

ABRAHAM ADAMS DEFENDS HIS FAMOUS ALASKA WHEAT

Abraham Adams, the discoverer of the famous Alaskan wheat of which so much has been said, writes the following lengthy letter concerning the new wheat. As Umatilla county farmers are interested in it the East Oregonian takes pleasure in reproducing Mr. Adams' letter as follows:

"To the Public: In the last Sunday issue of The Spokesman-Review Professor Elliot of the Washington Agricultural college appeared with a 'report' denouncing my wheat as a fraud. After studying my wheat all summer he has discovered that there are eight distinct groups of wheat and my wheat belongs in the 'seventh' group, which is, so he says, fit for nothing—not even for stock feed. As to his classification of wheat I have nothing to say. For all I know there may be another additional eight groups, although that is hardly probable, since, if there were, Professor Elliot would not doubt have succeeded in 'scientifically demonstrating' my wheat to be still further remote from a bread wheat than he did. But that is neither here nor there. Professor Elliot makes some assertions so flagrantly unjust that I wish to call attention to them.

Says Picture Is Unfair.

"At the outset I wish to call attention to the photograph which is published in connection with the report, purporting to be 'specimens of the Alaska wheat.' It seems hardly necessary to say that the photograph is extremely unfair. It is always possible to go into any field of growing grain and find 'freak' heads and also undeveloped heads. In the photograph are six heads which Professor Elliot asserts are representative heads. One of these six seems to have been a head of red Russian, another seems to be an undeveloped secondary shoot and the rest are heads more or less 'freakish' in development.

"Professor Elliot states that he has personally visited the growing fields. He seems from reports, to have visited a field near Moscow, Idaho, and he is convinced that the Alaska wheat is a poor yielder. The following statement was made in writing by the man who threshed that field of my wheat.

Statement by Thresher.

"I threshed some of your Alaska wheat and also some red Russian wheat in the adjoining field. Your wheat yielded about three bushels to one of the red Russian. The red Russian was a better stand than the Alaska. Yours truly,

"FRANK BENNETT."

"Professor Elliot asserts that the wheat is of a low milling value. This broad assertion he qualifies a little later by saying that 'the millers are yet to be heard from.'

"All in good time I will have an official milling test, and by it my belief that the wheat will make flour will be fully established. In case the test proves that I am mistaken I will feed the wheat to the hogs—that is, provided they will eat it.

"How does Professor Elliot know that it will not make flour before such a test is made? He has made no milling test. I do not even know that he has gone to the trouble of making a chemical analysis. The cerealist of the agricultural department at Washington is more disposed to be fair in regard to the wheat. He admits, at least, that the wheat may make flour and that it should not be condemned because it happens to resemble a known variety, before it has been given a fair test. It seems that Professor Elliot was, to say the least, a little premature with his sweeping 'report' condemning my wheat as worthless.

Head Size No Objection.

"Further on in his report the professor explains that my wheat 'stools very sparingly and will not cover ground like the little club or red Russian,' and moreover that the weight of the heads is so great that it 'causes the stems to droop heavily.' In fact the very size of the heads is a most serious objection to the variety, as it can not stand erect and in spite of a fairly stiff straw is sure to lodge badly.

"I might say that there is certainly no danger of the heads in Professor Elliot's photograph of 'specimen heads' lodging any straw on account of size and weight, but that would be merely quibbling. However, I have personally counted as many as 33 straws in a stool and, having raised the wheat now for three years, I have never seen it lodge. But, in order that the public may not be forced to rely upon my unsupported word, I have the following affidavit from the farmers who raised my this year's crop:

"The farmers are A. H. Roberts, S. W. Bingham and Ralph Roberts.

"Whereas, Certain conflicting stories are being industriously circulated concerning the Alaska wheat, we, the undersigned farmers, do hereby certify that, in the year of 1908, we raised the said Alaska wheat for Abraham Adams of Juliaetta, and the following statements are true to the best of our knowledge:

"1. We raised the said Alaska wheat on land which had already grown several crops and stood badly in need of summer fallowing.

"2. The said Alaska wheat will flourish in spite of drouth better than any other wheat that we have seen.

"3. We seeded one (1) bushel or less to the acre. The seed was given up very poorly cleaned and at least 40 per cent of it cracked, in that condition we put it in the ground.

"4. The spring of the year 1908 was cold and wet, materially retarding the growing fields, the Alaska wheat among others.

"5. The cutworms were bad, destroying large portions of the growing grain. The Alaska suffered heavily.

"6. In spite of statements to the contrary, the said Alaska wheat, which we raised on our fields, stood up without lodging or shelling out under a windstorm so severe that the heads were blown off.

"7. In our judgment, under the this year's adverse conditions and on the poorest of soil, we raised twice as much of the Alaska wheat per acre as we could have raised had we put club wheat on the same ground.

"8. The Alaska wheat does not shatter in harvesting.

"9. While other wheats are badly affected, the Alaska wheat is free from smut.

"10. All statements to the contrary notwithstanding, the fields of Alaska wheat which we harvested this year were not badly mixed with any other varieties of wheat.

"11. The Alaska wheat harvested by us was characterized by large and plump grains.

"12. Whereas, it is said that there is no demand for Alaska when among the farmers of this community, we intend to seed for ourselves as much of the Alaska wheat as Mr. Adams will sell us.

"13. Whereas, certain press reports would make it appear that the Alaska wheat stools very sparingly, we affirm that it will stool equal to other varieties of wheat.

"On top of this affidavit, here is what another threshing machine man has to say:

"I, W. A. Whitten, have finished threshing 30 acres of the Alaska wheat for Abraham Adams and, by looking over the ground, I am convinced that there was not to exceed one-third of a proper stand of wheat, and I threshed out 591 sacks of wheat."

Says Mill Was Inefficient.

"In the same issue of the Spokesman-Review appears an article under the heading 'Adams Wished No Milling Test.' In it is recited the fact that I did not permit the Vanebelt & Siegler flour mill, at Leland, Idaho, to make a milling test of my wheat when they cleaned my seed wheat last fall. There were two reasons for my refusal to permit them to make the test: First, I desired to put as many acres into Alaska wheat as possible and I had only 837 bushels. Second, the Vanebelt & Siegler mill is noted for the poor quality of flour, and I did not think it worth while to let it make the test.

"The fact that this year's yield would be light has never been denied by myself. After having watched my fields mature, I am surprised to find that they are yielding as well as they are. The above affidavits explain the reasons for the light yield without any necessity for further details.

"Professor Elliot makes the prediction that 'three years from now Alaska wheat will be only a memory.' Perhaps—but then, the professor may be mistaken. Respectfully,

ABRAHAM ADAMS,

"Juliaetta, Idaho."

Clinic for Animals.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 2.—A free clinic for sick animals is a feature of the annual convention of the New York State Veterinary Medical Association, in session here today. A discussion of rabies and tuberculosis in animals is also an important part of the program.

DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are for weak back, backache, rheumatic pains, inflammation of the bladder and all other annoyances due to weak kidneys. They are sold by Tallman & Co.

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DEAR BUSTER BROWN
BLUE RIBBON SHOE
HERE'S A BRIMMING GLASS
TO YOU,
AND LITTLE BUSTER
TOO.
FOR WE REALLY THINK
YOU'LL DO
LET'S REPEAT
BUSTER BROWN
BLUE RIBBON SHOE
YOU BET YOU'LL DO
-BUSTER-



GASOLINE LAUNCHES IN THE FOREST SERVICE.

A. E. Cohoon, supervisor of the Siuslaw forest reserve, has three gasoline launches in operation and another under construction for the convenience of the service. One launch is on the Umpqua, another on the Siuslaw, and a third on the Alsea river. The fourth launch is being built for Smith river, a branch of the Umpqua inlet, which is navigable for 12 miles.

All of these streams have a number of miles of navigable water, usually just as far as the tide reaches, on the main trunk and its branches. The Umpqua river of itself runs back nearly 20 miles, the Siuslaw over 20, while the Alsea extends back into the interior perhaps 15.

The government has been put to considerable expense by not having launches at the service of the rangers. One time Mr. Cohoon had to wait a whole day to cross one of the streams. By the rules governing the boats, they can only be used for government purposes. At any time when a traveler or settler can be aided when in trouble by the launches and the man or men in control, the instructions are that they shall be put at the service of the unfortunate.

In fact, this is one of the principles of the whole service, and the settlers frequently find themselves indebted to the rangers who look after the interests of the government.

AMERICA IS CALLED THE LAND OF FIRES

"The Land of Fires" is the name given to America in a recent number of the Outlook, and the facts given in support of the appropriateness of the title are forceful, and all the more so because the table ignores fires in American cities where the aggregate loss was below \$10,000,000—a large sum in itself.

The table includes a number of Canadian cities, with the city of Hyacinthe and its \$15,000,000 fire of 1876; St. Johns, New Brunswick, with its fire loss in the same amount in 1877, and it reached down to the continent of South America, with Guayaquil, Ecuador, and its 1896 fire entailing a loss of \$22,000,000—but it is to cities within the United States the attention of the observer will be directed, for the losses are appalling, as the list shows:

1835, Dec. 10, New York...	\$17,500,000
1851, May 4, St. Louis...	15,000,000
1861, Dec. 12, Charleston	
S. C.	10,000,000
1866, July 4, Portland Me.	10,000,000
1871, Oct. 8, Chicago....	165,000,000
1872, Nov. 9, Boston....	70,000,000
1901, May 3, Jacksonville, Fla.	10,050,000
1904, Feb. 7, Baltimore...	50,000,000
1906, April 18, San Francisco	
co ...	350,000,000

Nine cities of the United States, contributing an aggregate fire loss of \$897,550,000 since 1835, is a showing

for which not people would be prepared, especially with \$10,000,000 fires alone admitted to the list.

Northwest Fair Dates.

Following is the list of northwest fair dates:

Everett, Wash., Sept. 1-5.
Scio, Ore., Sept. 2-4.
Roseburg, Ore., Sept. 2-5.
Pocatello, Idaho, Sept. 7-9.
Eugene, Ore., Sept. 7-12.
Seattle, Wash., Sept. 7-12.
Miles City, Mont., Sept. 8-10.
Dillon, Mont., Sept. 9-11.
Salem, Ore., Sept. 14-19.
Centralla, Wash., Sept. 14-19.
Glendive, Mont., Sept. 15-17.
Missoula, Mont., Sept. 21-25.
Portland, Ore., Sept. 21-25.
Victoria, B. C., Sept. 22-29.
Anaconda, Mont., Sept. 23-26.
Marshfield, Ore., Aug. 26-29.
Pendleton, Ore., Sept. 28-Oct. 3.
North Yakima, Wash., Sept. 28-Oct. 3.
Helena, Mont., Sept. 28-Oct. 3.
New Westminster, B. C., Sept. 29-Oct. 3.
Spokane, Wash., Oct. 5-10.
Caldwell, Idaho, Oct. 6-10.
Davenport, Wash., Oct. 8-11.
Lewiston, Idaho, Oct. 12-17.
Walla Walla, Wash., Oct. 12-17.
Baker City, Ore., Oct. 13-17.
Boise, Idaho, Oct. 19-24.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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