resulting vines planted in the vineyard.

In vineyard grafting the vines growing where they are to remain are grafted.

Selection of Scions.

The selection and proper keeping of the scions for grafting are very important. Medium sized, short jointed, firm, well ripened wood should be selected. Do not allow the scions to dry out, but keep them dormant until used by covering completely with fairly dry sand in a cool, dry cellar.

In all grafting a joining of the inner bark of the stock and scion must be accomplished. This bark is thicker on the stock than on the scion. The union, especially in vineyard grafting, needs to be closely observed when the scions are inserted. In bench grafting scions and stocks of like diameter can be selected, making possible such perfect grafting that the inner barks join at almost every point, allowing their knitting to become easy and complete.

In bench grafting the visible and adventitious buds are cut out of the cuttings used as stocks so as to prevent as much as possible the sprouting of suckers from the stocks after they are planted.

In vineyard grafting many operators a month or so before grafting cut off the stem of the vine an inch or two above where it is to be grafted so that the stock may bleed profusely. Water sprouts that otherwise would appear are thus to a great extent eliminated.

In cleft grafting the vines are cut off at a smooth place near and preferably a little above the surface of the ground unless it is desired to have the grafts establish themselves on their own roots, as it makes the removal of water sprouts and roots starting from the scion much easier and lessens the danger of injuring the scion before it is thoroughly knitted to the stock.

Bench Grafting.

In bench grafting a smooth surface for grafting is selected above a node on the stock. The node keeps the stock from splitting below it during the

grafting process. After cutting off the stock, whether a vine or a cutting, split it longitudinally with a knife or shears or, if a heavy vine, with a chisel. In cleft grafting stocks not more than an inch in diameter the shears can be used in making both the horizontal and the longitudinal cuts. To prevent the bruising of the bark in cutting keep the blade of the shears on the side where the scion is to be inserted. To prepare the scion cut with a sharp knife a simple wedge, beginning at or slightly below a bud and making a long sloping cut toward the middle and a similar one on the opposite side. Scions of two eyes are preferable. To insert open the cleft and push the scion in firmly until the bud is just above the upper end of the stock, taking care that the inner barks of stock and scion fit closely. When large vines are grafted it may require a metal wedge to open the cleft. In large vines two scions, one on each side, are frequently used.

Another favorite method with small stocks, especially in bench grafting, when the diameter of the stock is the same or very little greater than that of the scion, is the English cleft, split or whip graft.

The treatment given vines during the first years of their growth largely determines the profit and pleasure to be derived from them. If improperly cared for during this period satisfactory returns are not obtained afterward.

Cuttings and Rooted Vines.

If cuttings are planted the supply is sufficient two in each place to increase the chances of getting a full stand. Should both cuttings grow one of them can easily be pulled up without injuring the other. To protect the cuttings from drying out plant them so that the top bud projects only a trifle above the ground.

If rooted vines, either plain or grafted, are used the roots should be cut back to three to four inches, depending on their vigor. Only one cane of the top should be left, and this should be cut back to two or three good buds. If grafts are used all scion roots and all suckers should be carefully removed.

During the first year after planting no pruning or training is usually given, although it is perhaps a good plan with vigorous plants, especially if the season is propitious, to rub off all except the straightest and strongest of the young shoots that start. The following winter the vines should be pruned and staked before they start to grow, the size of the stake used depending on the method of training adopted.

By the third year all vines should have erect, straight stems, with two or more canes growing from the principal part, out of which the head or crown is to be formed and from which the growth of the vine is to be renewed from year to year.

To prune intelligently the age, size and condition of the plant, the location, climate, soil and other features of its environment and the principles governing its life must be considered.

A statement of some of the more important of these life principles follows: The sap flows with greatest force to the outer extremities; the more upright a branch is the more sap flows into it; the sap when abundant and active produces wood; the more abundant the flow of the sap the larger and later the fruit; the ascending sap grows richer the farther it flows; checking the flow of the sap makes the plant bear earlier and produces more and richer fruit. The vine usually bears its fruit on new shoots growing from the wood of the previous year. The time for pruning is in winter, when the vines are dormant. They should not be cut when frozen or while the sap is flowing rapidly. Summer pruning is practiced on the young growth to regulate the quantity of fruit and the shape of the plant.

In pruning one or more of the following objects are usually accomplished: Parts of plants removed, renewed, promoted or retarded; wounded and diseased plants cured; the shapes and habits of plants modified; the size and quantity of the fruit increased or diminished; the quality of the fruit improved; the fruit made to ripen earlier or later; a regular succession of fruit secured, and the spraying, training, cultivation and gathering of the fruit facilitated.

Methods Used in Pruning.

There are various ways in which the objects of pruning are accomplished. For instance, the growth and health of a plant are promoted and the size of the fruit is increased (1) by removing all the diseased parts and suckers, (2) by shortening extended shoots, side shoots and laterals, (3) by putting upright the part whose rapid growth is desired and (4) by removing the fruit buds or fruit. The plant is retarded in growth and made to bear earlier and richer fruit by shortening the leading shoots and leaving the fruit bearing wood and by bending down the branches and ring pruning them. The healing of wounded and diseased plants is promoted by removing the injured parts and dressing the wound. The head of a plant is renewed by cutting off the branches above; the head is made to grow thicker by cutting back the outer branches and to grow thinner by amputating all canes on which there is too much growth.

There are so many species of grapes, each having peculiarities of its own and therefore responding most readily to certain cultural methods to which it is best adapted, that the pruning, training and growing of vines, which otherwise may appear quite simple, become complicated operations in which comparatively few people grow expert, and vineyards in which serious mistakes are not made are rare.

Woman's World

New Cabinet Ladies
Meet Society's O. K.



Photos © by American Press Association.

MRS. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN (AT TOP)
AND MRS. JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

If Mr. Wilson had allowed the women of the country to select his cabinet members for the qualifications of their wives alone there would be a big O. K. after every name.

Mrs. Bryan, the wife of the secretary of state, is a most important link in the social chain. To her will fall the delicate task of maintaining friendly relations between the wives of all foreign diplomats and other women of the cabinet and the social world at large. Mrs. Bryan knows Washington from the smallest details of its government machinery to the complicated maze of social intricacies. She will be aided in the duty of official entertaining by a daughter and daughter-in-law.

Mr. McAdoo, the new secretary of the treasury, is a widower, and his eldest daughter will act as hostess for her father. The McAdoo family will make a notable addition to Washington society.

Mrs. Burleson, the wife of the new postmaster general, will need no introduction to Washington society or the public in general. She has lived at the capital for a number of years as the wife of a popular member of congress from Texas. She makes graceful use of her pen in playettes and work of a light and witty nature. It is often said, "What a pity Mrs. Burleson does not devote her entire time to writing, for she might take a prominent place among playwrights."

Mrs. Josephus Daniels adds another graceful southern woman to official society. She is already well known in Washington, where her mother, Mrs. Worth Bagley, lives. As the wife of the secretary of the navy she is an assured success.

Mrs. Franklin Lane is another cabinet woman already identified with Washington life. She is fond of music, art and literature, has an artistic home and likes dancing and the lighter accomplishments of society. The secretary of the interior and Mrs. Lane have two children, a son of sixteen and a daughter, Nancy, ten years old.

Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, wife of the new secretary of war, is a stranger in Washington, and so is her husband. She is a western girl, but was raised in Philadelphia. Her father was Captain Samuel Hildeburne, U. S. A.

Mrs. Redfield, wife of the new secretary of commerce, is familiar with the duties devolving upon the wife of a cabinet member. She is a New York woman, but has spent part of each season in Washington since her husband became a member of the house. A Democratic woman said recently of Mrs. Redfield, "You cannot better describe her than that she is exactly the type of woman you would expect to be associated with the Wilson administration and has the same tendencies, same likes and dislikes as has Mrs. Wilson."

Secretary William B. Wilson of the new department of labor will have the youngest hostess for his household of any cabinet member, Miss Agnes Wilson, who will take her mother's place, as the secretary's wife is not fond of society and prefers to keep her young family on the farm in Pennsylvania.

The secretary of agriculture and his wife are now in Washington, and Mrs. Houston is making her first acquaintance with official circles.

James C. McReynolds, attorney general, is the only bachelor of the cabinet. He will probably have twenty invitations for dinner in a single night and become at once a lion of society.

Absolutely Safe and Reliable
The Bankers & Merchants Mutual Fire Association
Of Forest Grove, Oregon

Conducted on Economic and Business Principles. The Home
Company That Has Made Good. Insure Your
Business or Dwelling in The
Bankers & Merchants

**GILTNER'S
GROCERY**

Phone Main 701
South Main Street, Forest Grove, Ore.

Fresh Vegetables Every Day

Log Cabin Bread
Fresh Each Morning

Amber and Golden Gate **COFFEE**

Neat Printing

is something every business man desires when he orders stationery. Neat appearing business letter heads, envelopes, statements, bill heads, cards, etc., are what can be had from the Press Publishing Co. Neat printing

Is Our Motto

and we endeavor to live up to it at all times. When we fail to deliver a job of printed work which entirely satisfies, we are prepared to make it right. A job turned out of this office must be correct in every particular. Bring your work to the

Press Publishing Co.

and be assured of securing something which is typographically correct, tasty in construction and neat in appearance.

**ELECTRIC
POWER**

Cheapest and Best

**Washington-Oregon
Corporation.**