

# WHEAT RECORDS SMALL ADVANCE

Live Stock Held for Later Sale—  
Receipts Are of Plain  
Quality.

RED RASPBERRIES HIGHER  
Fruit and Vegetables Report Very  
Slight Gains—Eggs Remain  
Unchanged.

Perhaps the most important feature  
of the week's market is the new  
advance in the price of wheat. This  
followed reports of the prevalence  
of black rust in some sections. Quota-  
tions are as follows:

Inland Empire Grain—Walla Walla,  
No. 1 wheat, \$1; Seattle, hard white,  
soft white, white club, \$1.17; hard red  
winter, \$1.14; soft red winter, north-  
ern spring, \$1.13; eastern red Walla  
Walla, \$1.12; Big Bend bluestem,  
\$1.20.

Hay.  
Alfalfa, \$20 per ton; timothy, \$26  
ton; mixed hay, \$24 ton.

Produce.  
The following are the closing quo-  
tations at Spokane on produce:

Wholesale Meats—Beef steers, 12@  
13c; cow beef, 10@12c; heifers, 12½c.  
Good lambs, 17c lb.; frozen lambs,  
12½c lb.

Packer dressed hogs, 16c; pork  
loins, 24@27c; legs, 27c lb.; shoulders,  
16c lb.; tenderloin, 60c lb.; spareribs,  
12½c lb.

Simon Pure lard, in cans, 18@19½c  
lb.; Shield lard, tierces, 13c; Vege-  
tate, in cans, 14@15c; White Cloud,  
tierces, 11½c lb.; Pennant, tierces,  
11½c lb.

Smoked Meats—Star Brand hams,  
38c lb.; Shield hams, 35c; picnic, 19@  
21c lb.; bacon backs, 21@25c; Star ba-  
con, 46@51c lb.; Shield bacon, 28@  
34c; Boston butts, 25c; Banquet ba-  
con, 24@27c lb.; Crystal bacon, 25c lb.

Eggs—\$9.50; poultry farm, all white,  
\$10.50.

Poultry—Fancy dressed hens, 25c  
lb.; roosters, 12½c lb.; broilers, 40c  
lb.; geese, 25c lb.; ducks, 35c lb.; tur-  
keys, 47@50c lb.

Butter—Creamery butter, cartons,  
40c; without cartons, 39c lb.; in quar-  
ters, 41c lb.; solid pack, 40c lb.; Nu-  
coa, 24c lb.; Holiday nut margarine,  
22c.

Live Stock Steady.  
Following are the closing quotations  
for the past week at the Spokane  
Union Stock Yards:

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.00@7.50;  
good to choice steers, \$6.50@7.00; fair  
to good steers, \$5.50@6.50; fair  
to medium steers, \$4.75@5.50; com-  
mon to fair steers, \$4.00@4.75; choice  
cows and heifers, \$6.00@6.50; good to  
choice cows and heifers, \$5.00@6.00;  
medium to good cows and heifers,  
\$4.00@5.00; fair to medium cows and  
heifers, \$3.50@4.00; canners, \$2.25@  
3.50; bulls, \$3.00@4.50; light veal  
calves, \$3.00@9.50; heavy veal calves,  
\$4.00@8.00; stockers and feeders, \$4.00  
@5.50.

Hogs—Prime mixed, \$10.50@11.25;  
medium, \$10.00@10.50; heavies, \$7.00  
@9.00; fat pigs, \$9.00@10.00; stockers  
and feeders, \$9.00@11.00.

Sheep—Prime lambs, \$6.75@7.50;  
fair to medium, \$6.25@6.75; yearlings,  
\$4.25@5.25; wethers, \$3.25@4.25; mut-  
ton ewes, \$1.50@4.00.

Raspberries Higher.  
Red raspberries will not be in the  
market much longer and prices will  
probably be boosted the first of next  
week. Raspberries have advanced al-  
ready in Puyallup, which is believed  
to be an indication of an advance here.

There is a heavy demand for or-  
anges and orange prices will prob-  
ably start on the upward path next  
Monday. Lemons are going still high-  
er and until the weather becomes a  
little cooler in California they will  
continue to do so.

Fruit—Valencia oranges, \$4.25@6  
case. California lemons, \$10.50@11.50  
case; Florida grapefruit, \$7 case; Cal-  
ifornia grapefruit, \$4 case; apples,  
\$2.75@3.25 box; bananas, 11½c lb.;  
Washington rhubarb, 6c lb.; Califor-  
nia cantaloups, \$4@5.50; standard  
crate, \$4.50@5; pony, \$2 flat crate;  
Bing cherries, \$2.50 16-lb. crate; Lam-  
bert cherries, \$2.75 box; pie cherries,  
5c lb.; watermelons, 3c lb.; honeydew  
melons, \$3 crate; California peaches,  
\$2.25 box; apricots, \$2.50 crate; local  
peaches, \$1.50 crate; local apricots,  
\$2.25 crate; plums, \$2.50@3 crate; lo-  
ganberries, \$3.25 crate; red raspber-  
ries, \$3 crate; red June apples, \$4.

Produce—New carrots, 4½c lb.;  
beets, 4c lb.; new turnips, 4½c lb.;  
Walla Walla cabbage, 4c lb.; head let-  
tuce, 10@15c head; leaf lettuce, 10c  
lb.; crystal wax onions, \$2 crate; Aus-  
tralian brown onions, 1½c lb.; green  
onions, 40c doz.; garlic, 20c lb.;  
horseradish root, 20c lb.; potatoes,  
\$1.25 cwt.; green peppers, 35c lb.;  
Walla Walla spinach, 85c box; rad-  
ishes, 45c doz.; parsley, 40c doz.; en-  
dive, \$4 crate; Texas tomatoes, \$2.50  
crate; hothouse cucumbers, \$2 dozen;  
new potatoes, 3@3½c lb.; green peas,  
8c lb.; onion sets, 9c lb.; Walla Walla  
asparagus, \$2 box; Oregon radishes,  
45c doz.; California bunch carrots, tur-  
nips and beets, each, \$1.15 doz.; Cal-  
ifornia tomatoes, \$3 4-basket crate;  
Walla Walla bunch beets and carrots,  
50c doz.; green beans, 16c lb.

The number of farmers in the state  
of Washington is placed at 66,288 by  
the census bureau at Washington, D.C.

# SAFEGUARD FLOCK BY BURNING DEAD POULTRY

Accumulations of manure in the hen-  
house are objectionable upon grounds  
of sanitation, but not more so than  
dead poultry. How often have you seen  
a dead chicken thrown into the road  
or trapped into the barnyard manure?  
The disposal of these dead bodies of-  
fers a problem for the poultryman, the  
correct solving of which may in many  
cases become a very important mat-  
ter, say specialists of the United States  
Department of Agriculture. This is  
especially true, of course, in cases of  
death from contagious diseases, and  
this includes a large proportion of  
poultry deaths.

To throw a dead chicken on the ma-  
nure pile or into the road is to invite  
the spread of disease. Burying is not  
entirely satisfactory, because unless  
the grave is dug deep the carcass may  
be scratched up by dogs or other ani-  
mals. Furthermore, in the winter the  
ground may be frozen. Therefore, spe-  
cialists declare the best way to dispose  
of dead poultry is to burn the bodies.

Many town and city homes have gar-  
bage burners which may be used, but  
where this is not available some pou-  
ltrymen having hot-water heating sys-  
tems burn the bodies in the furnace.  
This can not be done in the summer,  
though, so small crematoriums have  
been built on some poultry plants.  
Some of these are of concrete, the size  
depending upon the number of birds  
kept on the place, and others are ordi-  
nary iron wood-burning stoves. A con-  
crete crematory will not be expensive,  
and would pay for itself in safeguarding  
the health of all the poultry.

# APPLES COVERED WITH RED SPOTS

Small Spots Caused by Green Aphid  
Need Special Spray, Says  
Specialist

Fruit growers are experiencing  
much trouble this year from red spots  
occurring on the apples. These little  
red spots, similar to scale injury, are  
caused by green aphids attacking the  
apples. Weather conditions this sea-  
son have favored a heavier infestation  
of green aphids than usual and special  
control measures should be adopted,  
warns E. G. Wood, extension horticultur-  
e specialist of the State College.

Growers in the Wenatchee valley  
are controlling the green aphid by  
combining a contact spray with the  
cover sprays for the codling moth.  
This combination is made by adding  
three gallons of distillate oil emul-  
sion and one-half pint of nicotine  
sulphate (Blackleaf 40) to each hun-  
dred gallon tank or codling moth  
spray. The oil is first mixed with a  
small quantity of water by stirring  
up three gallons of the spray with  
a gallon and a half of water. When  
thoroughly mixed, two or three more  
gallons of water are stirred in and  
the mixture then put into the spray  
tank, where it will readily emulsify  
or mix with the balance of the spray.

In spraying, care should be taken  
to hit the growing tips of the  
branches where most of the aphids are  
working. This mixture will also kill  
the woolly aphid when forcefully  
sprayed onto them. Where a formula  
containing soap is used for aphids,  
a separate spraying must be made as  
soap and arsenate of lead sprays will  
not mix together.

# BROOD SOWS NEED WATCHING

Advice for Summer Time is Very  
Timely.

Abundant pasture, good shade, a  
sanitary wallow and plenty of clean,  
pure water should be provided for the  
brood sow in hot weather. Little grain  
will be needed by sows that are run-  
ning on clover or alfalfa pasture. Two  
or three ears of corn per day should  
be ample for the summer needs of  
brood sows on good pasture, unless  
some of the sows have become exces-  
sively thin following the suckling pe-  
riod.

If natural shade is not present in  
the hog pasture, artificial shades must  
be constructed at points where they  
may receive the most breeze. In the  
hot weather of July or August a sani-  
tary wallow or bath located in the  
shade will be of value in keeping down  
the temperature of the sows. Keep  
the sleeping quarters and shaded  
places as free from dust as possible  
by frequent cleaning or sprinkling  
with crude oil. Never allow the sows  
to become thirsty as a good supply  
of clean water is most essential to bring-  
ing them through the hot weather suc-  
cessfully.

Sows which are to farrow fall lit-  
ters should have especially good care  
during the hot summer. If on blue  
grass pasture which tends to become  
hard and dry in late summer, preg-  
nant sows will require a larger grain  
allowance. The sow must be fed well  
enough to be in good enough physical  
condition for farrowing. Younger sows  
will profit from the addition of a small  
amount of tankage in the ration,  
where the only pasture is blue grass.  
The grain ration for both young and  
old pregnant sows should increase  
somewhat as they approach farrowing  
time.

Measure your success as a beekeep-  
er by the average yearly production  
of your colonies in honey, and not by  
the number of swarms you get. Learn  
to prevent swarms.

Backbone and not wish bone is what  
the farmer needs now.

# HARVEST WAGES ON NEW BASIS

Schedule Adopted in Spokane  
County \$2 a Day Lower  
Than Last Year.

# AMPLE HELP AVAILABLE

Farmers' Meeting at Waverly Largely  
Attended—Optimism Expressed  
on Outlook.

Farmers of Spokane county made a  
very important downward revision of  
threshing and wages when a lower  
schedule for harvest was adopted last  
Friday at a special meeting at Waverly  
called by County Agent O. V.  
Patton. The following is a summary  
of the new prices.

Harvest Help Wages.  
Per Day  
Engineers or separator men.....\$7.50  
Oil tractor men.....6.00  
Oilers, firemen.....5.00  
Sack sewers.....5.00  
Spike pitchers.....3.50  
Cook.....3.00  
Flunky (straight time).....2.50  
Flunky (machine time).....3.00  
Team.....1.50  
Wagon and rack......50  
The average wage in the field drops  
from \$5 paid last year to \$3 this year.  
Wages all drop in this ratio. A 12-  
hour day for threshers men was recom-  
mended.

Threshing Charges.  
1921 1920  
Bulk wheat, bushel.....12½c 18c  
Sack wheat, bushel.....13c 19c  
Wheat, per sack, 28 cents.  
Stack threshing, 9 cents per bushel,  
sack or bulk.  
Bulk or sacked oats, 8 cents per  
bushel.

Price on pea threshing to be adjust-  
ed between thresher and farmer.  
More than 100 farmers attended the  
meeting, the following places being  
represented: Waverly, Latah, Fair-  
field, Rockford, Spangle, Mount Hope  
Spring Valley, Rock Creek, Big Flat,  
Rattlers Run, Chester and Worley,  
Idaho.

The committee appointed to confer  
on the wage and threshing question  
was as follows:  
Henry Treede, Fairfield; W. D.  
Walker, Waverly; Fred Pottraby, La-  
tah; George Carr, Spangle; Herman  
Bartell, Mount Hope.  
Ralph M. Darknell of Waverly pre-  
sided as chairman. Fred S. Goehring  
was named secretary. He is also  
from Waverly.

The meetings are held annually and  
the farmers agreed to meet in 1922 the  
first Saturday after the Fourth of July  
to decide on a new wage schedule.

"The meeting was an important one,  
as threshing machine men had waited  
for the committee to fix the price of  
threshing," said Mr. Patton. "There  
will be ample men in this section to do  
the harvesting and it was decided the  
wage and threshing schedule is suit-  
able. While the schedule is tentative  
for the county, many will use it."

# As Others See It

Advertising and business are close  
partners. They are responsively sym-  
pathetic. In the times of the years  
ago advertising was good in periods  
when business was good, and if there  
was a panic, advertising slumped. Now  
there is less indication that business  
affects advertising as great a de-  
gree as advertising affects business.  
In the old times, merchants for ex-  
ample, advertised in the local papers  
liberally when business was high,  
spirits high, cash plentiful and when  
they "felt that they could afford to  
spend money with the newspapers." But  
that era has passed.

Business men put their first-rank  
business judgment sense, skill into  
their advertising campaigns; for on  
these advertising campaigns depends  
the volume of their business. Competi-  
tion is sharp; if business is good they  
advertise to keep it so and to get their  
own share and a little more if possible  
of what's doing in the trading line;  
if business is "off" then they realize  
the absolute necessity for advertising  
for a number of good reasons: The  
people, they know, are then eagerly  
looking for the best places and the  
best prices; the business is not plenti-  
ful enough to go around with two or  
three liberal helpings and they resort  
to attractive, intense, emphatic adver-  
tising to get the largest possible pro-  
portion of what there is in sight.

In the old times the business man  
put advertising into the business sys-  
tem only when he thought the system  
was strong enough to stand it, now-  
days he feeds his business a regular  
diet of advertising to keep its circula-  
tion normal, its strength vigorous, its  
growth steady; he gives it the extra  
treatment when he finds that a tonic  
or a stimulant is most required.

Business men are coming to the  
same view of advertising as an ele-  
ment, a vital, everyday, regular steady  
element in business.

—Port Angeles News.  
The first ratings of Inland Empire  
summer resorts has been issued by  
Dr. T. C. Barnhart, Spokane county  
medical health officer, who was de-  
puted by the state to carry on this  
work. A large number of resorts se-  
cured the highest rating granted, in-  
dicating that unusual effort has been  
made this year to introduce sanitary  
methods.

# MILK GOATS SHOULD PRODUCE TWO QUARTS

About the first question that most  
people ask concerning milk goats is,  
"How much milk will they produce?"  
This is, of course, a very important  
consideration, as the value of a doe is  
estimated largely by her milk produc-  
tion. Even if a doe is purebred, she is  
of little value from the utility stand-  
point unless she is capable of giving  
a good quantity of milk. Many persons  
in purchasing purebred or even grade  
goats have been disappointed to find  
that the milk could be measured in  
pints and not quarts or gallons as ex-  
pected.

A doe that produces 3 pints a day is  
considered only a fair milker, while  
the production of 2 quarts is good, and  
the production of 3 quarts is consid-  
ered excellent, provided the lactation  
is maintained for from 7 to 10 months,  
say specialists of the United States  
Department of Agriculture. There is  
probably no better way to treat this  
matter than to state that good does  
should produce from 8 to 15 times  
their weight in milk in a lactator  
period. It is stated by German writers  
that many goats yield 10 times their  
body weight of milk annually, and ex-  
ceptional animals as much as 18 times  
their weight.

Goats' milk can be utilized for the  
same purposes as cows' milk, although  
for some it is not nearly so well suited.  
For general use, such as for drinking,  
cooking, and in tea and coffee, the  
milk has proved very satisfactory.

Practically all publications dealing  
with milk goats attribute considerable  
importance to the use of the milk for  
infants and invalids.

# VALLEY PROJECT FOR VETS IS LAUNCHED

Legion Pushes Plan for Valley  
Settlement—Option on 1200  
Acres Near Irwin

For the purpose of providing farms  
for ex-service men an option has been  
secured on approximately 1200 acres  
of land in the Spokane Valley. Op-  
tions have been secured for the pur-  
pose of placing the tract at the dis-  
posal of the state land reclamation  
board. The plans were made known  
at a state executive committee meet-  
ing of the American Legion.

The tract lies east of Irwin, between  
the Spokane river and the Northern  
Pacific tracks. It is admirably suited  
to the purpose of the plan for diversi-  
fied farming. At the present time six  
families are living on the land. If  
the project goes through as contem-  
plated, 60 twenty-acre farms will pro-  
vide a good living for more than three  
hundred persons.

The plan for this prospective settle-  
ment for ex-soldiers was submitted to  
Director Scott at his request. It is  
further understood that tracts at Se-  
quim, near Port Angeles, and at White  
Bluffs on the Columbia river have also  
been submitted to Mr. Scott.

The tract was inspected as a pro-

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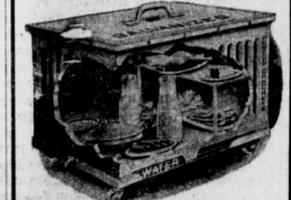
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# HEAVY GRAIN MOVEMENT EARLY THIS YEAR

The export movement of domestic wheat for the first four months  
of 1921 far exceeds that of any like period, for the last 6 years. The  
figures (stated in round millions only) follow:

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC WHEAT THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS						
Month	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
January	13	18	1	9	8	21
February	15	10	1	5	4	18
March	17	7	1	10	6	14
April	16	14	1	17	4	17

Exports of all the other leading domestic grains (corn, oats, bar-  
ley, rye and buckwheat) except oats were also greater in the first 4  
months of 1921 than in any other like period in the last 3 years. Dur-  
ing the war years exports of oats greatly exceeded the exports of the  
last year.

posed project for soldiers by R. R.  
Rogers, chairman of the land settle-  
ment committee of the Spokane  
Chamber of Commerce; Dan Scott,  
state director of conservation and  
reclamation; Leo R. Duffy, comman-  
der of the Spokane Post of the Amer-  
ican Legion; R. K. Tiffany, engineer  
for the Spokane Valley Land & Water  
company, and C. V. Patton, county  
agriculturalist.

Charles S. Albert and Leo R. Duffy  
of Spokane are strong advocates of  
this valley settlement project and  
they believe that it has distinct ad-  
vantages over the other two locations  
submitted to Director Scott.

# FARMERS TO TOUR COUNTIES

Farmers of Lewis, Mason, Grays  
Harbor and Thurston counties will  
tour those counties soon to inspect  
stock breeding ranches, dairies and  
other places that show results from  
adopting better stock and methods.  
The inspection will include farm pow-  
er plants and farm kitchen conven-  
iences, as many farm homes now have  
some of the labor-saving implements.  
The county extension workers are ar-  
ranging for the tour.

Officials of the Idaho state univer-  
sity have identified a new variety of  
aphis which eats Jim Hill mustard.  
The bug was discovered in wheat  
fields between Genesee and Moscow  
where it had cleaned out the mustard  
from many acres of wheat without  
touching the grain. As mustard is one  
of the worst weed pests in the Inland  
Empire the discovery is regarded as  
exceptionally important.

# HAY AND GRAIN BUYERS

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