

THE RICHMOND CLIMAX.

39th YEAR Tuesday and Friday RICHMOND, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY AFTERNOON 3 O'CLOCK, JUNE 20, 1913 NUMBER 76

L. R. Blanton

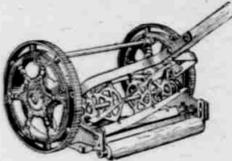
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Stockton's Drug Store

RICHMOND

CHAUTAUQUA

JUNE 25 TO JULY 1

When you want JOB PRINTING, remember THE CLIMAX does only first-class work

A Treatise on The Cultivation of Tobacco.

The Farmers' Union of Madison county invited Hon. Silas Shelbourne, of Lexington, to address the club here Saturday but he was unable to come, much to the disappointment of the members of the Union. However, he did the next best thing, i. e. wrote on the subject, "The Cultivation of Tobacco," which we publish at the request of the farmers.

First, we will begin with the seed which should be selected from varieties which have proven most profitable in your selection. They should be well cleaned and all the inferior and chaffy ones taken out. This is a survival of the fittest, and should be regarded as very important in the perpetuation of all the vegetable and animal kingdom. Sow only the best seed and raise only the best stock.

After your plant beds have been well burnt and prepared, a very small amount of fertilizer might be sowed and worked into the ground to give the plant a little start.

The principal working of the tobacco land should be done before the crop is planted, and right here we think that big improvements can be made in the cultivation of the most of your crops. I am decidedly of the opinion that deep plowing is advisable. It may not always be best to turn up too much clay but in order to break the ground deep enough, the sub soil plow should be used.

In this way you can make a deep bed from 12 to 15 inches which will give sufficient moisture to make good crops. The cutting harrow should always follow immediately after the plow. In order to keep your land from drying out, it should be worked quite often, certainly after each rain to prevent it from baking or forming a crust, especially in dry weather. This mulching of the top brings the moisture to the surface. An old planter in Virginia once told me that he did not let his land get well dry. He said it was like a man climbing out of an old-fashioned well—so long as he could reach across he could climb up but when it got so broad that he could not reach across he had to stop. The moisture, like the man, will continue to rise so long as it can reach across, but when the ground is too open or baked, it will have to stop.

Where land is very loose it is advisable to roll it before planting your tobacco. It is undoubtedly best to plant with the machine, but if by hand great care should be taken to see that the root of the plant goes straight down into the ground, and that the dirt is pressed up close to it. I have known crops ruined by bad setting. As to the distance it should be planted, on good land in order to keep the plant from getting too coarse it is best not to plant over four feet apart. The rows should be three feet, eight or ten inches apart.

In the cultivation of the crop care should be taken to avoid breaking the roots of the plant. To do this it requires very shallow ploughing after the plants get of any size, but it should be worked often. It should be remembered that it is much easier to kill a small weed than a big one. You can safely calculate that the roots grow out as fast as the leaves.

The topping of the crop requires some judgment, but I think it is more often topped too low than too high. On early tobacco some of the most successful growers only break out the bud.

As to the suckering I really know but little, but will give you Mr. Jack Chinn's "one sucker" method; let any who choose try it. After the suckers are all out on the plant from the top to the bottom he pulls them all out clean except the smallest one in the top, that

is left to grow and keep the plant alive. This will stop the growth of suckers below. The one at the top is allowed to grow until six or seven days before cutting. It is then cut out so the plant will ripen up. On the early plants some three or four sucker leaves can be left which are mostly used for the leaves.

By this method Mr. Chinn has had great success. He tells us of the fellow who wanted to sell his father a coon dog, and he blowed much about what this dog could do, but his father said, "show me the skins on the wall." Mr. Chinn has the skins on the wall to show, having made for some years past the best crop in his section, and Mr. Petty and others who saw his crop last year thought it was the finest one in the State, and his yield was good. We doubt if the one sucker will take any more from the plant than all the other suckers would.

Mr. Chinn does another thing that is thought by some to be advisable. After the tobacco is put on the stick he splits the but end of the stalk down to the stick crosswise of the other split. This is done to let the stalk dry out, which he says is very important as it gets rid of the dampness in the stalk and cures up the fines, trashes and lugs with better color. He says one man can split these stalks as fast as three wagons can haul them.

We should certainly make some improvement in the curing of the crop. For 35 years we have continued to raise tobacco and let it damage. This is due largely to overcrowding in the barn, but often a few stalks in an open barn will damage in a very hot, damp spell, even after the tobacco is two thirds cured. This shows that we should have a circulation of air through the barn to dry it out, but that the barn should be made close enough to shut out the dampness during the damp spells, and on damp nights. This, however, will not save the crop from house-burning, or getting into a sweat that will cause it to lose color. To avoid this it is often necessary to use some fire before the tobacco gets too high in order. The coke or the charcoal stoves that can be moved round in the barn are considered the best, but in case of necessity for a quick fire, sheet iron tubs with dry wood can be used without much damage from smoke.

This is a much preferable to having a damaged crop. Quick fires are best to dry the dampness out. These tubs can be pulled around under the tobacco, but must be moved every few minutes.

We are of the opinion that big improvements can be made in ventilating the barns. Side opening, when the barns are full, are nearly closed up. Openings in the top and bottom are better; big doors all around the bottom of the barn to open up only on the sides where the wind is blowing, with the openings in the top and each gable end would make a better current of air through the barn.

The custom here of cutting tobacco and flopping it down on the ground just where it is often allowed to stay for several days, is considered a very bad one, as it is very often caught in the rain and the dew and sun darken and damage it very much.

What I have written is only what the most of you already know. The discussion, however, may do some good. But I want to say something with reference to the method of farming in this section. It is necessary that develops, and in this rich country your people have not felt the necessity of trying to improve their lands. Your farm is your national bank, and your principal aim should be to build it up and make it more productive. My opinion is that every piece of land in cultivation should produce two crops every year, one of grain or tobacco and the other some one of the leguminous crops, with the view

of improving the soil. The custom here of the tobacco growers of preceding tobacco with rye should be discouraged, as it is hard on land, retards the capillary action of the ground and the decay is not rapid enough to assist the following crop. It is not a legume and we should find one to take the place of it as a cover crop. Rye is given as the third hardest thing on the land. First is sorghum, then millet, then rye, and then timothy.

We advise the use of winter vetch, or crimson clover, to take the place of the rye as a cover crop. Either are good crops to precede tobacco. Vetch is said to be the hardest growth known in the vegetable kingdom, and is used for winter grazing.

By twelve reports from different experiment stations in the Union it is shown that vetch improved the flow of milk from the cows over any other food given them, showing an average of 30 per cent. increase. This winter vetch should be sown in the fall with a small amount of wheat to hold it up. It can be gotten in Lexington at about \$6 per bushel, which is enough to sow three acres. To be used as hay, it should be cut in the milk state of the wheat, but it can be grazed off early enough for the land to be broken for tobacco or corn, or it can be sown down in peas to fatten the hogs in the fall, if you want to continue to improve the land.

Crimson clover will also cost about the same money, and we think should be sown the latter part of August. Some fine crops of this have been made this year in this county (Payette). Both of these are fine cover crops and great improvers of land, and we would be glad to see the people give them a thorough test in this section.

If this should be read at your meeting I hope you will find some suggestions that will be of benefit to your people.

Thanking you for the compliment conferred by your invitation to be with you at your meeting, I am

Yours truly,
SILAS SHELBORNE.

Coal, Coal, Coal!
W. H. Douglas & Son have the exclusive sale of Monarch, Va., Red Ash Coal, an especially good cooking coal. Try a load today. 72-1f

All Chairs in Lodge Occupied by Hoppers.

What is said to have been a record in Masonry was established here last Friday night, when Joseph Hopper, Jr., had the entered apprentice degree conferred upon him by Lincoln Lodge No. 60, of Stanford. On that occasion all the chairs of the lodge were occupied by members of the Hopper family, who did the work upon the youngest member in a most impressive manner. Walter O. Hopper, of Mt. Sterling, a brother of the acting Master; George D. Hopper, Sr., his father, acted as Senior Warden; Geo. D. Hopper, Jr., a brother, acted as Junior Warden. A first cousin, Dr. W. O. Hopper, of Perryville, was Senior Deacon, and John Hopper, another first cousin of Perryville, was Junior Deacon. The aged and beloved Rev. Joseph Hopper, an uncle, of Perryville, acted as Chaplain. It will easily be seen that the Hopper family believe in the principles of Masonry. This prominent family are all Masons save one—Stanford Interior Journal.

Wheat Wanted.
I have made arrangements with one of the large mills of this section to buy wheat for them, and I will appreciate it if you will come to see me or call me by phone before you sell. Will have plenty of sacks on short notice. Respectfully,
T. T. COVINGTON 65-1f

Why Don't You Get That Royal Tailored Look?

Your business battle is plenty hard enough as it is. Why make it any harder? Why handicap yourself?

These days it is mighty hard for a man to play the part of success when dressed in the garb of failure

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Stand For Absolute Perfection

We pay YOU one dollar a day for each and every day your suit is delayed OVER time we promised to deliver

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HARRDSBURG KY

NOTICE

Having sold my stock of goods and decided to retire from the mercantile business, I request all those who have coupons on my store for goods to present them at once as they will not be redeemable after June 20th.

A. B. TUDOR
BALDWIN KENTUCKY
We have a full line of Cow Peas, pure German Millet, Sorghum Seed, Etc. Covington Thorpe Co. 57-1f.

What are the TAXES on your FARM? Would they be a nickel more each year if you increased your output one-third?

IF WE SHOW YOU that on a moderate investment it will earn you each year at the least 50 per cent outside of the saving of labor, and without figuring the added size of your manure pile, would you entertain a proposition whereby we furnish the article and it shall earn every cent of its cost to you before you pay for it? \$100.00 per Acre Farms Should Produce the Proper Returns.

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Blanton Lumber Co.

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Yard and Mill at Barrel Factory

Don't Know They Have Appendicitis.

Many Richmond people have chronic appendicitis (which is not very painful) and think it is just bowel or stomach trouble. Some have doctored for years for gas on the stomach or constipation and B. L. Middelton states if they will try simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as compounded in Adler's-ka, the German appendicitis remedy, they will be surprised at the QUICK benefit. A SINGLE DOSE stops these troubles INSTANTLY.

Just received shipment of Van Houten's Rona Dutch Cocoa 10 and 25c D. B. McKinney

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See Our Mens and Boys Suits for Spring

See Our Wash Goods in All the New Fabrics

Take A Look Through Our Carpet Department

Remember We Always Have the Newest Things in Notions

Our Mens Furnishing Department this spring is all that we could wish it to be

Fancy Socks, Shirts, Ties, Etc

See our PANAMA HATS for men at \$2.00 Just a look will assure you

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Has the Hustling Cash Store sold so many more goods so far this season than ever before? Why have Hamilton Bros. at such an early date, had to search the markets for an almost new stock of spring merchandise? Why do we buy these goods always at bottom prices?

BECAUSE

Because we sell for cash and can, of course, pay cash. And by paying spot cash we can get the lowest possible market price
Because we are satisfied with a reasonable profit and MAKE GOOD what we say about every article sold
Because we buy often and keep our stock fresh and new, and extend a courteous invitation and cordial welcome to each and every patron. Therefore

People Looking For Good Quality Materials

at reasonable prices make their purchases at our store and always with the understanding that if goods are not as represented, we want them and will make them satisfactory. Having just returned from the markets our stock is right now up to full standard and we have never shown more beautiful assortments

Respectfully

HAMILTON BROS.