

**WARNINGS!
HINTS! REMINDERS!
ON
A BURNING SUBJECT**

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Would You Pluck Them?



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**THREE DEFINITIONS
Oculist**

A physician who treats pathological conditions of the eye, such as granulated lids, glaucoma, etc., and does eye surgery. He frequently prescribes glasses, however.

Optometrist

One who is recognized by the laws of 27 States as The Eye-sight Specialist. He does not treat diseased conditions of the eye, nor does he resort to the unscientific practice of paralyzing the muscles of the eyes by the use of belladonna, or other drugs, in making a diagnosis.

Optician

One who makes and repairs spectacles. He is NOT an eye specialist in any sense, but either simply sells glasses or fills the prescriptions of the Optometrist.

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Lowell Roudebush Discusses Soils

And Tells What Christian County Sandstone and Limestone Soils Most Need--Potatoes Should Be Grown Largely.

Bardwell, Ky., Aug. 22, 1912.
EDITOR KENTUCKIAN:—

I am writing this in part payment for the courtesy and good will extended to me by the farmers of Christian county and the Business Men's Association of Hopkinsville. It has been my good fortune to be sent to three counties in the Purchase, viz: Calloway, Carlisle and Fulton, to help hold a one day's farmer's institute in connection with teachers institutes. There are some very similar agricultural problems to be solved here as compared with Christian county and some very dissimilar. Drainage is forcing itself to the front because the wet season has brought its importance home to the farmers. Surface drainage is so cheap that it need not be neglected for financial reasons. Under, or tile drainage, is much more expensive, but a good investment provided you have a good outlet and the tile are properly laid. Many acres in Christian county need it, though her area of such lands is small as compared with her sister counties. Kentucky has a great diversity of soils, and this diversity is emphasized in Christian county. Your sandstone and limestone clays are very unlike in composition. The sandstone clays are generally deficient in both phosphoric acid and potash, while the limestone of Christian, Trigg, Logan and Warren are very rich in potash but equally in need of phosphoric acid. Nitrogen is always in demand, providing you are not emphasizing the legumes—alfalfa, clover and cowpeas. I said there was a great diversity in the soils of Kentucky, and also of limestone clays. The limestone clays of the Bluegrass are the richest in phosphoric acid of any of which we have a definite knowledge, but equally poor in potash. Both are the result of the action of many agents, but in general are of the same composition as the underlying rocks. All soils, particularly those of the Purchase, including Christian county, are decidedly acid where they have been farmed for twenty-five or more years. No legume of value in rotation will do its best in an acid soil. Japan clover, that child of the sandstone, is not adapted to a rotation, but will grow vigorously in an acid soil. In the Purchase it has carpeted the wooded lands, roadsides and even the meadows. Clover is growing more uncertain each year, particularly in the counties named, because the soil, where tilled, is slowly but surely

growing more acid each year. What can be done to bring a stand of clover back to the farm? Mr. L. Y. Woodruff, of Murray, Calloway county, is solving the problem by the use of two tons of raw limestone to each acre. The masses will not apply that much, even on a few acres. Two tons per acre is a whole lot, I admit. You are somewhat skeptical. Let me suggest this. Buy two tons of raw limestone. Apply it on three, one tenth acre plots at 750, 1500 and 2000 pounds per acre. Then you can reasonably tell how much lime your soil needs to sweeten it. Drainage has been partly discussed, but it is related to under. Erosion is a very destructive agent. Remedy: Reduce tillage to the minimum and cultivate once in five years, then sow to timothy, red top and clover and use as a pasture for three or four years. Christian county farmers have been lax in the use of cover crops. So long as wheat is emphasized, rye cannot well be grown for pasture or a cover crop or both. I seriously think it would be well for not a few farmers to let go of tobacco and wheat and substitute potatoes, and grow more corn and feed to live stock. After early or medium potatoes, crimson clover could be sowed. After corn, rye. Plow under crimson clover for corn, the rye when quite young, for potatoes. I know it is a very difficult thing to change in part from one crop to a new one. Tenants and your day men have had so many years of training and so much of experience that they don't know how to change. Here and there you would find a farmer who would gladly do it. An agricultural adviser for each county or counties of like soil and climate is coming. At present there are not enough of ideal men to go around. Few individuals are strong in all lines. For instance, with all of my experience, I have never met a farmer who was so good a judge of farm machinery; few excel him in dairying, tillage and the value of the rotation of crops, but he does not claim to know anything about fruits and potatoes. I refer to your citizen J. B. Walker, hence I repeat, to get at present an all round man, will be difficult. Don't make the mistake of going to distant states for him. Christian county will come to its own in the near future. Why? A generally fertile soil and so many intelligent and progressive farmers with the business men shouting, Forward! **LOWELL ROUDEBUSH**

**KY. GAME LAWS AND
THE OPEN SEASONS**

Of Same---Substance Of the
New State Game and
Fish Law.

In order that no one need be mistaken as to the game laws, the periods during which it is lawful to shoot in Kentucky are here given:

- Quail, pheasant and wild turkey—November 15 to January 1.
 - Rabbit—November 15 to September 15.
 - Squirrel—November 15 to February 1. Also June 15 to September 15.
 - Duck and geese—August 15 to April 1.
 - Doves—August 1 to February 1.
 - Woodcock—June 20 to February 1.
 - Snipe—At any time.
- It is unlawful to shoot any thrush, meadow lark, finch, martin, swallow, woodpecker, red or blue bird, cat

bid or any other song or insectivorous bird, at any time.

The substance of the game law and the way it is enforced is here given:

First—A commission of four appointed to enforce the game laws. They to appoint a chief game warden at a salary of about \$2,500 per year and as many additional wardens as necessary. They receive all money from licenses, fines and sales of contraband goods.

Second—Any game warden can arrest a person caught in the act of violating the laws, without a warrant, seize his gun, net or other devices, and convey such a person or persons before a magistrate. Possession of animal or bird within prohibited time is evidence of guilt. Articles thus seized are turned over to commission and sold or disposed of by them.

Third—County Attorneys, Commonwealth's Attorneys, Sheriffs and Constables are required by law to see that the fish and game laws are enforced.

Hunting licenses are issued by the County Clerks between the dates of March 20 and December 15. The cost is \$1 per year for a person who has been a bona fide resident of the State for a year and \$15 for non-residents.

Fifth—Persons may hunt on their own land or the adjoining neighbor's land without license.

Sixth—The fine for hunting without license or loaning your license to another is not less than \$25 or more than \$100, or jail sentence.

Seventh—You are not allowed to

shoot, hunt or fish on enclosed grounds without consent of owner. Violators are subject to fine of \$10 to \$25 for trespassing.

Eighth—It is unlawful to dynamite, seine, trap or catch fish with any device other than hook and line, except seines 10x4 feet, or smaller, are allowed for catching minnows for bait. This does not apply to the two border streams—the Ohio and Big Sandy rivers. Violators subject to one of from \$25 to \$100 or jail sentence.

Aid for the invalid.
A stick of the right sort will be an invalid in many ways. It should be strong, yet light, with a stout iron hook on one end and a knob on the other. This will enable an invalid to adjust curtains, raise and lower shades and windows, push her rolling chair, move a screen, and aid herself in variety of other ways.

Don't buy a range from a peddler when you can get a far better one at home for \$10.00 less money.

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