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RANCHES FOR SALE

I have listed the following Bargains, which it will pay any one to investigate who desires to buy a ranch for cultivation or investment:

A fine ranch of 800 acres, 6 miles southeast of Ritzville; 500 acres under cultivation and 300 acres fine pasture land. Splendid improvements; good orchard. \$18 per acre; easy terms. With this land goes a long lease of 680 acres, of which 580 acres is under cultivation.

640 acres, all fine wheat land. All under cultivation; 160 acres ready for spring seeding. Only 5 miles from good market. \$22 per acre; easy terms. This is certainly a snap.

Here is another: 1480 acres, of which 1100 is under cultivation. The balance is fine grazing land. Good spring water, well and windmill; small house and barn; close to market. \$14 per acre; easy terms. This is a good buy.

Call at my office in the old Times Building and look into these Bargains. If you can't call, write.

F. C. HENNEBERG
RITZVILLE, WASH.

CORNS Must Go

ALMOST any corn will be removed in four or five days when you properly use DR. EMMETT'S SURE DEATH TO CORNS. No pain, no soreness, no hurt of any kind. Corns simply loosen and come out. You need not endure any corn that bothers you. Don't judge its merit by the price. 25c. Could be made no better at any price.

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First National Bank, Ritzville, Washington.

Capital and Surplus, \$100,000.

Is the oldest, largest and only national bank in Adams county. Offers its customers every facility consistent with conservative banking. Places loans for term of years on farm and city property under especially favorable contracts. Pays interest on time deposits. Its officers are experienced and courteous and its director among the most substantial business men in the county.

J. D. BASSETT, President. U. K. LOOSE, Vice Pres.
A. T. KENDRICK, Cashier.

Ritzville Flouring Mills...

Merchant Millers. M. THOMSEN, Pres.
W. H. KREAGER, Manager.

Highest market price paid for wheat, sacked or in bulk. Manufacturers of the Celebrated Krone Patent Flour. All grocers sell it. Wheat storage capacity, 150,000 bushels.

O. H. Greene, Pres. W. H. Martin, Cashier. C. E. Shipman, Vice Pres.

The Pioneer State Bank

Established in 1901

Capital, \$100,000 RITZVILLE, WN.

A conservative banking business transacted. Safety deposit boxes for rent. Interest paid on time deposits. Your business solicited.

If you are going to build

Call on

White River Lumber Co.

A full stock of

Rough and Dressed Lumber and all Building Material also Heath & Milligan Ready Mixed Paints.

OILS GLASS WALL PAPER WOOD COAL

WHEAT TESTS AT STATE COLLEGE.

Percentage of Gluten in Different Varieties—Bluestem Leads as a Breadmaker.

Pullman, Nov. 10.—The State Experiment Station here last year commenced a thorough study of Washington wheats and wheat production, including a study of the milling values of the wheats as they are now grown. Samples were collected representing as completely as possible all the varieties now being grown in the state and each of the wheat-producing sections. In all a total of 36 samples were collected, comprising 19 different varieties and coming from 25 different shipping points. Each of these samples was analyzed; a part of it was then milled in an experimental roller mill and the percentage yield of flour, bran and shorts determined; next the amount of moist and dry glue which the flour would yield was ascertained; sponge and baking tests were made on 30 of the samples of flour, representing the best, medium and poorest flours of each of the six varieties of grain, and finally the feeding value of the bran and shorts from each of the 36 samples of grain was estimated.

The amount of moist gluten which a flour will yield is commonly accepted as the best measure of the value of any wheat for milling purposes. Other things, such as the quality of the gluten, the color of the flour, the ability of the flour to absorb and hold the proper amount of moisture in baking, etc., are to be considered in judging the quality of the wheat. But generally those wheats which produce "strong" flour, i. e., flour which contains comparatively large amounts of gluten-producing ingredients are apt to be good in other qualities, or can be easily improved in these by blending with other wheats in milling. Hence a high gluten percentage is the first thing to be desired in a good milling wheat.

The results of the gluten tests on the 1905 samples of wheat were as follows, expressed in the usual terms of "moist gluten:"

Variety	Smples	Per cent	Gluten
		Max.	Min.
Miscellaneous	16	52.34	10.05
Bluestem	22	42.03	19.93
Turkey red	7	43.00	19.69
Macaroni	4	34.32	23.80
Red chaff	5	40.80	13.13
Little club	13	41.78	11.88
Forty-fold	4	28.04	17.87
Fife	8	30.13	16.89
Red Russian	7	25.11	13.39

The average percentages from these tests probably show the relative values of these several varieties of wheat for bread-making purposes last year. It will be noticed, however, that in any one variety some samples were frequently found which were lower or higher in gluten than the average of the other varieties. For example, one sample of bluestem showed a lower percentage of gluten than the average for red Russian, and one sample of red Russian gave more gluten than the average of fife, forty-fold or club. In general, the variations in the quality of the samples of a given variety of wheat were found to be due to differences in climate where the wheat was grown, the drier and hotter the weather during the period of ripening of the grain the richer the grain in those ingredients which yield gluten in the flour. It is probable that the grain of 1906 will show still greater variations because of the unequal effects of the hot weather in July.

Another Fight for Free Alcohol.

The congressmen who voted for the so-called free alcohol bill, says the Walla Walla Bulletin did not intend that it should be converted, by the manipulations of the internal revenue bureau, into a gold brick for the farmers. They thought they were bestowing a boon, beneficence of which would be felt on every farmstead. But some flaws were left in the bill which have enabled the internal revenue office, which actively opposed its passage, to rob it of every cent of value as providing a cheap material for power, light and fuel. The lowest cost at which it can be furnished under these manipulations, is 35 cents per gallon. This makes it impossible for use in competition with gasoline, coal oil and other fuels and illuminants. The only beneficiaries of the bill are manufacturers, who were previously handicapped in competition with their European rivals by the \$2.18 tax.

The chief tools used by the internal revenue officials in cheating the farmers out of their benefits expected from the law have been the requirement of the use of a large percentage of wood alcohol as a denaturizer, the requirement of a separate inspector for every distilling plant, and the limitation of the privilege of manufacture to distilleries having a capacity of not less than 500 gallons of alcohol a day. This last rule makes impossible the manufacture of alcohol even by small groups of farmers co-operating together, as in the case of co-operative creameries.

Everyone of these requirements is shown by the experience of Germany and Cuba to be wholly unnecessary. In Cuba the alcohol is denaturated with a mixture, recommended by the Academy of Science, composed of "naphthaline and (formical) aldehydo, used at

the rate of fifty centigrammes per liter," and claimed to cost only forty-seven ten thousandths of a cent per gallon of alcohol. The use in the United States of wood alcohol, controlled by a trust makes the cost of denaturizing 7-12 cents per gallon.

Congress is sure to have this business again brought to its attention at the coming session. Never did an American executive bureau apparently so flagrant defeat the manifest intention of that body as has the internal revenue bureau defeated, for the time being, its good intentions toward American farmers in the matter of free alcohol.

Reclamation Fund for Washington.

Washington state contributed \$494,192 to federal reclamation during the last fiscal year, the total to the state's credit in that year being \$3,345,615 at the close of the year, June 30, last. A statement just made public shows the total amount of the fund on the date named was \$32,958,192, of which \$3,862,018 was added last year.

Washington's restricted fund, 51 per cent of the amount it has contributed to the fund, which must be extended in the state, is \$1,803,953, and allotments already made by Secretary Hitchcock exceed this amount. The allotment for the Okanogan project is \$500,000 for the reclamation of 9000 acres. The Tieton allotment is \$1,250,000 and that for the Sunnyside project is \$1,100,000. The amount of land to be reclaimed under these two projects is 64,000 acres. These are only units of what is known as the Yakima project, the completion of which involves the expenditure of an additional \$9,500,000 with a total of 200,000 acres of land destined for reclamation. An allotment of \$100,000 has also been made for the Yakima Indian reservation.

Fighting the Codling Moth.

For number of years the state experiment station at Pullman has given attention to the codling moth. This insect is responsible for all the wormy apples of this region, and is accordingly one of the greatest drains on the profit of the farmer. Throughout the state there are apple growers who believe that the codling moth cannot be overcome, or that to do so would be a most expensive undertaking. It was to convince such people that the fight against the codling moth is both easy and inexpensive that the state experiment station has given its attention to the matter.

During 1903 and 1904 the habit of the codling moth were studied, to note the influence of topographic conditions on the life history of the insect.

It was found throughout nearly every apple growing district two distinct broods of the insects occur each year. In 1905 a practical application of the knowledge gained was made by a treatment of 70 acres of commercial orchard which previously had been unprofitable because of worms in the fruit. This treatment resulted in a saving of 90 per cent of the crop, and at less expense of spraying than when the orchard was wormy.

Incidentally, some three dozen spraying methods were tested to seek something better than the ordinary Paris green. Arsenate of lead gave great promise, and during the past summer has been thoroughly tested in 125 acres of run down orchard. Careful counts have just been completed, which show that four sprayings of arsenate of lead saved 95 per cent of the crop.

During the last few years, it must be remembered, these same orchards have been unable to save more than 5 percent of the crop, although they have been sprayed.

Some very important conclusions have been drawn from the study of the codling moth. They show that no orchard has been so badly infested but that four careful sprayings of arsenate of lead will give at least 85 per cent of clean fruit during the first year of the treatment. They show that one pound of arsenate of lead to 40 gallons of water is the most effective strength for the spray. They show also that an orchard surrounded by wormy orchards can be kept free from worms if only it be properly sprayed. But they show also that carefulness and thoroughness are essential to success. The full results of the experiments will soon be published by the experiment station in detail in a bulletin which will be sent free to anyone on application.

Big Land Sale.

Robert Mason, one of the old pioneers of this section, this week closed out all his land and stock interests southwest of Sprague to Hans Hardy of Wash-tucna. Mr. Mason had land interests of nearly 5,000 acres and about 150 head of cattle and some horses. He closed out the entire business for \$26,000.

Mr. Mason is one of the old-timers of this section, and before he engaged in the stock and farming business was an employe of the Northern Pacific in Sprague's early railroad days. Himself and wife left Tuesday for Phoenix, Arizona, where they will spend the winter. Their many friends in this locality hope they will continue to prosper in their new home. — Times.

The North Coast Road.

Those of our readers who live or own land along the proposed route of the North Coast railroad—formerly the Spokane & Columbia River—will be interested in the following statement by Robert E. Strahorn, president of the North Coast Company, which appeared in the Spokane Chronicle of November 12th, with reference to the rumor that the North Coast road had been sold to James J. Hill:

"There is not the slightest foundation for the story. We would not sell the North Coast road to James Hill if he offered us more than its actual value. The North Coast is not for sale."

"I have about quit making statements for publication," Mr. Strahorn is quoted as saying at North Yakima, "but I think I owe it to the people of the Yakima valley to tell them plainly why the North Coast is not at the present time under construction in this part of the state.

"The real and only reason is that we have been hindered and delayed in every conceivable way by the Northern Pacific. It has now become apparent to us that we must fight for every inch of the right of way we get through here against that corporation. It has a transportation monopoly in the Yakima country, and proposes to keep it possible. We have just begun to realize this. If we had understood it as well six months ago as we understand it now, the North Coast road would have been built this winter through this valley.

"We supposed that when the Northern Pacific people understood that we had the backing to carry out our scheme and meant business they would meet us fairly and make the arrangements that have to be made about rights of way. We have a right to come into the Yakima valley, and while the Northern Pacific may cause delay and expense, in can not in the end keep us out. Knowing this, we supposed the Northern Pacific would not fail to accord us the treatment we had a right to expect. When we went to its representatives we got fair words and promises. We supposed the promises would be kept. They have not been kept. For six months we have been put off on one pretext and another, shunted from one department to another and given promises which on one excuse or another were not kept.

"At last we have gone into court to get what we ought to have had months ago, and expect to get without a clash.

"The Northern Pacific is not fighting us to keep land which it needs. It is trying to keep a competitor out of the Yakima valley, or, failing in that, to compel it to build its lines where the people do not want them or can not easily reach them to do business.

"We are now in the fight, and we will stay in. When it is over we will go to building railroad. We have the money at our command, and there is no possible way for our project to fail. We may be a little slow, owing to the fact that we have not anticipated some of our troubles, but we are going to get there. We are going to give the Yakima valley a competitive railroad. I think we have already spent enough money here to convince the people of that, and if the signs count for anything the Northern Pacific is satisfied with our ability to carry out our intention."

Japan's Protest.

The Japanese government has filed a protest through its ambassador at Washington with the state department because the San Francisco board of education has ruled that the Japanese children shall be classed with the Chinese children and relegated to a separate school specially provided for them. Japan claims that this is a violation of the provisions of the treaty with the United States, by which they are guaranteed the same rights and privileges in this country as are enjoyed by the people of other countries. They bitterly resent being classed with the Chinese. Their war with China a dozen years ago was, they claim, conclusive proof to the whole world of their superiority as a race over the Chinese, and their success in their recent war with Russia is, to their minds, evidence that they are in the very vanguard of civilization. They are not in a mood to accept the rulings of the San Francisco board of education, and the president is wise in taking their protest seriously for diplomatic reasons if for no other.

He has dispatched to San Francisco to make a personal investigation of the facts, and, is possible, to find some way of removing the grounds for Japan's grievance, if any exist.

Why not open a bank account? The First National Bank will assist you to do so by furnishing you with a home Savings Bank in which to keep your savings until you have accumulated enough to deposit. They will open your bank upon presentation and place the contents of large or small amounts to your credit and pay you interest at 5 per cent from date of credit, interest to be computed and credited to your account on January 1st and July 1st of each year. Try this savings system and you will be surprised at the amount you will accumulate. It will pay you to investigate.

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