

**PEANUTS FOR PROFIT.**

Scarcely a day passes that inquiries are not received relative to the peanut industry in the South. It is strange, indeed, that the southern farmers have so long overlooked the real value of the peanut as a part of their cropping system and that the present high market prices of peanuts were necessary to awaken the farmer to their opportunity. Nothing has been found that will excel the true Spanish variety for general cultivation on southern farms. Great difficulty exists, however, in procuring pure seed. The only way that the farmers of the South can be sure of a high-producing strain of pure Spanish is by growing a seed patch from specially selected seed.

Thirty-six pounds of clean Spanish peanuts in the shell will plant an acre, and a one-acre seed patch, if properly handled, will produce enough seed to plant about 30 acres the next year. With this fact before them, it should be a comparatively easy matter for the peanut growers to get on the right basis, so far as the seed supply is concerned. The stock seed for planting the seed acre should first be carefully selected in the pod, then shelled by hand, and the shelled peas again carefully gone over, and all that are off color or inferior either in size or shape should be discarded.

A few years of proper selection will give the farmer a strain of seed peanuts for his conditions that can not be had from any other source. By this method, together with proper cultural practices and crop rotation, the yield per acre can be greatly increased. About the only method whereby the farmer can hope to make a profit is by cutting down production costs through increased yield per acre. The future of the peanut industry in the South is almost without limitations, and the farmers who get into the business on the right basis are going to obtain the highest profits.

**FARM FIREWOOD A VALUABLE CROP**

That farmers helped materially in conserving coal in 1918 by substituting wood as fuel is shown by statistics recently tabulated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. An average of 11.5 cords of wood, or a total of 77,092,000 cords, were burned on the farms of the country during 1918. The total production of cordwood during the year, which includes wood burned on farms and that sold by farmers to city dwellers, amounted to approximately 102,903,000 cords. The average farm value in 1918 was \$4.73 a cord. Upon the basis of estimates for 1918, the Bureau of Crop Estimates says the farm fuel-wood crop is one of the important crops of the farm, inasmuch as only five crops—corn, oats, wheat, rye, and cotton—exceeded it in value in 1918. The figures show that farmer in the Southern States are the heaviest fuel-wood users. North Carolina leads with an average of 18 cords used on each farm during the year. The farms of South Carolina and Arkansas averaged 17 cords; of Mississippi, 16 cords; of Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Kentucky, Nevada and Vermont, 15 cords.

**CARE OF THE PIGS.**

Observations indicate that in many of the Southern States too many hog raisers follow the practice of weaning their pigs too young. In many localities it is found that they are weaning them at the age of 5 and 6 weeks. There is no better or cheaper feed for the young growing pig than its mother's milk, and hog growers should take advantage of this feed to the greatest extent possible. This can best be accomplished by feeding the sow everything she will eat during the suckling period and not weaning the pigs until they are at least 10 weeks old. It is preferable to have them nurse the sow longer—probably until she would wean them herself.

It is realized that under certain conditions this plan can not be followed, but it is quite possible it could be followed to a much greater extent than it is in many instances. Before the pigs are weaned they should have access to a self-feeder filled with some good protein feed, such as tankage, fish meal, shorts, middlings, or ground oilcake.

Best results in hog growing are

going to be obtained by pushing the pig to the greatest extent possible from the time he is born until he is driven over the scales. Never let the hog lose his pig fat; keep it going forward all the time. Proper feeding and care is the only way this can be successfully accomplished.

**BILLION-BUSHEL WHEAT CROP MAY CONGEST ALL STORAGE**

With a wheat crop of over a billion bushels in prospect in the United States this season—the greatest crop the country has ever produced—the need for efforts by farmers and elevator companies to market and store the grain with the least possible loss and congestion of traffic is impressed by the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture. In calling attention to this great marketing problem the department says that every possible measure should be taken to insure the safe storage and handling of this enormous crop.

Last year, with a crop of about 900,000,000 bushels, the rushing of the grain to market immediately after harvest caused a congestion all the way from the terminal markets to the farm. The wheat "backed up" after the terminal elevators were full and congested the railroads and all country elevators. The result was that embargoes were placed on further shipments until the terminals could be cleared. Fortunately, the winter was an open one or the loss due to lack of proper storage would have been heavy.

**HARROW AND CULTIVATE**

Every practical farmer realizes the importance of killing weeds and grass coming in the young crops during May. It is a well-known fact that if the crops can be kept clean during this month they stand a much better chance of producing maximum yields—also that the later cultivations will be less difficult. Nothing will accomplish so much in cleaning the land and cultivating the growing crop as the section harrow and light cultivator. If you want to be sure of a full crop at the least expense use the harrow freely, even if it requires a little extra high-priced help. It is sure to pay in the long run.

**START ALL THE FOOD CROPS.**

May and June throughout the cotton States are the farmers' busy time. All the early planted crops must be frequently cultivated in May and a number of the minor, but important, food crops should be seeded during this month to get best returns. Peanuts, sweet potatoes, sorghum, cowpeas, soy beans, and velvet beans usually do best when seeded at this time in practically every section of the South.

**AUSTRIA MUST GIVE UP NAVY UNDER TERMS**

The peace terms to be presented to Austria are rapidly taking concrete form. It is announced from Paris that the drafting committee has begun work on the document as a whole. The naval terms as completed, contemplates wiping out the entire Austrian navy, the surrender of every ship of the Austrian naval arm being demanded. The allied and associated governments will decide later what disposition shall be made of the vessels. No hint has yet been given as to the other conditions of the treaty.

Meanwhile, the German peace delegation at Versailles continues its formidable task of digesting the peace terms handed to it Wednesday by Premier Clemenceau. According to reports originating from a high British source in Paris the delegates are divided in their views on the drastic conditions laid down.

Feeling apparently is running high in Germany over what is termed the severe peace terms and a review of opinion in Berlin says that the people are discussing the consequences of a possible refusal to sign the treaty.

"Rather anarchy than slavery," is the remark heard on all sides, the review declares. One newspaper credits Herr Giesberts, a member of the German delegation at Versailles, as asserting that the only immediate solution is a peace with Russia and the employment of Bolshevik troops by Germany.

Unofficial advices from Paris de-

clare that the controversy over Italy's claims to Fiume and the Dalmatian coast is far from being settled. President Wilson, according to these advices is not in agreement with the compromise plan by which Italy would be given a mandate to administer Fiume until 1923, and then take possession of the city.

Viscount Milner, British secretary for the colonies, has been called to Paris to discuss the question of Belgian protest against Great Britain acting as mandatory for German East Africa.

The Hungarian communist government forces continue to suffer military reverses. Czech troops have obtained a foothold in Nagyszecseny, and Roumanian forces, according to latest reports, are 80 miles east of the capital.

Operations have been begun against the Afghans tribesmen who crossed the border and took up positions on the Indian side. Russian government advices says that an Afghan mission seeking the establishment of relations between Afghanistan and Russia has arrived at Moscow.

**CHICAGO REBUKED BY THE AMERICAN LEGION**

St. Louis, May 9.—Efforts on the part of leaders in the American Legion to prevent questions considered of a political nature coming to a vote in the caucus, a vigorous attack on the patriotism of Chicago and its mayor, William H. Thompson, and selection of Minneapolis as the next convention city were among the developments in today's session of the soldiers, sailors and marines organization which is holding its first national caucus here.

For the time being, at least, the question of the caucus' attitude on prohibition and on the charges of national guard officers that they have been unfairly discriminated against in favor of regular army men, was set aside. The prohibition question was killed in a special meeting of the national resolutions committee and national guard question also temporarily laid aside. The move is understood to have the backing of Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Col. Bennet Clark and other leaders in the organization. Backers of resolutions regarding these two questions insist they will force the caucus to take some action.

Chicago and Mayor Thompson were bitterly denounced as unpatriotic when the question of the next convention city came up. The Chicago delegation had decorated the convention hall with signs boasting that city, but, after a speech by J. F. J. Herber of Massachusetts, delegates tore down many of them. "Massachusetts will not agree willingly to having a convention of soldiers in the great war go to a city that has as its first citizen by vote, one who can not measure up in any small part to the test of 100 per cent. American," said Mr. Herbert, when Chicago was suggested. "The hall is placarded by signs saying 'The American Legion, Chicago wants you in November.' If these signs said 'Chicago soldiers and sailors want you,' we could consider it, but our reply now must be: 'Chicago can not have us now or any other time until Chicago has an American for mayor.'"

**GREATEST WHEAT CROP IN COUNTRY'S HISTORY**  
Washington, May 12.—The greatest crop of winter wheat ever produced in any country is in prospect for this year's harvest. Today's forecast of production, estimated by the Department of Agriculture, places its size at almost 900,000,000 bushels—in exact figures 899,915,000—which would make this year's harvest worth \$2,034,000,000 at the government's price guaranteed of \$2.26 a bushel.

Kansas is producing an enormous crop, the forecast of production for that being almost 22 per cent of the country's total indicated output. Illinois has a forecast of nearly 66,000,000 bushels, Indiana about 56,000,000, Ohio 55,000,000 and Oklahoma slightly more than 54,000,000. The acreage is the largest on record and the area abandoned from winter killing, overflows and other causes is extremely low, 1.1 per cent. Growing conditions have been splendid and the crop from April 1 to May 1 made an improvement, bringing it to 100.5 per cent of a normal,

which is the highest condition on record for May 1. Continued good growing conditions from now to time of harvest might result in a crop larger than 900,000,000 bushels.

Prospective rye production was forecast at 122,946,000 bushels over the April forecast.

Winter wheat production, based on April 1 conditions, was estimated at 837,000,000 bushels, and rye production at 101,000,000 bushels, while last year's winter wheat crop was 8,449,000 bushels and the rye crop 89,102,000 bushels.

Condition of winter wheat compares with 99.3 per cent of a normal on April 1 this year, 86.1 on May 1 last year and 8... the ten-year May 1 average. Condition of rye compares with 90.6 per cent of a normal on April 1 this year, 8... on May 1 last year and 89.9 the ten-year May 1 average.

The winter wheat average compares with 49,261,000 sown last autumn and 26,704, harvested last year.

Production of hay is forecast at 114,930,000 tons, compared with 89,833,000 tons last year and 98,439,000 tons in 1917. The expected hay acreage this year is about 71,224,000 acres, consisting of 55,927,000 tame and 15,297,000 wild.

Stocks of hay on farms May 1 are estimated at 8,493,000 tons, against 11,476,000 on May 1 last year.

The average condition of pastures on May 1 was 90.3, compared with 83.1 last May and 84.5 the ten-year May average.

Spring plowing was 72.7 per cent completed on May 1, compared with 77.5 per cent last year and a ten-year average of 70.5.

Spring planting was 61 per cent completed, compared with 60.8 last year and a ten-year average of 58.1.

Winter wheat prospective production this year in Southern States east of the Mississippi river shows an increase of almost 18,000,000 bushels over last year's production. The condition of the crop May 1 and forecast of production by States follows:

Virginia, condition, 99; production, 18,848,000 bushels; North Carolina, 95 and 14,878,000; South Carolina, 88 and 2,351,000; Georgia, 90

and 4,493,000; Tennessee, 97 and 9,883,000; Alabama, 91 and 2,011,000; Mississippi, 90 and 641,000.

**DISSIPATED FISH.**

That fish were "wet" has long been suspected, but here comes a man who proves it—proves not only that they like booze, but that they readily acquire the drug-habit.

V. E. Shelford tells of some interesting experiments in this direction. The quotations are from an abstract in The Little Journal (Cambridge, Mass.). Says this paper:

"He provided a shallow tank for them into which water flowed at one end with a drug in solution and at the other end without the drug. The outlet was in the middle so that the fish had complete freedom to swim away from the drug or into it and to select any concentration. His first experiment was with carbon dioxide, giving the fish a kind of attenuated plain soda-water. They swam into it and backed away again with protruded lower lip and lifted gills, but, despite what seemed like coughing and gulping, they did not turn away from it. Perhaps they were practising up against a sporting life to come. With morphin there was no apparent rejection even at first. They soon became sufficiently addicted to it to swim over to the inlet of the morphin solution and stay there. Some kept away from the greatest concentration, while others became regular dope fiends. With cocaine, after a short exposure they refused to leave the solution inlet and remained close to it until they died from its effects. With ethyl or grain alcohol they soon learned where a solution of about 10 per cent. was to be found and stayed there as long as possible. They are reported to have become 'semi-intoxicated,' but just how drunk a semi-intoxicated fish is we are unable to say. A tadpole basked cheerfully in a 20 per cent. solution of alcohol and water which has the killing power of average whiskey mixed half and half with water. What a full-grown bullfrog would do under such a temptation it is difficult to guess. Perhaps he would a-wooloo go. Scientific research often consents to established traditions. Goldfish

preferred the strength of a full-bodied wife for theirs."

**SUMMER SCHOOL AND FARMERS WEEK**

Clemson College, May 9.—Dr. F. H. H. Calhoun, Director of the Agricultural Department, has announced the dates and courses for the Summer School which will be conducted by the Agricultural forces from June 30 to August 6. There will be courses in the following subjects: Agricultural Education, Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Club Work, Cotton Growing, Dairying, Horticulture, and Poultry Husbandry.

The week of July 21 to 26 will be Farmers' Week. The main features of this week will be: first, demonstrations including tractor demonstrations and stump pulling and concrete demonstrations; second, daily lectures by the members of the Clemson College agricultural faculty and by visiting agricultural authorities of note throughout the country; third, moving pictures dealing with agricultural development, with a view of presenting the most approved and progressive methods in agriculture.

The agricultural workers of the resident teaching force in agriculture, and of the Experiment Station and the Extension Service, will work together in making this Summer School and Farmers' Week the best of the kind ever held at Clemson College. Details are being worked out in the various divisions with a view to presenting the very best that each division is capable of giving. Farmers throughout the state should begin planning to attend. Detailed information can be obtained by writing to Dr. F. H. H. Calhoun, Clemson College.

**ATTENDING THE FUNERAL**

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Allen and Herbert, Jr., went up to Greenville Thursday and visited among their relatives and friends until Sunday afternoon. On Saturday Mr. Allen went over to Spartanburg and attended the funeral of his uncle, Judge Johnson.

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