

### Lodge Directory

**MODERN WOODMEN**  
Modern Woodmen of America.  
E. W. Bowen, Clerk.

**LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE**  
Meets every Tuesday evening in Moore Hall.  
Jack Lynch, Dictator.  
L. W. Griggs, Secretary.

**B. P. O. ELKS**  
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Elks' Home.  
H. S. Walton, Exalted Ruler.  
J. W. McCarty, Secretary.

**B. of L. E.**  
Campagna Div. No. 748, B. of L. E. meets every Monday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock in Masonic hall.  
J. R. McAlpine, C. E.  
E. G. Jacobs, Sec'y-Treas.

**G. I. A.**  
Pajarita Div. No. 468, G. I. A. meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, at 2:30 in Masonic hall.  
Mrs. J. T. Morton, Pres.  
Mrs. E. G. Jacobs, Sec'y.  
Mrs. H. C. Chambers, In. Sec'y.

**B. of R. T.**  
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, No. 788, meets every Sunday evening in Masonic hall.  
R. C. O'Conner, Pres.  
D. W. Clark, Treas.  
D. A. McKenzie, Sec'y.

**B. L. F. & E.**  
B. L. F. & E. meets every Tuesday at 2:00 p. m. in the Masonic hall.  
H. W. Loggins, Pres.  
G. C. Andrews, Sec'y.  
Rec. and Fin. Sec'y.  
M. H. Carroll, Pres. pro tem.

**MASONS**  
Tucumcari Lodge No. 27, A. F. and A. M., meets in Masonic Hall. Regular meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month at 7:30 p. m. All visiting brothers welcome.  
A. F. Coddington, W. M.  
J. E. Whitmore, Sec'y.

**ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER**  
Tucumcari Royal Arch Chapter No. 13. Regular convocations 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month in Masonic hall at 7:30 p. m. All visiting companions welcome.  
A. Vorenberg, H. P.  
J. E. Whitmore, Sec'y.

**EASTERN STAR**  
Bethel Chapter No. 15, Order Eastern Star, meets in Masonic hall every 2nd and 4th Tuesday nights at 8:00 o'clock.  
Visitors cordially invited.  
Mrs. Edith Clark, W. M.  
Dr. R. S. Coulter, W. P.  
Mrs. Margaret Jones, Sec'y.

**I. O. O. F.**  
Tucumcari Lodge I. O. O. F. meets in Masonic hall every Thursday night. Visiting brothers always welcome.  
Geo. John, N. G.  
W. M. Nicholas, V. G.  
E. F. Dunn, Sec'y.  
T. Ridley, Treas.  
Trustee (3-yr-term)—G. A. Eager.

**REBEKAH**  
Ruth Rebekah Lodge No. 4 meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday nights of each month in Masonic hall. Visitors welcome.  
Mrs. Sam Dismukes, N. G.  
Miss Florence Surguy, V. G.  
Miss May Ferguson, Sec'y.

### Professional Cards

**HARRY H. McELROY**  
Attorney-at-Law  
Tucumcari, New Mexico.  
General Practice. Member of Bar of Supreme Court of United States, State Courts, and United States Land Office.

**V. W. MOORE**  
Attorney-at-Law  
Office Israel Building, Rooms 5 and 6.  
Telephone 174.  
TUCUMCARI, - NEW MEXICO

**H. L. BOON**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law  
Office East Main Street  
TUCUMCARI, - NEW MEXICO

**J. D. CUTLIP**  
Attorney-at-Law  
Judge of Probate Court, Quay County.  
Office at Court House  
Third St. Phone 4  
TUCUMCARI, - NEW MEXICO

**C. H. FERGUSON**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Office and Residence, Main Street  
Telephone No. 156  
TUCUMCARI, - NEW MEXICO

**DR. B. F. HERRING**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Office Rooms 1, 2 and 3 Herring Bldg.  
Residence, South Second St.  
Office Phone 100 Residence Phone 130

**M. H. KOCH**  
Funeral Director and Embalmer  
Telephone No. 114  
112 S. Second St. Residence Upstairs  
TUCUMCARI, - NEW MEXICO

**C. MAC STANFIL**  
Dentist  
Office in Rector Bldg.  
Telephone No. 56  
TUCUMCARI, - NEW MEXICO

**ROBT S. COULTER**  
DENTIST  
TUCUMCARI, - NEW MEXICO

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**HARDEE WYATT**  
Attorney-at-Law  
Office Opposite Postoffice in Chamber of Commerce Building.  
Tucumcari, N. Mex.

## FARM POULTRY



### WHY POULTRY IS VALUABLE

Canadian Expert Gives Eight Reasons in Reply to This Pertinent Question—Good Anywhere.

Why is poultry valuable to the farmer? Is a question asked by hundreds of tillers of the soil who usually keep but a few chickens, and these a mixture of all breeds. Professor Gilbert of Ottawa, Canada, gives the following reasons in answer to this pertinent question:

1. Because he ought, by their means to convert a great deal of the waste of his farm into money in the shape of eggs and chickens for market.
2. Because, with intelligent management they ought to be all-year revenue producers, with the exception of possibly two months during the moulting season.
3. Because the poultry will yield him a quicker return for the capital invested than any of the other departments of agriculture.
4. Because the manure of the poultry house will make a valuable com-

posite for use in either vegetable garden or orchard. The birds themselves, if allowed, will destroy all injurious insect life.

5. Because, while cereals and fruits can only be successfully grown in certain sections, poultry can be raised for table use or layers of eggs in any and every part of the country and at all seasons.
6. Because poultry raising is an employment in which the farmer's wife can engage and leave him free to attend to other departments of farm work.
7. Because it will bring the best results in the shape of new-laid eggs during the winter season, when the farmer has the most time on his hands.
8. Because to start poultry on the farm requires very little capital.

### DON'TS FOR THE POULTRYMEN

Idaho Instructor in Poultry Industry Gives Several Excellent Hints for Poultry Success.

(By LILLIAN BLANCHARD, Instructor in Poultry Industry, Pullman, Wash.)

- Don't allow vermin among little chicks.
- Don't allow chicks to become chilled.
- Don't feed unbalanced rations.
- Don't overcrowd the chicks.
- Don't neglect to feed an abundance of green stuff.
- Don't neglect to cull continually.
- Don't feed spoiled grain.
- Don't hatch chicks late if you expect fall and winter layers.
- Don't hatch more chicks than you can care for.
- Don't set dirty or old eggs.
- Don't allow sitting hens on the layers' nests.
- Don't allow the male birds to run with the hens after the hatching season is over.
- Don't allow too many females with the male bird during the mating season.
- Don't expect results without work.

**Molting is Natural.**  
The molting of fowls is a natural process and not a disease, and no medical treatment is necessary or desirable. Feed molting fowls just as you would feed them at any other time, only remembering that molting is done during hot weather and less carbonaceous food should be given than when the weather is cool. Oats, wheat, cut clover or alfalfa or any leguminous feeds may be used more because the weather is warm than that which fowls are molting. Any sort of green food is good; so are beets, turnips, bulbs or tubers of any sort that they will eat. They should have little corn or other heat-producing food.

**Sign of Distress.**  
When chickens have droopy wings it is a sign that they have vermin and need attention.

**Winter Ventilation.**  
Try a cloth-covered ventilating space in the south side of your poultry house this winter.

### DRY FARM POTATOES

Tubers Known to Yield as High as 350 Bushels Per Acre.

Method of Preparing Land for Crop Will Vary With Different Kinds of Soil and Season When Task is Performed.

(By H. F. PATTERSON, Montana Agricultural College.)

That potatoes will grow and produce a good crop on dry land has been proved by tests at the different experiment stations and by trials made by the farmers. Potatoes upon dry land sod have been known to yield as high as 350 bushels per acre. Not only do we get a good crop, but the soil is left in excellent physical condition for the following crop.

The method of preparing the soil for potatoes will, of course, vary with the different kinds of soil and the season in which the land is prepared. Some farmers have had good results by plowing and preparing the soil in the fall. However, good results can be obtained by spring preparation. In the latter event the sod should be plowed as early in the spring as the weather will permit and the plow should be immediately followed with the disk and roller. This is for the purpose of packing down and re-establishing capillary attraction. The water can thus come up from below and aid in decaying the roots and organic matter.

The depth should not be less than five inches. If we have our surface soil packed down, it is oftentimes advisable to run over the land with a disk harrow and later with a smoothing harrow. The disk harrow tends to break the clods and smooth down the high places. The smoothing harrow makes the dust mulch and prevents the evaporation of the soil moisture. This is exceedingly valuable in all parts of the semi-arid west; it not only keeps in a good deal of moisture, but also prevents the growth of weeds. Raw land that has been plowed in the spring in this manner is not usually planted to potatoes until the following spring, but the land is summer fallowed during that season. This gives sufficient time for the organic matter to decay and also places the soil in good physical condition for the following crop.

The next spring when the ground is sufficiently dry, it is re-plowed to a depth of eight or nine inches, followed immediately with the disk and the harrow. Not more than half a day should elapse before the plowing and the disking or harrowing. If more than this amount of time passes, the surface will become lumpy and cloddy and as a result be very difficult to work.

There is another danger that confronts the farmer at this season of the year, and that is the puddling of the soil. The soil should not be worked when there is a large amount of water in it. As soon as the seed bed is prepared, we are ready to plant out potatoes. The time that the potatoes should be placed in the soil will vary with the type of soil and locality. It is nearly always safe to put the seed in the ground as early as possible.

The method of planting is usually about the same as that for corn. The seed is placed about 20 inches apart in the row and the rows about three feet six inches apart. It is covered to a depth of from two and one-half to four inches. The rows are harrowed crosswise after planting and this harrowing is kept up for ten or a dozen days or until the potatoes are too large; then the cultivator is used during the remainder of the season. The purpose of this harrowing and cultivation is to prevent the evaporation of moisture and to destroy the weeds. Some farmers advocate cultivating every ten days or as often as the condition of the soil permits. In our dry land region we should not allow the surface of the soil to become crusted. Potatoes handled in this way nearly always produce a favorable crop. However, there may be a few factors that will interfere with the production of a good crop.

In nearly all parts of the west the potato beetle causes a great deal of damage. We need not experience much difficulty with this bug if we follow a rigid process of spraying. The potato can be sprayed with a solution of paris green, in the proportion of about one pound of paris green to 50 gallons of water. This will treat a large area of the potatoes. In the application of this solution we should never place it upon the vines when there is danger of rain, but it should be applied early in the morning of some bright, clear day.

Two or three crops of potatoes can be raised upon the same land in succession if we use care in our method of soil preparation and in our seed selection. The principal things to remember are to have good clean seed and to plant this seed upon good, clean well prepared soil.

**Saving the Early Layers.**  
Hens that lay but few eggs are animal weeds. If we breed from them they are more than likely to yield daughters that will be weeds also.

Farmers and small poultrymen who cannot afford to use trap nests can pick out the pullets in September and October that are about commencing to lay, and save a pen of them for next season's breeders.

The pullets that commence laying early usually continue to lay well. In this way most of the weeds can be kept out of the breeding pen.

### Horticultural News

#### FEW USES OF LIME-SULPHUR

List of Pests to Combat With Winter Strength. Just as Leaves Are Falling, is Given.

(By W. H. HICKS, Horticulturist, Idaho Experiment Station.)

Most all of our orchardists realize the value of lime-sulphur as a spray. In order to make this spray the most effective, it is necessary to know how, when and for what trouble to apply it. The list of pests to combat with winter strength lime-sulphur just as the leaves are falling from the trees in the fall are as follows:

Apple cankers, aphid eggs, moss and lichens, pear leaf blister bite, rabbits and field mice, red spider eggs, woolly aphid.

Some orchardists have found it has been entirely satisfactory to spray for these pests in the spring before the buds open with winter strength of lime-sulphur. Conditions govern the time of application.

The following list of pests may be successfully combated by applying lime-sulphur, winter strength, in the spring, while the buds are swelling:

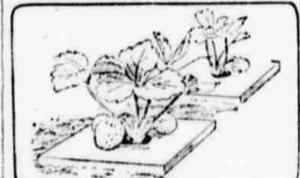
But moth, eggs of apple aphid, eggs of red spider, green peach aphid, grape rot and anthracnose, mildew (apple and rose), moss and lichens, oyster shell scale, peach leaf curl, peach moth, pear leaf blister mite, rabbits and mice, San Jose scale, scurfy scale, twig borer, woolly aphid.

All spraying should be systematically and thoroughly done. Test both the commercial and homemade lime-sulphur with the hydrometer before using to secure the right strength. The plant must be completely covered with the winter-strength lime-sulphur in order to insure satisfactory results. Get every portion from the ground to tip of twigs by spraying from top downwards. Then spray into the bud scales and crevices.

#### TO GROW CLEAN STRAWBERRY

Excellent Method of Raising Individual Plants is Shown in Illustration—Keeps Out Weeds.

A very good method of growing individual strawberry plants that will produce large clean berries is to provide a covering constructed from a board ten inches square with a three-inch hole bored in the center. This covering is placed over the plant, as shown in the sketch, to keep down weeds, retain moisture, and to make



Growing Strawberries on the Surface of a Board Where They Will Ripen Fast and Keep Clean.

a base for the ripening berries. A shower cannot spatter dirt and sand on the growing fruit. The rays of the sun beating on the surface of the board will aid in the ripening.

If a log can be obtained, the boards can be made better and more quickly, writes John Bankholster of Gresham, Ore., in the Popular Mechanics. Disks about one inch thick are sawed from the log and holes in their centers either cut with a chisel or bored, as desired. The grain of the wood will be vertical and no warping will take place.

#### UTILITY OF FRUIT THINNING

Cost is of Minor Importance Compared With Results Obtained—Instrument Better Than Hand.

The cost of thinning is of minor importance as compared with the results obtained. At the Colorado experiment station it was found that an average of 750 apples per hour were thinned from a tree, making 7,500 apples for a day of ten hours. Allowing \$2 per day for a man's wages the cost of thinning a bearing tree was 64 cents. The thinning should be done as soon after the "June drop" as possible, for experiments show that it is much better for a tree and remaining apples. It has also been demonstrated that thinning is much more easily done with an instrument than by hand.

In summarizing the work that has been done at the various state experiment stations, C. C. Vincent, associate professor of horticulture at the Idaho station, draws these conclusions:

That thinning pays in money returns the first year.

The earlier the thinning can be done the better will be the returns.

The best results are obtained by leaving the apples from nine to ten inches apart.

The systematic and annual uniform thinning does much toward securing an annual crop.

Show at the Fair.

Show something in the fruit or vegetable line at your county or neighborhood fair. You will find it not only helps the exhibition, but broadens your

### CHILDREN LOVE SYRUP OF FIGS

It is cruel to force nauseating, harsh physic into a sick child.

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "dose" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them.

With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. Their children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicious "California Syrup of Figs." Its action is positive, but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "fruit laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and that a teaspoonful given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Adv.

A little push will generally last longer than a political pull.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, & a bottle always handy.

Why hire a trained nurse to nurse a grievance?

### Be Thankful

If you are able to eat without distress and your liver and bowels are daily active, but to those not "in this class" we urge a trial of

### HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

It is compounded especially for relieving such ills as Poor Appetite, Weak Digestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Colds and Grippe. Try a bottle today.

### The Typewriter for the Rural Business Man

Whether you are a small town merchant or a farmer, you need a typewriter.

If you are writing long wearing your letters and bills by hand, you are not getting full efficiency.

It doesn't require an expert operator to run the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter. It is simple, compact, complete, durable.

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